

**An Archaeological Evaluation on land to the Southwest of
Barns Close, Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire.
(NGR SK 5141 0437)**

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS on behalf of Taylor Woodrow Ltd in advance of full planning permission for proposed residential development (planning application No. 06/0189/3). The work took place between 17th and 19th of May 2006 on land to the southwest of Barns Close Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire. Nine 30m x 1.6m evaluation trenches were excavated in locations targeting the proposed houses and associated services.

The proposed development site lies to the west of the historic medieval core of Kirby Muxloe but close to a number of prehistoric and Roman archaeological sites. Prior to development work the land had been used as two private gardens/paddocks with no evidence for recent agricultural or building work.

Two shallow post holes and a nearby truncated pit were found in one trench in the southeastern corner of the site along with a small, possible drainage gully running from southeast to northwest. No dateable evidence was recovered from any of these features. A number of modern, heavily silted and blocked, land drains were also noted in a number of the trenches.

Records and archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services under accession number XA.61.2006

Introduction

The proposed development site is located to the southwest of Barns Close, Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire, SK5141 0437 (Figs 1 and 2). The site covers an area of approximately 0.87 hectares and is currently a combination of pasture and mown grass belonging to two properties fronting onto Gullet Lane. It is roughly rectangular in shape with a wooden fence dividing the land into two nearly equally sized spaces running along a northwest to southeast axis. The desk-based assessment produced by ULAS (Report No. 2006-029) concluded that although the site lay to the west of the historic medieval core of Kirby Muxloe, the Site and Monuments Record (SMR) mentions a number of significant archaeological finds and sites within the immediate locality that would warrant further archaeological investigation in the event of any future development in this area. In addition to this, in 2002 an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to this development identified two Bronze Age pits, significant 2nd century Roman activity and some later medieval or post medieval quarrying work. Because of this high level of archaeological evidence nearby the application area was identified as having archaeological potential, therefore the Historic and Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council recommended that an archaeological evaluation should take place in the form of trial trenching in order to assess any archaeological impact. The trial trenches were calculated to cover approximately 5% of the affected area. Consequently University

of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS were commissioned by Taylor Woodrow Limited to carry out this evaluation.

Geology and Topography

The underlying geology of the area consists of alluvium and Mercia Mudstone with areas of clay. The site slopes gently from the southeast down to the northwest at a height of between 97 and 103 metres OD. Initial assessment indicated that the ground is prone to waterlogging despite drainage ditches running down either side.

Hedges screen the site on all sides with new housing developments adjoining the land on the southwest, northwest and northeast borders. Older housing with large gardens are present on Gullet Lane to the southeast of the site (fig 2 and plate 1).

Archaeological and Historical Background

Although no archaeological sites or features have been noted within the site boundaries this is probably due to the lack of earlier archaeological investigation rather than a genuine absence of archaeology. As previously mentioned, the SMR records a number of prehistoric, Roman and medieval sites close by as well as the prehistoric and Roman discoveries made during the evaluations on land adjacent to the site in 2002.

No records exist to show the development site being used for anything other than paddocks or gardens and there is no visible evidence for ploughing in the form of ridge and furrow. Similarly, there is no evidence of earthworks in the form of medieval house platforms or other features.

Aims and 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.

The principal aims of the archaeological evaluation were to ascertain whether any significant archaeological remains or deposits were present within the development area. If any were identified a sufficient sample to establish their extent, date, quality, character, form and potential including environmental data was to be recorded. It was recognised that further archaeological recording may be required in the light of the results of this evaluation programme which would primarily be dependant upon the level and significance of any archaeological deposits discovered.

Methodology

All work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (1999)*. The work followed the "Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation" (appendix 1; ULAS 6.4.2006).

Topsoil/modern overburden and subsoil were removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by JCB 3C using a toothless ditching bucket on the back actor. The trenches were excavated to a width of 1.6m down to the top of archaeological deposits or the natural substrate. Before starting work it could be seen that earlier geotechnical pitting activity had encountered difficulties in the soft, almost waterlogged ground. This could be seen by the excessively deep JCB tracks sunk across the site. Excavation of the evaluation trenches also proved that the ground in this area is extremely soft and wet.

Nine trial trenches each being 30m in length were proposed by LCC in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The layout of the trenches had to be adjusted according to the constraints of the site, principally the fence running down the centre of the site which could not be moved (fig 3). They were however still located to target the proposed house footprints.

