



University of
Leicester

Archaeological Services

**A strip, plan and sample excavation
at The Paddocks, St. Peter's Road,
Arnesby, Leicestershire,
(SP 61729 92121)**

Leon Hunt



ULAS Report No 2013-171
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**A strip, plan and sample excavation
at The Paddocks, St. Peter's Road,
Arnesby, Leicestershire,
(SP 61729 92121)**

for

Mr H A Borrell

Planning application No. 12/00857/FUL

Checked by Project Manager

Signed:



Date: 17.10.2013

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Accession Number: X.A163.2013

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A strip, plan and sample excavation at The Paddocks, St. Peter's Road, Arnesby, Leicestershire, (SP 61729 92121)

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Summary

A strip, plan and sample excavation was undertaken of the footprint of a new garage and outbuilding on land at The Paddocks, St. Peter's Road, Arnesby, Leicestershire (SP 61729 92121). The site lies to the south of the church of St. Peter in the village core of Arnesby and also adjacent to the site of the former medieval moated manor house and associated fishponds (now a Scheduled Monument).

An initial trench was excavated along the western edge of the proposed building, followed by a full strip of the area down to finished floor layers. The excavation revealed a number of areas of disturbed ground, with brick rubble and modern pottery within the soil. At the southern end of the site the remains of a demolished wall were revealed.

The disturbances may be related to a small building that map evidence shows existed on the northern part of the site in the 1950s. The wall appeared to be of fairly modern construction, possibly Victorian. A well lay nearby, but was not disturbed by the excavation. A pipe trench excavated prior to the visit also showed a layer of rubble underneath the topsoil. The rubble within the soil sequence may be related to the construction of the nearby modern house at The Paddocks.

Early maps show a possible garden or orchard in this area, which the wall and well may be associated with.

Introduction

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) were commissioned by Mr. H.A Borrell to carry out an archaeological inspection (strip, plan and sample) during ground-works at The Paddocks, St. Peter's Road, Arnesby, Leicestershire (NGR: SP 61729 92121).

This archaeological work is in accordance with NPPF Section 12: Enhancing and Conserving the Historic Environment.

The work was required as a condition of the planning consent, issued by Harborough District Council for the conversion of an existing garage to habitable accommodation and the erection of a new detached garage/outbuilding.

The site lies within the historic settlement core of the village, next to the medieval church of St Peter (HER Ref. No. **MLE1188**). The site lies directly to the west of the site of the medieval manor house (**MLE1185**) and associated fishponds (**MLE1186**), which are a Scheduled Monuments (**SM30249**).

Due to its position next to two important areas of medieval archaeology, there was a likelihood that significant buried remains would be affected by the proposed development.

Site Location, Geology and Topography

Arnesby lies 9 miles south-south-east of Leicester in the Harborough District of Leicestershire (Figure 1). The site lies at the southern edge of the village of Arnesby, directly south of the church. The garage to be converted is attached to the western side of the existing house and the area for the new garage and outbuilding lies to the east of the house on rough grassland (Figures 2-3 and Plate 1).

The main area of the archaeological inspection was the rough grass to the east of the house, which lies on land that slightly slopes from north to south from around 118m aOD to around 117m aOD and covers around 300 square metres.

The geology comprises mudstone (Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation), overlain with Mid Pleistocene till deposits (British Geological Survey of Britain).



Figure 1: Site Location

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Archaeological Objectives

The main objective of the archaeological excavation is to determine and understand the nature, function and character of any significant archaeology on the site in its cultural and environmental setting.

The aims of the strip plan and sample excavation are:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground-works.
- To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground-works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

