

An Archaeological Evaluation at
Mountsorrel Lane, Sileby,
Leicestershire (SK 599 151).

Matthew Hurford

Checked by Project Manager

SignedDate.....

Name.....

For: RJH Building Construction Limited

University of Leicester Archaeological Services

Report 2006/115

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Mountsorrel Lane, Sileby,
Leicestershire (SK 599 151).**

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**An Archaeological Evaluation at Mountsorrel Lane, Sileby,
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Matthew Hurford

1. Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Mountsorrel, Lane, Sileby, Leicestershire (SK 599 151) by ULAS in August 2006. The work was commissioned by RJH Building Construction Ltd. In total three trial trenches were excavated in order to assess the potential for the survival of archaeological remains.

The trial trench evaluation has demonstrated considerable truncation throughout the site associated with the building and demolition of the vicarage and subsequent landscaping.

The evaluation revealed potential 12th to 13th century activity in the form of two possible pits and an earlier feature, possibly a ditch located in the south west of the development area.

The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museum Services under the Accession Number XA.94 2006.

2. Introduction

In accordance with Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG 16, Archaeology and Planning, para 30), this document presents the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Mountsorrel Lane, Sileby, Leicestershire (SK 599 151).

The evaluation was requested by Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority. The trial trench evaluation addressed the requirements detailed in their advice letter of 20.02.2004 for *Archaeological assessment of land at Mountsorrel Lane, Sileby, Leicestershire, (SK 599 151)* and follows the approved Design specification for archaeological evaluation by trial trenching (ULAS Report No. 06/667).

The proposed development site is located at Mountsorrel Lane, Sileby, Leicestershire (SK 599 151) and is immediately west of the church and adjacent to Mountsorrel Lane to the north. It comprises of an area c.0.2ha of disused scrub land. The area is bound to the north and west by hedges, by housing to the south and a low brick wall to the east.

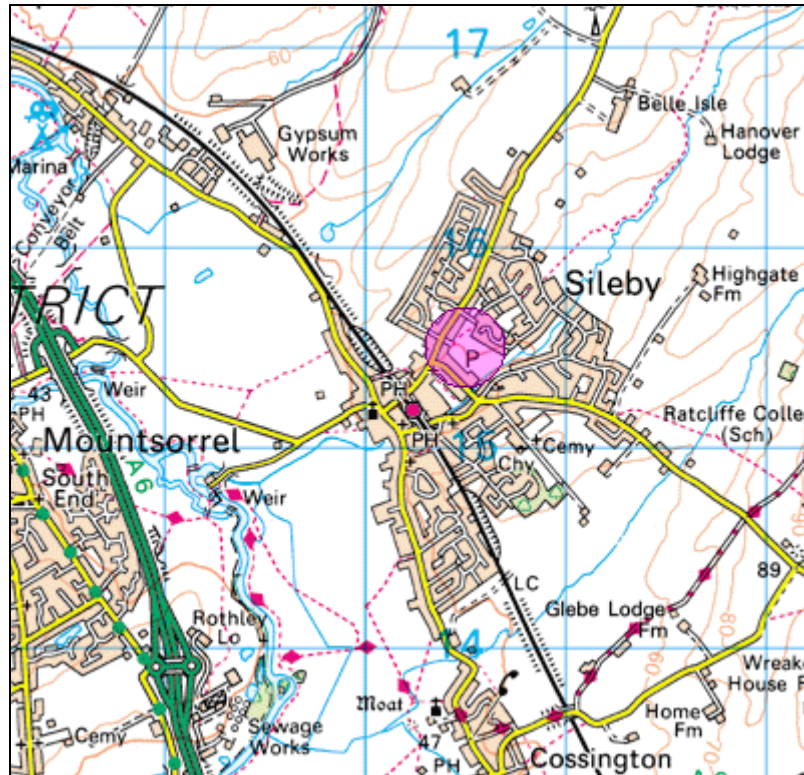


Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:50000

Reproduced from Landranger 129 Loughborough and surrounding area 1:50000 OS map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright 1996. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100021187.