Any archaeological deposits located were hand cleaned and planned as appropriate in order to achieve the aims and objectives of the evaluation. Samples of any archaeological deposits located were hand excavated. Measured drawings of all archaeological features were then prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into the overall site plan. All excavated sections were recorded and drawn at 1:10 scale, levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum.

Results

All topsoil and subsoil was scanned for any unstratified finds during excavation although no artefacts were recovered. A small number of modern glazed pottery sherds were noted but not retained. Two local metal detectorists organised by R Pollard of Leicestershire County Council also scanned the spoil heaps and undisturbed parts of the site but only a small amount of very modern scrap metal was found.

Stratigraphy

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the northern corner of the site, the lowest level in the area. The topsoil (context 1), which was the same across the site, was a mid grey brown clay silt on top of a subsoil (context 2) of mid orange brown silty clay. The maximum depth to the natural substratum (appendix1) was 0.54m. The underlying natural along the trench was a firm orange brown clay with occasional patches of gravelly clay.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located to the east of Trench 1 on a north to south alignment. The topsoil and subsoil were identical to that already seen in Trench 1. A similar maximum depth of 0.49m from ground level to the natural substratum was noted.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located to the east of Trench 2 half way across the side on a southwest to northeast alignment. The same topsoil and subsoil as in the previous trenches was observed although no gravel patches could be seen. The maximum depth from ground level to natural substratum was 0.46m.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located at the eastern end in the centre of the site on a northwest to southeast alignment. The same topsoil and subsoil as in Trench 3 were observed. The maximum depth from ground level to the natural substratum was 0.42m.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was located to the southwest of Trench 1 on a roughly parallel alignment. Again the same topsoil and subsoil were observed as in trenches 3 to 9. The maximum depth from ground level to the natural substratum was 0.63m which was significantly deeper than the other trenches possibly indicating a movement of soil downhill.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was located to the south of Trench 5 on an east to west alignment. The maximum depth from ground level to the natural substratum was 0.4m.

Trench 7

Trench 7 was located to the west of the dividing fence in the centre of the development site on a northwest to southeast alignment. The maximum depth from ground level to the natural substratum was 0.5m.

Trench 8

Trench 8 was located to the south of Trench 7 on an east to west alignment. The maximum depth from ground level to the natural substratum was 0.47m.

Trench 9

Trench 9 was located in the southeast corner of the development site on a north to south alignment. The maximum depth from ground level to the natural substratum was 0.55m.

Archaeological deposits

Trench 1

No archaeological features or deposits were revealed in this trench. A slate lined land drain using fragments of Charnwood slate could be seen running down the centre of the trench. The drain was 0.2m wide and 0.14m deep consisting of flats pieces of slate placed sideways into a similar sized gully with a rough capping of slate. Brief inspection showed the drain to be completely blocked with silt. No dateable evidence was recovered from this feature. Near the centre of the trench a horseshoe shaped ceramic land drain cut the slate drain. Such land drains are generally accepted to be around 150 years old which shows the slate drain to be older than this.

Trench 2

No archaeological features or deposits were revealed in Trench 2. A silted, slate lined drain was uncovered running across the northern end of the trench which can be projected northwest to join with the one seen in Trench 1.

Trench 3

Two slate lined drains and a ceramic land drain were revealed running across the northeastern end of the trench following the line of the slope.

A single shallow gully [4] was observed running in a northwest to southeast direction across the southwestern end of the trench (figs 3 and 4). The fill (3) was a dark orange brown slightly silty clay (plate 3). However, despite being fully excavated along its entire exposed length no dateable evidence was recovered from this feature.

Trench 4

A single slate land drain was seen entering the south side of the trench, running across it for approximately 12m before exiting on the north side. The drain had the same form and dimensions as in all other trenches and was again badly blocked with fine clay silt.

At the northwestern end of the trench was a small irregular post hole [6] between 0.4m and 0.48m in diameter and 0.13m deep (figs 3 and 4). It contained a greyish brown slightly silty clay fill (5) but no dateable finds or any other archaeological material.