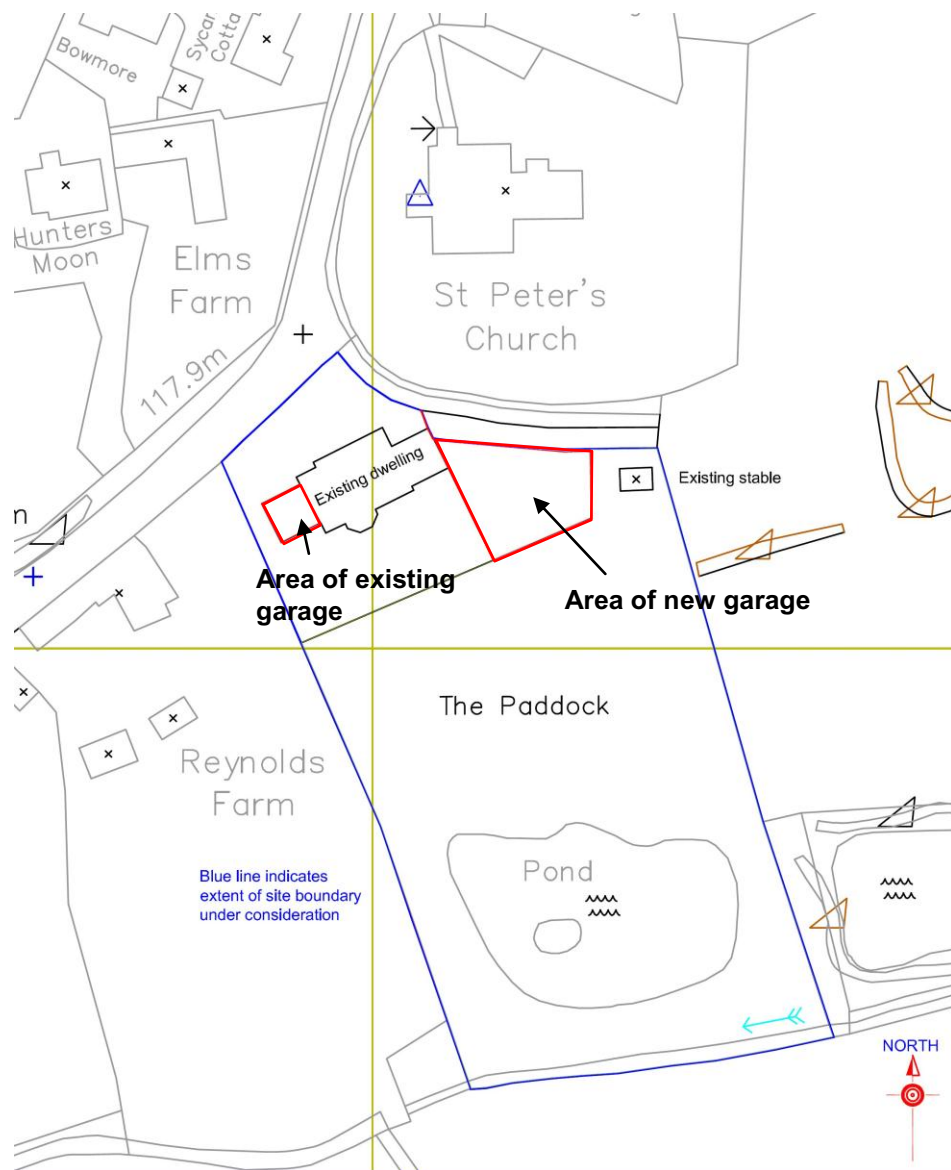


Figure 2: Plan of study area. Provided by developer. Scale Approx. 1: 1250

Historical and Archaeological Background

Arnesby, which over the centuries has been spelt a number of ways, including Ernesby, Endesby, Hernesby and Arnsby would appear to have been derived from an Old English word for 'place of retirement' and the suffix 'by', which is an Old Scandinavian (Viking) word for 'village' (Kelly and Dilks 1979).

The Domesday Survey of 1086, which records the village as 'Erendesberie' or 'Erendesbi' shows that at that time most of the land (3 bovates and 1 hide) was held by William Peverel and records that the Bishop of Coutances held 2½ carucates of land and 1 bovate, which was sub-let to Wulfric (Williams and Martin 1992).

In 1155 the land was seized into Henry II's hands from the Peverel family, who had been accused of sorcery and witchcraft, and implicated in the murder of the Earl of Chester.

Henry III gave this part of the land to Hugh le Despenser and in 1282 his son was granted a weekly market at the village.

The Despenser family later fell out of favour with the aristocracy, nobility and the people and were executed. The land, by 1326 had been given to Edmund, Earl of Kent.

Later Henry Beaumont would claim the estate and the land stayed in the Beaumont family until the Wars of the Roses, when they lost their estates for supporting Henry VI.

With the accession of Henry VII to the throne in 1485 the land was restored to the Beaumont family.

By the 17th century the manor belonged to the Wyatt family and it is the Wyatt family who were lords of the manor when the land was enclosed.

The village expanded in the 19th century and the framework knitting industry arrived. These gradually evolved into glove manufactory, but principally most of the land of the parish is given over to farming, with most of the current inhabitants commuting for work (Kelly and Dilks 1979).

The site lies within the historic settlement core of the village, next to the medieval church of St Peter (MLE1188). It also lies adjacent to the site of the former medieval manor house (MLE1185) and associated fishponds (MLE1186), which are a Scheduled Monument (SM30249).

Methodology

All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2010) and adhered to their *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2008).

A Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Work was produced by ULAS prior to the archaeological work being undertaken.

The project involved the supervision of overburden removal and other groundworks by an experienced professional archaeologist during the works.

The excavation of the area was undertaken using a JCB 3CX backactor (Plate 2).

