



**University of  
Leicester**

**Archaeological Services**

**An archaeological field  
evaluation at Paddock Land,  
Back Lane,  
East Langton,  
Leicestershire  
(SP 72707 92559)**

Leon Hunt



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(SP 72707 92559)**

**Leon Hunt**

*for*

S. Marlow Thomas

**Checked by Project Manager**

**Signed:**



**Date: 28<sup>th</sup> July 2014**

**Name: Vicki Score**

**University of Leicester**

Archaeological Services

University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH

Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

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## **An archaeological field evaluation at Paddock Land, Back Lane, East Langton, Leicestershire (SP 72707 92559)**

Leon Hunt

### **Summary**

Archaeological evaluation was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on Paddock Land, Back Lane, East Langton, Leicestershire (SP 72707 92559) in advance of development for a new dwelling, garage and access. The site lies within the medieval core of the village in an area that might have been occupied by buildings during the medieval period. Roman finds have also been recovered nearby.

Three trenches were excavated where constraints allowed within the footprint of the building. The excavations recorded what appears to be an in-filled hollow in Trench 01 containing medieval pottery. Although it was thought this could be the remnants of a hollow way no further evidence for the feature was recorded during the excavations. It seems likely that this was a natural hollow that had silted up probably during the medieval period.

### **Introduction**

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) were commissioned by Simon Marlow Thomas to carry out an archaeological field evaluation at Paddock Land, Back Lane, East Langton, Leicestershire (SP 72707 92559).

Planning consent is to be sought for the development of the site for a new dwelling, garage and access. The site is currently under pasture.

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

The site lies within the medieval core of East Langton and close to the findspot of a Roman brooch. There was potential for medieval archaeological remains to be present on the site.

### **Location and Geology**

East Langton lies in the Harborough District of Leicestershire, 5 miles north of Market Harborough (Figure 1).

The site consists of a sub-rectangular parcel of land of approximately 0.1 hectare, which lies at the junction of Main Street and Back Lane in the village centre of East Langton (Figure 2).

The site is part of a larger paddock, separated from the larger enclosure by an electric fence, running north to south. The land is surrounded by hedges and mature trees, with further trees within the paddock. A wooden gate allows access from Back Lane to the north into the site, which lies around 1.5m above the surrounding road at an approximate height of 105m aOD.



The British Geological Survey of England & Wales shows that the geology of the site would most likely be Dyrham Formation Siltstone and Mudstone by Mid Pleistocene Diamicton Till.



Figure 1: Site Location

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## Historical and Archaeological Background

The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies within an area of archaeological interest. The site is located within the former extent of the medieval settlement core of East Langton (HER ref: MLE9327), close to the findspot of a Roman brooch recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS ref: LEIC-E1EEA2). It would be reasonable to expect that archaeological remains relating to the medieval settlement are likely to be present within the application site. Historic mapping suggests that the site has seen little later disturbance and so any archaeological remains present are likely to have survived well-preserved in situ. However, to ascertain the significance of any such remains within the site, the planning archaeologist Leicestershire County Council required a programme of archaeological evaluation.