Roughly 15m east of feature [6] was a second similarly sized post hole [8] containing fill (7) which was again a greyish brown silty clay (plate 2). No dateable evidence was recovered from this feature. Three metres further east of this post hole was a truncated pit or large post hole [10]. This was an elongated oval shape in plan measuring between 0.55m and 0.8m wide and 0.1m in depth. Full excavation failed to recover any dating evidence.

Trench 5

No archaeological features or deposits or land drains were present in this trench.

Trench 6

No archaeological features or deposits were observed in this trench. Two parallel slate lined land drains were noted running across the centre of the trench down the slope of the field. Both had the same dimensions as the other slate drains found during the evaluation and both were heavily blocked with silty clay.

Trench 7

No archaeological features or deposits or land drains were present in this trench.

Trench 8

No archaeological features or deposits were observed in this trench. Three slate lined land drains ran at intervals across the trench down the slope of the site.

Trench 9

No archaeological features or deposits were observed in this trench. Two slate lined land drains ran across either end of the trench towards Trench 8.

Discussion

The small number of archaeological features located during this evaluation indicate that only a limited amount of activity has taken place. Due to the lack of finds in any of the features it is not possible to assign any dates to them.

The small gully found in Trench 3 may be an attempt to drain the site which is reflected by the large number of land drains seen across the development area. As it is such a shallow feature this explanation seems more likely than it being a boundary ditch or similar.

The three features found in Trench 4 may or may not be associated with each other, unfortunately without dating evidence this is difficult to tell. This trench is located at the highest part of the site and may represent the western limit of archaeology before the heavily waterlogged area begins.

The large number of land drains running across the site are evidence of a very wet location which may indicate why it has not been used for anything other than pasture in the more recent past. If the site has always been as wet perhaps this is why it appears to lack any evidence of settlement or other usage. The prehistoric and Roman sites to the west of this site showed evidence of sand pitting which may indicate that this area is considerably better drained than the heavy clay beneath the proposed development site.

Conclusion

Overall the evaluation has revealed very little evidence of archaeological activity within the site boundaries. Any activity there is appears to be concentrated towards the higher, possibly drier, land in the southeast.

It is interesting that so few finds were recovered even in the topsoil and subsoil. This could indicate that little or no manure has been spread on this field and thus show that the land has not been ploughed for a number of years.

Archive

The archive consists of site notes, drawings and photographs to be held by Leicestershire County Council under accession number X.A.61.2006-05-25

Publication

A summary of the evaluation work will be prepared for publication in the Transactions of *The Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course.

Bibliography

University of Leicester Archaeological Services Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching. Barns Close, Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire. (ULAS 06/610).

University of Leicester Archaeological Services Desk Based Assessment on Land Behind 14 Barns Close, Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire. ULAS Report 2006-029

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by A Hyam and D Prior. The project was managed by Dr P Clay.

Appendix 1

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Job title: Barns Close, Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire.

NGR: SK 45141 30437

Client: Taylor Woodrow Ltd

Planning Authority: Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council

Planning application No. 06/0189/3

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 DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, para.30). The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide preliminary indications of character and extent of any buried archaeological remains 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 of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IFA S&G: AFE) 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 or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. 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.*

2. Background

2.1 Context of the Project

- 2.1.1 *The proposed development site is located to the southwest of Barns Close, Kirby Muxloe. It consists of an area of c.0.87 ha currently rough pasture.*
- 2.1.2 *Planning permission is being sought for residential development (12 dwellings).*
- 2.1.3 *Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested an archaeological evaluation (their letter of 22.12.2005, Appendix 2 below).*

2.2 Geological and Topographical Background

- 2.2.1 The underlying geology is likely to consist of alluvium and Mercia Mudstone adjacent to Main Street. The land is at a height of c.97-103m O.D., sloping down north-west to the south-east.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.3.1 A desk-based assessment has been produced for the site (ULAS Report 2006-029). The Leicestershire Historic Environment Record indicates that the site proposed for development lies outside the historic medieval core of Kirby Muxloe. However various archaeological sites have been recorded within 1km of the proposed development site. This includes three prehistoric sites (HER Refs: **MLE6997**, **MLE7130** and **MLE15784**), five Roman sites (**MLE206**, **MLE3019**, **MLE7713**, **MLE10025** and **MLE10253**), sixteen medieval sites (**MLE194**, **MLE198**, **MLE201**, **MLE202**, **MLE203**, **MLE204**, **MLE211**, **MLE8912**,

MLE9615, MLE10026, MLE10251, MLE10252, MLE10254, MLE10255, MLE11081 and MLE11083) eight post-medieval site (**MLE10100, MLE11077, MLE11078, MLE11079, MLE11080, MLE11082, MLE11086 and MLE15732**) and one undated site (**MLE15783**).