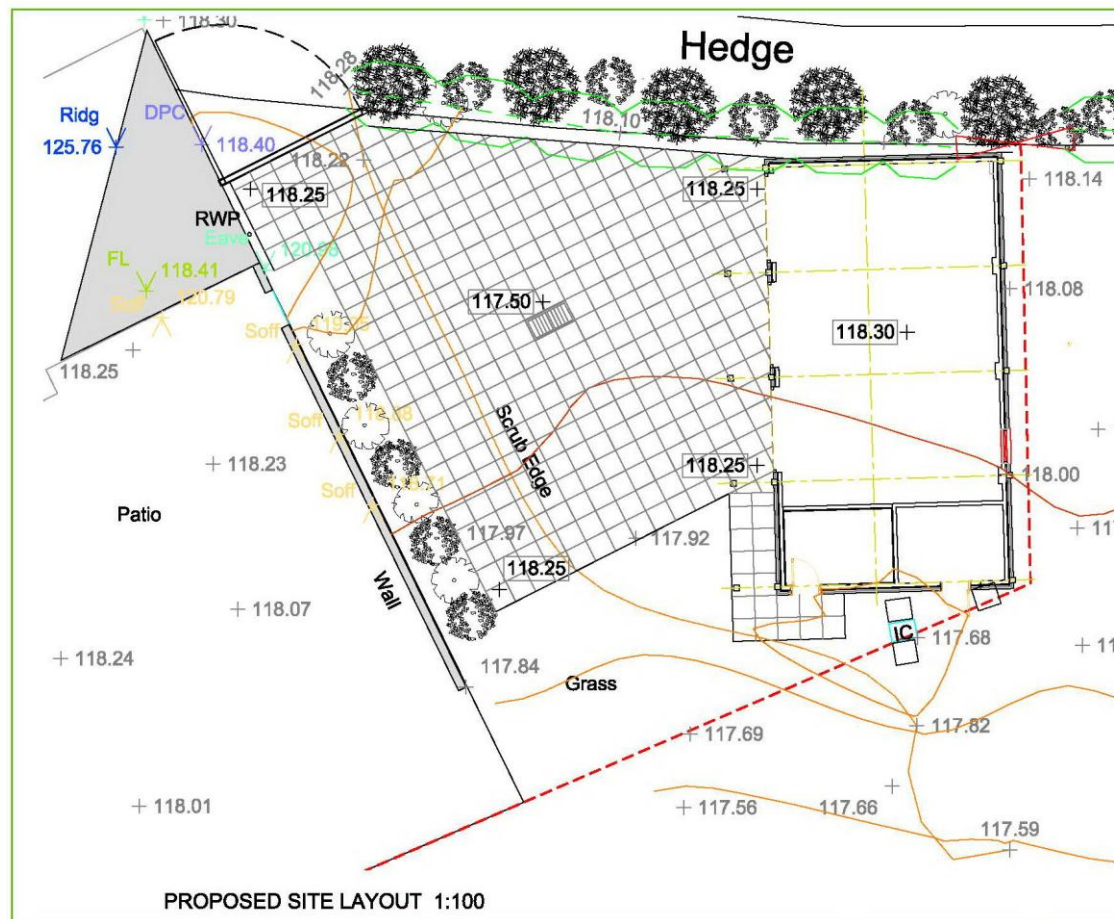


Figure 3: Plan of proposed development. Provided by developer

Results

The site was visited by an archaeologist on the 10th October 2013 and the site of the new garage and outbuilding was stripped under full archaeological supervision (Figure 4)

A trench for a water pipe to the south of the new building had been excavated prior to the archaeological attendance. This ran from the western extent of the property, across the grass to the south-eastern edge of the proposed new building. The trench was 0.30m wide and 0.45m deep and showed a sequence of 0.20m of silty topsoil over a 0.15m deep layer of soil and rubble, which lay over brownish yellow clay at the base of the trench (Plate 2).

Initially a trench was excavated along the western edge of the proposed new building. This trench was 0.90m wide and 0.55m deep. The sequence consisted of over a thin turf layer of sandy topsoil mixed with gravel over 0.15m of mixed soil, ceramic building material (mainly brick rubble) with charcoal flecks. Under this was the natural sub-stratum of brownish yellow or orange sand and gravel. This trench was 6.4m long and corresponded to the western edge of the new building (Plates 3 & 4).

The rest of the site was then stripped to the finished floor depth, which was around 0.40m deep at the northern end and slightly shallower at the southern end to account for the slight drop in the land here. The areas around the edge were excavated to the full depth of 0.55m at the northern end, dropping to around 0.40m at the southern end (Plates 5 & 6).

The natural sub-stratum was reached over most of the footprint of the new building, except in patches where the topsoil still remained. In two areas at the northern end of the footprint of the building were patches of disturbed ground, containing ceramic building material, mainly consisting of Victorian brick and the occasional sherd of modern glazed pottery. Where they could be identified the disturbed area appeared to have been cut close to the top of the ground (Plates 7 & 8).