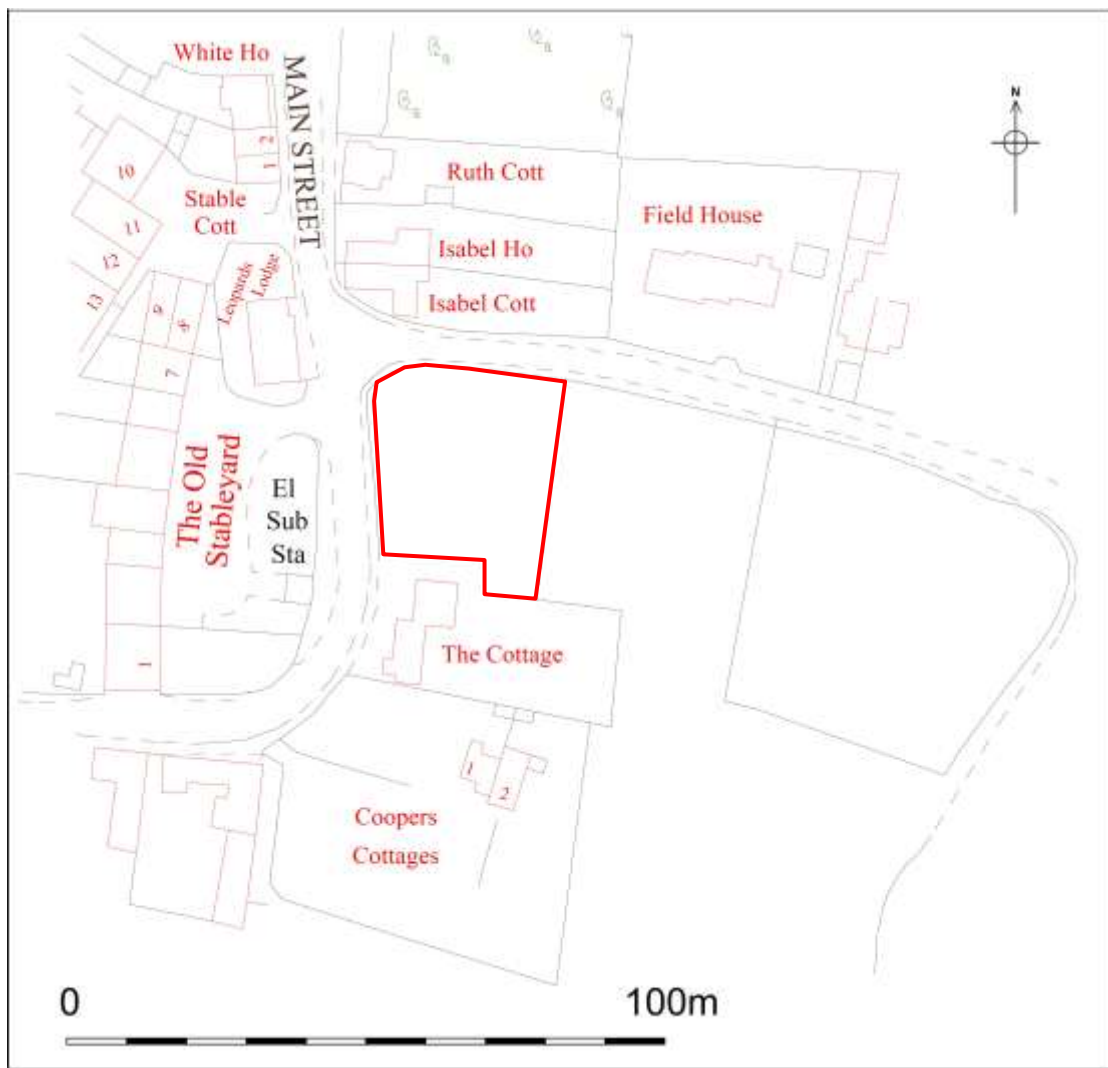


Figure 2: Location of Paddock Land, Back Lane

## Archaeological Objectives

The main objectives of the evaluation were:

- 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 produce an archive and report of any results.

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation were to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.