2.3.2 Immediately to the west Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit, on behalf of J.S. Bloor Services Ltd, conducted an archaeological evaluation and recording on land adjacent to the site in 2002 (**MLE10025 and MLE10026**). This comprised 13 trial trenches over 3.3ha of land. The archaeological remains, mainly concentrated in the southeastern part of the area, covered three distinct periods. Two Bronze Age pits, with associated flint material and one sherd of pottery were recovered. The main focus of activity was 2nd-century Roman inter-cutting quarry pits and associated trackways. A total of 189 pottery sherds was recovered, forming a total of 14 vessels, the majority of these being narrow-necked jars. The latest activity found was that of either medieval or post-medieval sand quarrying.

3. Archaeological Objectives

3.1 *The main objectives of the evaluation will be:*

- *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.*

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 *The advice letter requested trial trenching of the application area.*

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

4. Methodology

4.1 General Methodology and Standards

4.1.1 All work will follow the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1999).

4.1.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.

4.1.3 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 Senior Planning Archaeologist, the Planning authority and the Client.

4.2 Trial Trenching Methodology

4.2.1 Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas will be taken.

4.2.2 Topsoil/modern overburden will be removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by JCB 3C or equivalent using a toothless ditching bucket. Trenches will be excavated to a width of 1.6m and down to the top of archaeological deposits.

4.2.3 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.

4.2.4 LCC have requested a 5% sample of the area, the equivalent of nine 30m x 1.5m trenches (Fig. 1). These will be located within proposed footprints of the new buildings or nearby depending on constraints on site.

4.2.5 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

- 4.2.6 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 bench mark.
- 4.2.7 Trench locations will be recorded using an electronic distance measurer. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.2.8 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under a Home Office Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.
- 4.3 **Recording Systems**
- 4.3.1 *The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.*
- 4.3.2 *Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.*
- 4.3.3 *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 trench plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid.*
- 4.3.4 *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, typically at a scale of 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be recorded.*
- 4.3.5 *A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared 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.*
- 4.3.6 *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.*
- 5.2 *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 relevant Museum for storage in perpetuity.*
- 5.3 *Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.*
- 5.4 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. If significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the environmental sampling strategy is likely to include the following:
- 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.
- 5.5 *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 Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IFA Guidelines for Finds Work will be adhered to.*
- 5.6 *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 numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

6. Report and Archive

- 6.1 *The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be dispatched to the Client, Senior Planning Archaeologist; SMR and Local Planning Authority.*
- 6.2 *The report will include consideration of:-*
- *The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.*
 - *The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality 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.*
 - *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).*
- 6.3 *A full copy of the archive as defined in The Guidelines For The Preparation Of Excavation Archives For Long-Term Storage (UKIC 1990), and Standards In The Museum: Care Of Archaeological Collections (MGC 1992) and Guidelines for the Preparation of Site Archives and Assessments for all Finds (other than fired clay objects) (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993) will usually be presented to within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.*

7. Publication and Dissemination of Results

- 7.1 *A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society. A larger report will be submitted for inclusion if the results of the evaluation warrant it.*

8. Acknowledgement and Publicity

- 8.1 *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.*
- 8.2 *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.*

9. Copyright

- 9.1 *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.*

10. Timetable

- 10.1 *The trial trench evaluation is scheduled to start during the week commencing 17.5.2006 with two staff. Further staff will be added if archaeological remains are discovered.*
- 10.2 *The report will be ready within three weeks of the completion of 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. Health and Safety

11.1 *ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Archaeological Services Health and Safety Policy and Health and Safety manual with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is attached as Appendix 1. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate. The HSE has determined that archaeological investigations are exempt from CDM regulations.*

11.2 *A Risks assessment form will be completed prior to work commencing on-site, and updated as necessary during the site works.*

12. Insurance

12.1 12.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. The Public Liability Insurance is with St Pauls Travellers Policy No. UCPOP3651237 while the Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters (50%) and Brit Insurances (50%) Policy No. FUNK3605.