Towards the southern edge of the trench, running broadly south-west to north-east across the footprint of the new building was the trench of a brick wall full of brick rubble, including sections of coping stones (Plate 9). To the south-east of the footprint was a covered well, which was not exposed by the excavation, but was avoided by the JCB.

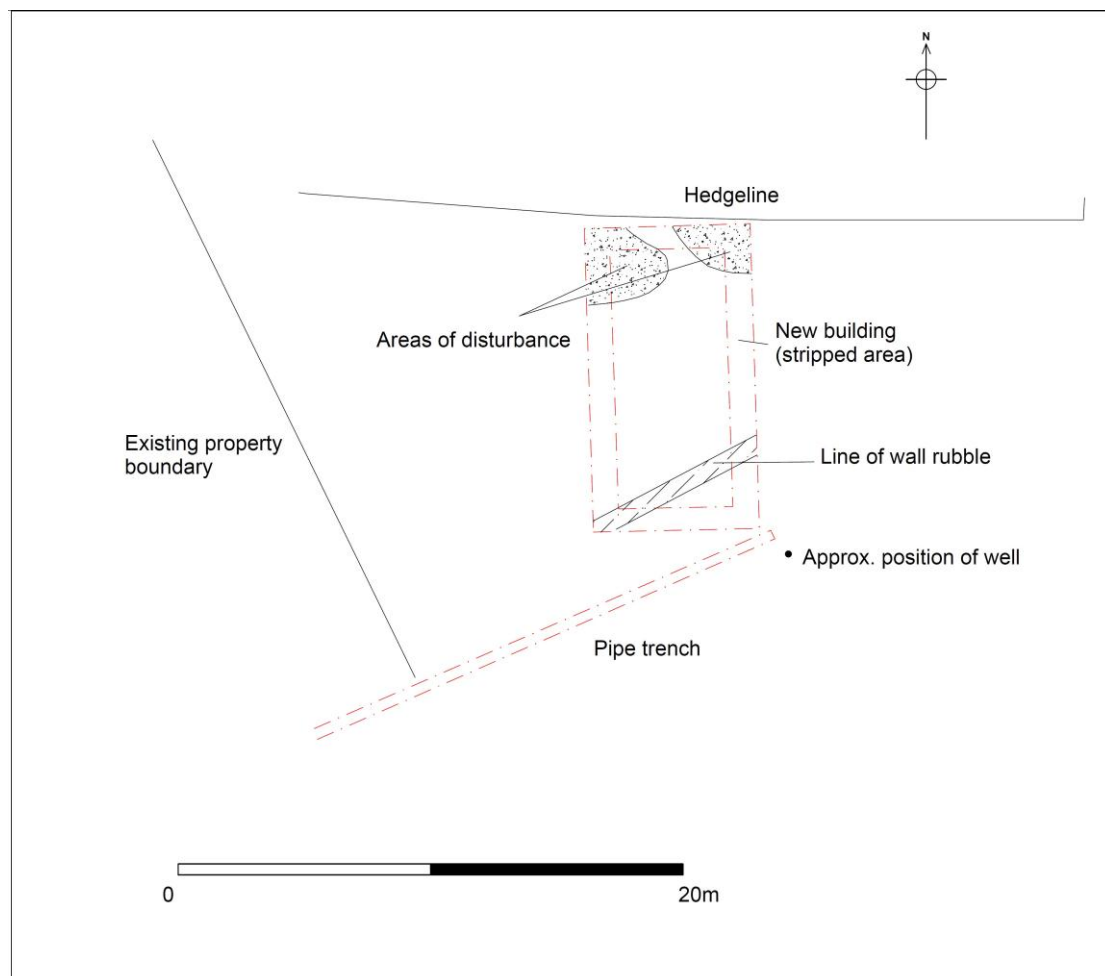


Figure 4: Plan of observations during excavation

Conclusion

The archaeological monitoring prior to the construction of the new building at The Paddocks, Arnesby revealed a number of areas of disturbed ground, apparently fairly modern, containing brick and modern pottery. At the southern end of the site was the remains of a brick wall, also modern and possibly dating from the early 20th century or the Victorian period given the nature of the brick and the proximity of the well.

The early Ordnance Survey maps of the area (accessed online via www.edina.ac.uk/digimap) show a wooded area on the northern part of the site (possibly an orchard) with a district path running through from west to east, turning to

the north-east around the area of the new building. It is possible that the wall across this area was part of this feature, or once enclosed this area, which would be apposite if this were an orchard at one time. There may also have been a building along the street frontage here that was demolished before the OS survey of 1886, which may have related to the wall and the well to the south-east. The well was not excavated during this excavation and was generally avoided and so it was not possible to gauge the age of the well.