Plate 1: Work in progress on Trench 01, looking south-west



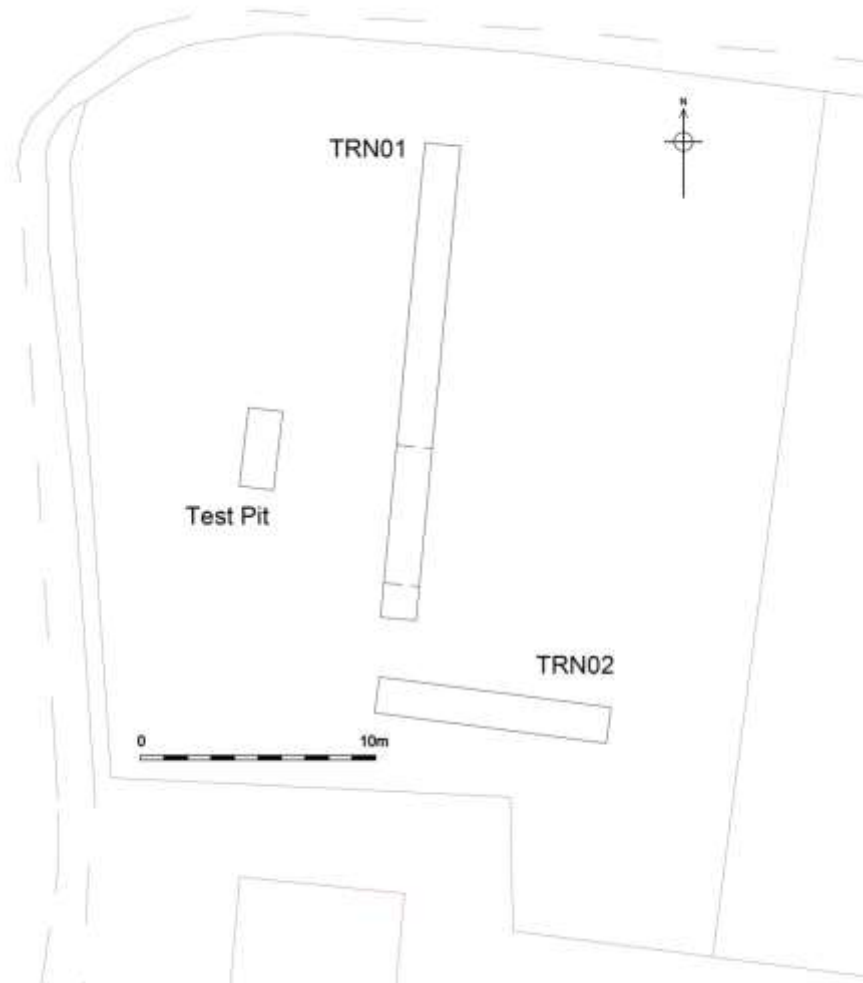


Figure 3: Plan of trench locations

### Methodology

All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2010) in accordance with their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2010). The archaeological work followed the *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological work* (WSI) prepared by ULAS (Appendix I).

The WSI required a 20m x 1.6m trench and a 30m x 1.6m within the footprint of the proposed new dwelling and garage. The space on the ground however, did not allow for these lengths of trenching, therefore a 20m x 1.6m trench was excavated within the house footprint (Trench 01) and a 9.3m x 1.6m trench (Trench 02) was excavated within the garage footprint. A further small trench was excavated to the west of Trench 01 in an attempt to follow a potential archaeological feature (Figure 3).

The trenches were excavated by a JCB 3CX back-actor excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision (Plate 1). After recording the trenches were backfilled.



## Results

The topsoil across the site consisted of a dark greyish-brown loose silty-clay with occasional rounded pebbles, brick fragments and flint. Under this lay a thin layer of orange brown loose sandy silty-clay, with occasional rounded cobbles, flint and pebbles. In places the subsoil was very stony, particularly at the northern end of Trench 01 (Plate 2).

The natural sub-stratum comprised orange-brown sandy silty-clay with limestone fragments and patches of gravel.

### *Trench 01*

Orientation: North- south

Length: 20.2m

Width: 1.6m

<b>Interval</b>	<b>N 0m</b>	<b>3m</b>	<b>6m</b>	<b>9m</b>	<b>12m</b>	<b>15m</b>	<b>18m</b>	<b>20m S</b>
<b>Topsoil Depth</b>	0.28m	0.35m	0.42m	0.36m	0.41m	0.38m	0.42m	0.39m
<b>Subsoil Depth</b>	0.06m	0.09m	0.09m	0.06m	0.18m	-	-	0.74m
<b>Top of natural</b>	0.34m	0.44m	0.51m	0.42m	0.59m	1.16m	1.39m	1.13m
<b>Base of trench</b>	0.34m	0.52m	0.60m	0.46m	0.65m	1.23m	1.54m	1.16m

Around 12.75m from the northern end of the trench was a silty feature (1), which ran for 5.95m along the trench in section (Plate 3). The deposit, which lay directly under the topsoil consisted of a mid-greyish brown silty-clay with rounded pebbles and appeared to have far fewer inclusions than the subsoil and topsoil. No cut was obvious, suggesting that this may be an infilled hollow. The excavation stopped at 1.54m, but at this point the base had not been reached. The deposit contained fragments of animal bone (cattle, pig and sheep were among the identified fragments) and 2 sherds of Lyveden/Stanion medieval pottery dating between 13<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> centuries (Appendix 1).



Plate 2:Trench 01, post excavation, looking south



Plate 3:The large hollow feature in Trench 01, looking north-east

*Trench 02*

Orientation: East-west

Length: 9.3m

Width: 1.6m

<b>Interval</b>	<b>W 0m</b>	<b>2m</b>	<b>4m</b>	<b>6m</b>	<b>8m</b>	<b>9m E</b>
<b>Topsoil Depth</b>	0.44m	0.40m	0.43m	0.40m	0.36m	0.40m
<b>Subsoil Depth</b>	0.18m	0.45m	0.33m	0.20m	0.24m	0.22m
<b>Top of natural</b>	-	0.85m	0.76m	0.60m	0.60m	0.62m
<b>Base of trench</b>	0.62m	0.85m	0.76m	0.70m	0.80m	0.75m

No archaeological features were identified within this trench.