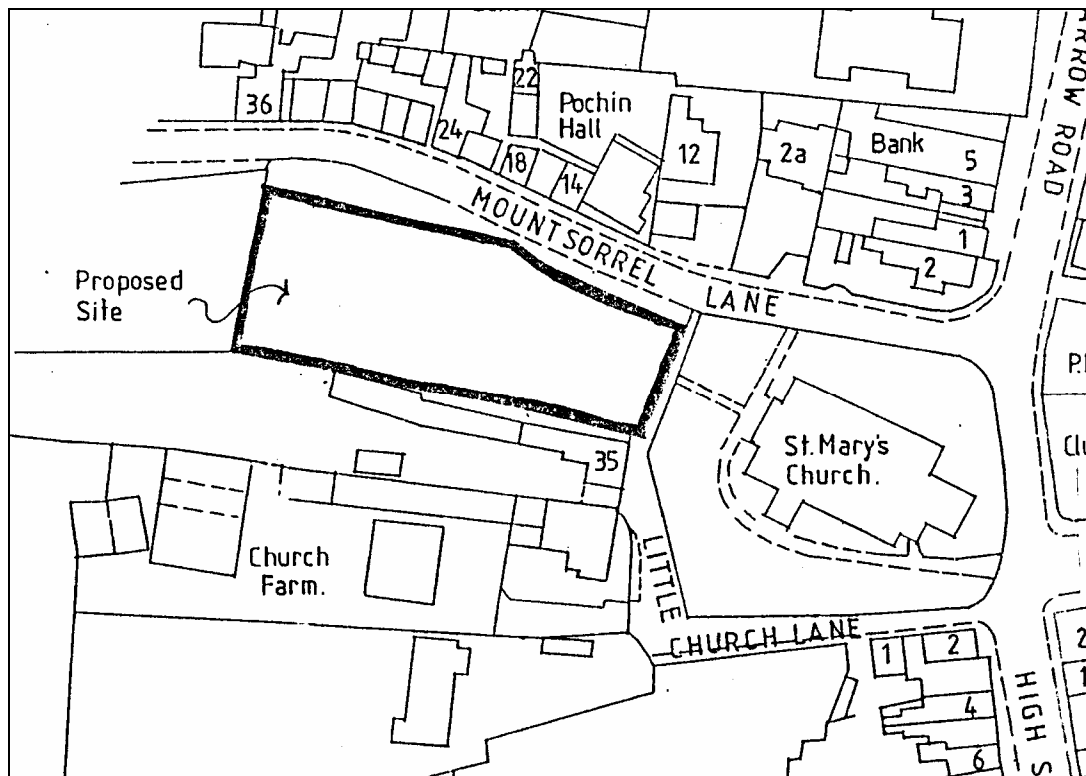


Figure 2. Location of proposed development area, supplied by developer (Scale unknown)

3. Geology and Topography

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 156 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of river gravels. The site lies at a height of c.52m O.D.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background (from Bocock 2006)

Archaeological Background

The proposed development site is located within the medieval village core of Sileby (**MLE959**). In addition, St Mary's Church is located in the village of Sileby and dates to the 13th to 15th century (**MLE948**). The church is directly adjacent the development site. A medieval timber-framed two bay building is located on Cossington Road (**MLE957**) and several sherds of medieval pottery were found during a watching brief by ULAS in 2003 at Brook Street/King Street (Moir Close) (**MLE10022**, Parker 2004a).

An archaeological watching brief in 2003 by ULAS produced a concentration of several struck flints including two blade cores, three struck flints and one burnt nodule at Brook Street/King Street (Moir Close) (**MLE10021**, Parker 2004a).

Various post-medieval archaeological sites, and listed buildings, in the vicinity of the proposed development area are included in the HER. A post-medieval mound was located to the north of the development site, although it most likely to be a tree mound (**MLE941**). Directly to the south in Little Church Lane a pit containing 16th and 17th century rubbish fill (**MLE955**) and three drains radiating from it (**MLE956**) were found. A sub rectangular pit containing bricks and mortar fragments was recorded during a watching brief by ULAS in 2003 in Brook Street/King Street (Moir Close) (**MLE10023**, Parker 2004a). An archaeological watching brief in 2003 at 12 Brook Street identified an undated dumped deposit above which lay walls, surfaces and a brick well or cistern probably associated with the former Fountain Inn (**MLE10111**). Buildings listed in Sileby are predominantly houses (**MLE13217**, **MLE13218**, **MLE13220**, **MLE13221**, **MLE13222**, **MLE13223**, **MLE13224**, **MLE13323** and **MLE13324**), but also include a brewery (**MLE9105**), a War Memorial (**MLE13228**), a Public House (**MLE13322**) and a Chapel (**MLE16058**).

Historical Background

Sileby is referred to in the Domesday Book as 8 and a half carucates of land leased by Arnold de Bois from Hugh de Grantismaisnell. There was "Land for 5 ploughs. In lordship 3 ploughs; 4 slaves. 18 villagers with 4 Freemen and 4 smallholders have 6 ploughs. 2 mills at 30s; meadow, 60 acres (and) Hugh also has in Leicester 13 burgesses who belong to Sileby" (Morgan, 1979). The proposed development area is located within the medieval core of Sileby.

Enclosure of Sileby was awarded in 1760, with 2,153 acres being enclosed. This resulted in the layout of fields, roads and hedgerows that can be seen today. Fields were laid out in a uniform pattern and surrounded by a hedge, generally of hawthorn.

Farmhouses were also located on their own land instead of inside the village centre (<http://rdyasnew.port5.com/history.html>, Talk@Sileby Village Newsletter).

The 1st Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (fig. 3) shows the proposed development area as containing the Vicarage. The site is directly adjacent to St Mary's Church, and contains various structures concentrated in the east of the area and a glasshouse in the west. The Ordnance Survey maps of 1903 and 1930 show very little change from that of 1884 (figs. 4 and 5). The 1989 Ordnance Survey map, which only shows part of the development area, shows the demolition of the previous structures on the site (fig. 6).

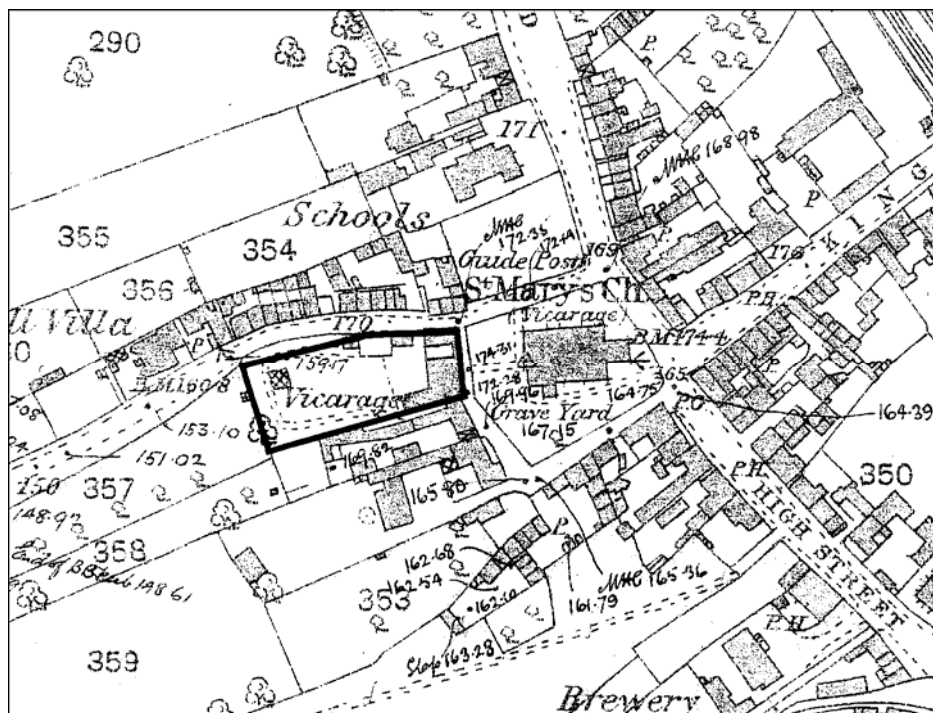


Figure 3. 1884 Ordnance Survey map Leicestershire XXV.3 with development area outlined
(Scale 1:2500)

