


**An Historic Building Assessment**  
**(level 2 survey)**  
**at Hall Farm, 2 Main Street, Stonesby,**  
**Sproxtton, Melton, Leicestershire.**  
**NGR: SK 822 245**

Andrew Hyam  
February 2007

***Client: Mr J R Newton***

**Checked by Project Manager**

**Signed:** ..  . **Date:**20.2.07.

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## **Contents**

Summary	1
1. Introduction	1
2. Background	1
3. Historic Building Assessment Objectives	2
4. Results	2
5. Discussion	4
6. Archive	5
7. Publication	5
8. Bibliography	5
9. Acknowledgements	5
Appendices	
1. Figures and Plates	6
2. County Council brief	17
3. Contact sheet of all digital photographs	

**An Historic Building Assessment (level 2 survey)  
at Hall Farm, 2 Main Street, Stonesby, Sproxton,  
Melton, Leicestershire. NGR: SK 822 245**

## **Summary**

*An historic building assessment (level 2 survey) was undertaken at Hall Farm, 2 Main Street, Stonesby in the parish of Sproxton, Melton, Leicestershire. The survey encompassed two barns set within a larger complex which were to be converted into small residential units and an office. Because of the historic interest and because they are located within the curtilage of a listed building the Senior Planning Archaeologist recommended that a building assessment take place prior to any building work. An Historic Building Assessment is equivalent to a Level 2 survey as defined by English Heritage in: Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to good recording practice.*

*The building assessment took place on the 9th of February 2007 and was carried out by A R Hyam. Black and white photographs were taken in 35mm format along with colour digital images. The report will be deposited with the Historic and Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council under Accession number X.A.25.2007.*

## **1. Introduction**

Hall Farm is located within the historic core of Stonesby village approximately 8km northeast of Melton Mowbray (figs 1 and 2). The site is situated on the corner of Main Street and Chapel Lane which leads to King Street. It consists of four barns set around a yard facing southwestwards onto Chapel Lane. To the northeast is another small barn behind which is the main farmhouse which is a Grade II listed building probably dating back to the 17th century with later additions and alterations (HER ref: MLE12562).

Under planning permissions: 06/01031/FUL and 06/00985/LBC Barn B is to be converted into two residential units for employees whilst part of Barn E will be converted into an office (fig 3). The requirement for the assessment was in accordance with PPG 16 "Archaeology and Planning" and PPG 15 "Planning and the Historic Environment". The purpose of the work was to create an adequate record prior to alteration to allow future interpretation of the buildings within their current and original context.

## **2. Background**

The group of barns, agricultural buildings and adjacent farmhouse appear to form a single complex although not all of the same age. As with most similar farms additions and modifications have taken place according to the changing requirements of the owners. The predominant building material is limestone

probably quarried locally from the Lower Lincolnshire limestone deposits found to the north and west of the site.

The buildings under assessment are set around a large yard originally with access directly onto Chapel Lane through a blocked entrance in the southwest wall. The first edition Ordnance Survey map from c.1887 shows buildings essentially laid out in their present form although one building, since demolished, can be seen running alongside Chapel Lane up to the blocked entrance (fig 4). The Historic and Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council brief also indicates that the Ordnance Surveyors plans of c.1815 may indicate that structures existed within the development area at this time which is unsurprising given the age of the farmhouse and the location within the core of the village.

### **3. Historic Building Assessment Objectives**

The objectives of the building assessment work were:

- To create a written account of the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence.
- To create a photographic record of the internal and external features of the buildings and their general setting.
- To create a drawn record of the affected buildings.
- To produce an archive and report of all results to allow future interpretation of the buildings within their current and original context.

### **4. Results**

#### *The barns and their location*

As mentioned above the barns are set around a yard with the farmhouse to the northeast (fig 3, plate 1). On the southwest side a limestone rubble-built wall which may once have formed part of a now demolished building closes off the yard from Chapel Lane. A corresponding scar from this building can also be seen on the southeast facing wall of Barn A. At the eastern end of this wall is a rebuilt section corresponding to an entrance shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. The yard itself has been turfed and landscaped and has a centrally placed swimming pool set within it. The northwest and southeast sides of the yard are bounded by Barns A, B, C and E. Barn C, which will be unaffected by the proposed works partially fills the northeast edge of the yard. The rest of this side is planted with a large hedge which screens the side of the farmhouse.

To the northwest of the yard and barns is a modern group of buildings used as stables that extend up to the boundary with Main Street.

#### *Barn B*

Located on the northwest edge of the yard Barn B is constructed from coursed yellowish grey limestone rubble with a gable ended pan tile roof (fig 5, plates 2 and 3). It is currently used as part of the stable facility located in the northwest area of the farm. It has large fine grained grey limestone quoins at each end on both main elevations. Barn A, another limestone and tile building, joins onto its southwestern

end wall although is stepped slightly back from the southeast elevation. Barn A's roofline is also slightly lower. Much of Barn B's northeastern gable end wall is obscured by a pan tile roof extending from adjacent Barn D.

The southeast elevation facing onto the yard has a blocked double entrance set to the left of centre with a wooden door and a two paned window set within the blocked area. The bricks are modern and are laid on an older threshold of curved blue blocks. To the east of the doorway are two rectangular ventilation openings equally spaced up to the corner with Barn C. A number of small square holes appear to have been made into the surface of the wall around the ventilation holes possibly to hold the timbers of a temporary structure that may have been built up against it.

The northwest elevation of Barn B forms a continuous, and probably contemporary, wall with Barn A and quoins are only seen at either end plus at the slightly higher gable end of B where it steps down to the lower roof of A. This wall has a continuous double row of bricks below the eaves apart from a 6 metre stretch above the doorway where a timber beam chamfered lower arris has been placed. The northwest elevation has a small non-opening, six-paned, wooden framed window with a wooden lintel and concrete sill at ground floor level. Above this window is a single wooden door with metal strap hinges giving access to a loft within the barn. The double doorway steps down into the barn suggesting that the outside ground level has risen over time. The doorway has a deep brick arch with limestone keystone and hinge supports.