*Test pit*

A further small test pit, measuring around 3m long was excavated to the west of Trench 01 to see whether the feature (1) could be picked up running across the site. The topsoil was fairly shallow (c.0.30m deep) and the natural gravel lay just beneath. The pit was negative for any archaeology.





Plate 4: Trench 02, post-excavation, looking east



Plate 5: Small test pit to west of Trench 02, looking north

## Conclusion

The evaluation at Paddock Land, Back Lane, East Langton had some potential for medieval deposits as the site lies within the medieval core of the village in an area that might have been occupied by buildings during the medieval period. Roman finds have also been recovered nearby.

The upper soils across the site were fairly deep in places and the subsoil contained a large amount of stone and cobbles in places, suggesting that some of the site may have had stone dumped upon it at some stage, possibly to alleviate damp areas.

The natural sub-stratum, which was generally a mixture of clay, gravel and silty clay appeared to drop away at the southern end of Trench 01 and it was assumed that the land dropped away here to a greater depth, but the land then rose up again forming a very large hollow filled with silty-clay at this point. Initially it was thought that this feature may be a hollow way crossing the site from east to west but the negative test pit excavated to the west dispelled this theory.

The feature (context 1) did not appear to have been cut through the natural substrata and so it may merely have been a natural hollow that had silted up over time. The pottery suggests that this may have happened during the later medieval period.

## Acknowledgements

ULAS would like to thank Simon Marlow Thomas and family for their help and co-operation with this project. The work was carried out by Leon Hunt and Scott Lomax and the JCB was driven by Jim Burbidge. The project was managed by Vicki Score for ULAS.

## 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	Paddock Land, Back Lane, East Langton
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Vicki Score
Project Supervisor	Leon Hunt
Previous/Future work	None
Current Land Use	Pasture
Development Type	Dwelling & garage
Reason for Investigation	NPPF
Position in the Planning Process	Planning condition
Site Co ordinates	SP 72707 92559
Start/end dates of field work	21-07-2014
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire Museums
Study Area	0.1 ha



## **Archive**

The archive for this project will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums with accession number X.A105.2014

The archive consists of the following:

- 1 Unbound copy of this report
- 2 Trench recording sheets
- 1 Context Sheet
- 1 Contact sheet of digital photographs
- 1 CD digital photographs
- 1 Set B&W contact sheets
- 1 Set B&W negatives

Leon Hunt  
ULAS  
University of Leicester  
University Road  
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 252 2848  
Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email:

[lh90@le.ac.uk](mailto:lh90@le.ac.uk)

## APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of finds from East Langton

### *Animal Bone – Rachel Small*

Context	Number of fragments	Element	Side	Taxon	Description
1	2	Mandible	Left	Sheep	Adult
1	4	Mandible		Medium mammal	Possibly associated with sheep mandible
1	3	Radius	Right	Pig	Proximal end and shaft
1	1	Tibia	Right	Cattle	Distal end, fused
1	1	Tibia	Right	Cattle	Shaft, gnawed (canine)
1	1	Radius	Right	Equid	Proximal end and ulna fused to shaft
1	1	Tibia		Large mammal	Shaft
1	1	Long bone fragment		Large mammal	Shaft
1	1	Flat bone fragment		Large mammal	

### *The Post-Roman Pottery - Deborah Sawday*

The pottery, two sherds, weighing 72 grams, and a vessel rim equivalent of 0.09, (calculated by adding together the circumference of the surviving rim sherds, where one vessel equals 1.00) was catalogued with reference to the guidelines set out by the Medieval Pottery Research Group, (MPRG 1998), (MPRG, 2001) and the ULAS fabric series (Sawday 2009).

Table 1: The medieval and later pottery by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams) by context.

context	Fabric/ware	no	grams	comments
1	LY1 – Lyveden/Stanion B ware	1	45	Everted jar rim with traces of thumbing on exterior neck, estimated external rim diameter c.200mm, EVEs – 0.09. A similar form at Lyveden in fabric D is dated to the later medieval period, c.1475-1500 (Webster 1975, fig.4.07). The general date range for this fabric is c.1200-1500.
1	LY1 – Lyveden/Stanion B ware	1	27	Coil built body, probably from a jug, traces of glaze on both interior & exterior surfaces, c.1200-1500.

#### Bibliography

MPRG, 1998 *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper **1**, London.