13. Monitoring arrangements

13.1 *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 weeks notice will be given to LMARS Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological evaluation in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.*

13.2 *All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.*

13.3 *Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.*

14. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

14.1 *In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project, ULAS shall inform the site agent/project manager, Client and the Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority and prepare a short written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.*

15. Bibliography

- MAP 2 The management of archaeological projects 2nd edition English Heritage 1991
- MGC 1992 Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections 1992 (Museums and Galleries Commission)
- RFG/FRG 1993 Guidelines for the preparation of site archives (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993)
- SMA 1993 Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland 1993 (Society of Museum Archaeologists)

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An Archaeological Evaluation on land to the SW of Barns Close, Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire.

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Appendix 2. Figures and plates

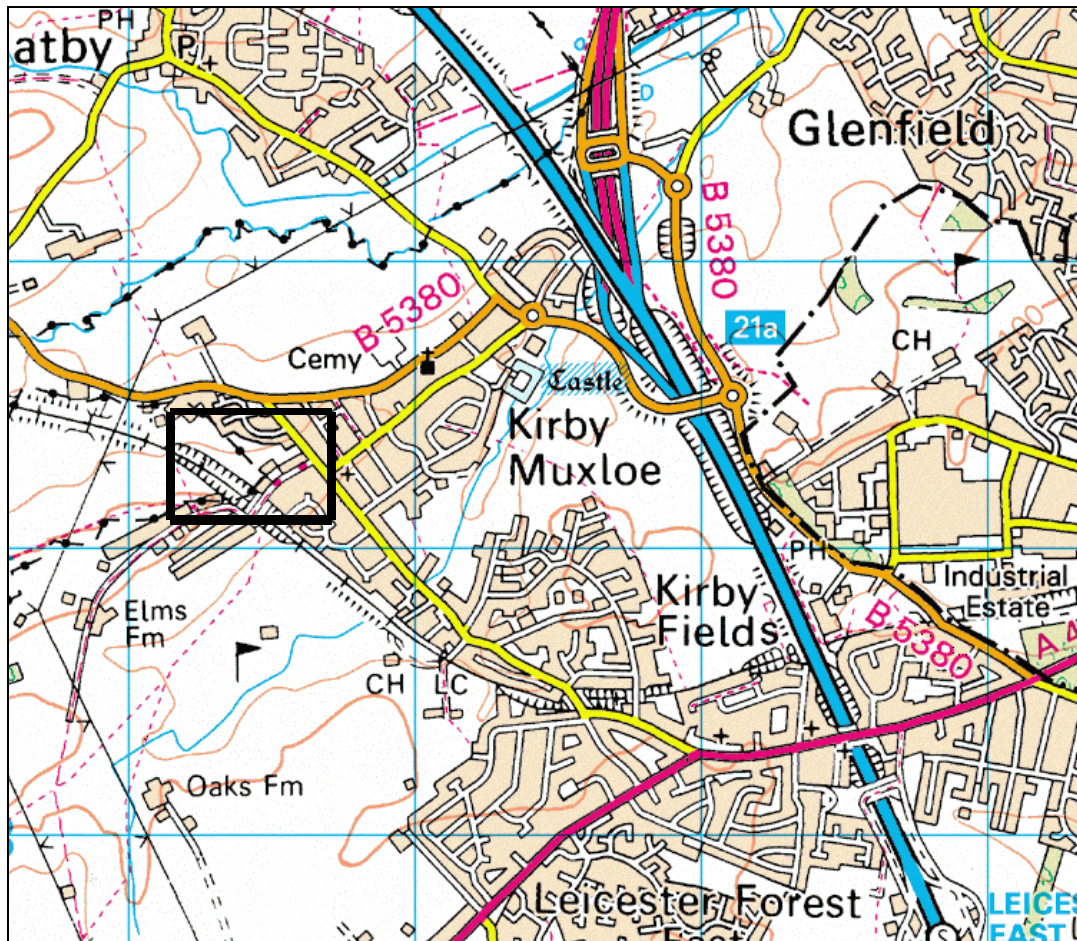


Fig 1. Ordnance Survey map of site location. Original scale 1:50000

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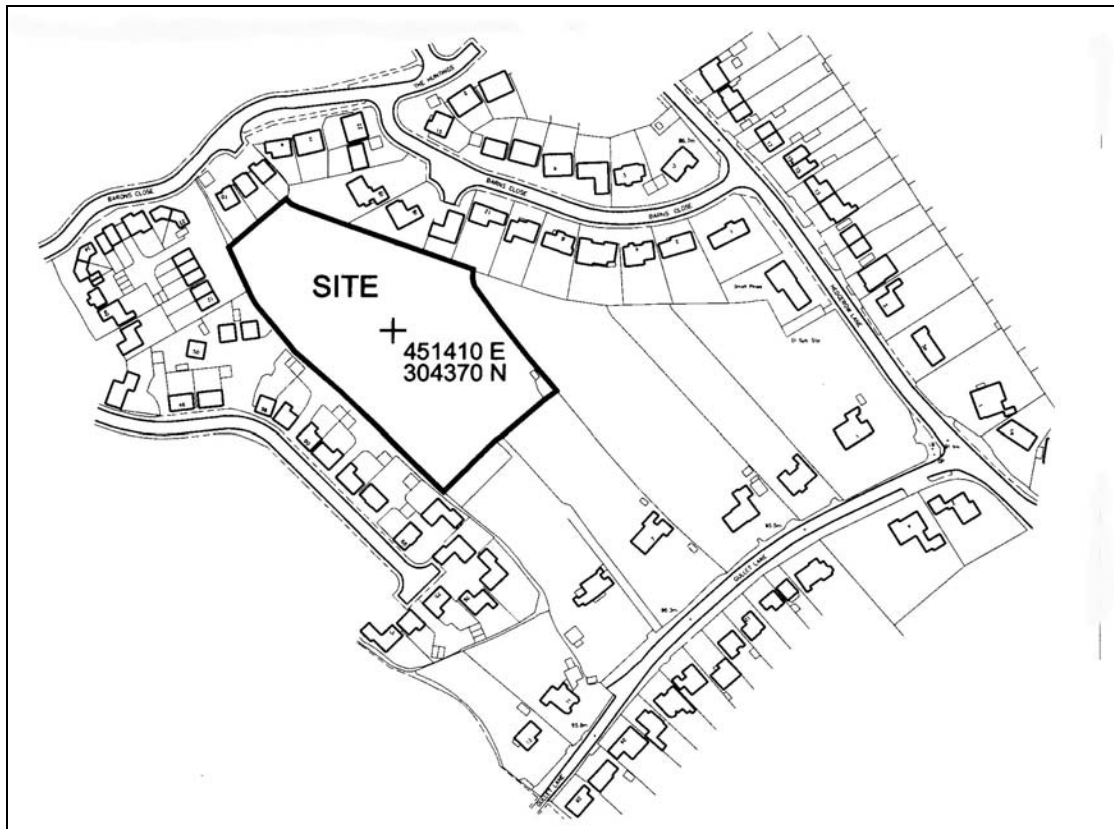


Fig 2. Taylor Woodrow map of proposed development site.