Internally Barn B has a concrete floor with some bricks laid in the southeast corner. A narrow brick arch can be seen supporting the horizontal lintel of the southeast elevation doorway. A timber loft area covers most of the northeast half of the barn with access via a timber stairway. The main supporting joist for this has a number of incised marks on its western face similar to carpenter's marks but which do not relate to any apparent mortice holes or joints (plate 3). It is likely that the marks, which could be interlaced M's, are ritual symbols to protect the occupants of the building (Easton 1998). A mark within a box or diamond can also be seen on the underside of the beam, also a possible protective symbol. At the opposite end of the barn is a smaller timber loft with a reused substantial timber joist with a number of regular mortice holes cut into it at 0.23 metre (9 inch) intervals (plate 5). A single doorway at the loft level leads through to Barn A.

The roof structure makes use of salvaged timber for the main tie-beams shown by the many redundant mortice holes. The principal rafters are tenoned into the tie-beams at wall plate level. A smaller strainer beam or collar is tenoned into the principals as are the purlins which also have pegs through the tenon. The purlins support the common rafters which are fixed at the roof apex to a narrow ridge piece (plate 6).

#### *Barn E*

Located along the full length of the southeast side of the yard Barn E is again constructed using coursed limestone rubble with pan tiles on a hipped roof (fig 6, plate 7). As with Barns A and B it has large quoins at each corner although these are of a creamy yellow limestone rather than the grey discussed above. Until recently the barn was used for cows but all of the fittings have been removed.

The southeast elevation facing away from the yard has no windows or doors apart from a modern lean-to greenhouse attached to the western end. The wall shows evidence of three straight line joints. Approximately 7 metres from the southwest corner is a clear break in the masonry which corresponds to a substantial internal wall, it is also noticeable that the roofline shows a tendency to drop away beyond this point and that the wall kinks southwards very slightly at this point. The other two joints are not as clear and have apparently been filled in, or rebuilt, in places. It is not clear what these relate to and no evidence for the joints is visible inside apart from a small settlement crack on the inside wall.

The northeastern end has a single wooden framed nine paned window set high in the wall. At the opposite end on the southwestern elevation a rather more modern four paned window is set at a similar height. At ground level there is evidence of a low door or window which has now been blocked off.

The northwest elevation has three wooden doors all of similar construction in addition to a small two paned window with a wooden sill set just below the eaves in the centre of the barn. The full height straight joint noted on the southeastern elevation can be seen leading up from the eastern side of the centre doorway indicating that the western end of the barn is likely to be a later addition.

Internally Barn E has an irregular concrete floor and is currently used as a general store and workroom. The barn is divided into two sections by a 0.54 metre thick wall which matches the position of the straight joint seen on both elevations mentioned above. Beyond this wall, to the west, the internal face of the northwest elevation is 50mm thinner than the rest of the wall.

The roof in the largest section of the barn is supported on a series of suspended king post trusses. The king posts are attached through their base by bolts to the tie-beam which also supports raking struts. The principals, which do not act as common rafters, have cleats on their backs to carry the purlins and are also scarf jointed onto the king posts below the ridge line. The western end of the barn has the same structure with the ends of the purlins being set into both walls (plate 8).

## **5. Discussion**

The barns at Hall farm represent an interesting group of near contemporary structures. It seem likely that Barns A and B form one continuous build based on the evidence from the continuous northwest wall and the original doorway at loft level. Barn E has clearly had a later addition to it on the western end although the roof appears to be of one build. In a study of the roof structures of farm buildings in Staffordshire, J.E.C. Peters determined that bolted king post trusses were not introduced until the 1820's (1988, 29).

Although the Ordnance Survey 1815 plans indicate that structures existed on the site it is difficult to confirm that these are the same ones that exist today.

The tool marks in Barn B are worthy of note and give an insight into local beliefs and superstitions. Such apotropaic symbols were used to invoke the protection of Christ or Mary from at least the 16th century onwards (Easton 1998). Many examples can be seen across the country.

## **6. Archive**

The archive consists of site notes, architects drawings, digital colour and 35mm black and white photographs to be held by the Historic and Natural Environment Team, Environment and Heritage Services Department Leicestershire County Council under accession number X.A.25.2007

## **8. Publication**

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of The Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course. An OASIS record will also be produced and this report will be uploaded on to the Archaeology Data Service website.

## **9. Bibliography**

British Geological Survey of England and Wales. Sheet 142, Melton. 1959.

Design Brief for a Historic Building Assessment (level 2 survey). Hall Farm, 2 Main Street, Stonesby, Sproxton, Melton, Leicestershire. Historic and Natural Environment Team, Environment and Heritage Services Department, Leicestershire County Council. January 2007.

Easton T. Ritual Marks on Historic Timber. The Mortice and Tenon journal No.7. Spring 1998.

EDINA/Digimap. <http://edina.ac.uk/digimap>

English Heritage in: Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to good recording practice. English Heritage 2006.

Peters, J.E.C. Post-medieval Roof Trusses in some Staffordshire Farm Buildings. Vernacular Architecture Vol.19, 24-31.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

The fieldwork was undertaken by A R Hyam. The project was managed by R Buckley.