MPRG, 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Saxon and Medieval Ceramics*

Sawday, D., 2009, 'The medieval and post medieval pottery and tile' in J. Coward and G. Speed, *Urban Life in Leicester: An Archaeological Excavation at Freeschool Lane*. Vol 2 *Specialist Reports* ULAS Report No.2009-140 ,v2, 36-182.

Webster, P.A., 1975 'Pottery Report' in J.M. Steane and G.F. Byrant, 'Excavations at the deserted medieval settlement at Lyveden, Northants' *J. Northampton Mus.* **12**, 60-95.

## **APPENDIX 2: Design Specification for archaeological work**

### **UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES Written scheme of investigation for archaeological work**

*Job title: Trial trench evaluation: Paddock Land, Back Lane, East Langton*

*NGR: SP 72707 92559*

*Client: S. Marlow Thomas*

*Planning Ref: 13/01281/FUL*

*Planning Authority: Harborough District Council*

#### **1 Introduction**

##### **1.1 Definition and scope of the specification**

This document is a design specification for an initial phase of archaeological field evaluation (AFE) at the above site, in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment. The survey and fieldwork specified below is intended to provide preliminary indications of character and extent of any heritage assets in order that the potential impact of the development on such remains may be assessed by the Planning Authority.

1.2 The definition of archaeological field evaluation, taken from the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2010) is a limited programme of non-intrusive and/ or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

1.3 The document provides details of the work proposed by ULAS on behalf of the client.

#### **2. Background**

##### ***Context of the Project***

2.1 The site lies on land central to the village of East Langton, within an existing residential area. The site is situated on the corner of Main Street and Back Lane with an existing access from Back Lane (Fig. 1). The site is currently being used separated into small pony paddocks with stabling and equipment on site.

2.2 The development is for the erection of a dwelling and associate landscaping and access.

2.2 Topographically the site is reasonably level and at an approximate height of approximately 105m a OD. It is centred on grid ref SP 72707 92559.

2.3 The geology maps indicate that the site contains Dyrham Formation Siltstone and Mudstone overlain with Mid Pleistocene Diamicton Till

2.4 The site has the potential to contain remains of archaeological interest and the Archaeological Advisor, Leicestershire County Council has recommended that archaeological evaluation by trial trenching of the site be undertaken in order to assess the impact of the proposals on buried archaeological remains as detailed in their advice letter to Harborough District Council.

##### ***Archaeological and Historical Background (from the advice letter)***

2.5 The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies within an area of archaeological interest. The site is located within the former extent of the medieval settlement core of East Langton (HER ref: MLE9327), close to

the findspot of a Roman brooch recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS ref: LEIC-E1EEA2). It would be reasonable to expect that archaeological remains relating to the medieval settlement are likely to be present within the application site. Historic mapping suggests that the site has seen little later disturbance and so any archaeological remains present are likely to have survived well-preserved in situ. However, to ascertain the significance of any such remains within the site would require a programme of archaeological evaluation.

- 2.6 The Planning Archaeologist Leicestershire County Council therefore recommended a field evaluation by trial trenching of the area as an initial phase of assessment of the archaeological potential.

### 3. Archaeological Objectives

3.1 The purpose of the archaeological work is to:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological or environmental deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological or environmental 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.

3.2 Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation is to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

3.3 Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

#### **Research Aims**

3.4 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.

3.5 The evaluation may result in evidence for the nature and extent of activity within the development that would be affected by the scheme. Investigation into the origins and development of towns, industrial activity and standards of living are identified as priorities in the research agenda. Excavations may also contribute to knowledge on settlement, landscape and society. Environmental evidence could provide information on local environmental conditions as well as settlement activity, craft, industry and land use. Artefacts can assist in the development of a type series within the region and provide evidence for evidence for craft, industry and exchange across broad landscape areas.

3.6 The evaluation has the potential to contribute to The work has the potential to contribute towards the following Research agenda topics for the Roman period: 5.1.1-5, 5.4 .1-6, 5.5.1-5, 5.6.1-5 and Research Objective5A - *Create Regional pottery corpora and publish key production centres*, 5C - *Promote systematic application of scientific dating techniques*, 5H - *Investigate landscape context of Rural Settlements*, 5I -*Support Research and publication of landscape syntheses*.