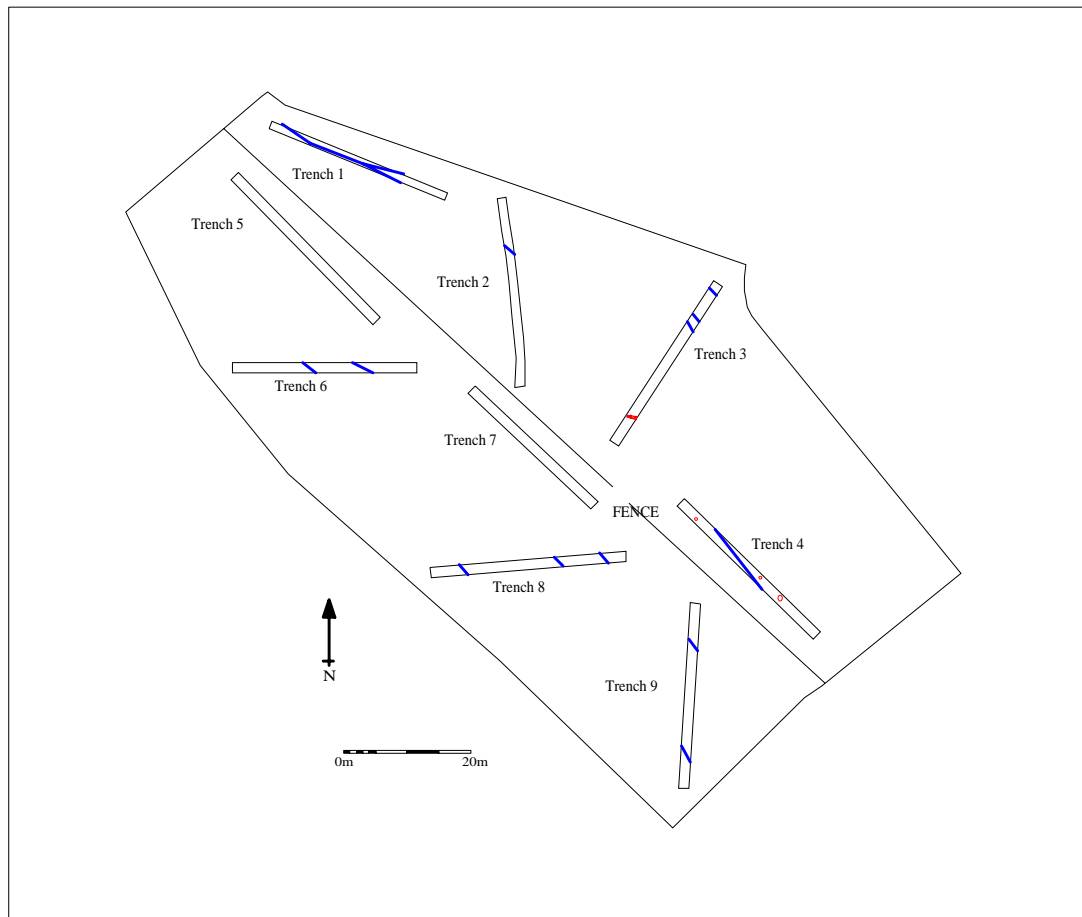


Fig 3. Trench locations. Land drains in blue, archaeological features in red.

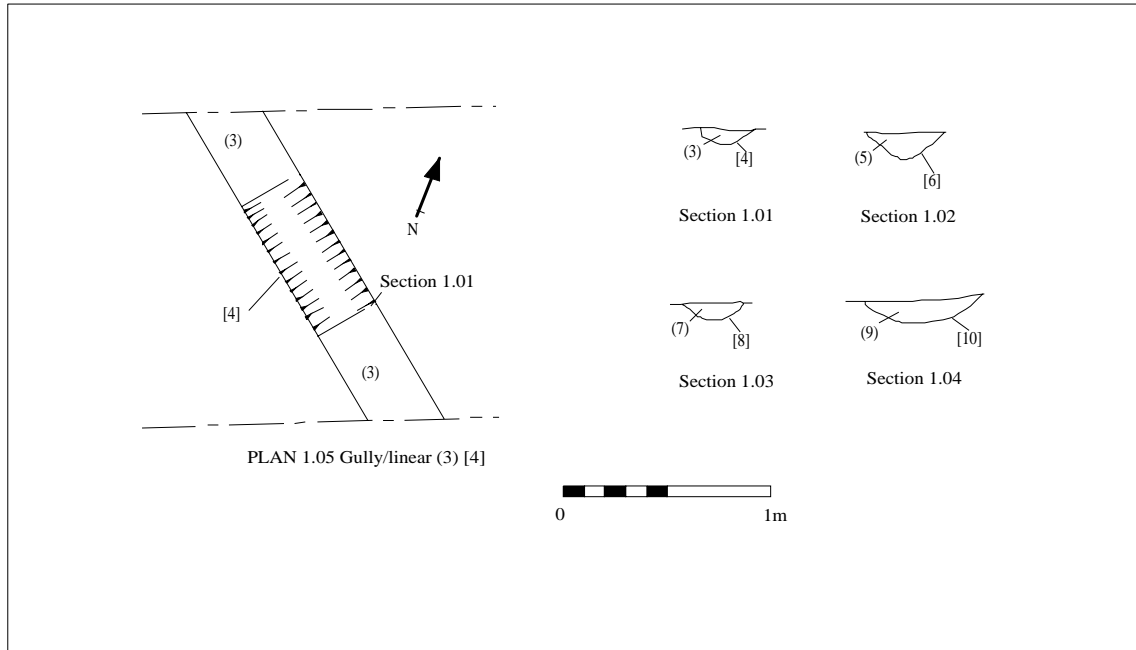


Fig 4. Plan of gully and section of post holes and pit.