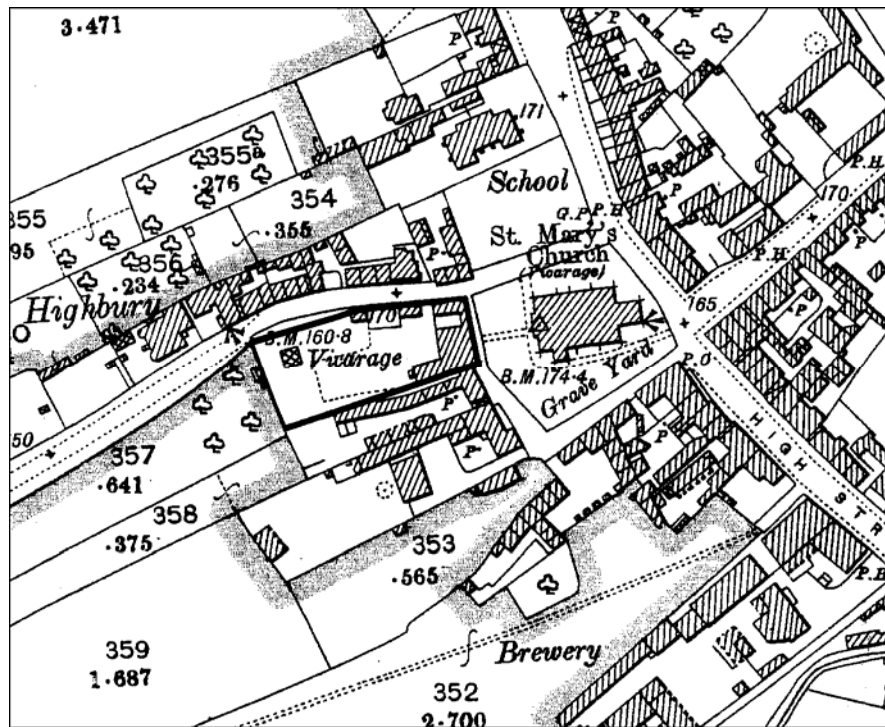


Figure 4. 1903 Ordnance Survey map Leicestershire XXV.3 with development area outlined (Scale 1:2500)

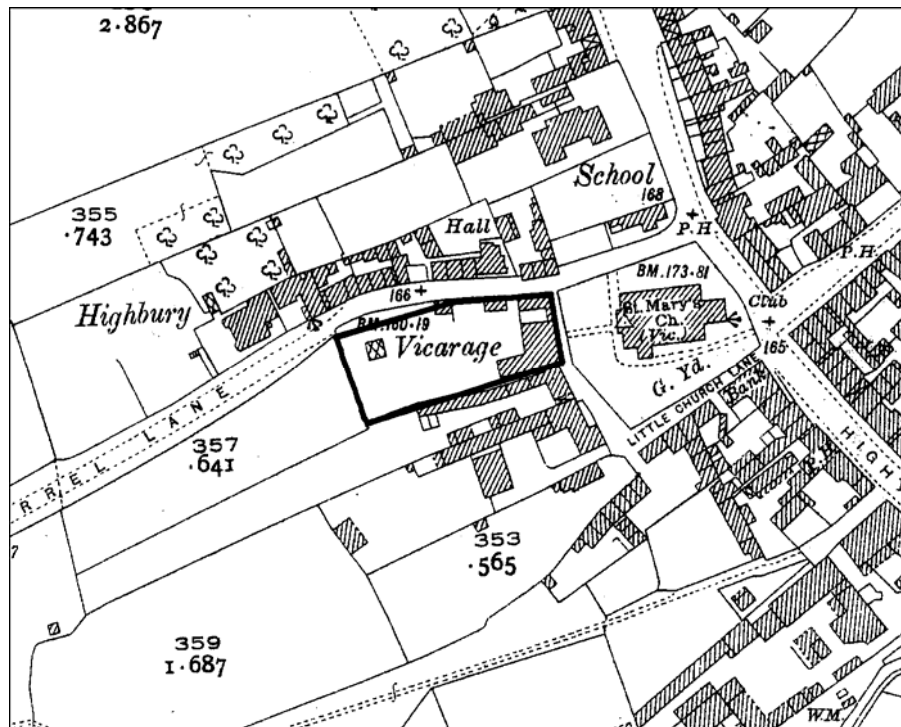


Figure 5. 1930 Ordnance Survey map Leicestershire XXV.3 with development area outlined (Scale 1:2500)