3.7 For the medieval/post medieval period, research proposed research aims are: Research Agenda topics 7.1.2, 7.1.4, 7.2.1-7.2.4, 7.3.1-7.3.5, 7.5.4, 7.6.1-2, 7.7.1-7.7.5 and Research Objective 6C - *Review the evidence for developing settlement hierarchies*; Research Objective 6F - *Identify cultural boundaries in the Early Medieval period*, Research Objective 7E - *Investigate the morphology of rural settlements*; Research Objective 7F - *Investigate development, structure and landholdings of manorial estate centres*, Research Objective 7I - *Investigate the development of the open-field system and medieval woodland management*.

3.8 Research aims will be updated throughout the evaluation to reflect the results of the work.

#### **4. Methodology**

##### ***General Methodology and Standards***

- 4.1 All work will follow the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct (2010) and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2010).
- 4.2 An Accession Number/Site Code will be obtained from the relevant museum prior to work commencing. This will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 4.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Planning Authority and the Client, if required.
- 4.4 All ground reduction and excavation is to be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket unless otherwise agreed with the County Archaeological Advisor.
- 4.5 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to the Client and his representatives, the planning authority, the Archaeological Advisor, Leicestershire County Council subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. At least one week's notice will be given prior to commencement of the recording work in order that monitoring arrangements can be made. All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2010).

##### ***Trial Trenching Methodology***

- 4.6 Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas will be taken.
- 4.7 A sample by trial trenching of the area is proposed across the areas of new build. The provisional trench plan attached (Fig. 3) shows the proposed location of the trenches (1 x 20m trench and 1 x 30m trench), seeking to target the positioning of the proposed buildings, although the size and position of the trench indicated on the plan may vary due to unforeseen site constraints or the presence of archaeological deposits.
- 4.8 Topsoil and overburden will be removed carefully in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket. Trenches will be excavated down to the top of archaeological deposits or natural undisturbed ground, whichever is reached first.
- 4.9 All excavation by machine and hand will be undertaken with a view to avoid damage to archaeological deposits or features which appear worthy of preservation in situ or more detailed investigation than for the purposes of evaluation. Where structures, features or finds appear to merit preservation in situ, they will be adequately protected from deterioration.
- 4.10 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale. Archaeological deposits will be sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.
- 4.11 Any archaeological deposits encountered will be recorded and excavated using standard ULAS procedures. Sufficient of any archaeological features or deposits will be hand excavated in order to provide the information required.
- 50% of each pit and other discrete archaeological features will be excavated.
  - 20% of the exposed lengths of linear features will normally be excavated (minimum of 1m sections). Excavation sections will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the features and will include excavation of terminals and intersections. A flexible approach will be adopted to the location of excavation samples such that areas of exposed ditch fill with higher artefact or ecofact content may be targeted.



- 25% of ring gullies will normally be excavated to include excavation of the terminals. Special regard will be given to significant stratigraphic relationships and concentrations of artefactual material.
  - Any increase or decrease in sample ratio will be agreed with the County Archaeological Advisor.
  - If significant stratified deposits are encountered deeper excavation may be required to test the nature and depth of the deposits.
- 4.12 Trench locations will be recorded by an appropriate method. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.13 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project a contingency may be required to clarify the character or extent of additional features. The contingency will only be initiated after consultation with the Client and the Archaeological Advisor, Leicestershire County Council and Planning Authority. Following assessment of the archaeological remains, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.
- 4.14 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.

## **5. Recording Systems**

- 5.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
- 5.2 Any human remains encountered will be initially left in situ and only be removed in compliance with relevant Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. The owner, local authority and their archaeological advisers and the coroner will be informed immediately on their discovery.
- 5.3 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made. Measured drawings of all excavated archaeological features will be prepared at an appropriate scale and tied into an overall site plan tied into the National Grid.. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans.
- 5.4 Sections of any excavated archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale. At least one longitudinal face of each trench will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed benchmark.
- 5.5 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. Conventional (black and white 35mm format) photography will be used for the recording, although digital photographs will also be used to supplement the archive. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 5.6 This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the project.

## **6. Finds**

- 6.1 The *IfA Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 6.2 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 6.3 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 the appropriate authority for storage in perpetuity.

- 6.4 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Planning Archaeologist.
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 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.

## **7. Environmental Sampling**

- 7.1. If features are appropriate for environmental sampling a strategy and methodology will be developed on site following advice from ULAS’s Environmental Specialist. Preparation, taking, processing and assessment of environmental samples will be in accordance with current best practice.
- 7.2 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. The sampling strategy is likely to include the following:
- Any buried soils or well-sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
  - Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
  - Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated.
- 7.3 All collected samples will be labelled with context and sequential sample numbers.
- 7.4 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.
- 7.5 Recovery of small animal bones, bird bone and large molluscs will normally be achieved through processing other bulk samples or 50 litre samples may be taken specifically to sample particularly rich deposits.
- 7.6 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.
- 7.7 Where evidence of industrial processes are present (eg indicated by the presence of slag or hearth bases), samples will be taken for the analysis of industrial residues (e.g hammer scale).