The later OS maps of the area, from the 1960s show a small building occupying the northern part of the site close to the hedgeline. This may be the source of the rubble and disturbance at the northern end of the site, although given the proximity of the area to the large modern house that lies to the west of the site, the rubble and disturbed layers seen at the northern end of the site and within the trench for the water pipe, may just as easily be associated with this.

References

- Kelly. P. & Dilks. J., 1983 *The History of Arnesby*. P. Kelly & J. Dilks. Leicester
Williams. A. & Martin. G.H., 1992 *Domesday Book - A complete Translation*. Penguin. London

Acknowledgements

ULAS would like to thank Herby Borrell for the work and for his assistance with this project. Thanks are also due to machine driver Luke Finney and his partner Jake Johnson.

The archaeological attendance was carried out by Leon Hunt and the project was managed by Patrick Clay.

Archive

The archive for this project will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums with accession number X.A163.2013 and consists of the following:

- 1 Unbound copy of this report (ULAS Report No. 2013-171)
- 1 Watching brief recording sheet
- 1 CD digital photographs
- 1 Contact sheet digital photographs
- 1 Set of B&W photographs (contact sheet)
- 1 Set B&W Negatives

Publication

Since 2004 ULAS has reported the results of all archaeological work through the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York.

A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in a suitable regional archaeological journal in due course.

OASIS data entry

Project Name	The Paddocks, St. Peter's Road, Arnesby
Project Type	Strip, plan, sample excavation
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Leon Hunt
Previous/Future work	None/Not known
Current Land Use	Garden
Development Type	Garage and outbuilding
Reason for Investigation	NPPF
Position in the Planning Process	Planning condition
Site Co ordinates	SP 61729 92121
Start/end dates of field work	10-10-2013
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire Museums
Study Area	300 sq. m

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15-10-2013



Plate 1: The development area prior to the work, looking south-east



Plate 2: North facing section of pipe trench, looking south



Plate 3: Work in progress on initial trench, looking east



Plate 4: East facing section of western trench, looking west



Plate 5: Work in progress on complete strip, looking east



Plate 6: The finished stripped area, looking north-east



Plate 7: Rubble layer in south facing section, looking north



Plate 8: Disturbed area of soil and rubble, north-west corner, looking north-west



Plate 9: Demolished wall and rubble at southern end of footprint,
looking east north-east

APPENDIX: Design Specification for archaeological work

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work: Strip, plan and sample excavation

Job title: The Paddocks, St Peter's Road, Arnesby, Leicestershire

SP 61729 92121

Client: Mr HA Borrell

Planning Authority: Harborough District Council

Planning application No. 12/00857/FUL: Conversion of existing garage to habitable accommodation and erection of detached garage/outbuilding; The Paddocks, St Peter's Road, Arnesby, Leicestershire.

1 Introduction

Definition and scope of the specification

- 1.1 This document is a design specification for an archaeological strip/map and sample excavation at the above site, in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12, paragraph 128 and Appendix 2.
- 1.2 It has been produced in response to a proposed planning application following advice from the Historic and Natural Environment Team, Environment and Heritage Services Department, Leicestershire County Council, as advisors to the planning authority. This specification provides a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a phase of archaeological control and supervision of groundworks with excavation of affected deposits followed by a watching brief. The fieldwork specified below is intended to investigate and record any buried archaeological remains which may exist on the site that are affected by the proposals.
- 1.2 This document provides details of the work proposed by ULAS on behalf of the client, and should be submitted to the Archaeological Advisor to the Planning Authority for approval before archaeological investigation by ULAS is implemented. The document provides details of the work proposed by ULAS on behalf of the client for:
 - Archaeological investigation (Strip, Plan and Sample).

2. Background

Context of the Project

- 2.1 Arnesby lies west of Fleckney in the Harborough area. The development site lies on the eastern side of the village at The Paddocks, off St Peter's Road, just south of St Peter's Church (SP 61729 92121; Fig. 1).
- 2.2 An application (. 12/00857/FUL) is proposed for the Conversion of existing garage to habitable accommodation and the erection of detached garage/outbuilding.

- 2.3 Leicestershire County Council as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested a strip map and sample excavation to identify and locate and record any archaeological remains (LCC Advice letter 2013).

Geological and Topographical Background

- 2.2 The site lies at the eastern side of the present village (SP 61729 92121; Fig. 1).
- 2.3 The geology comprises mudstone (Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation), overlain with Mid Pleistocene till deposits (British Geological Survey of Britain).

Archaeological and Historical Background (from the advice letter)

- 2.4 The historic settlement core of the village, next to the medieval church of St Peter (HER Ref. No. MLE1188) and the area of the medieval manor house (MLE1185) and associated fishponds (MLE1186), which are a Scheduled Monument (SM30249).
- 2.5 Due to its position next to two important areas of medieval archaeology, there is a likelihood that significant buried remains will be affected by the proposed development.
- 2.6 The Principal Planning Archaeologist has recommended an archaeological strip, plan and sample to be undertaken using a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, followed by archaeological excavation of any archaeological deposits with a contingency for recording and detailed excavation if required and a watching brief on any associated service trenches etc. The work is outlined in the LCC advice letter and subsequent generic brief. (LCC, 2013).

