An Archaeological Evaluation for a Proposed Residential Development at Land to the rear of 16-30, Main Road, Old Dalby, Leicestershire. (SK674 237)

David Parker

For Truman Contractors (East Midlands) Ltd.

Planning Application No. 05/0006/6

Checked by Project Manager

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By David Parker

1. Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by ULAS on behalf of Truman Contractors (East Midlands) Ltd. *on land to the rear of 16-30, Main Road, Old Dalby, Leicestershire (SK 674 237). This work was carried out in advance of proposed residential development. Six trenches were excavated from which it was concluded that the land had remained relatively undisturbed since the medieval period. Medieval pottery was found in the topsoil of all the trenches. Trenches 1,2,3,and 5 contained a number of ditches; trenches 3,4 and 6 contained post holes and trenches 4 and 6 contained gullies. All features were sampled and the majority were found to contain stratified pottery dating from the 12th - 14th century. Trench 3 was situated so as to bisect an earthwork in the eastern corner of the site. The evaluation indicates medieval settlement and provides evidence of metal working, smelting and smithing, and the diet and economy of the settlement in the form of plant and faunal remains.*

The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services (Accession Number XA134.2005).

2. Introduction

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by ULAS at land to the rear of 16-30, Main Road, Old Dalby, Leicestershire. (SK 674 237, fig. 1 and 2) which was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of new dwellings, with access driveways and garden landscaping. The development area has been identified as an area of archaeological potential from information held in the Leicestershire and Rutland Sites and Monuments Record. It indicates that the site is situated in the village core and close to various medieval and Roman find-spots reported in the area (George 2004). The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 142 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of clays. The site lies at a height of *c.* 82 m O.D.

Melton Borough Council requested a programme of archaeological work in advance of planning permission The work was carried out from the 14th to the 21st of June on behalf of Truman Contractors (East Midlands) Limited and followed the *Design Specification for Archaeological Work.*

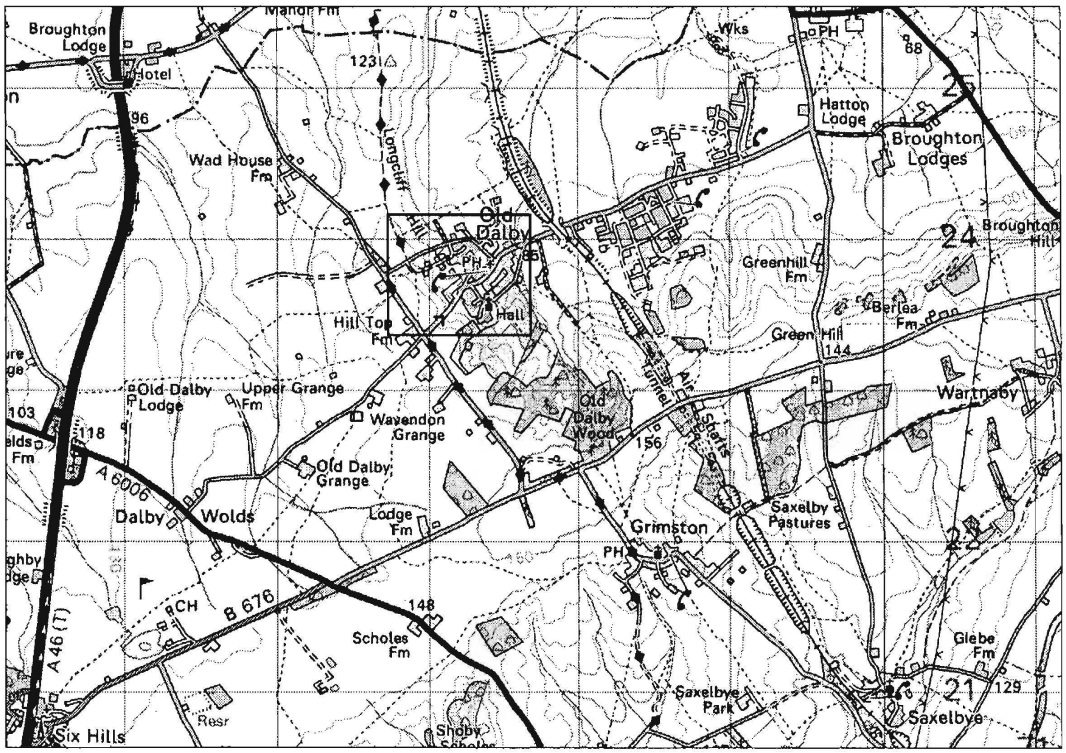


Fig. 1. Site location Scale 1:50000

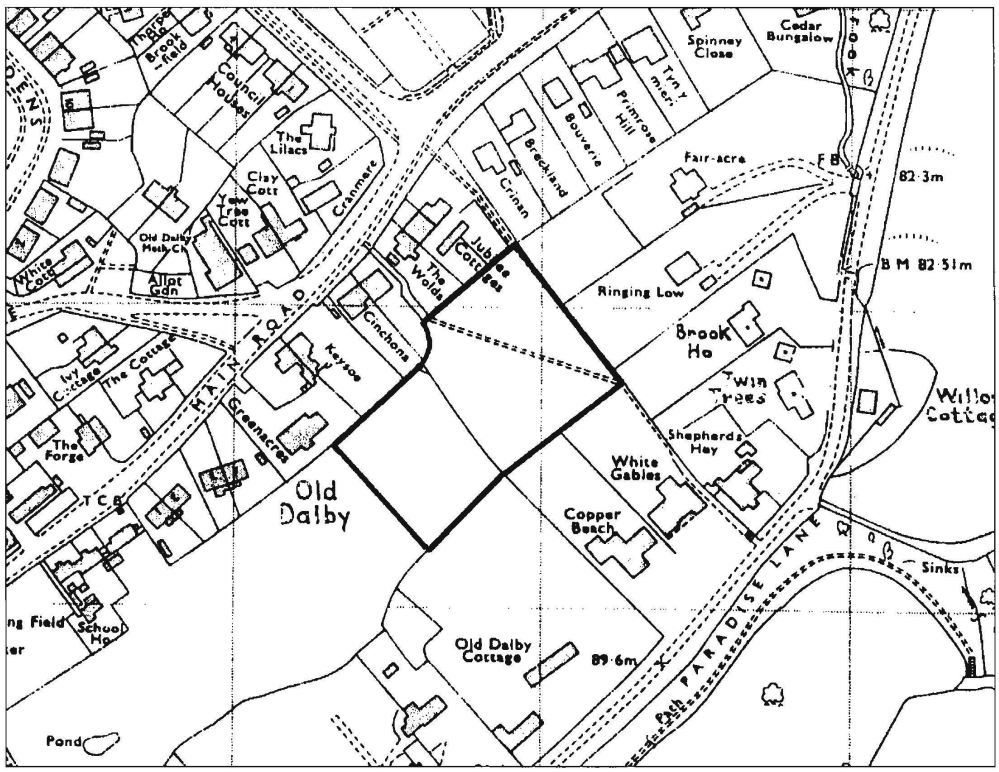


Fig. 2. Location of the development area 1986 Ordnance Survey map Leicestershire Sheet No. SK6723 with development area outlined (Scale 1:2500)

3. Archaeological Background

Two post-medieval sites have been recorded in the vicinity of the development area. Parts of Old Dalby Hall, located 257m to the south, are said to be of 17th century date or earlier (**LE3447**). The proposed development site is located within the historic Anglo-Saxon-medieval village core of Old Dalby (**LE9269**). A medieval/post-medieval horseshoe shaped earthen dam is visible on RAF aerial photographs to the east of Yard Farm, 1km to the southwest (**LE3442**). Seven or eight pillow mounds are visible on RAF aerial photographs to the east of Yard Farm, 845m to the southwest (**LE3443**). Linear earthworks, parallel with Nottingham Lane, on the top of Wood's Hill are visible on RAF aerial photographs, 535m to the west (**LE3444**). They have since been ploughed but have not been totally destroyed. Northeast of Dalby Church are the earthworks of old enclosures, which are 100m south of the development area (**LE3446**). A hollow way runs through these and climbs the spur. It runs through an isolated cluster of building foundations also surrounded by old enclosures, in some of which the underlying pattern of ridge and furrow survives. The medieval village earthworks are a Scheduled Monument SAM 17097. Earthworks and documentary evidence indicates that there was a medieval preceptory to the east of Old Dalby Hall, 385m to the south (**LE3448**). A commandery of the Knights Hospitaller was founded early in the reign of Henry II (*c.*1540). It is part of SAM 17097. A mill mound and associated linear features were surveyed in detail in 1978 north of Woods Hill, 600m to the west (**LE3450**). A Derbyshire stone millstone was found in the field. Evidence of earthworks of a shrunken medieval village may be visible north of Woods Hill, 535m to the west (**LE3451**). St John Baptist Church, Old Dalby, is located 225m to the south, and may have surviving medieval fabric (**LE3452**). The church at Dalby is mentioned in the 1220 Metriculus, where it is said to be unaltered externally. Melton and Belvoir Search Society detected the site to the east of Old Dalby Hall and found various objects, 200m to the south of the development (**LE8672**). A hoard of 11 coins were found (one Mary and ten Elizabeth I) possibly deposited in the 1580s. This is the only find given a grid reference. A leaden ampulla from the first quarter of the 13th century from the Abbey of St Mary and St Modiven at Burton on Trent. A lead pilgrim badge of the late 15th – early 16th century with fleur-de-lys and an inscription presumably from Walsingham. A leaden tablet with the alphabet (a horn book of the 17th/18th century) was also found. A short cross penny of 1205-1242 and a 16th/17th century German Jeton was also found. A copper alloy strip decorated with engraved lines and with rivet holes at one end was found and probably was a belt plate. This site is part of SAM 17097.earthwork mound possibly representing either a windmill or a post mill is located at Longcliff Hill, 425m to the southeast (**LE3449**).