Plate 1. View of site looking northwest.



Plate 2. Post hole (7) [8].



Plate 3. Gully (3) [4].

Appendix 3 Trench depths

Trench 1							
Orientation: NW-SE							
Length: 29.6m							
Interval from NW end	0	5	10	15	20	25	29.6
Topsoil depth	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.21	0.22
Subsoil depth	0.27	0.28	0.2	0.26	0.24	0.2	0.26
Top of natural	0.52	0.54	0.46	0.53	0.49	0.41	0.48
Base of trench	0.56	0.57	0.49	0.55	0.52	0.44	0.5

Trench 2							
Orientation: N-S							
Length: 28.2m							
Interval from N end	0	5	10	15	20	25	28.2
Topsoil depth	0.2	0.26	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.2	0.21
Subsoil depth	0.22	0.23	0.2	0.18	0.19	0.2	0.19
Top of natural	0.42	0.49	0.41	0.41	0.44	0.4	0.4
Base of trench	0.44	0.52	0.45	0.44	0.46	0.42	0.4

Trench 3							
Orientation: SW-NE							
Length: 30m							
Interval from NE end	0	5	10	15	20	25	30
Topsoil depth	0.2	0.22	0.23	0.19	0.24	0.21	0.22
Subsoil depth	0.18	0.24	0.21	0.16	0.2	0.18	0.2
Top of natural	0.38	0.46	0.44	0.35	0.44	0.39	0.42
Base of trench	0.41	0.48	0.49	0.39	0.45	0.42	0.43

Trench 4							
Orientation: SE-NW							
Length: 29.5m							
Interval from NW end	0	5	10	15	20	25	29.5
Topsoil depth	0.21	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.24	0.19
Subsoil depth	0.18	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.15
Top of natural	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.4	0.41	0.4	0.34
Base of trench	0.4	0.43	0.45	0.41	0.45	0.43	0.36

Trench 5							
Orientation: NW-SE							
Length: 32.05m							
Interval from NW end	0	5	10	15	20	25	32.05
Topsoil depth	0.2	0.28	0.3	0.44	0.43	0.32	0.28
Subsoil depth	0.28	0.16	0.1	0.19	0.09	0.16	0.11
Top of natural	0.48	0.44	0.4	0.63	0.52	0.48	0.39
Base of trench	0.4	0.48	0.47	0.68	0.63	0.51	0.39

Table 1 continued

Trench 6							
Orientation: E-W							
Length: 29.1m							
Interval from W end	0	5	10	15	20	25	29.1
Topsoil depth	0.2	0.21	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.18	0.2
Subsoil depth	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.2	0.15	0.15
Top of natural	0.35	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.4	0.33	0.35
Base of trench	0.48	0.4	0.39	0.4	0.42	0.35	0.38

Trench 7							
Orientation: NW-SE							
Length: 26.63m							
Interval from NW end	0	5	10	15	20	25	26.63
Topsoil depth	0.26	0.23	0.32	0.38	0.29	0.31	0.35
Subsoil depth	0.1	0.09	0.13	0.1	0.13	0.19	0.12
Top of natural	0.36	0.32	0.45	0.48	0.42	0.5	0.47
Base of trench	0.36	0.38	0.5	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.48

Trench 8							
Orientation: NE-SW							
Length: 31.0m							
Interval from NE end	0	5	10	15	20	25	31
Topsoil depth	0.18	0.2	0.2	0.21	0.23	0.2	0.22
Subsoil depth	0.2	0.21	0.15	0.21	0.2	0.22	0.25
Top of natural	0.38	0.41	0.35	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.47
Base of trench	0.4	0.44	0.42	0.49	0.45	0.48	0.64

Trench 9							
Orientation: N-S							
Length: 29.19m							
Interval from N end	0	5	10	15	20	25	29.19
Topsoil depth	0.25	0.28	0.26	0.38	0.3	0.29	0.25
Subsoil depth	0.2	0.18	0.27	0.17	0.19	0.27	0.26
Top of natural	0.45	0.46	0.53	0.55	0.49	0.56	0.51
Base of trench	0.48	0.49	0.55	0.56	0.53	0.67	0.58