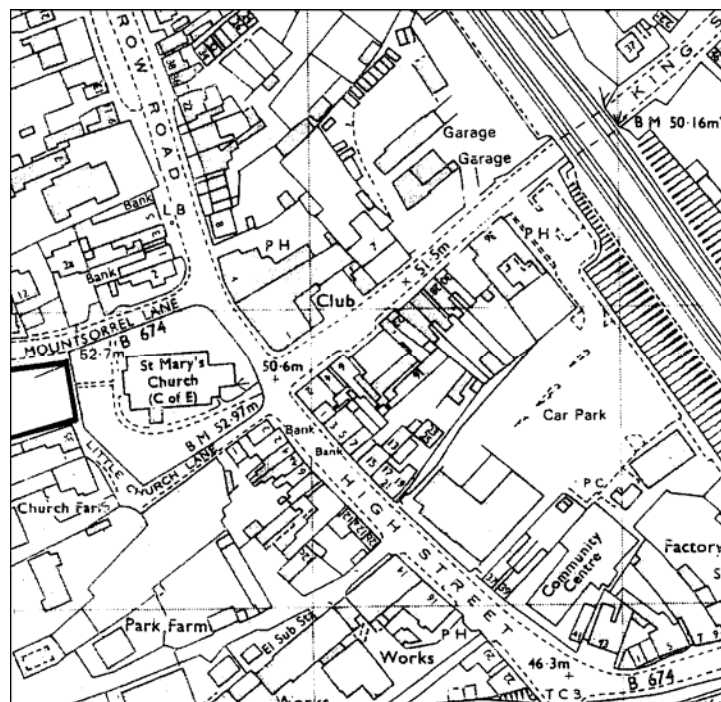


Figure 6. 1989 Ordnance Survey map Leicestershire SK 6015 with part of development area outlined

(Scale 1:2500)

Reproduced from the OS map SK 6015 1:2500 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright 1989. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 10002186.

5. 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 was 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.

All work follows the *Institute of Field Archaeologist's Code of Conduct* and adheres to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological evaluations*.

6. Methodology

Trial trenching totalled c. 96 sq metres that comprising three 20m x 1.6m trenches and providing a 5% sample of the c.0.2ha site. A subsequent site visit was undertaken

when the developer reported the presence of stone walls whilst trenching in the eastern part of the site.

The topsoil and subsoil was removed in spits by machine with a toothless ditching bucket under full supervision, until archaeological deposits or undisturbed substrata was encountered.

The location of the trenches was surveyed using a Total Station Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) linked to a hand held computer.

Each trench was hand cleaned. Samples of the archaeological deposits located were hand excavated and planned addressing the aims and objectives of the evaluation. Measured drawings of all archaeological features were planned at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan of 1:500. All plans were tied into the National Grid.

All excavated sections were recorded and drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and were levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum. Spot heights were taken as appropriate.

7. Results

Trench 01

Trench 01 was located in the north eastern part of the development area. It measured 20m long and 1.60m wide and was on an east to west alignment.

Modern demolition material was removed to an average depth of 0.60m. A sondage in the centre of the trench revealed a buried soil, (006) consisting of medium brown sandy silt that was 0.90m below ground level and exceeded 1.20m in depth. It had been truncated by modern demolition layers. The eastern part of the trench contained the remains of a brick built cellar, presumably belonging to the vicarage, that exceeded 1.20m in depth.

Trench 02

Trench 02 was located to the south of Trench 01. It measured 20.80m long and 1.60m wide and was on an east to west alignment.

Approximately 0.20m of dark greyish brown silt topsoil was removed revealing dark greyish brown to reddish brown sandy silt subsoil that was up to 0.81m thick. Both layers contained brick, mortar and plastic confirming that they were either modern or had been substantially disturbed in recent years. Mid orange brown to reddish brown sandy silt, believed to be natural substratum, was reached between 0.40m and 1.15m below ground level. The depth of the trench was greatest in the eastern end of the trench where modern services had been installed.

Archaeological features were encountered at an average depth of 1.05m below ground level in the eastern end of the trench. Two probable pits, [031] and [033] were located, both of which contained a similar dark greyish brown silt fill. A single sherd

of Potters Marsden ware pottery was recovered from the fill of [033] suggesting a possible 12th to 13th century date. A potential linear feature, [035] was also located which predates [033] as its upper fill, (036) had been cut by it. In the western half of the trench two shallow linears, [039] and [040] were encountered 0.50m below ground level. They were up to 0.33m in depth and exceeded 1.00m in width and were aligned northeast to southwest. Both contained identical dark grey brown silt fills. No finds were recovered to assist with dating though they are likely to be of modern date as they are similar in both form and OD height to the modern feature [062] located in Trench 03.

Trench 03

Trench 03 was located to the east of Trench 02. It measured 20m long and 1.60m wide and was on a west to east alignment.

Approximately 0.25m of topsoil was removed revealing modern levelling layers to a depth of 0.50m below ground level in the east of the trench which gradually become deeper in the west where they reach a depth in excess of 1.25m.

The only archaeological feature was located in the eastern half of the trench. It was a northwest to southeast aligned ditch or garden feature [062] that contained modern pottery and glass. I

Site Visit

A subsequent site visit during site clearance on 08/09/06 established that the vicarages eastern range contained stone walled cellars with brick vaulting that had been excavated to a depth of 2.05m below ground level.

8. Conclusion

The evaluation has demonstrated that the eastern edge of the development site has been truncated to a depth of up to 2.05m below present ground level by the construction of cellars for the vicarage. Modern services reaching a depth of up to 0.90m were encountered in both trenches located in the eastern half of the development site. Modern levelling probably associated with the demolition of the vicarage, range between 0.50m below present ground level in the east of the site to in excess of 1.25m in the west.

The evaluation revealed potential 12th to 13th century activity in the form of two possible pits and an earlier feature, possibly a ditch located in the south west of the development area between 0.90m and 1.15m below present ground level.

9. References

Bocock, S., 2006 An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for a Development at Mountsorrel Lane, Sileby, Leicestershire (SK 599 151) ULAS Rep. 2006/077.