One Roman site has possibly been identified in the vicinity of the proposed development area. Northeast of Vale View Farm a farmer reported Roman pottery, coins and a brooch being found over the hedge from the mill mound, 610m to the southeast (**LE9388**). It is believed to be over the northern hedge.

Historical Background

Old Dalby is referred to in the Domesday Book as "In Goscote Wapentake. Ralph son of Hubert holds 9 carucates of land in (Old) Dalby from the King and Robert from him. Land for 12 ploughs. In lordship 1. 1 man-at-arms with 2 Freemen, 13 villagers and 8 smallholders have 7 ploughs. Meadow 1 league long and ½ league wide;

spinney 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide." (Morgan 1979). The name Dalby means "farmstead or village in a valley" (Mills 1998). The SMR landscape maps indicate that the areas to the south and east of the development site contain evidence of ridge and furrow farming in a north-south and east-west alignment. This demonstrates that the area is within the boundaries of the medieval core of the village. The online catalogue of the Cambridge University Collection of Air Photos was searched, and found to contain various oblique photographs of the village of Old Dalby. This may be an indication of earthworks, cropmarks or topographical features in the vicinity of the village.

A map search was undertaken at the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Records Office (LLRRO), however no enclosure maps were seen of the proposed development area. The tithe map of 1853 shows the area surrounding the proposed development area, but does not show any specific detail of the area. Also the O.S. maps of 1900, 1920 and 1986 do not show any detail of the area or any major changes to the boundaries.

4. Aims and Methods

This work follows on from the desk-based assessment (George 2004), which together with this evaluation address the requirement for archaeological work at the site (see Appendix 4). The purpose of the evaluation was to ascertain by trial trenching whether archaeological deposits were present. If so, the character, extent and date range of any deposits identified would be established, in order to assess their significance. Recording of these deposits would be carried out as appropriate, and an archive would be produced. The work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*, and adhered to the ULAS Health and Safety policy.

The evaluation was to comprise the excavation by a JCB type machine with toothless ditching bucket of trial trenches totalling *c.* 230 square metres (six 20m x 1.5m). However this was changed to the following: one x 17m, one x 22m, two x 15m, one x 12.5m, and one x 18.2m, totalling *c.* 199.4 square metres, due to the constraints on site (Trench location and space restrictions). All were approximately 2m wide. These trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision until archaeological deposits, undisturbed strata or *c.*1.5m (whichever is higher) were encountered. The trenches were surveyed in, and tied to the site grid using a Leica Total Station EDM (electronic distance measurer) (fig. 3).

5. Results

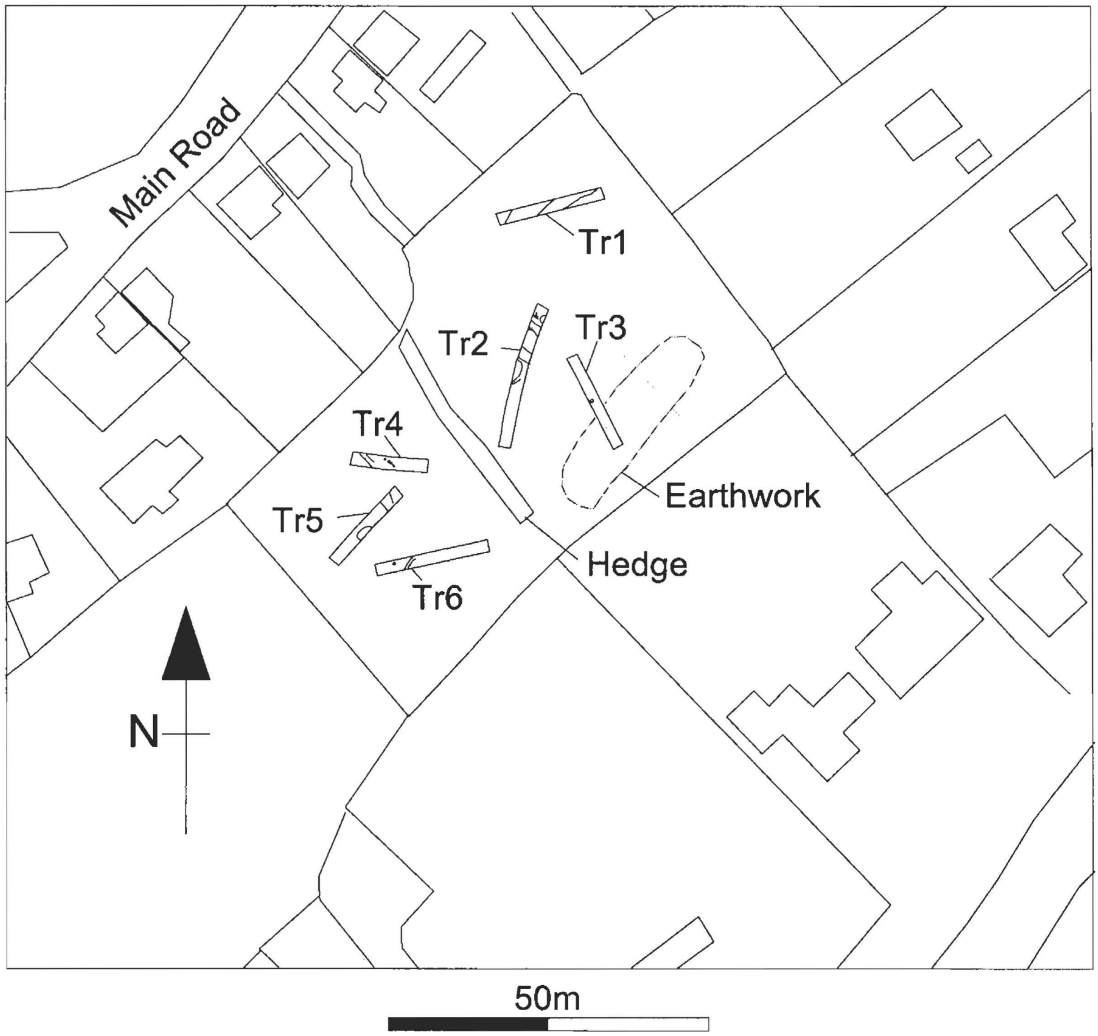


Fig 3. Trench location plan, showing earthwork

Trench 1

Interval	0m	5m	10m	15m
Topsoil depth	**0.2m**	**0.24m**	**0.25m**	**0.2m**
Subsoil depth	**0.50m**	**0.56m**	**0.70m**	**0.70m**
Top of Natural	**0.69m**	**0.72m**	**0.89m**	**0.89m**
Base of trench	**0.90m**	**0.93m**	**1.03m**	**1.0m**