Andrew Hyam  
February 2007  
University of Leicester Archaeological Services

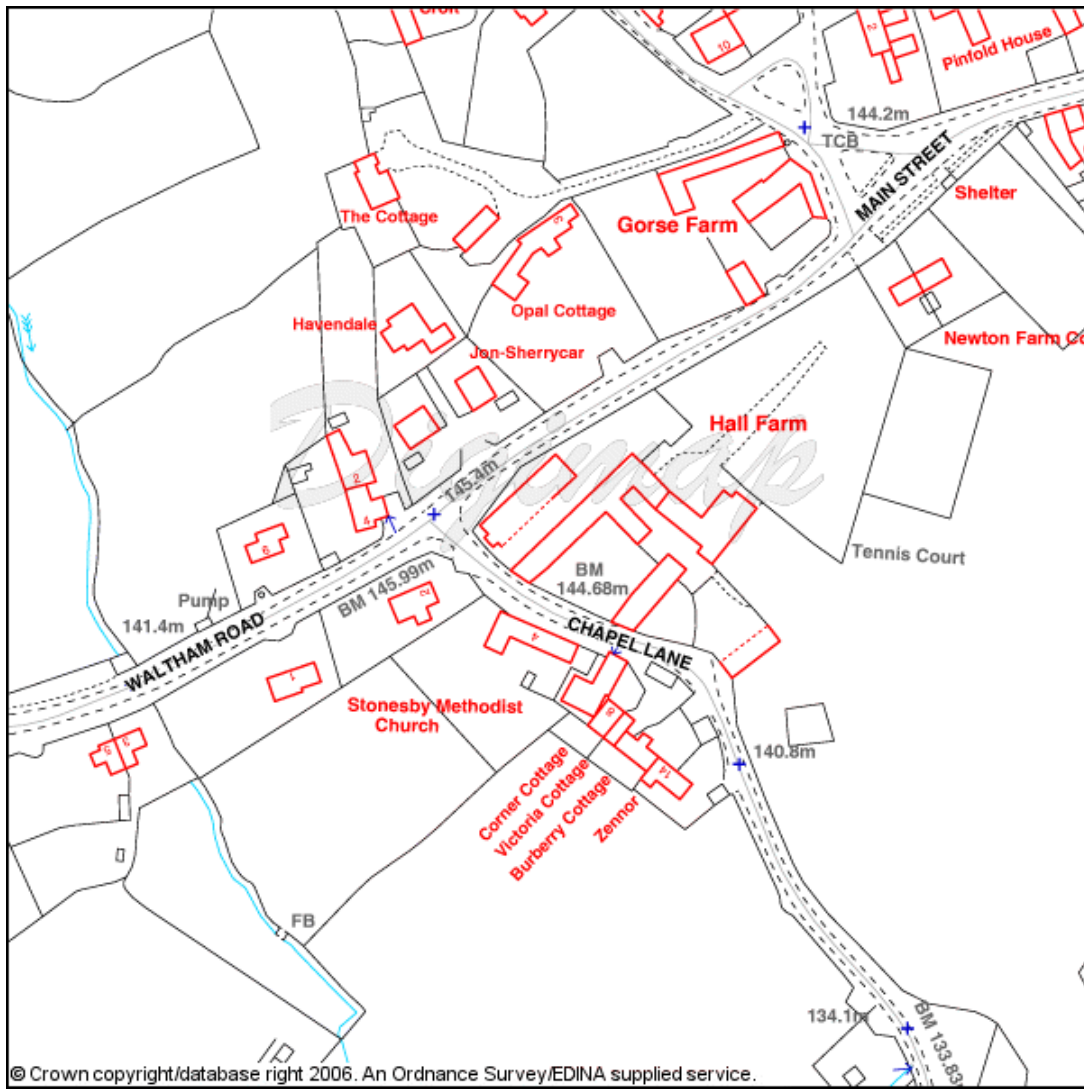
## Appendix 1. Figures and Plates



*Figure 1. Stonesby location.*

Source: Ordnance Survey, Licence number AL 10002186





*Fig. 2. Site location within Stonesby*  
Source: Ordnance Survey, Licence number AL 10002186