10. Acknowledgements

Fieldwork was undertaken by the author with the assistance of Roy Poulter. Dr. Patrick Clay managed the project.

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Appendix 1

The medieval and later pottery and miscellaneous finds from an archaeological evaluation on Mountsorrel Lane, Sileby, Leicestershire

D. Sawday

The pottery, twenty sherds, weighing 330 grams, was examined under a binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999). The results are shown below, (Table 1).

Fabric/Ware	Sherd Nos.	Weight Grams	Av. Sherd Weight
Late Saxon/Early Medieval			
RS - Reduced Sandy ware	2	52	
PM - Potters Marston	10	147	
OS - Oxidised Sandy ware	4	89	
Sub Total	16	298	18.6
Late Medieval			
MP2 – Midland Purple ware 2	1	5	
CW2/MB - Cistercian Midland Blackware	1	9	
RH - Rhenish Stoneware	1	16	
EA1 – Earthenware 1	1	2	
Sub Total	4	32	8.0
Totals	20	330	

Table 1: The late Saxon and medieval pottery totals by fabric sherd numbers and weight (grams)

A small but interesting pottery assemblage was recovered from the evaluation. The earliest pottery typologically was a wheel thrown jar rim in a Reduced Sandy ware from context (4) [3], which may date from the eleventh century. However, the lack of abrasion and the fact that the sherd occurs in the same context as the early medieval hand made Potters Marston and Oxidised Sandy wares, suggests a date from the twelfth century for this pottery, and that from context (34) [33], which also produced a fragment of Potters Marston. Sherds of late medieval/early post medieval Midland Purple, Cistercian/Midland Blackware, Earthenware and Rhenish Stoneware were recovered from contexts (2) [1], (5) and (34) [33]. The presence of a continental import, the Rhenish stoneware, is not unusual, huge quantities of this pottery were imported into the country from the late fifteenth until the late seventeenth centuries.

The average sherd weight of 18.6 grams for the earlier pottery may suggest that archaeological levels survive relatively undisturbed in the vicinity.

Bibliography

Davies, S., and Sawday, D., 1999. 'The Post Roman Pottery and Tile' in A. Connor and R. Buckley, 1999, 165-213.

Site/Parish: Mountsorrel Lane, Sileby, Leics Accession No/ Doc Ref: XA94 2006 Material: pottery & misc. finds Site Type: village core (near church)	Submitter: M. Hurford Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Id: 24/8/06 Method of Recovery: evaluation
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Context	Fabric/ware	Nos.	Grams	Comments
POTTERY				
2 [1] T1	MP2 – Midland Purple ware 2	1	5	c.1375/1400+
4 [3] T1	RS – Reduced Sandy ware	2	52	Roughly squared jar rim, wheel thrown Saxo Norman
4 [3] T1	PM – Potters Marston	9	147	Simple everted jar rim, externally thickened – probably 12 th C.
4 [3] T1	OS – Oxidised Sandy wares	4	89	Including a jar with an everted rim & rounded profile, and inscribed wavy line at neck, early medieval
5	CW2/MB – Cistercian ware/Midland Blackware	1	9	
5	EA1 – Earthenware 1	1	2	Tiny fragment, early post medieval, 16 th – 17 th C.
5	RH – Rhenish Stoneware - Frechen	1	16	Jug neck, possibly <i>circa</i> 1500+
34 [33]	PM	1	10	12 th – 13 th century
POTTERY TOTALS		20	330	
CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL				
4 (3)	EA - Earthenware	7	65	Brick fragments – post medieval/modern
5	EA	2	21	Brick fragments – post medieval/modern
MISCELLANEOUS				
4 (3)	Animal Bone	9	71	Teeth etc
5	Animal Bone	c.15	11	Very fragmentary
32 [31]	Animal Bone	1	23	
36 [35]	Animal Bone	2	41	
4 (3)	Plaster/Mortar.		15	
36[35]	Plaster/Mortar.		53	

T2				
4 [3]	Bottle Glass	1		Possibly 18 th C.
4 [3]	Glass	1		Post med/modern
5	Bottle Glass	3		Modern
32 [31]	Shell	2		1 fossil
4 [3]	Industrial Residue	1	12	
36 [35]	Industrial Residue	1	7	
4 [3]	Flint	1		Evidence of mechanical fracture!
Topsoil T1	Metal object			?coin

Appendix 2.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

Job title: Mountsorrel Lane, Sileby, Leicestershire

NGR: SK 599 151

Client: RJH Building Construction Ltd

Planning Authority: Charnwood Borough Council

Planning application No. P/05/3686/2

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 site is located on Mountsorrel Lane, Sileby, Leicestershire (NGR: SK 599151). The site comprises an overgrown pasture field sloping to the east.
- 2.1.2 Planning permission has been granted subject to conditions for the construction of 64 residential dwellings and access road.
- 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, (LCC) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested a field evaluation by trial trenching to identify and locate any archaeological

remains of significance and prose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development. This requirement is detailed in their advice letter of 20.02.2004 (Appendix 1).

2.2 *Geological and Topographical Background*

2.2.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 156 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of river gravels. The land lies at a height of c. 52 OD.

2.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

2.3.1 A desk based assessment has been completed for the application (ULAS Report 2006-077). The proposed development site is located on land at Mountsorrel Lane, Sileby, Leicestershire (SK 599 151; figs.1). It consists of an area of c.0.2 ha. The Leicestershire County Council Historic Environment Record (SMR) indicates that the site is located within the medieval village core of Sileby (**MLE959**) and that the medieval church of St Mary's is located directly adjacent to the site (**MLE948**). Various post-medieval sites have been located in the vicinity of the development site, including archaeological deposits and historic buildings. In addition, some prehistoric finds were located during a watching brief to the east (**MLE10021**).

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 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. A CAT scanner will be employed to attempt to locate underlying services.