3. Archaeological Objectives

- 3.1 The main objectives of the archaeological work will be:
- To identify the presence/absence of any earlier building phases or archaeological deposits.
 - To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
 - To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
 - To produce an archive and report of any results.

Research Aims

- 3.2 All mitigation work will be considered in light of the East Midlands Research Framework (Cooper ed. 2006) and strategy (Knight *et al.* 2012), along with targeting national research aims.
- 3.3 The HER evidence and the proximity of the church suggests the possible presence of deposits relating to the origins and the development of the village. Work could contribute to knowledge on settlement, landscape and society. Artefacts can provide evidence for on-site activities, craft, industry and exchange across broad landscape areas and palaeoenvironmental evidence could provide information on agricultural practices and land use. Excavation could contribute to knowledge on rural settlement, landscape and society. Artefacts can provide evidence for evidence for craft industry and exchange across broad landscape areas and palaeoenvironmental evidence could provide information on agricultural practices and land use.
- 3.4 Research aims will be reviewed and updated as the work progresses and new information comes to light.

4. Methodology

General Methodology and Standards

- 4.1 All work will follow the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct (2012) and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological watching briefs* (2008). The LCC *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological work Leicestershire and Rutland* (1997) will be adhered to.
- 4.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.
- 4.3 An accession number will be obtained prior to commencement of the project and used to identify all records and artefacts.

Strip, Plan and Sample and watching brief

- 4.4 The project will involve the archaeological control and supervision of overburden removal in advance of groundworks by an experienced professional archaeologist to determine the presence/absence of any archaeological remains. This may involve the initial excavation of exploratory trial trenches to identify areas of potential/ disturbance and the presence or absence of archaeological deposits to inform the stripping methodology. The area of the groundworks is shown on Fig. 2.
- 4.5 Excavation should be undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket for stripping in level spits down to the top of any archaeological deposits, natural subsoil or to the proposed formation level where this lies more than 0.15m above any significant archaeological deposits. A toothed bucket may be used for removing modern overburden or rubble deposits.
- 4.6 Should significant archaeological remains be identified this will be followed by a programme of excavation and recording, using additional personnel as necessary.
- 4.7 The archaeologist will co-operate at all times with the contractors on site to ensure the minimum interruption to the work.
- 4.8 Any archaeological deposits located will be hand cleaned and planned as appropriate. Samples of any archaeological deposits located will be hand excavated. Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan of 1:100. All plans will be tied into the National Grid.
- 4.9 Archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded using standard ULAS procedures. Sufficient proportions of any archaeological features or deposits will be hand excavated in order to provide the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence.
- 4.10 All below ground stratigraphy will be recorded. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.
- 4.11 All excavated sections will be recorded and drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale, levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.12 Spoil will be monitored for artefacts. A representative sample of unstratified finds may be retained.
- 4.13 Any human remains encountered will be initially left in situ, covered and protected, and only be removed in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations. The landowner and/or developer, the Planning Authority and the coroner will be informed immediately of their discovery.

Preservation in situ and Contingency Provisions

- 4.14 In the event of significant archaeological remains being located during the archaeological investigation there may be the need for contingency time and finance to be provided to ensure adequate recording is undertaken.
- 4.15 On the discovery of potentially significant remains the archaeologist will inform the developer and the planning authority in order for detailed discussion between all relevant parties to take place.

Recording Systems

- 4.16 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.
- 4.17 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
- 4.18 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated.
- 4.19 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made. Sections including the half-sections of individual layers of features will be drawn as necessary. The relative height of all principal strata and features will be recorded. The stratigraphy of all trenches shall be recorded even where no archaeological features are identified.
- 4.20 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared as per the brief, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 4.21 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

5. Finds and Samples

- 5.1 The IfA Guidelines for Finds Work will be adhered to. (*Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2008))
- 5.2 Finds which may constitute 'treasure' under the Treasure Act, 1996 must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 5.3 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to LCC for storage in perpetuity.
- 5.4 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording.
- 5.5 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context.

6. Environmental Sampling

- 6.1 Although the environmental potential of the site is uncertain, if significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the following environmental sampling strategy will be adopted, following consultation with the ULAS Environmental Officer.
 - i. A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
 - ii. Any buried soils or well-sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.