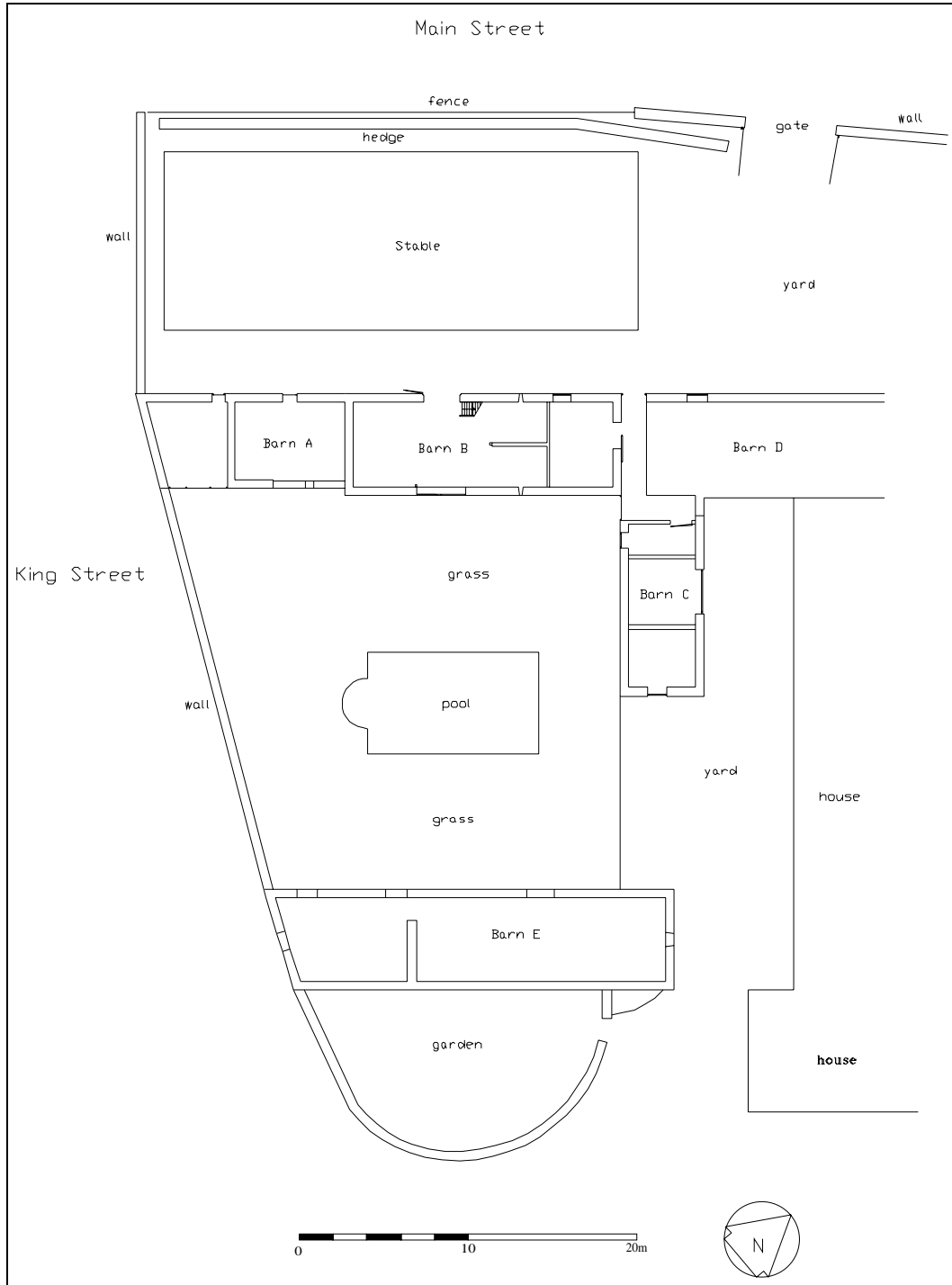


Fig 3. Site layout.

Source: Extract from Evans and Crawley drawing 959/2/4A

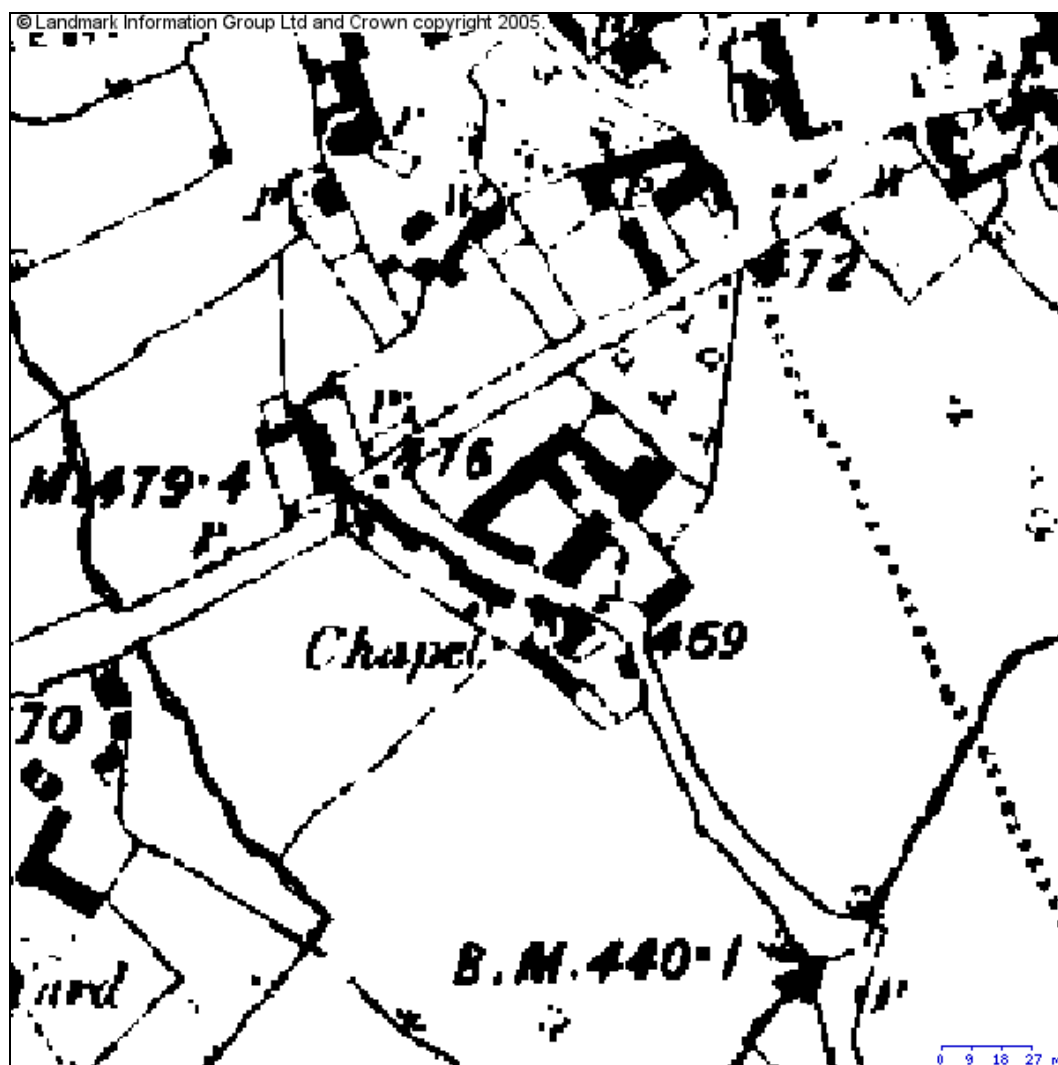


Figure 4. First edition OS map of site c.1887  
Source: Ordnance Survey, Licence number AL 10002186