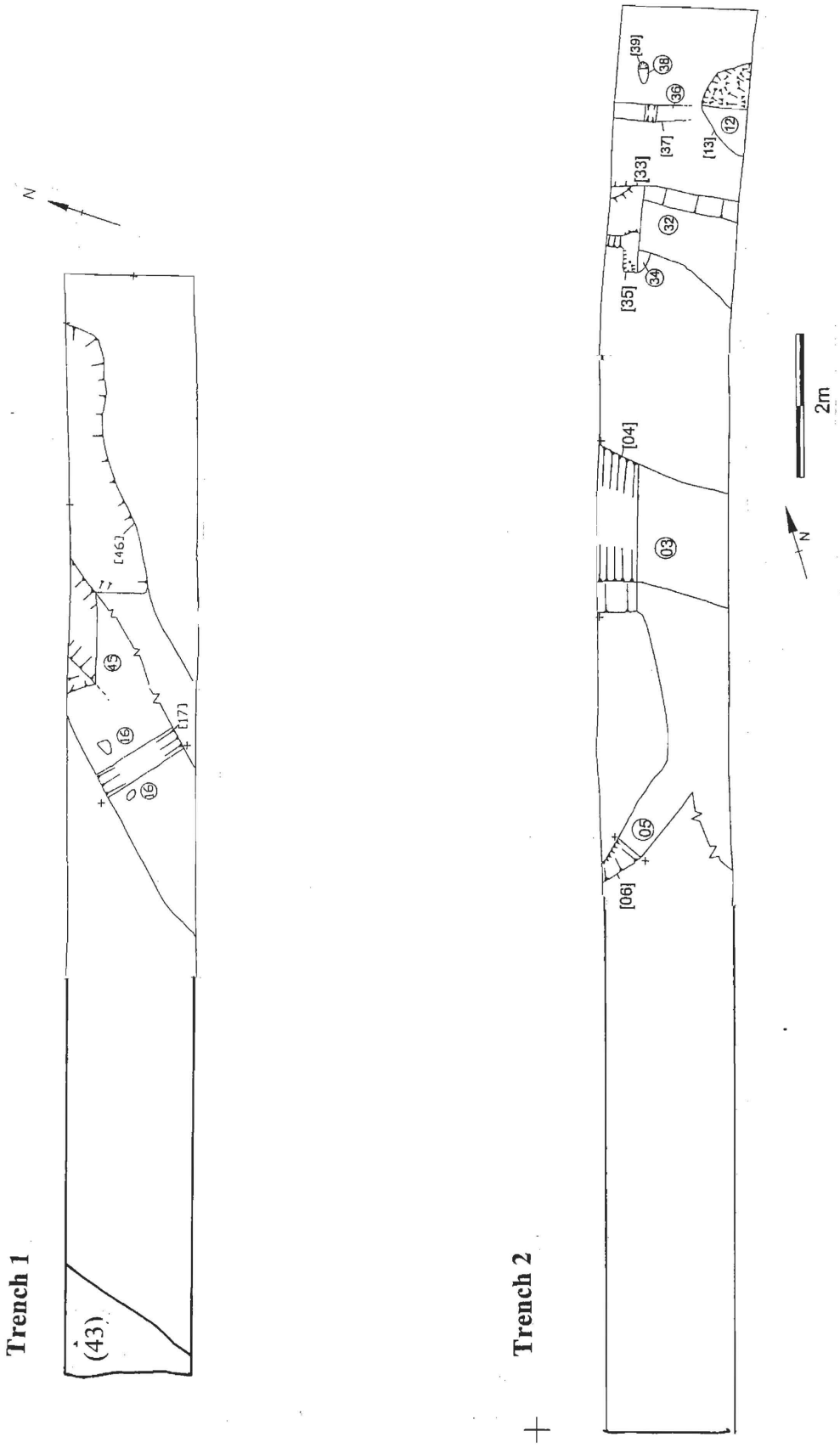
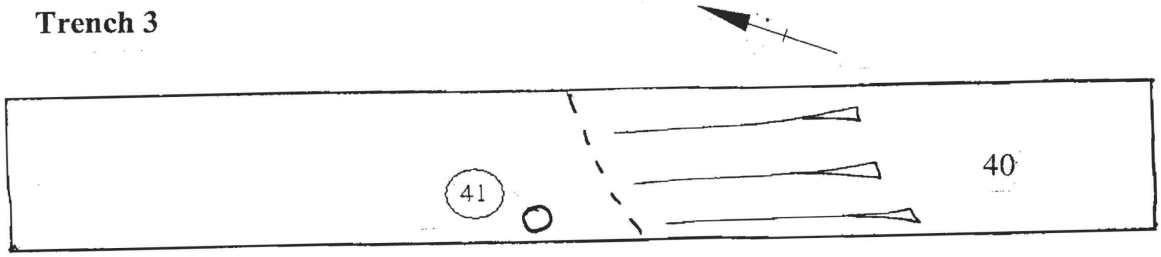
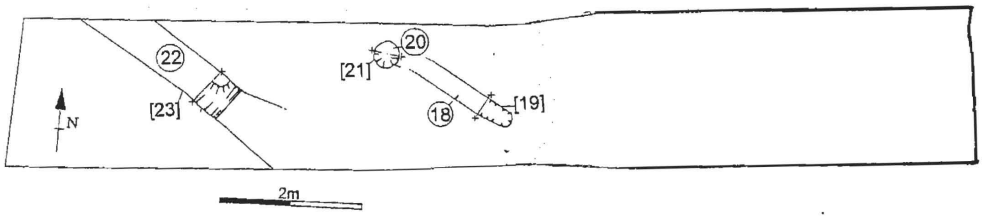


Figure 4 Plan of Trenches 1 and 2. Scale 1:100

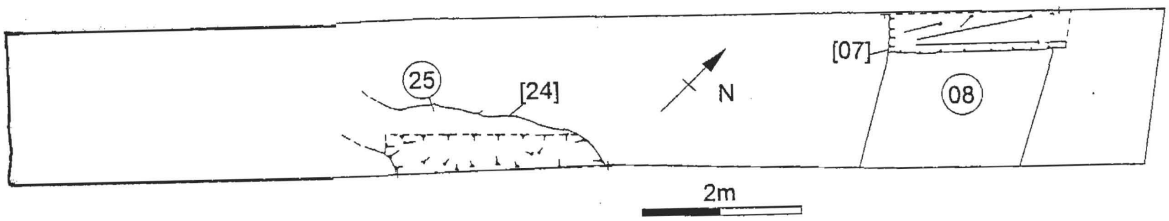
Trench 3



Trench 4



Trench 5



Trench 6

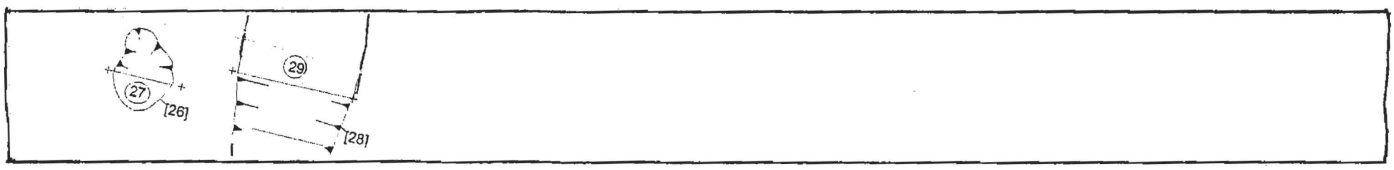


Figure 5 Plan of Trenches 3-6 Scale 1:100

Trench 1 was located towards the northern corner of the site (fig.3) near to the top of the slope which ran across the site from eastnortheast to westsouthwest. Its position varies slightly from the brief, as do the other trenches, due to the specified locations of the trenches and space restrictions with the JCB. The trench measured 17m long and 2m wide.

The topsoil varied between 0.20m and 0.25m in thickness and consisted of a dark grey-brown silty loam with inclusions of occasional small sub-rounded stones (5%). The subsoil, 0.30m-0.40m thick, was a dark blue-grey silty clay with little or no inclusions. The natural substratum consisted of a light yellowish brown clay.

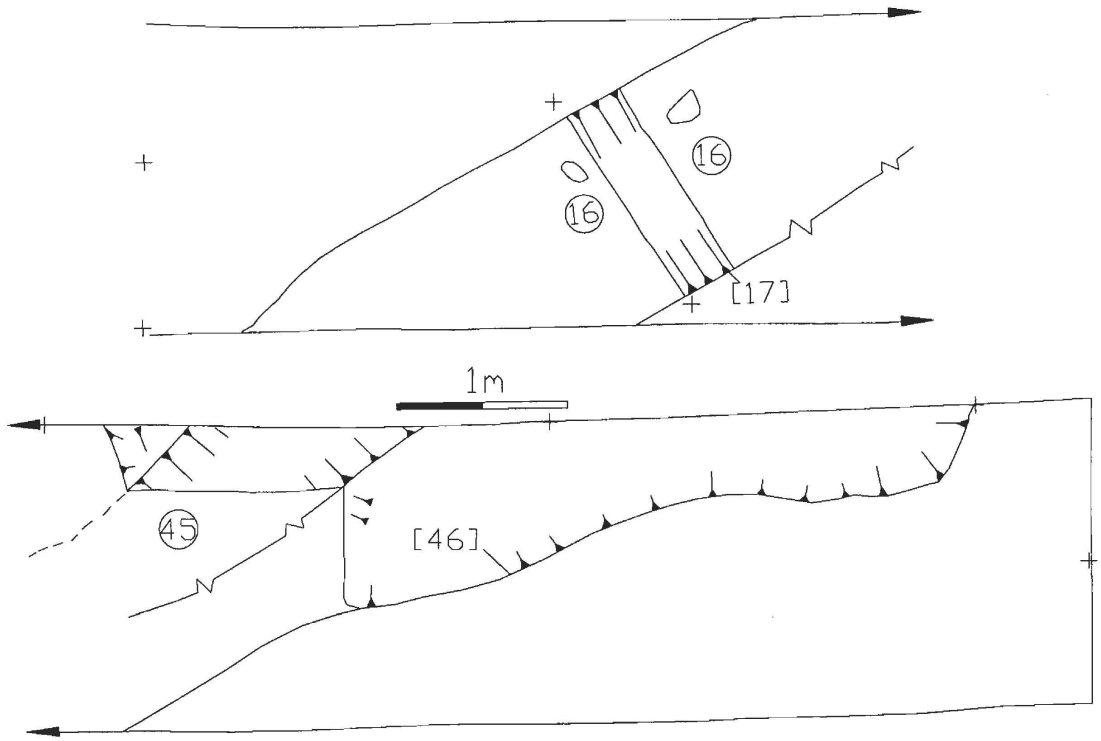


Fig.6 Detail of Features [17] and [46] in Trench 1.

Two ditches were initially observed running across the trench in a northeast to southwest orientation. However upon investigation the ditch in the centre of the trench proved to be two ditches. One, cut [46], ran approximately north-south as first observed and another, [17], ran approximately north-east to south-west. (figs.4 and 6) Cut [46], when un-excavated appeared to a large ditch following the above orientation, however upon excavation most of the feature proved to be a shallow spread with a positive ditch feature making up the eastern side of the feature (fig. 5). This ditch was similar in size to [17] (thought to be part of [46]). The alignment of this ditch was slightly more to the northeast/southwest (figs.4 and 6) and should have a relationship with [46], however they probably cross just to the north of trench 1. The ditch in the western corner of the trench, [44], was running northeast-southwest as first observed but its exact orientation and dimensions remain unclear as it was not fully exposed by the trial trenching or sample excavated during the evaluation. This ditch contained a dark brownish grey fill (43) similar in colour to the fill of the other features in this trench.

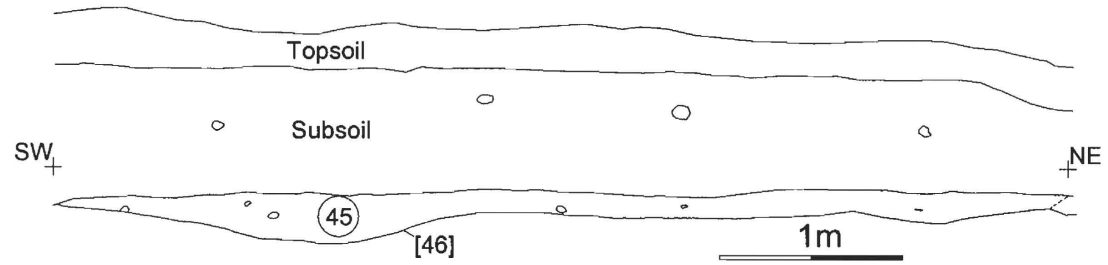


Fig 7 Northwest – southeast section of Trench 1 showing ditch [46].