- iii. Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
 - iv. Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated and datable. Consultation with the specialist will be undertaken.
- 6.2 Appropriate contexts (i.e datable) will be bulk sampled (50 litres or the whole context depending on size) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and insects.
- 6.3 Wet sieving with flotation will be carried out using a York Archaeological Trust sieving tank with a 0.5mm mesh and a 0.3mm flotation sieve. The small size mesh will be used initially as flotation of plant remains may be incomplete and some may remain in the residue. The residue > 0.5mm from the tank will be separated into coarse fractions of over 4mm and fine fractions of > 0.5-4mm. The coarse fractions will be sorted for finds. The fine fractions and flots will be evaluated and prioritised; only those with remains apparent will be sorted. The prioritised flots will not be sorted until the analysis stage when phasing information is available. Flots will be scanned and plant remains from selected contexts will be identified and further sampling, sieving and sorting targeted towards higher potential deposits.
- 6.4 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or a sample of them) may be collected. Separate samples (c. 10ml) may be collected for micro-slags (hammer-scale and spherical droplets). All industrial samples will be undertaken with reference to the Centre for Archaeology Guideline on Archaeometallurgy (English Heritage 2001).

7. Report and Archive

- 7.1 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be directed to the client, the Planning Authority and to the Historic Environment Record.
- 7.2 The report will include consideration of:
- Summary
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological investigation.
 - The nature, location and extent of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
 - The local, regional and national context as appropriate highlighting any research priorities where applicable.
 - Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
 - a summary of artefacts, specialist reports and a consideration of the evidence within its local, regional, national context.
 - The location and size of the archive.
- 7.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in the IfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological archives (Brown 2008) will normally be presented to the recipient museum within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken and will follow the LCC guidelines detailed in *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service (LMARS)*.
- 7.4 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

8 Publication and Dissemination of Results

- 8.1 A summary of the work will be submitted to the local archaeological journal. A larger report will be submitted for inclusion if the results of the evaluation warrant it.

- 8.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ac.uk/project/oasis> will be completed detailing the results of the project. Once the report has become a public document following its incorporation into the HER it may be placed on the web-site.

9 Acknowledgement and Publicity

- 9.1 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.
- 9.2 ULAS and the Client shall each ensure that a senior employee shall be responsible for dealing with any enquiries received from press, television and any other broadcasting media and members of the public. All enquiries made to ULAS shall be directed to the Client for comment.

10. Timetable

- 10.1 The strip map and sample excavation will be undertaken at a date to be arranged. It will involve one - two people on site at varying times throughout the groundworks.
- 10.2 Following the fieldwork the on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

11. Monitoring arrangements

- 11.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. At least one week's notice will be given to the LCC HNET Senior Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological fieldwork in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.
- 11.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IfA *Standard and Guidance*.
- 11.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

12. Health and Safety

- 12.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (revised 2010) with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is in the Appendix. This project is likely to fall under CDM regulations and the relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.

13 Insurance

- 13.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance, details of which are provided in the accompanying Health & Safety Method Statement.

14. Bibliography

AAF 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*

Brown, D., 2008 *Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives* (Institute for Archaeologists)

Cooper, N.J., (ed) 2006 *The Archaeology of the East Midlands An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*. Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13.

English Heritage 2001 *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines on Archaeometallurgy*

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) 2008 *Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2008) (finds)

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) 2012 *Code of Conduct*

Knight, D.; Vyner, B.; Allen, C.; 2012, *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*. Nottingham Archaeological Monographs 6, University of Nottingham and York Archaeological Trust.

LCC 2013 *Advice Letter & Generic Brief for Strip, Plan and Sample Excavation*.

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Fig. 1 Location Plan. Contains OS data.