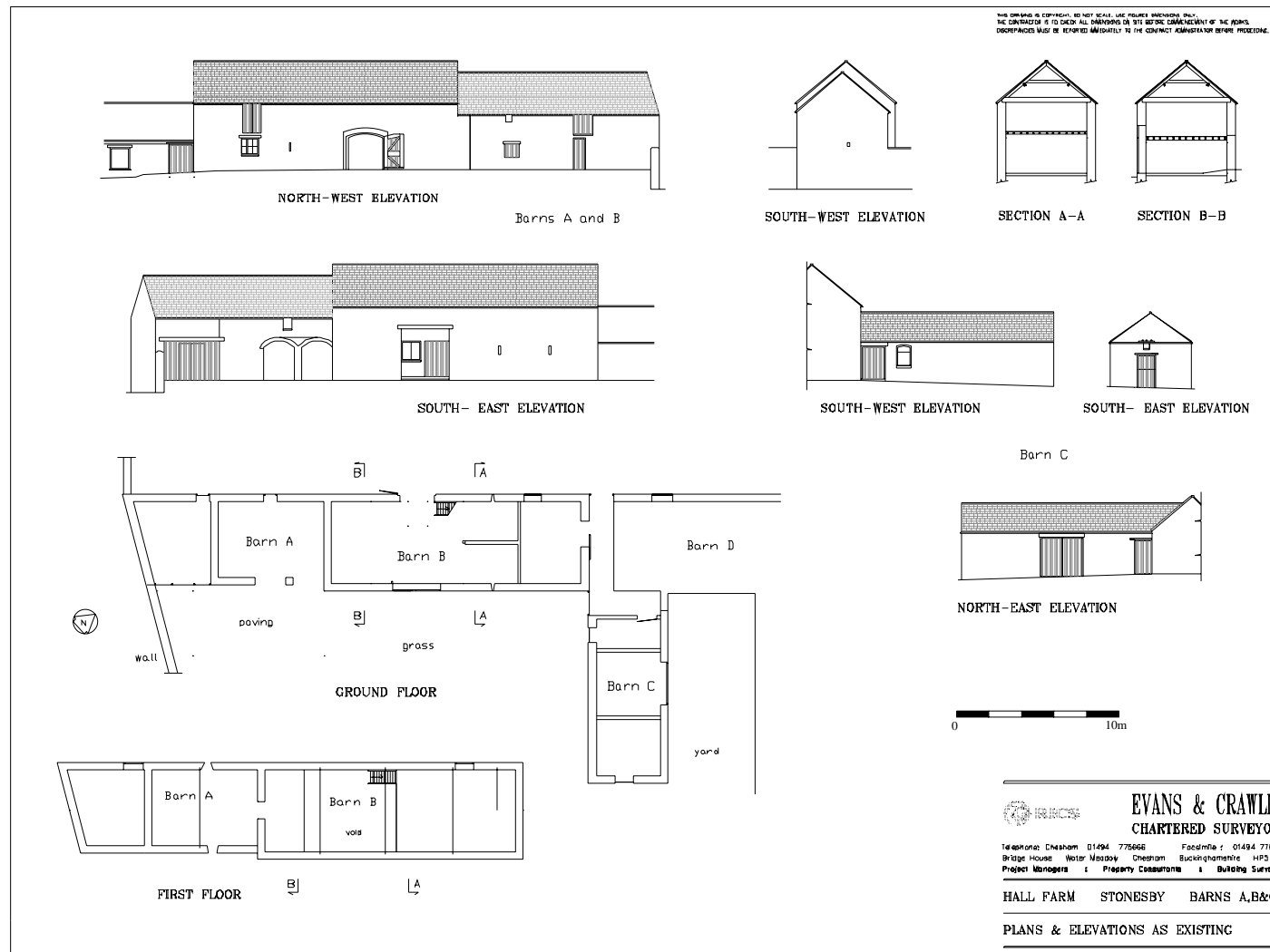


Figure 5. Barns A, B and C. Source: Modified from Evans and Crawley drawing 959/1/2