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A large quantity of medieval pottery and tile was present in all features of trench 1 as well as from the topsoil (Appendix 1)

Trench 2

Interval	0m	5m	10m	15m	22m
Topsoil depth	**0.23m**	**0.30m**	**0.30m**	**0.25m**	**0.30m**
Subsoil depth	**0.25m**	**0.19m**	**0.19m**	**0.22m**	**0.20m**
Top of Natural	**0.48m**	**0.49m**	**0.49m**	**0.47m**	**0.50m**
Base of trench	**0.48m**	**0.52m**	**0.51m**	**0.53m**	**0.59m**

This trench was orientated approximately from the northnortheast to southsouthwest (fig.3), across the site of the second proposed dwelling (appendix 4). This trench was 22m long and 2m wide. The topsoil consisted of a dark brown-grey silty clay loam to a maximum depth of 0.30m. Subsoil consisted of a dark grey-blue clay which ran to a depth of 0.50m. The natural substratum consisted of a light yellow brown clay.

Cut into the underlying natural a number of features were observed (figs 4 and 8).

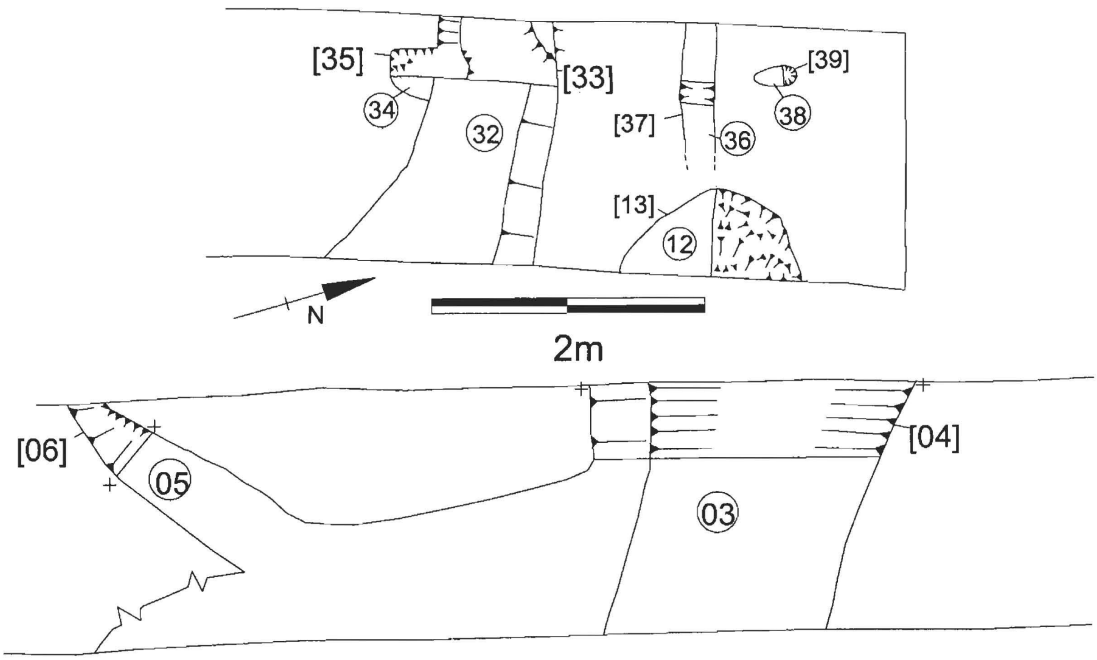

Fig.8 Plan of Features in Trench 2

These included two parallel ditches running approximately southeast to northwest across the width of the trench ([33], [04]) both of which contained fills of mid grey clays. Cut [33] was 0.72m wide and approximately 0.23m deep. [4] was 1.54m across and a minimum of 0.50m deep. This feature and [7] in trench 5 were very hard to establish a definite edge due to the nature of the fill being very similar to that of the underlying natural substratum. This may suggest a further underlying subsoil layer with the occasional bone fragment found within it. Both ditches in trench 2 yielded medieval pottery and bone fragments (appendix 1).

A number of other features were observed within trench 2, comprising two gullies a pit and a post-hole as well as a pit feature cut in to the side of [33] (fig. 5). This pit [35] was roughly rectangular in shape, 0.51m wide (E-W) and 0.12m deep. Its length was unclear as it cut [33], their fills being very similar. There were no artefacts recovered from this feature.

The two gullies [6] and [37] were located in the trench (fig 5). [6] was located towards the south western end of the trench (fig. 5) and filled with a grey-brown silty clay (5) and ran across the width of the trench (2m). It was 0.41m wide and 0.11m deep. This feature was seen to be orientated from the south-west to the north-east. If this feature continues on its course it should have crossed [4] to the east of trench 2. However these features do not show up in Trench 3. The second gully, [37], is much smaller in size and located at the opposite end of the trench (NE). The gully is 1.03m long and 0.30m wide with a depth of 0.07m. This feature follows the same alignment as [33], [04] and may be cut by pit [13]. The fill of [37] yielded some pottery and an unidentified metallic object (appendix). Both gullies were unclear as to where they were running. [37] may have run into pit [13]. Gully [06] disappears in to a spread or depression at its northeastern extent.

One post-hole, [39], was observed at the north-eastern end of trench 2 (fig). It was 0.27m x 0.16m in plan, (fig), with a depth of 0.02m. Despite its small size this feature yielded a significant amount of medieval pottery (Appendix 1).

The final feature in this trench was a pit, [13](fig.9). It is located towards the north-western end of the trench, north of [33] and east of [37] and [39]. It was 1.30m wide (NE-SW) and 0.18m deep.

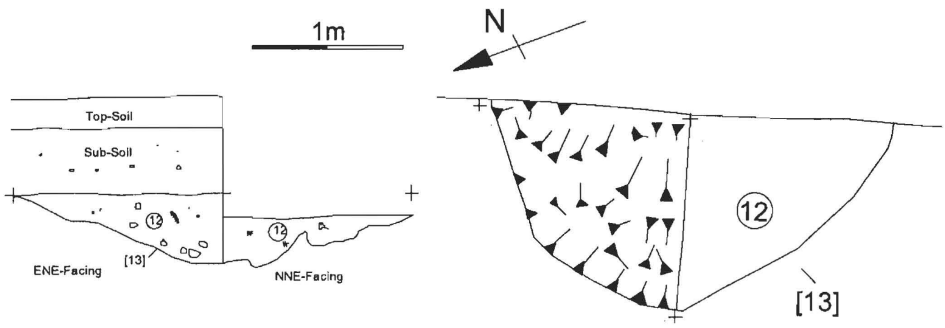

Fig. 9. Plan (right) and section of [13]

This feature was not fully exposed by the trial trenching. Its dark brownish grey fill yielded a large amount of bone and pottery as well as burnt bone and slag. This feature was quite rich in charcoal and ash and an environmental sample was taken

(appendix 2). The base of [13] was highly irregular (fig 7) and in the surrounding area a number of very small, (less than 0.20m) also irregular features were observed.

No other features of archaeological significance were recorded within this trench

Trench 3

Interval	0m	5m	10m	15m
Topsoil depth	**0.28m**	**0.27m**	**0.20m**	**0.24m**
Subsoil depth	**0.12m**	**0.13m**	**0.41m**	**Earthwork**
Top of Natural	**0.40m**	**0.40m**	**0.61m**	**Earthwork**
Base of trench	**0.40m**	**0.40m**	**0.71m**	**Earthwork**

The trench was located towards the east of the site (fig.3). This trench was 15m long and 2m wide. The topsoil consisted of a dark brownish-grey silty clay loam to a depth of 0.28. This overlay dark grey-blue clay which was a maximum of 0.41m deep. These layers are consistent along the trench until the eastern end when the subsoil dips underneath what appears to be an earthwork. This earthwork is made up of a mid grey-brown silty-clay, (40) a maximum of 1.20m thick at the eastern extent of the trench and appears to bury the underlying subsoil (fig. 8).

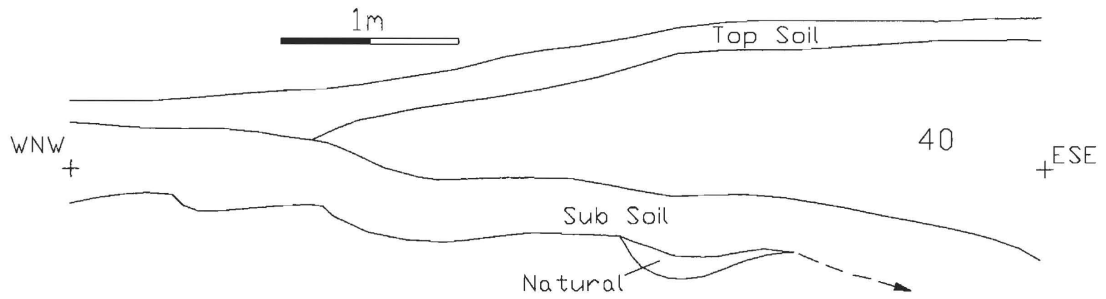

Fig.10 Trench 3 Earthwork section.