## **8 Report and Archive**

- 8.1 A draft version of the report will normally be presented within four weeks of completion of site works. The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks. Copies will be provided for the client and the Local Planning Authority and deposited with the Historic Environment Record.
- 8.2 The report will include consideration of:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.

- The nature, location and extent of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
  - The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
  - The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
  - Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
  - Summary.
  - 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.
  - A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage).
- 8.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in the IfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological archives (Brown 2008) will be retained pending the provision of an appropriate recipient body.
- 8.4 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.

## **9 Publication and Dissemination of Results**

- 9.1 A summary report will be submitted to a suitable regional archaeological journal following completion of the fieldwork. A full report will be submitted to a national or period journal if the results are of significance.
- 9.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://www.oasis.ac.uk> will be completed detailing the results of the project. ULAS will contact the HER prior to completion of the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into the HER it may be placed on the web-site.

## **10 Acknowledgement and Publicity**

- 10.1 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.
- 10.2 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.

## **11 Timetable and Staffing**

- 11.1 A provisional start date has yet to be arranged. The work is likely to take 2-3 days to complete and 2 experienced archaeologists are likely to be present during the work.
- 11.2 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.

### ***ULAS Specialists***

- 11.3 ULAS uses in-house specialists for most post-excavation work.
- Prehistoric pottery: Nick Cooper BA Dip arch, MIFA

- Roman pottery: Nick Cooper BA Dip arch, MifA; Elizabeth Johnson BA MA
- Post-Roman pottery and ceramic building materials: Debbie Sawday BA DipEd
- Flint: Lynden Cooper BA, MifA
- Industrial and Wood: Graham Morgan
- Small Finds: Nick Cooper BA Dip arch, MifA
- Environmental: Angela Monckton BSc. MifA; Anita Radini, Rachel Small
- Animal bone: Jennifer Browning BA, MA
- CAD & GIS: Vicki Score BA MSc, MifA, Matt Beamish MA MifA

## 12 Health and Safety and Insurance

- 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. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.
- 12.2 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Public Liability Insurance and Employers Liability Insurance. Details are provided in the Appendix.

## 13. Bibliography

Knight D, Blaise, V & Allen C. 2012 *East Midlands Heritage. An updated research agenda and strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands.*

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

Cooper, N., (ed.) 2006 *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (University of Leicester Archaeological Services)

IfA, 2008 (rev) *Codes of Conduct*

IfA, 2008 (rev) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*

IfA, 2008 (rev) *Guidelines for Finds work.*

Leicestershire County Council, 2014 *Advice Letter*

Vicki Score  
 ULAS  
 University of Leicester  
 University Road  
 Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel:0116 252 2848  
 Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: [vicki.score@le.ac.uk](mailto:vicki.score@le.ac.uk)

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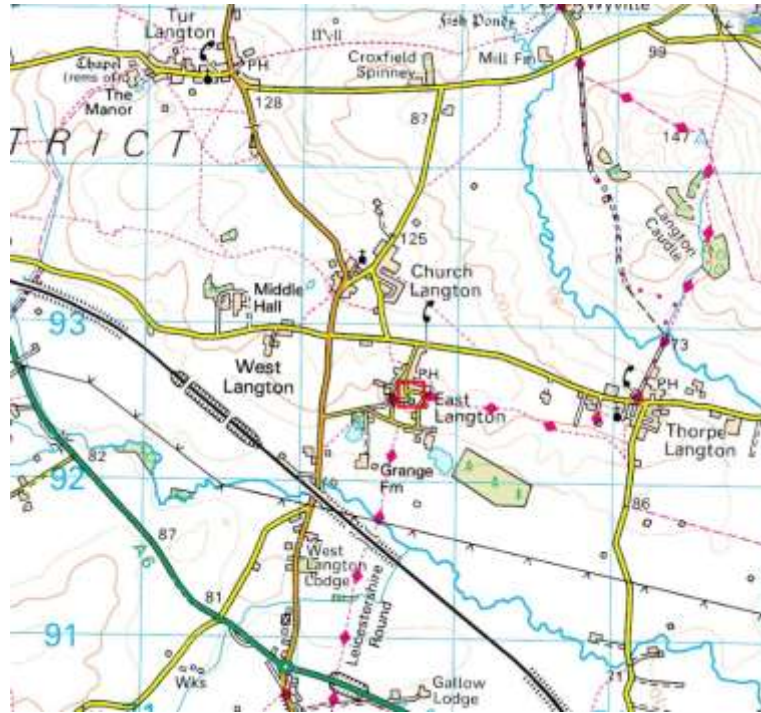