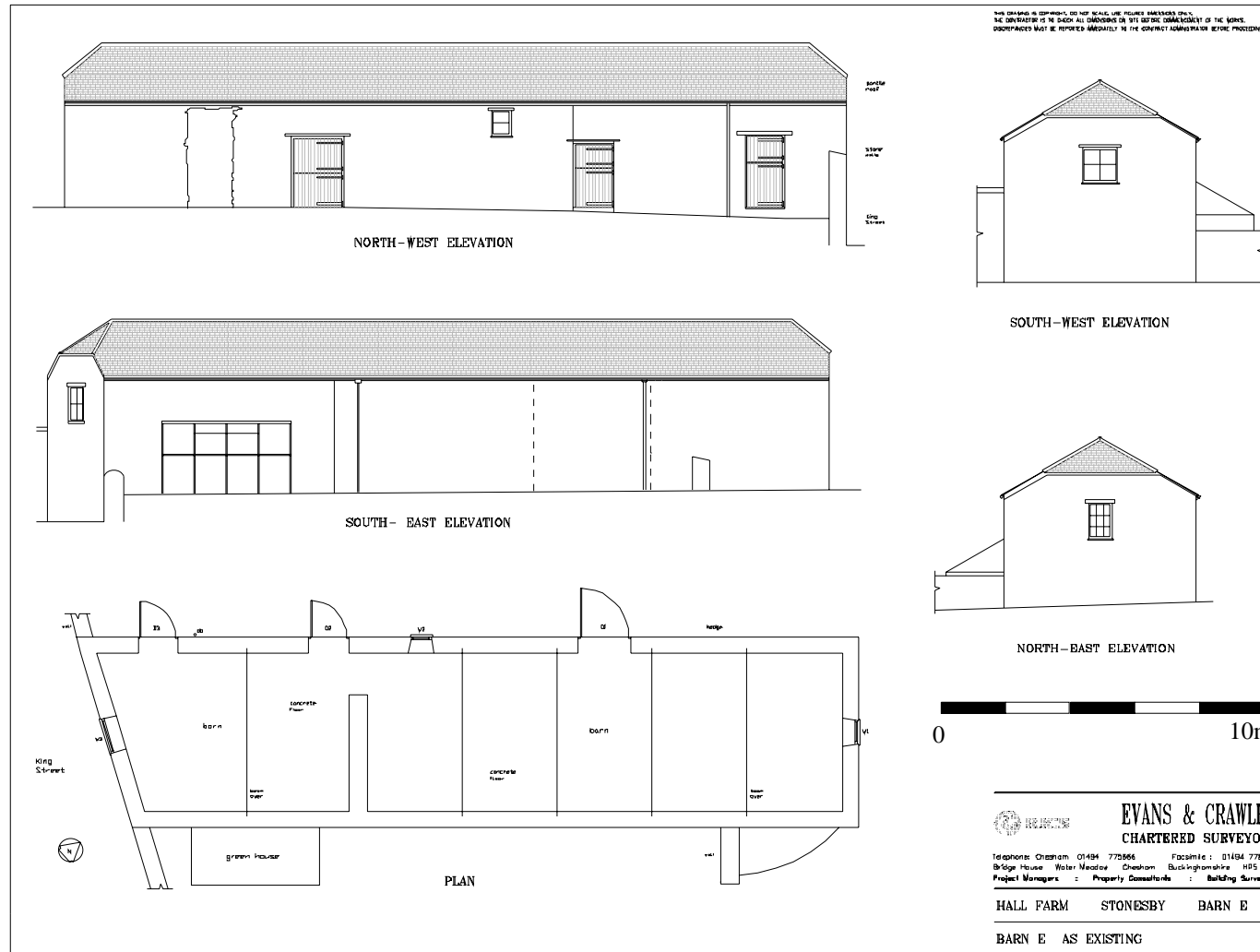


Figure 6. Barn E. Source: Modified from Evans and Crawley drawing 959/1/4



*Plate 1. Hall Farm viewed from south. Barn E on left hand side.*



*Plate 2. Southeast face of Barn B.*





*Plate 3. Southeast face of Barn A and B*



*Plate 4. Ritual marks on beam in Barn B*



*Plate 5. Western end of Barn B*



*Plate 6. Roof structure of Barn B*





*Plate 7. Northwest elevation of Barn E*



*Plate 8. Roof structure of Barn E*

**Appendix 2**

Leicestershire County Council Brief

08 JAN 2007



**Leicestershire  
County Council**

## **DESIGN BRIEF FOR A HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT (Level 2 SURVEY)**

Planning Permissions: 06/01031/FUL & 06/00985/LBC

Hall Farm, 2 Main Street, Stonesby, Sproxton, Melton,  
Leicestershire

Conversion of part of existing stone and tile barn/outbuilding  
(Barn B) into two small residential units for employees,  
and

Conversion of existing stone and tile barn/outbuilding into an  
office (Barn E) etc.

Historic and Natural Environment Team,  
Environment and Heritage Services Department,  
Leicestershire County Council

Prepared on: 05 January 2007

# **BRIEF FOR A HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT (LEVEL 2 SURVEY) AT HALL FARM, 2 MAIN STREET, STONESBY, SPROXTON, MELTON, LEICESTERSHIRE**

## **Summary of Brief**

The current proposals will affect buildings that have been identified as being of historic, architectural and/or archaeological interest from information held in the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER). They are also within the curtilage of a building that has been listed by the Secretary of State (Department of Culture, Media & Sport) as being of special architectural or historic interest.

In consequence, the Senior Planning Archaeologist (SPA) has recommended the need for an assessment of the building equivalent to a Level 2 survey, as defined by English Heritage (Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice. English Heritage 2006). This work will be undertaken to inform a planning decision. In all instances the investigation must be undertaken prior to the implementation of any proposed alterations or demolition.

## **Appendices for reference as part of this Brief (to be supplied by the developer to the archaeological contractor)**

- I. Location plan.
- II. The site layout.
- III. Architect's plans to show areas affected by the proposals.

## **Site location and description**

The site is located within the historic settlement core (HER ref.: MLE8424) and designated Conservation Area of Stonesby, in the parish of Sproxton, some 5.5 miles to the north-east of Melton Mowbray. The site is situated in the corner of Main Street and Chapel Lane, in the western part of the village, at a height of c. 140m aOD. The underlying solid geology is predominantly Silty Mudstone of the Grantham Formation, with Limestone, of the Lower Lincolnshire Limestone Formation in the north-western portion of the site (British Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 142, Melton).

## **Site constraints**

Arrangements for access to the building will have to be made between the archaeological contractor and the landowner/prospective developer.

## **Historical and archaeological background**

The two buildings proposed for alteration are associated with number 2, King Street, a Grade II listed farmhouse, constructed in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century and altered over the succeeding centuries (HER ref.: MLE12562). The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (c. 1887) depicts the two buildings proposed for alteration (Barn B and Barn E) and shows them as part of the historic farm complex. It is likely that the buildings pre-date their depiction on the OS map, and indeed the Ordnance Surveyors plans of c. 1815 also indicates structures within the development

area, although it is impossible to be confident that those shown are the present-day buildings. The survival of farm buildings, pre-dating the 1800s, is rare and assessment of the buildings and the impact of the proposed alterations (which include the loss of potentially historic fabric) is necessary in order for an informed planning decision to be made.

### **Previous work and archaeological survey**

No known archaeological work has previously been carried out on the buildings.

### **Planning background and requirement for work**

Where the scheme is intended to inform the determination of a planning application, the SPA in conjunction with the District or Borough Conservation Officer (CO), has advised the planning authority that the applicant should provide an assessment of the historic building in the context of the current development proposals and submit the completed document in support of their application. Subject to the results of this assessment further targeted historic building survey may be secured by condition upon any planning consent.