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 1.5m 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 The application area covers *c.* 0.2 ha.. A *c.* 5% sample of the area of impact has been requested comprising three 30m x 1.6m trenches (Fig 1) totaling *c.* 96 sq m. The exact location of the trenches may need to be modified 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 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.
- 5.3 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.
- 5.4 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 Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.5 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context 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 evaluation is scheduled to start during July 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 will be completed prior to work commencing on-site, and updated as necessary during the site works.

12. Insurance

- 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 the LCCHS Senior 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)

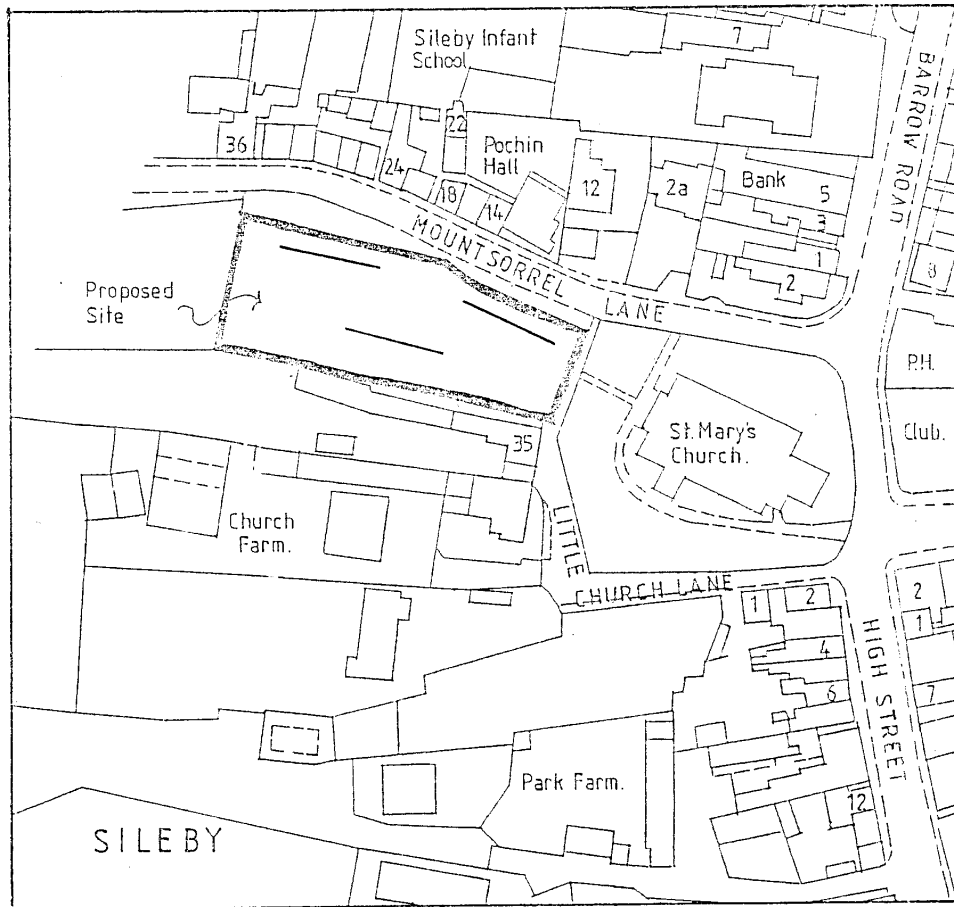
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Location Plan

Scale 1:1250

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Figure 1. Plan of the application area showing the proposed location of the trial trenches

APPENDIX 1

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

A risks assessment will be produced by on-site staff, which will be updated and amended during the course of the evaluation.

1. Nature of the work

1.1 Brief description of the work involved e.g.

The work will involve machine excavation by JCB 3C or equivalent during daylight hours to reveal underlying archaeological deposits. Overall depth is likely to be c. 0.5 m with possible features excavated to a depth of another 1m. Trenches will not be excavated to a depth exceeding 1.2m. Spoil will be stockpiled no less than 1.5 m from the edge of the excavation, the topsoil and subsoil being kept separate. Remaining works will involve the examination of the exposed surface with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and excavation of archaeological features. Deeper features will be fenced with lamp irons and hazard tape. Three staff will be used on the evaluation.

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 Working on an excavation site.

Precautions. Trenches to not be excavated to a depth exceeding 1.2m. Spoil will be kept 1.5m away from the edge of the excavated area to prevent falls of loose debris.

Loose spoil heaps will not be walked on. Protective footwear will be worn at all times. Hard hats will be worn when working in deeper sections or with plant. First aid kit to be kept in site accommodation/vehicle. Vehicle and mobile phone to be kept on site in case of emergency.

2.2 Working with plant.

Precautions. Archaeologists experienced in working with machines will supervise topsoil stripping at all times. Hard hats, protective footwear and hazard jackets will be worn at all times. Machine driver to be suitably qualified and insured. If services or wells are encountered machining will be halted until extent has been established by hand excavation or areas where it is safe to machine have been established. Overhead power lines are present to the south of the areas to be evaluated. The machine will maintain a distance of at least 10 m to the north of the powerlines.

2.3 Working within areas prone to waterlogging.

If waterlogging occurs on site preventing work continuing it is proposed to excavate a sump, suitably fenced and clearly marked to enable the water to drain away. If this is insufficient a pump will be used. The sump will be covered when not in use and backfilled if no longer required. Protective clothing will be worn at all times and precautions taken to prevent contact with stagnant water which may carry Weils disease or similar.

2.4 Working with chemicals.

If chemicals are used to conserve or help lift archaeological material these will only be used by qualified personnel with protective clothing (i.e. a trained conservator) and will be removed from site immediately after use.