The earthwork itself is 37.7m long and 9m wide and is orientated northeast to southwest. The make up of the earthwork appeared to be devoid of finds and the fill was very clean however some pottery was recovered from the subsoil below it showing the earthwork to be no earlier than the end of the medieval period. In addition to the earthwork a small post-hole, [42] was also observed within this trench (figs.5 and 11). This was 0.54m in diameter and 0.12m deep, and located towards the western end of the trench. This feature did contain a very small amount of medieval pottery.

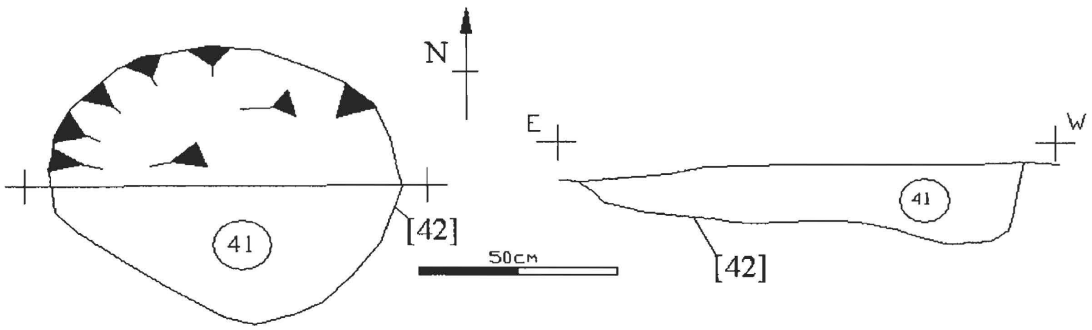

Fig. 11 Plan and Section of [42] in Trench 3 (see also Fig 5)

Trench 4

Interval	0m	4m	6m	8m	10m
Topsoil depth	**0.26m**	**0.20m**	**0.22m**	**0.28m**	**0.25m**
Subsoil depth	**0.52m**	**0.30m**	**0.35m**	**0.44m**	**0.42m**
Top of Natural	**0.78m**	**0.50m**	**0.57m**	**0.72m**	**0.67m**
Base of trench	**0.95m**	**0.79m**	**0.80m**	**0.87m**	**0.84m**

Trench four was located towards the northwestern corner of the second field (fig.3). Because of the trenches position close to bushes and overhead cables its length was reduced to 12.5m. The topsoil consisted of a mid blue-black loamy, silty clay with the occasional grit and sandstone inclusions, to a maximum depth 0.40m. This overlay a subsoil of dark grey-blue silty clay running to a maximum depth of 0.76m at the eastern end.

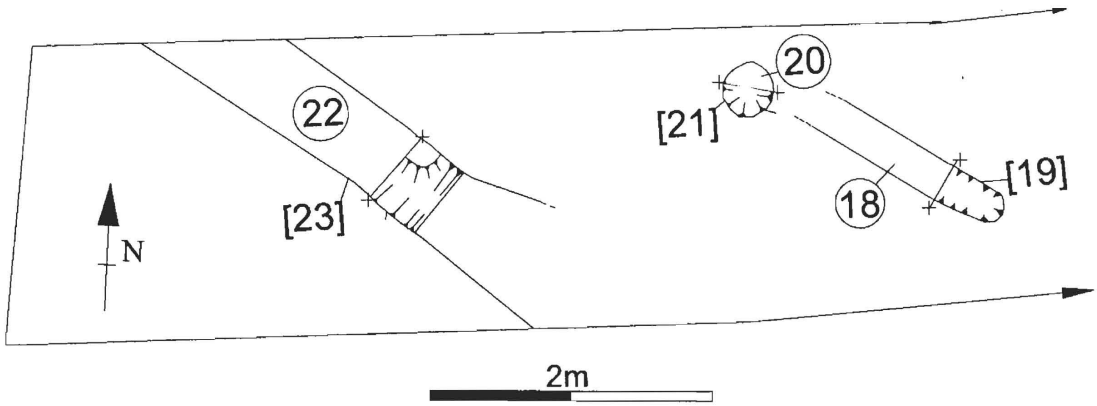

Fig.12. Detail of Features in Trench 4

Three features were observed in this trench (fig.12). To the east, a small gully was investigated [19], (fig.13) running southeast to northwest, *c.* 2m long and 0.15-0.20m across. The fill (18) was 0.06m thick and consisted of a dark yellowish blue silty clay with few charcoal inclusions. This feature was very faint and its full extent was not seen, being very similar to the surrounding sub-soils.

To the west of [19] was a posthole [21], circular in plan and 0.38m in diameter (fig.11) with a depth of 0.09m (fig.11). The fill (20) was a dark yellowish blue silty-clay with a few charcoal inclusions.

To the west of [21] is another gully [23], orientated northwest to southeast and aligned across the width of trench 4. It was 0.45m across and has a depth of 0.25m(fig.11). The fill of this gully consisted of a mid yellow-grey silty-clay with some charcoal inclusions. It may have a relationship with ditch, [7], in trench 5 to the south.

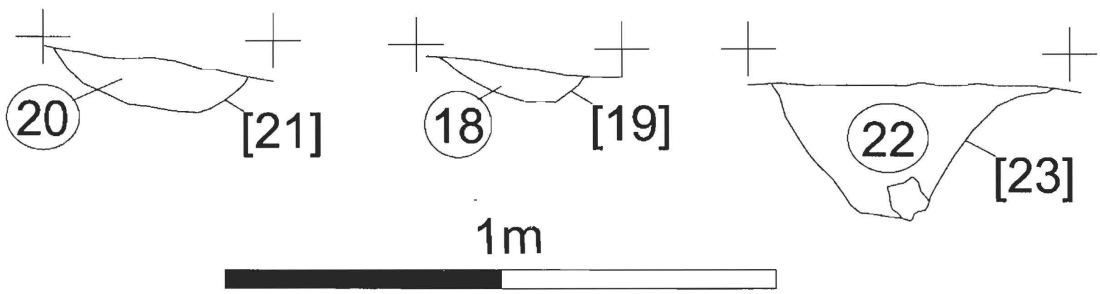

Fig.13 Sections of features in Trench 4

Medieval pottery and tile was recovered from the topsoil of this trench as well as a limited number from the features themselves (appendix 1).

Trench 5

Interval	3m	6m	9m	12m	15m
Topsoil depth	**0.37m**	**0.30m**	**0.42m**	**0.30m**	**0.20m**
Subsoil depth	**0.53m**	**0.56m**	**0.60m**	**0.42m**	**Not Reached**

Top of Natural	**0.53m**	**0.56m**	**0.60m**	**0.42m**	**Not Reached**
Base of trench	**0.53m**	**0.56m**	**0.60m**	**0.42m**	**Not Reached**

Trench five was aligned northeast to southwest and was located towards the centre of the second field (fig.3). It was excavated to a length of 15m with a width of 2m. The topsoil was a mid brown-black clayey loam with occasional small stone inclusions and had a maximum depth of 0.42m. The subsoil consisted of a mid black-blue silty-clay to a maximum depth of 0.60m. This was stripped to the natural substratum, which was a pale brown-yellow clay mottled with peppermint green clay.

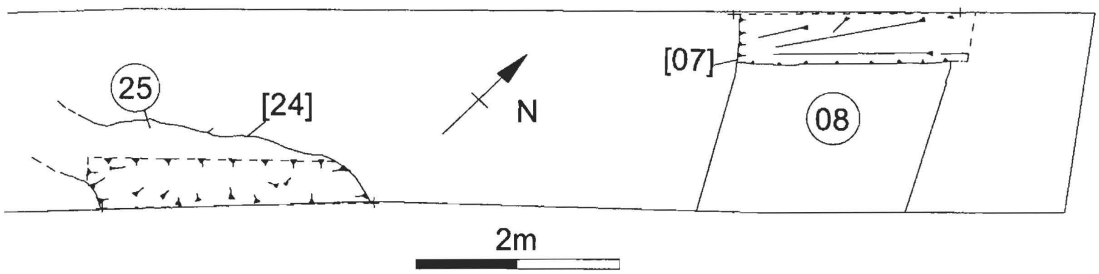

Fig.14 Detail of features at northeastern end of Trench 5

Two features were observed within this trench, one linear ditch to the [07] and one pit [24] (fig.12).

Cut [07] was aligned northwest to southeast, and was 1.70m wide and up to 0.40m deep. This feature had two fills, (8), (9)(Fig.13). The former was a mid/ dark blue silty clay with charcoal and fired clay fragment inclusions. The latter was a yellowish blue almost pure clay very similar to the underlying natural. The majority of artefacts from this feature came from (8), and included bone fragments together with a significant amount of pottery.

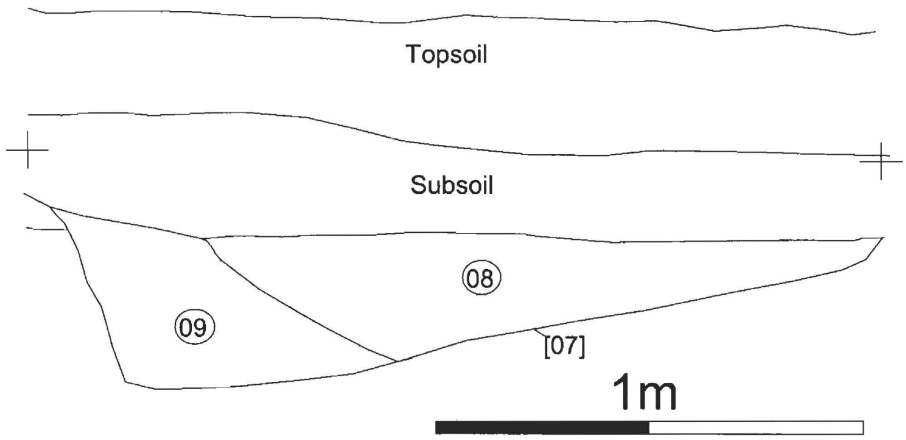

Fig.15 Section of Feature [07] in Trench 5

Cut [24] was located towards the eastern end of the trench. It was approximately 2.0m in diameter and 0.15m deep, although not fully exposed by trial trenching. Its fill (25) consisted of a dark blue-grey silty clay with charcoal inclusions. Extending from [24] towards the east was an area of slight depressions that may have been the base of a gully. Upon excavation of this feature [24] a quantity of bone and tap slag (appendix 1) was recovered as well as medieval pottery.