Where the scheme is required by condition on an approved planning application, the SPA and CO have advised that the developer should provide an appropriate level of survey, constituting a descriptive record, to address the impact of development upon the historic buildings. This work must be carried out prior to any demolition, alteration and/or extension.

The requirement for archaeological work is in accordance with PPG 16 "Archaeology and Planning" and PPG 15 "Planning and the Historic Environment". The purpose of the work is to complete an appropriate level of historic building recording of the affected structures and their setting. This will pay specific attention to those elements where demolition/conversion and/or alteration are proposed. The work should be undertaken to a standard that will allow the future interpretation of the buildings within the context for which they were originally designed as well as later uses. An archive and report will be created as a result of the survey.

### **Methodology**

An accession number must be drawn prior to the commencement of the project (for Leicestershire contact: [rpollard@leics.gov.uk](mailto:rpollard@leics.gov.uk); for Rutland contact: [sdavies@rutland.gov.uk](mailto:sdavies@rutland.gov.uk)). The accession number covers all components of the project, as defined by this brief.

The developer must employ a suitable organisation to carry out the proposed programme of historic building assessment/survey in accordance with the following methodology. The required investigation and recording shall be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines and levels of record prepared by English Heritage for the recording of historic buildings, and will comprise a written, drawn and photographic survey as detailed below.

#### **LEVEL OF RECORD: Building Assessment or Level 2 Survey**

This is a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when rather more information is needed. It may also be made of a building which is judged not to require any fuller record or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and

photographed. The examination of the building will have produced an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan will be made, supplemented as appropriate by other drawings and the possibility of publication must be borne in mind.

A Level 2 record will typically comprise the following elements:

### **1. The Written Account:**

- The precise location of the building, by name or street number, civil parish, town, etc, and National Grid reference and details of listing or scheduling.
- The date when the record was made, and the name(s) of the recorder(s).
- A statement describing the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known. Its purpose is to describe the building when no fuller record is necessary, to serve as an introduction to the more detailed body of the record that may follow, and to satisfy those users who may need no more than a summary of the Royal Commission's findings.
- Where appropriate, either as a result of the development proposal or due to the character of the building, the account shall include a note of the building's past and present relationship to its setting: for example, its relationship to local settlement patterns, to a field system to a park, garden, moat, graveyard or other man-made landscape; its part in a larger architectural or functional group of buildings; its visual importance as a landmark etc.

### **2. Drawn Record:**

- Shall comprise plans (to scale or full dimensioned) of all main floors as existing. Small buildings of well-known types, or buildings with a repetitive structure (e.g. many industrial buildings) may be planned on one floor only, but a note or a sketch plan should be made to show the arrangement of other floors. Plans should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance (e.g. blocked doors and windows; former fireplace openings; masonry joints; changes in internal levels).
- As a minimum, in all cases, the drawn record will include a sketch plan roughly dimensioned (when no more thorough drawn record is required). Such a plan may not always included structural details (e.g. timber framing).
- In each of the above cases, use may be made of available plans (i.e. those prepared as part of a planning application). In all cases these shall be checked by the historic building specialist and supplemented or amended where necessary.

### **3. Photographic Record:**

- General view of views of the exterior of the building.
- The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
- Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a building designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of

view, it is important to have regard to the builder's intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing.

### **Site access: Health and Safety**

The archaeological contractor or historic buildings specialist will be responsible for ensuring that all works are conducted in accordance with a defined Health and Safety Policy. Contractors must observe all current safe working practices, whether required by their own policy or those of the principal development contractor (see *SCAUM Manual, Health & Safety in Field Archaeology, 1997*).

Before commencing work the contractor are **advised** to carry out a Risk Assessment (RA) and liaise with the site owner, archaeological consultants and the Planning Archaeologist in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised. A copy of any completed RA must be given to the Planning Archaeologist **before** commencement of site works.

### **Reports**

If the report is to form part of a planning application, it is in the developer's interest to ensure it is prepared to an adequate standard (see 'Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland') in order that a rapid assessment of the report and its conclusions can be prepared and appropriate comments forwarded to the planning authority.

Two copies **full colour** of the written report, detailing all stages of the appraisal/survey, should be prepared and deposited with the Historic and Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority. Unless otherwise agreed with the planning authority, these shall be deposited no later than three months after completion of the project

A copy of the final report/s will also be deposited with the National Monuments Record, English Heritage, Swindon. Reports should either be deposited digitally via the OASIS project (see below) or sent as a paper copy for the attention of the OASIS & Excavations Index Manager.

The results of the project, even if negative, shall be submitted in an appropriate format for publication in the appropriate academic journals. As a minimum contractors are to provide a summary for inclusion in the 'Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society' (c/o School of Archaeological Studies, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH).

### **OASIS Reporting**

The Leicestershire & Rutland HER supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Upon completion of the fieldwork, the online OASIS form <http://ads.ac.uk/projects/oasis> must be completed. Once any reports have become public documents following their incorporation into the HER, they will be uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service web site where they may be freely consulted.



## Archive

The archive consists of the full written, drawn and photographic record (i.e. including working drawings, notes and any digital records, etc.), in addition to any materials and/or artefacts recovered. It shall be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. An accession number should be drawn prior to the commencement of archaeological work (for Leicestershire contact: rpollard@leics.gov.uk; for Rutland contact: sdavies@rutland.gov.uk).

The archive will be prepared in line with appropriate professional guidelines (e.g. UKIC and ADS guidelines for the preparation of archaeological archives for long term storage and "The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service" (LMARS 2001)).

The integrity of the site archive should be maintained. All find and records should be properly curated by a single organisation, and be available for public consultation.

Arrangements for deposition of the full site archive shall be made with the appropriate archiving organisation (Dr Richard Pollard, Leicestershire Museums, Room 500, County Hall, Leicester Road, Glenfield, Leicestershire, LE3 8TE; email: rpollard@leics.gov.uk; tel.: (0116) 2658324, or Simon Davies, Keeper of Rutland County Museum, Catmose Street, Oakham, Rutland, LE15 6HW; sdavies@rutland.gov.uk; tel.: (01572) 758440). The archive will be presented to the archive curator within 6 months of completion of the fieldwork, unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the SPA and archive curator.