Figure 1: Site location



Figure 2: Plan of site as existing (NTS provided by client)



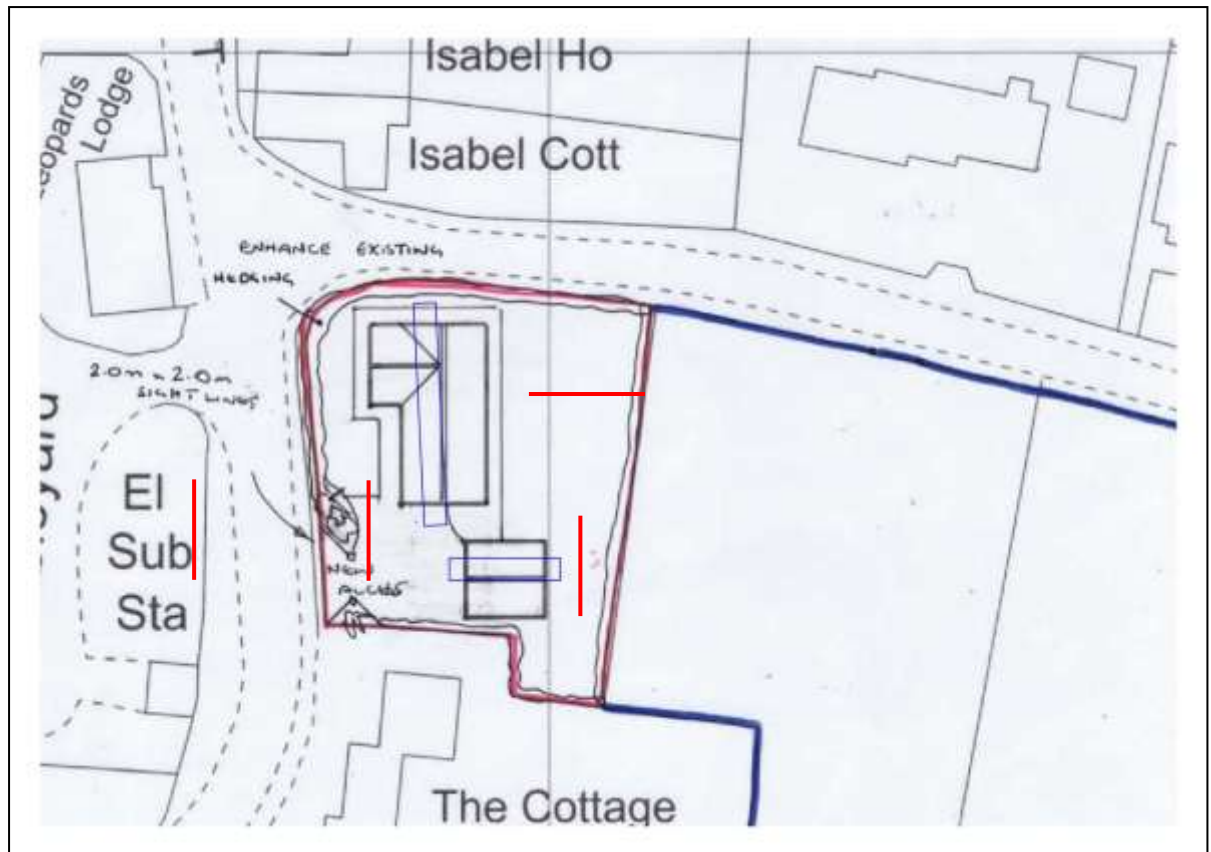


Figure 3: Site development plan showing proposed locations for evaluation trenches in blue (provided by client).

## Contact Details

Richard Buckley or Patrick Clay  
University of Leicester Archaeological  
Services (ULAS)  
University of Leicester,  
University Road,  
Leicester LE1 7RH

**T:** +44 (0)116 252 2848

**F:** +44 (0)116 252 2614

**E:** [ulas@le.ac.uk](mailto:ulas@le.ac.uk)

**W:** [www.le.ac.uk/ulas](http://www.le.ac.uk/ulas)



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