No other artefacts or features of archaeological importance were observed within this trench.

Trench 6

Interval	2m	4m	6m	8m	10m	12m	14m	16m	18m
Topsoil depth	**0.47 m**	**0.42 m**	**0.33 m**	**0.32 m**	**0.30 m**	**0.35 m**	**0.30 m**	**0.35 m**	**0.40 m**
Subsoil depth	**0.23 m**	**0.18 m**	**0.12 m**	**0.36 m**	**0.22 m**	**0.33 m**	**0.35 m**	**0.20 m**	**0.10 m**
Top of Natural	**0.70 m**	**0.60 m**	**0.45 m**	**0.68 m**	**0.52 m**	**0.68 m**	**0.65 m**	**0.55 m**	**0.50 m**
Base of trench	**0.72 m**	**0.65 m**	**0.50 m**	**0.68 m**	**0.55 m**	**0.68 m**	**0.65 m**	**0.60 m**	**0.60 m**

Trench 6 was located towards the southern corner of the site (fig.3). It was excavated to a length of 18m and a width of 2m. The topsoil consisted of a dark grey black loamy clay, while the subsoil was a dark grey blue silty clay. The trench was excavated down the natural substratum that consisted of a mixed orange and peppermint green clay.

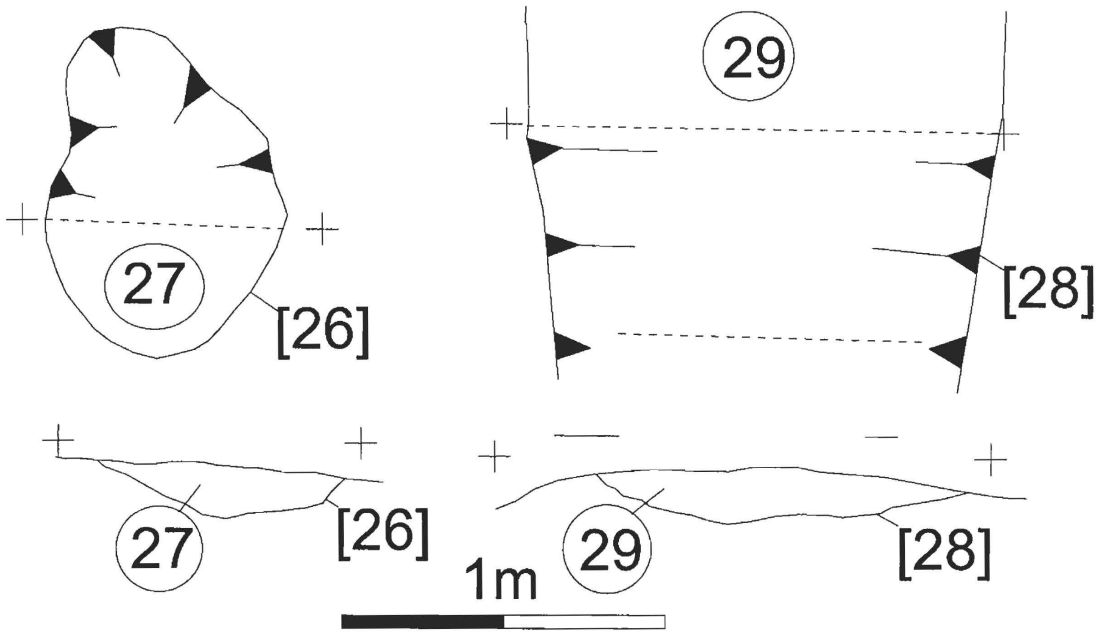

Fig.16 Plans and Sections of Features in Trench 6

Two post-holes were observed in this trench one of which proved to be modern. The other [26] was located near the western end of trench 6 (Fig.14). This feature was 0.50m long (N-S), 0.38m wide (E-W) and only 0.08m deep.

A linear feature [28] was also observed within this trench and is located in the centre of trench 6. Its fill (29) consisted of a mid brown-grey silty clay. It was 0.52m across (E-W), at least 2m (N-S) and 0.08m deep.

A small quantity of pottery was recovered from these features (Appendix 1)

6. Discussion and Conclusions

Of six trenches excavated during the course of the evaluation all demonstrated clear archaeological deposits. Three ditches of uncertain use were uncovered in trench 1. One of which was seen to be either a re-cut of an earlier ditch or a re-alignment of an earlier feature. Trench 2 revealed a number of different features including ditches and gullies of uncertain use as well as an irregular pit feature. The pit yielded an amount of pottery as well as some industrial waste. This pit was also sampled for environmental evidence. While the industrial waste is not diagnostic and the surrounding contexts do not suggest obvious industrial activity the environmental sample did suggest some local agricultural activity and domestic uses of the site (appendix 3). Trench 3 was located so as to bi-sect an earthwork situated to the eastern edge of the site. This earthwork consisted of a made up layer of ground overlying the existing subsoil of the site. Trench 3 also contained a post-hole un-related to any other feature. Trench 4 contained two gullies and a post-hole. One of the gullies was seen to be very faint and the use of either was uncertain. The post-hole did not appear to relate to any other feature. Trench 5 contained a pit and ditch both fairly shallow and of uncertain usage as were the post hole and linear feature seen in trench 6.

Of all the features discovered during the evaluation few seemed to be directly related to each other, e.g. none of the ditches were seen to continue into other trenches and

the post-holes were isolated. This discrepancy points to the small area examined, therefore if further work were to be carried out the true relationships and the general nature of the site will be revealed. Also a number of the features appeared to be changed over time (trench 1) or have uncertain edges (trenches 2, 5) that may indicate changing function for the site. None of the features observed was over a metre below the topsoil. The evidence suggested by the pottery remains suggests that the site has seen little disturbance since the 14th –15th century (Appendix 2).

The faunal remains (Appendix 3) indicate the presence of domesticated species (sheep/goat/cattle) as well as wild species (Red deer). The good preservation of the bones indicates a high potential for a good sample of medieval faunal remains. There is also evidence of iron smelting and smithing on or close to the site (Appendix 4).

The evaluation has located evidence of medieval settlement of 12th to 15th century date including well-preserved environmental evidence. Village core settlement evidence such as this is rare and has been identified as a regional priority (Lewis 2005). The area therefore has the potential to contribute to the understanding of the origins and development of the medieval settlement of Old Dalby.

7. Archive

The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Historic & Natural Environment Team, under the accession number XA134.2005. It consists of finds, trench record sheets, site records, plans, and photographs. A brief summary of this report will be published in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course.

8. Acknowledgements

Fieldwork was carried out by the author with assistance from Steve Baker. Patrick Clay also of ULAS, managed the project. I am also grateful to the client; Truman Contractors (East Midlands) Limited for their co-operation during this evaluation.

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25.8.2005 (revised 6.10.2005)

10. Appendices

Appendix 1 The pottery and miscellaneous finds D. Sawday

The late Saxon and medieval pottery, two hundred and fifty eight sherds, weighing 2.811 kg, and one fragment of medieval ridge tile, weighting forty two grams, were examined under a binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999). The results for the medieval pottery are shown below, (Table 1).

The twelve sherds of late Saxon pottery in Stamford and Lincoln or Lincolnshire Shelly ware, were apparently all residual in later contexts, save perhaps a single sherd of fine Stamford ware, the only find from context 25, dating from the 12th century.

Context 5 [6] produced eight sherds of 12fth or 13th century pottery, whilst the remaining contexts with pottery produced an interesting range of material with a terminal date in the mid or later thirteenth century.

The pottery provided evidence of activity in this part of the core of the medieval village from the eleventh or twelfth centuries and significant evidence of occupation from the thirteenth century. The relatively large average sherd weight of some of the pottery recovered, especially the thirteenth century Potters Marston, Nottingham and Medieval Sandy wares, suggests that archaeological levels may survive relatively intact in the vicinity.

Also of note, from the medieval contexts, was a quantity of industrial residue. Graham Morgan has identified this as tap slag from iron smelting processes.

Fabric/Ware	Sherd Nos.	%	Weight Grams	%	Av. Sherd Weight
Late Saxon					
ST 2 – Fine Stamford ware	8		39.5		4.93
ST1 – Very Fine Stamford ware	3		17		5.66
LI – Lincoln/Lincs Shelly ware	1		3		3.0
Sub Total	**12**	**4.65**	**59.5**	**2.1**	**4.95**
Medieval					
PM – Potters Marston	25		367		14.68
SP2 – Nottingham Splashed ware	1		3		3.0
RS – Reduced Sandy ware	3		1.5		0.5
OS – Oxidised Sandy ware	2		3		1.5
NO1, NO2, NO3, NO Nottingham Green Glazed wares	66		944		14.30
BO2 - Bourne A/B ware	2		21		10.5
MS2 – Medieval Sandy ware 2	2		9		4.5
MS – Medieval Sandy ware	33		394		11.93
LY1, LY2, LY4, LY5, LY – Stanion Lyveden type ware	112		1009		9.00
Sub Total	**246**	**95.3**	**2751.5**	**97.8**	**11.18**
Totals	**258**	**99.9**	**2811**	**99.9**	**10.8**

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

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Davies, S., and Sawday, D., 1999. 'The Post Roman Pottery and Tile' *in* A. Connor and R. Buckley, *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester*, Leicester Archaeology Mon. **5**, 165-213.