It should be noted that the SPA will not recommend the discharge of any planning conditions until he has approved the report, has received confirmation that the archive meets current standards by the Archive Curator and has received written confirmation that a summary of the archaeological work has been forwarded to the above mentioned journals.

## Requirements (including responsibilities of prospective developer and Archaeological Contractor)

### Appointment of Archaeological Contractors

The professional archaeological contractors or historic buildings specialist invited to tender for the work must be able to demonstrate within their Project Design that they can provide staffing and expertise with the appropriate skills and experience to address the likely requirements of this project.

Contractors will operate in line with professional guidelines and standards as stated in the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA):

- Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (1996, revised 1999);
- IFA Code of Conduct (1985, as revised 1997);
- IFA By-Law Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology (IFA, 1990 as revised, 1998).



### Pre-tender site visit

The Contractor is advised to visit the site before completing any Project Design, as there may be implications for accurately costing the project. If completed the site visit must be noted, along with any other relevant site details, within the Project Design.

### **Project Design**

The project design will include arrangements for any necessary analysis, reporting and deposition of the site findings.

The project design must:

- Be supported by a research design, which sets out the site-specific objectives of the archaeological works;
- Detail the proposed works as precisely as is reasonably possible, and where appropriate, indicate clearly on plan/section their location and extent,
- Include details, including name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other key project personnel, including any specialist staff and sub-contractors, will be included in the project design. The ratio of on-site voluntary assistance must not exceed a ratio of more than 1:2 employed experienced staff,
- Detail archive deposition, publication and presentation,
- Provide a timetable for proposed works.

### Checking of Project Designs

It is particularly important that all project designs, or those which the prospective developer wishes to consider, are forwarded to the Planning Archaeologist for approval prior to the appointment of a contractor.

Any changes the Planning Archaeologist recommends to a preferred project design/s might have financial implications for the costing of the archaeological contractor. Changes to the project design will be discussed and agreed in writing by the Planning Archaeologist and the archaeological contractor.

### Approval of Project Design

There must be a written archaeological agreement that satisfactorily implements the approved format and provides sufficient financial support for all aspects of the work including fieldwork, finds processing, conservation, specialist analysis, archiving, cataloguing, report work and long-term storage curation. The archaeological consultant/contractor must confirm in writing with the Planning Archaeologist that the prospective developer has signed such an agreement before the commencement of site works.

### **Monitoring**

The work undertaken by the archaeological contractor will be monitored by the Leicestershire Senior Planning Archaeologist, or his representative, on behalf of the local planning authority. Monitoring includes reviewing site work, the progress of excavation reports, archive preparation and final deposition.

The archaeological contractor must give the SPA at least one weeks written notice of the commencement of the archaeological programme. In addition, prior

to the start of works, the contractor shall provide a timetable of proposed works and ensure that the SPA is kept regularly informed regarding progress of the project. Any significant variation to the agreed programme should be notified to the SPA with appropriate justification or explanation.

### **Alterations to the Brief**

This brief is valid for three months (from the date below). If not tendered within this period the prospective developer must seek confirmation from the SPA of its continued validity. In addition the following apply:

- Prior to the formal appointment of an archaeological contractor, the Senior Planning Archaeologist reserves the right to alter this brief if additional information comes to light that may have a bearing on the scope and methods of work currently required (e.g. site construction constraints, foundation details, etc).
- After formal appointment, any alterations recommended by the Planning Archaeologist to the current phase of investigation that may affect the archaeological contractor's agreed project design, will be made in consultation with the archaeological contractor and submitted to the local planning authority.

### **Key Definitions**

#### ***Senior Planning Archaeologist/Planning Archaeologist***

Responsible for providing the archaeological advisory service to the Districts and Boroughs of Leicestershire, and Rutland County Council. Advises on the nature of the work required and monitors projects from implementation to completion.

#### ***Archive curator***

Responsible for the long-term curation of the archive in the recipient museum.

#### ***Prospective developer***

Person/group/developer commissioning the archaeological work.

#### ***Contractor***

Archaeological contractor tendering to carry out the archaeological work and as appointed by the prospective developer.

#### ***Project design***

Written document detailing the proposed work and as provided by a contractor in line with the written brief provided by the Planning Archaeologist.

The Senior Planning Archaeologist can be contacted at:

Historic and Natural Environment Team,  
Environment and Heritage Services,  
Leicestershire County Council,  
Room 500, County Hall,  
Glenfield,  
Leicestershire, LE3 8TE

Telephone number: (0116) 265 8322

Date: 5 January 2007

### **Appendix 3**

Digital photograph contact sheets



Photo\_Contact.pdf

Stonesby1.JPG

Stonesby10.JPG

Stonesby11.JPG

Stonesby12.JPG



Stonesby13.JPG

Stonesby14.JPG

Stonesby15.JPG

Stonesby16.JPG

Stonesby17.JPG



Stonesby18.JPG

Stonesby19.JPG

Stonesby2.JPG

Stonesby20.JPG

Stonesby21.JPG



Stonesby22.JPG

Stonesby23.JPG

Stonesby24.JPG

Stonesby25.JPG

Stonesby26.JPG



Stonesby27.JPG

Stonesby28.JPG

Stonesby29.JPG

Stonesby3.JPG

Stonesby30.JPG



Stonesby31.JPG

Stonesby32.JPG

Stonesby33.JPG

Stonesby34.JPG

Stonesby35.JPG



Stonesby36.JPG



Stonesby37.JPG



Stonesby4.JPG



Stonesby5.JPG



Stonesby6.JPG



Stonesby7.JPG



Stonesby8.JPG



Stonesby9.JPG