2.5 Other risks

Precautions. If there is any suspicion of unforeseen hazards being encountered e.g. chemical contaminants, unexploded bombs, hazardous gases, work will cease immediately. The client and relevant public authorities will be informed immediately.

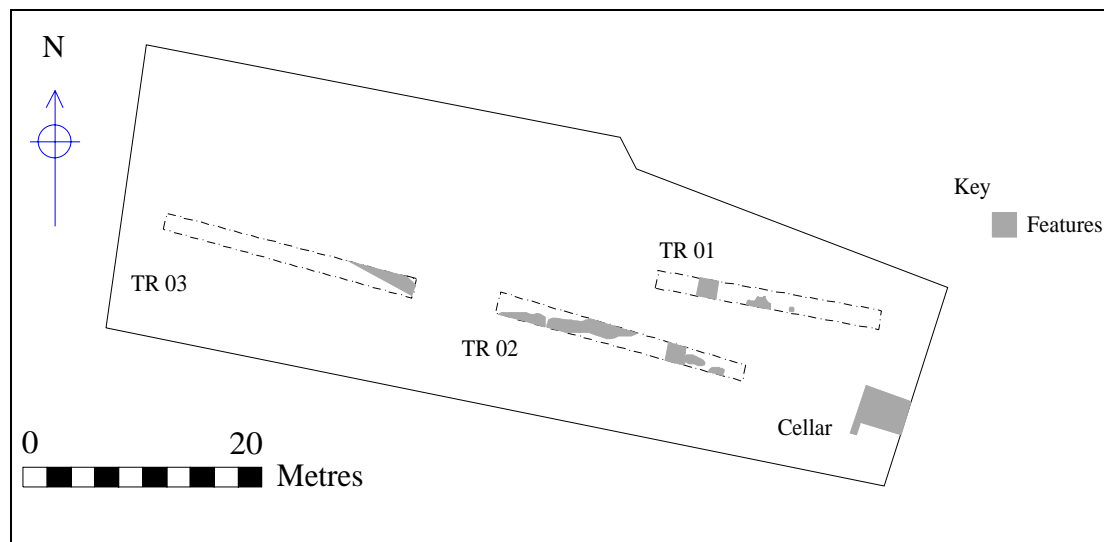


Figure 7. Trench location plan.

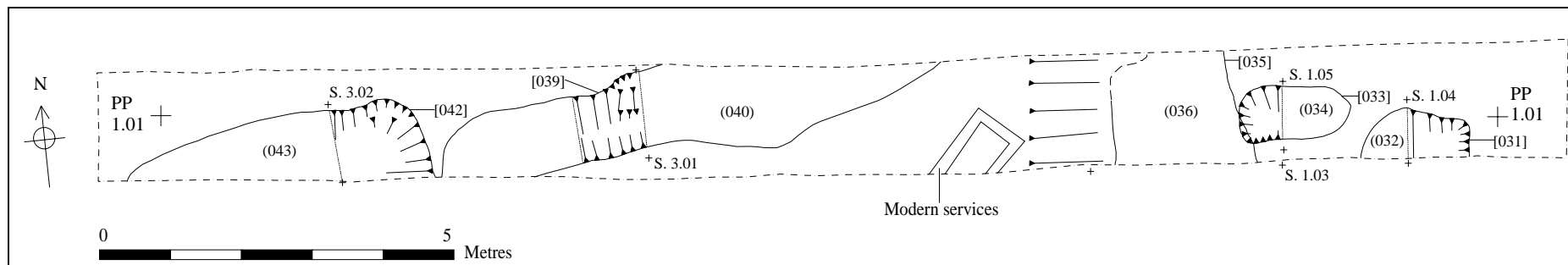


Figure 8. Trench 02 Post excavation plan.