Site/Parish: Old Dalby, Leics. Accession No/ Doc Ref: XA134 2005/ Old Dalby1 Material: pot & misc finds Site Type: village core	Submitter: D. Parker Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Id: 29.07.05 Method of Recovery: Evaluation

context	fabric/ware	sherd nos.	weight grams	comments
	POTTERY			
3 [4]	ST2 – Fine Stamford ware	2	14	Jar rim – probably 12th C.
3 [4]	PM – Potter Marston ware	3	28	
3 [4]	SP2 – Splashed ware 2	1	3	
3 [4]	BO2 – Bourne A/B ware	1	5	
3 [4]	NO3 – Nottingham ware	5	82	Mid. 13th C.
3 [4]	MS – Medieval Sandy ware	2	19	Pink bodied, one glazed, with? iron & quartz inclusions is this fabric 14, NO1 at Nottingham, check.
3 [4]	LY4 – Stanion Lyveden type ware 4	57	355	Two vessels, joining sherds - one jar with a decorated upright rim, leached sherds, another with an upright plain rim. 13th C.
3 [4]	LY – Stanion Lyveden type ware	2	49	Bowl rim
T2 5 [6]	ST2	1	0.5	
5 [6]	RS – Reduced Sandy ware	2	1	
5 [6]	LY4	5	24	12th – 13th C.
T5 8 [7]	ST2	1	13	
8 [7]	PM	2	38	
8 [7]	NO3	1	6	mid – later 13th C.
8 [7]	MS2 - Medieval Sandy ware 2	2	9	
8 [7]	MS	2	33	As above, sooted ext., with? iron inclusions
8 [7]	LY1 – Stanion Lyveden type ware 1	1	15	Jar rim – unusual vessel form in this fabric
8 [7]	LY4	3	63	3 rim rims, 2 upright, 13th C.
T5 9	NO3	1	3	Later 13th C.
9	LY4	2	39	
T2 12 [13]	LY	11	70	Leached
12 [13]	NO3	8	73	Later 13th C.
12 [13]	MS	5	42	Iron inclusions as above, base sherd
15	ST2	1	0.5	
15	RS	1	0.5	
15	PM	15	248	3 jar rims, joining sherds, 13th C.
15	LY1	1	5	Jug rim
15	LY2	1	18	
15	LY4	5	59	Upright jar rim, 13th C.
15	BO2	1	16	
15	NO3	7	22	Later 13th C.
15	NO2 _ ? Nottingham ware 2	1	3	Quartz tempered, pos NO2, early 13th C.
15	MS	5	93	Ext sooted jar rim and convex

				base, with iron inclusions
T1 16 [17]	? LI – Lincoln/Lincolnshire Shelly ware	1	3	
16 [17]	OS – Oxidised Sandy ware	2	3	
16 [17]	NO3	2	216	Jug base with stacking evidence underneath, mid 13th C.
16 [17]	LY5 – Stanion Lyveden type ware 5	10	188	Joining base sherds
18 [19]	MS	1	3	With iron inclusions, ? 13th century
22	NO3	1	7	Mid 13th C.
25	ST2	1	0.5	Glazed. ? 12th C.
T2 32 [33]	PM	4	50	Very abraded
32 [33]	LY	10	44	Abraded, leached
32 [33]	NO3	11	207	Abraded, later 13th C.
32 [33]	MS	8	100	Jar rim, abraded. Plus iron inclusions
T2 36 [37]	MS	4	43	With iron & ? grog inclusions, jar rim probably dating to the 13th C.
T2 38 [39]	NO3	4	36	Joining sherd from abraded jug body with cordons, mid 13th C+
T1 U/S	ST1	3	17	2 glazed.
T1 U/S	ST2	1	1	
T1 U/S	LY	2	57	Concave base, sooted ext
T1 U/S	MS	3	42	Everted jar rim, with ? iron incl.
T2 U/S	LY	1	5	
T2 U/S	MS	2	14	With iron
T2 U/S	NO3	7	102	Abraded, some sherds reduced internally, later 13th C.
T3 U/S	LY	1	18	
T3 U/S	MS	1	5	
T3 U/S	NO1	7	37	Mid 13th C. jug neck
T3 U/S	NO3	3	50	Jug rim, mid 13th C.
T4 U/S	NO3	2	56	Later 13th C.
T4 U/S	EA - Earthenware	3	30	Modern flower pot
T5 U/S	ST2	1	10	Glazed, abraded
T5 U/S	NO - ? Nottingham ware	4	26	Coarse red bodied sandy ware – some iron incl., probably 13th C. Nottingham. Sooted ext.
T5 U/S	EA	3	30	Modern flower pot
T6 U/S	PM	1	3	
T6 U/S	NO3	2	18	mid/later 13th C.
	MED RIDGE TILE	Frags.	Weight grams	
T4 U/S	MS – Medieval Sandy ware	1	42	Red bodied coarse sandy ware, ? 14th – 15th C.
	? **MEDIEVAL TILE**			Fabric similar to the medieval pottery with some iron inclusions
3 [4]	MS	2	15	
T2 5 [6]	MS	2	3	
T2 12 [13]	MS	6	11	
T2 36 [37]	MS	1	4	
T3 41 [42]	MS	1	1	
T1 45 [46]	MS	1	45	
T3 U/S	MS	2	7	

	CBM – POST MED/MOD			
T4 U/S	EA	3	213	Post medieval/modern flat roof tile, drain pipe etc.
MISC				
	MORTAR			
T2 22	Mortar		30	
T4 U/S	Mortar		98	
	COAL/CHARCOAL			
5 [6]			1	
12 [13]			34	
32 [33]			175	
36 [37]			6	

Appendix 2 The Plant Remains Angela Monckton

Introduction

The site in the village was evaluated by Dave Parker of ULAS and a sample was taken from a burnt deposit in one of the exposed features. The sample was processed to recover charred plant remains which can provide evidence of the crops cultivated and activities on sites in the past. There is a lack of evidence from rural medieval and post-medieval sites and it was hoped that remains would be found to add to others from Leicestershire and Rutland to provide evidence about the countryside in the medieval period and to help to interpret the function of the feature.

Methods

The sample was wet sieved in a York tank with a 0.5mm mesh and flotation into a 0.3mm mesh sieve. The residue was air dried and the fraction over 4mm sorted for finds and then discarded, while the fraction below 4mm was reserved. This was carried out by Dave Parker at ULAS.

The flotation fractions (flot) was air dried and sorted for plant remains using a x10 stereo microscope. The plant remains were then identified by comparison with modern material at the University of Leicester. The remains were quantified and summarised below, the plant names follow Stace (1991) and are charred seeds in the broad sense unless described otherwise.

Results

Charred plant remains were found to be quite abundant in the sample and the plants found were all typical of medieval or post-medieval sites.

Cereals: The majority of the identified grains were of wheat (*Triticum* sp), mainly of the characteristic short broad shape of free-threshing wheat which could be either bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* s.l.) or a second type of free-threshing wheat called rivet wheat (*Triticum turgidum* type) known from medieval England (Moffett 1991). A few wheat chaff fragments (rachis) were found, one probably of rivet wheat and one probably of bread wheat so the wheat appears to be a mixture of both types of wheat. Occasional barley grains (*Hordeum vulgare*) were also found but were abraded and could not be identified further. No evidence of germination was seen.

Other useful plants: Other food plants were represented by a few fragments of legumes, possibly of peas or cultivated vetch but this could not be confirmed from the incomplete

remains. A fragment of hazel nutshell (*Corylus avellana*) was evidence of the use of gathered food. A fruitstone of a small plum (*Prunus* sp.) such as bullace, and a fragment of sloe stone (*Prunus spinosa*) were also found showing the use of possibly cultivated and collected fruits. The presence of all these remains suggests the presence of domestic waste in the sample.

Wild plants: Charred weed seeds were relatively numerous and were mainly weeds of disturbed ground or arable land such as stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) which was common in medieval times and is a plant of heavy soils, and cleavers (*Galium aparine*) a weed of autumn sown cereals such as wheat and rye. Others included vetches (*Vicia/Lathyrus*), docks (*Rumex* sp), and large grasses (Poaceae). Plants of damp ground were represented by spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) and buttercup (*Ranunculus* subgen. *Ranunculus)* however all of these may be arable weeds.

Discussion

The sample from Old Dalby contains some charcoal and possibly coal with quite numerous plant remains at a moderate density for a rural site (16.8 items of plant remains per litre of sediment sieved). The sample contains 32 cereal grains, four chaff (rachis) fragments and 55 weed seeds in a 6 litre sample. Hence the sample is dominated by weed seeds with some chaff present and would seem to include cereal cleanings because the crops were processed after threshing to remove contaminants, such as weed seeds and chaff although some grain may be included as spillage. There was no need to parch free-threshing wheats to facilitate threshing as the chaff is easily removed so the waste may have simply been burnt and was therefore preserved by charring. Cereals were sometimes parched to facilitate milling so some may be accidentally burnt in the process, although sometimes cereal cleaning waste was used as kindling in hearths for various purposes and this may be the case here, however most cereal waste on a rural site is likely to have been used as fodder. The weeds found here could all grow on soils found in the area and the cereal is likely to have been grown in the vicinity.