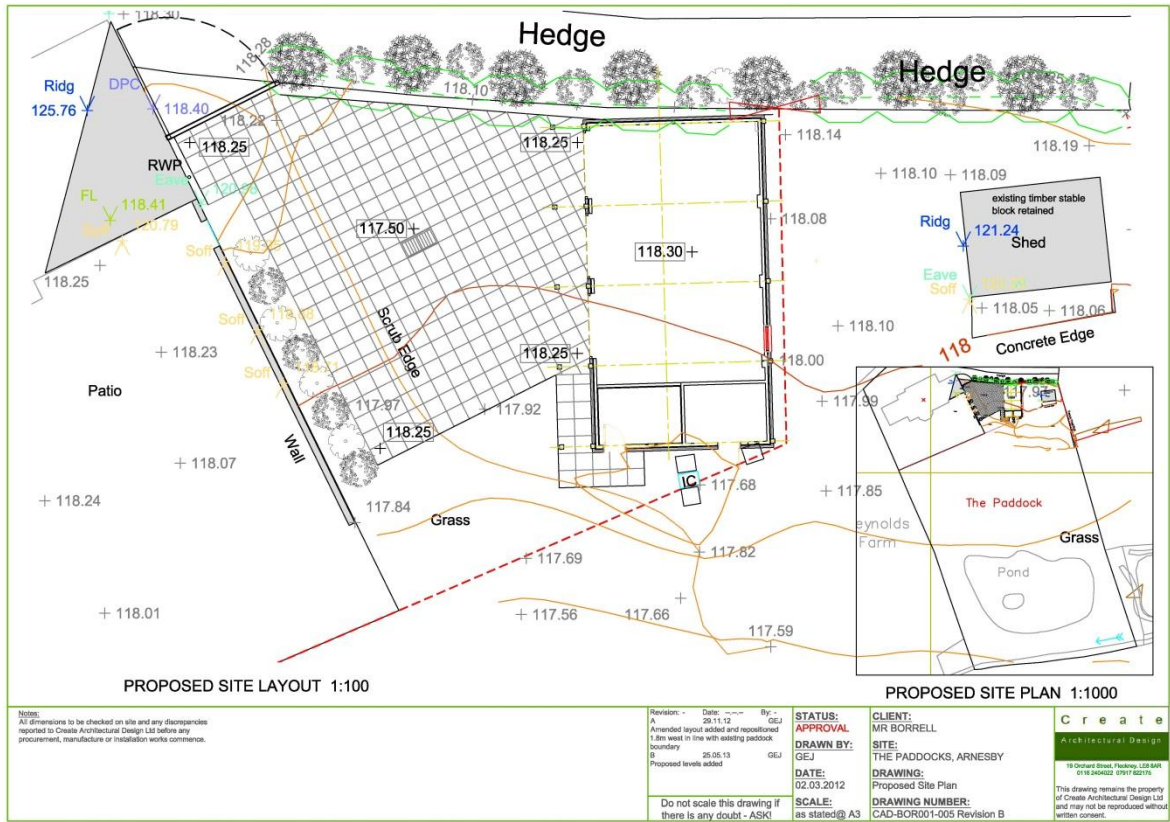


Figure 2 Plan of the proposed work

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP MAP AND RECORD METHOD STATEMENT & RISK ASSESSMENT

Site Name	Job No	Start Date	PM	Contact
Job title: The Paddocks Arnesby	13-236	TBA	Vicki Score	0116 252 3827 07793018897
Site Director	Site Contacts	Team (Nos)		
TBC	TBC	1		

SITE WORKS & METHOD STATEMENT

The work will involve the supervision of machining across the area as detailed in the specification followed by excavation of archaeological deposits

Excavation Method Statement

- Access and parking will be gained via authorised routes to be arranged with the land owner/tenant.
- All staff will be inducted by the site director prior to starting work on site (Appendix 3).
- **Services:** A CAT Scanner may be used in both POWER and RADIO mode to scan trench lines for services prior to excavation. [The CAT must be in calibration and used by a competent person and used in both POWER and RADIO mode.

- Trenches will not be excavated within 15m of known water mains or sewers or in the vicinity of other underground services or electrical cables without a separate SSOW. Any known services will be marked on the ground and avoided. All machine excavation will be carefully monitored.
- No work will be undertaken beneath overhead cables. If a tracked machine is required to pass below an overhead cable a separate SSOW will be followed.
- **Excavation:** Work will be conducted as per the *Methodology* detailed in the specification. Machining will be conducted using ULAS SSOW1. Any lone working on site will be undertaken according to ULAS SSOW2 (Appendix 1).
- A first aid kit and a site phone will be available on site at all times. At least one member of staff will have first aid training.

Equipment

All plant will be the responsibility of the client.

ULAS vehicles or personal cars will be used (all appropriately insured and maintained).

Besides the plant, equipment will include a variety of hand tools (e.g. shovels, mattocks, trowels), recording materials (e.g. photographic equipment, computers, levels etc.), survey equipment (e.g. EDM, DGPS) CAT scanners and metal detectors may be used.

Personnel

The site director (as above) will be responsible for the day to day running of the site. Specialists and visitors may be invited to visit the site during fieldwork. It is expected to hire plant and operators from a reputable local company.

All personnel are experienced in working with plant and in the excavation of trenches. All site staff hold CSCS cards and many also hold a SPA quarry passport. All site staff have some first aid training.

Normal working hours are 7 hours a day between 8am and 6pm Monday to Friday.

Monitoring and communications

ULAS management and site staff details are as above.

Work will be monitored internally by the ULAS Project Manager and/or Health & Safety Co-ordinators.

ULAS method statements are prepared following standard guidelines and after consultation with the University Safety Services Department. Communication of the contents of the method statement to site staff is the responsibility of the Site Director. The risk assessment will be updated weekly or when conditions change.

Accident Reporting

All accidents will be logged using ULAS accident forms and report to the ULAS Main Office (0116 2522848) and if necessary to the University of Leicester Safety Services Dept (Appendix 2).

Contact Details

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