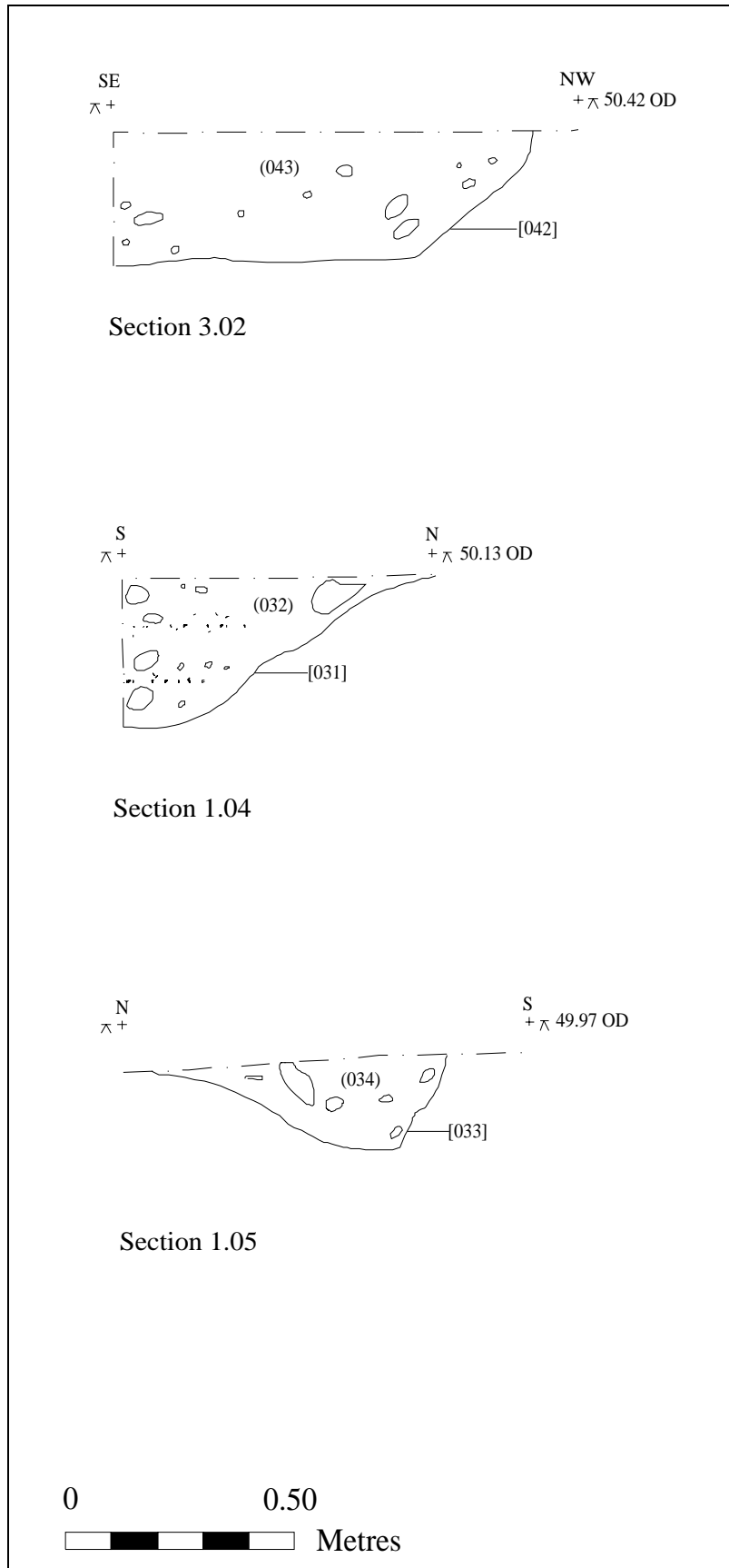


Figure 9. Trench 02 sections.

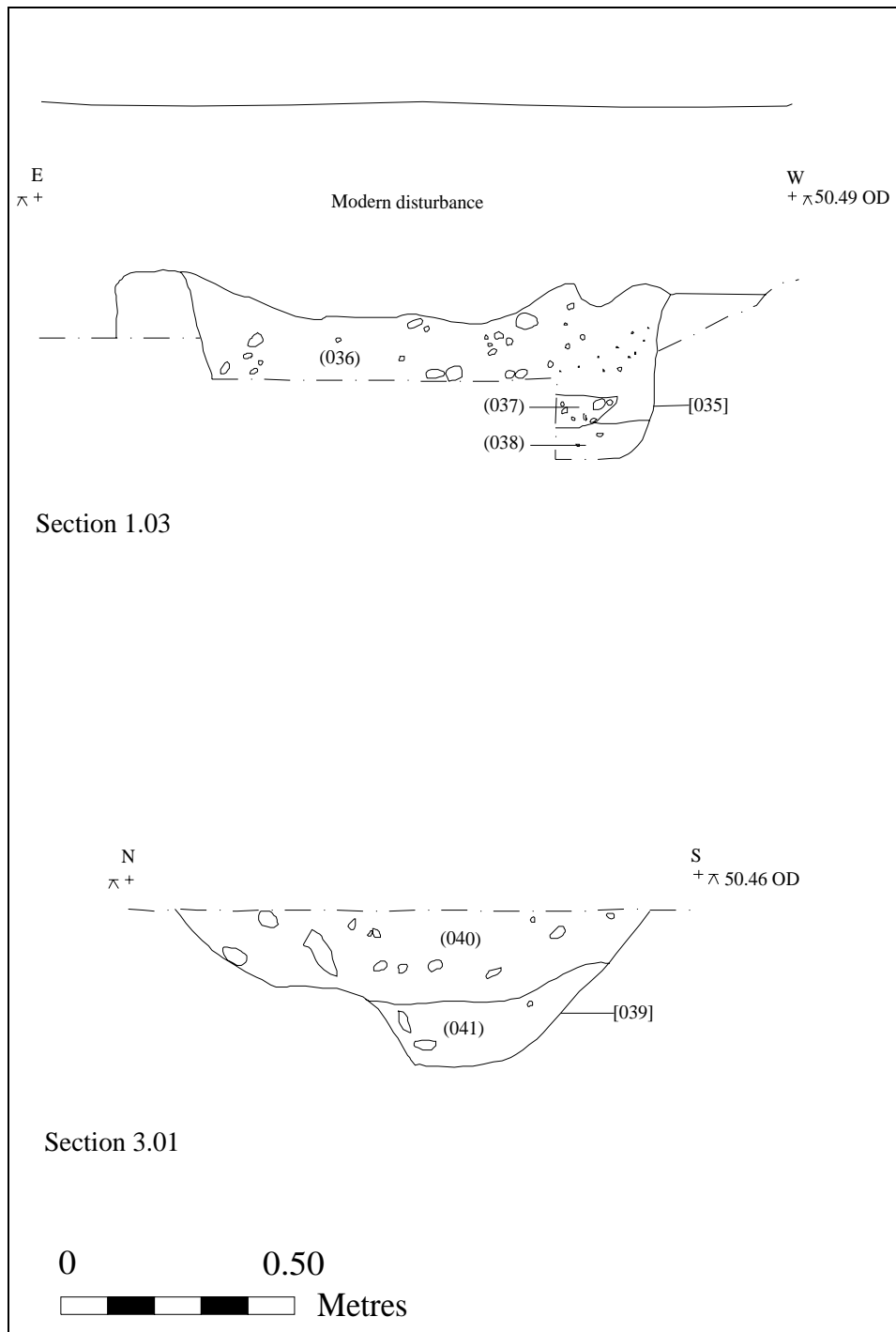


Figure 10. Trench 02 sections.



Plate I. Trench 02 eastern end post excavation.



Plate II. Trench 02 [033] west facing section.



Plate III. Trench 02 [035] North facing section.