Samples thought to represent domestic waste typified by a low density of remains dominated by cereal grains, have been found from a few villages including Anstey (house platform), Freeby, Barrowden, Claybrook Magna, and Stapleton as well as in samples from within the town of Leicester (summarised in Monckton 2004). Some of the villages have produced different samples with remains at a higher density and rich in chaff and weed seeds, indicating agricultural processing of cereals, such as have been found at Saxby, Anstey (ditch), and Wyfordby (Monckton 2004, Jarvis forthcoming). The former including rivet wheat as an additional type of the cereal, the latter two with bread wheat only identified (Monckton 2004, Jarvis forthcoming). The samples found here are more similar to the second group although chaff is less well represented and domestic waste more apparent; like Saxby both types of wheat are probably present, possibly as remains of a mixed crop.

Conclusions

Evidence of free-threshing wheat including possibly bread and rivet wheat was found with barley as an additional cereal. A few wheat chaff fragments were present and weed seeds were the most numerous type of remains in the sample suggested that the cereals could have been cultivated locally. Other remains included a few fragments of charred legumes, possibly of peas or cultivated vetch, a fruit stone of a small variety of plum, a sloe stone and hazel nutshell showed the other foods consumed and the presence of domestic waste. The sample may represent the cleaning of a locally produced crop for consumption in the village mixed with domestic waste from food preparation. It is possible that other types of remains may be found in other parts of this village should further investigations occur, but domestic activity and possibly cereal processing are suggested in the area sampled here.

Recommendations

A summary of the plant remains with a table of results should be included if the site is published.
More consideration of the date and function of the feature which produced the sample is required.
Should further investigation of the area be possible environmental sampling for charred and other remains should be carried out, using larger samples to increase the chances of recovering more diagnostic remains, to help to elucidate the rural economy and landuse.

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Appendix 3 The Animal Bone Jennifer Browning

Introduction

A total of 35 animal bone fragments were hand-recovered from stratified deposits during trial trenching at Old Dalby in 2005. No further remains were recovered through sieving. The bones were recovered during trial trenching, designed to assess the presence/absence of archaeological deposits on the site. Consequently, there is a possibility that further work may be carried out prior to the commencement of the development. The current assemblage can be used to provide indications as to the preservation, nature and variety of species that may be identified during further excavation.

The fragments were identified using archaeological and modern comparative skeletal material from the reference collection at Leicester University. Where possible, species, anatomy, state of fusion and completeness was recorded for each specimen on a *pro forma* spreadsheet and the presence of burnt bone, butchery, pathological conditions and gnawing was noted. Where fragmented bones were found to fit together, these were re-assembled and counted as a single specimen.

Results

Bone was recovered by hand from 8 deposits, dated to the medieval period (mostly 13th century). Table 1 shows the number of fragments recorded from features of each period. A full catalogue is available in the archive.

Context	deposit	No. of fragments	Species identified (unidentified fragments not listed)
3	ditch fill	16	cattle, sheep/goat,
8	ditch fill	3	cattle,
12		2	
15	pit fill	3	sheep/goat,
16	ditch fill	1	red deer
22	gully fill	1	
32	ditch fill	7	
45	ditch fill	2	cattle, horse

Table 1: Species and number of fragments recorded from features of each period.

Comments

The remains of cattle, sheep/goat, horse, and red deer were identified in the assemblage. The material was greatly fragmented, although the bones generally had good surface condition, enabling examination for butchery, pathology and gnawing damage. Gnawing on some of the bones suggests that they were not immediately deposited. The bones were mostly from domestic stock, however the presence of deer suggests that the diet may have been supplemented by wild food.

Only a small quantity of bone was recovered from the site during this evaluative phase of work and if further faunal remains are recovered, a more informative analysis can be produced.

Appendix 4 Industrial Residues and metal objects Graham.C. Morgan

Slag

(12) [13] 720 g
Vesicular fayalite with charcoal and rust – a hearth bottom type slag from metal working.

(36) [37] 43 g
Vesicular fayalite with vitrified sandy and clay, with charcoal and rust – hearth slag.

(15) 355 g
A partially vesicular fayalite slag pipe, including a pool of tap slag. This is from metal extraction.

(15) 124 g
Partially vesicular fayalite with vitrified sandy clay – furnace residue.

T4 41 g
A fragment made from laminated iron sheets.

(32) [33] 7 g
A fragment of iron bar or nail.

This rather small collection points to iron extraction and working. The tap slag pipe is unusual, showing the presence of a fairly efficient shaft blast furnace.

Appendix 5

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

Job title: 16-30, Main Road, Old Dalby, Broughton and Old Dalby, Leicestershire
NGR: SK 760 175

Client: Truman Contractors (East Midlands) Ltd

Planning Authority: Melton Borough Council

P. A 05/0006/6

1 Introduction

1.1. 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. It addresses the requirements for a archaeological evaluation and earthwork survey as detailed in the *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation of land to the rear of 16-30, Main Road, Old Dalby, Leicestershire* (Leicestershire County Council, 3.3.2005 – hereinafter the 'brief') for Melton Borough Council following Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning), para.30.

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 near the centre of Old Dalby, off Main Road (figs.1 and 2). It consists of an area of *c.*0.46 ha. The Leicestershire Sites and Monuments Record indicates that the site for development lies within the historic medieval core of Old Dalby (**LE9269**). The Scheduled Ancient Monument of the medieval village earthworks is located 200m to the south of the proposed development (**LE3446**) and various medieval sites are located in the vicinity (**LE3442, LE3443, LE3444, LE3448, LE3450, LE3451, LE3452** and **LE8672**). In addition, a possible Roman site (**LE9388**) and two post-medieval sites (**LE3447** and **LE3449**) have been located in the vicinity of the proposed development (ULAS Report 2004-139).

2.1.2 Planning permission is being sought for the erection of four residential properties and garages.

2.2 ***Geological and Topographical Background***

2.2.1 The underlying geology is likely to consist of boulder clays (BGS Sheet 142; Brief 4). The site lies at a height of *c.* 82m OD.

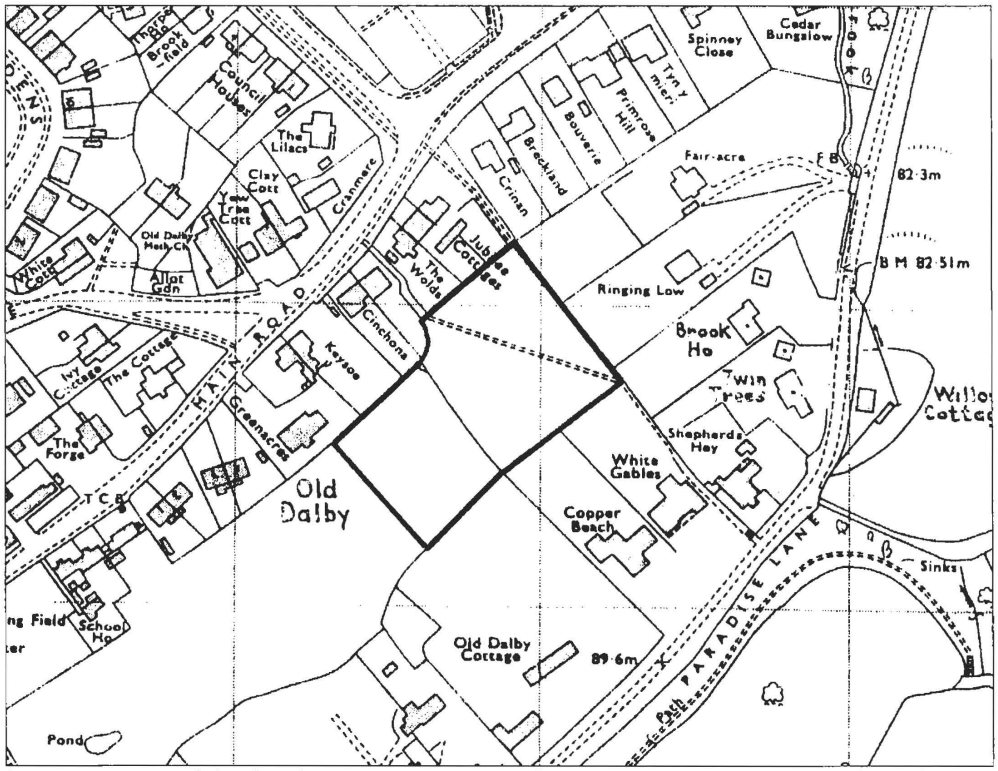

Fig. 1. Location of the development area 1986 Ordnance Survey map Leicestershire Sheet No. SK6723 with development area outlined (Scale 1:2500)

3. Archaeological Objectives (Brief 8)

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 (Brief 9)

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) and the guidelines for *Archaeological work in Leicestershire and Rutland* (Leicestershire County Council 1997).

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 Planning Archaeologist, the Planning authority and the Client.

4.2 Trial Trenching Methodology (Brief 9)

4.2.1 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.

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

4.2.3 The study area covers *c.* 0.40 ha. A *c.* 4.5% sample of the area is proposed, the equivalent of *c.* 180 sq metres or six 20m x 1.5 m trenches.

4.2.4 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.

4.4.5 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.

4.4.6 Trench locations will be recorded using an electronic distance measurer. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

4.4.7 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* ('Brief' 15.7). 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 trenching is scheduled to start in early June.

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 employees, consultants and volunteers are covered by the University of Leicester public liability insurance with Gerling Insurance Service Co. Ltd. and others (leading policy no. 62/99094/D). Professional indemnity insurance is with Sun Alliance, £10m cover, policy no. 03A/SA 001 05978. Employer's Liability Insurance is with Eagle Star, cover £10m. Copies of the certificates of insurance are provided.

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 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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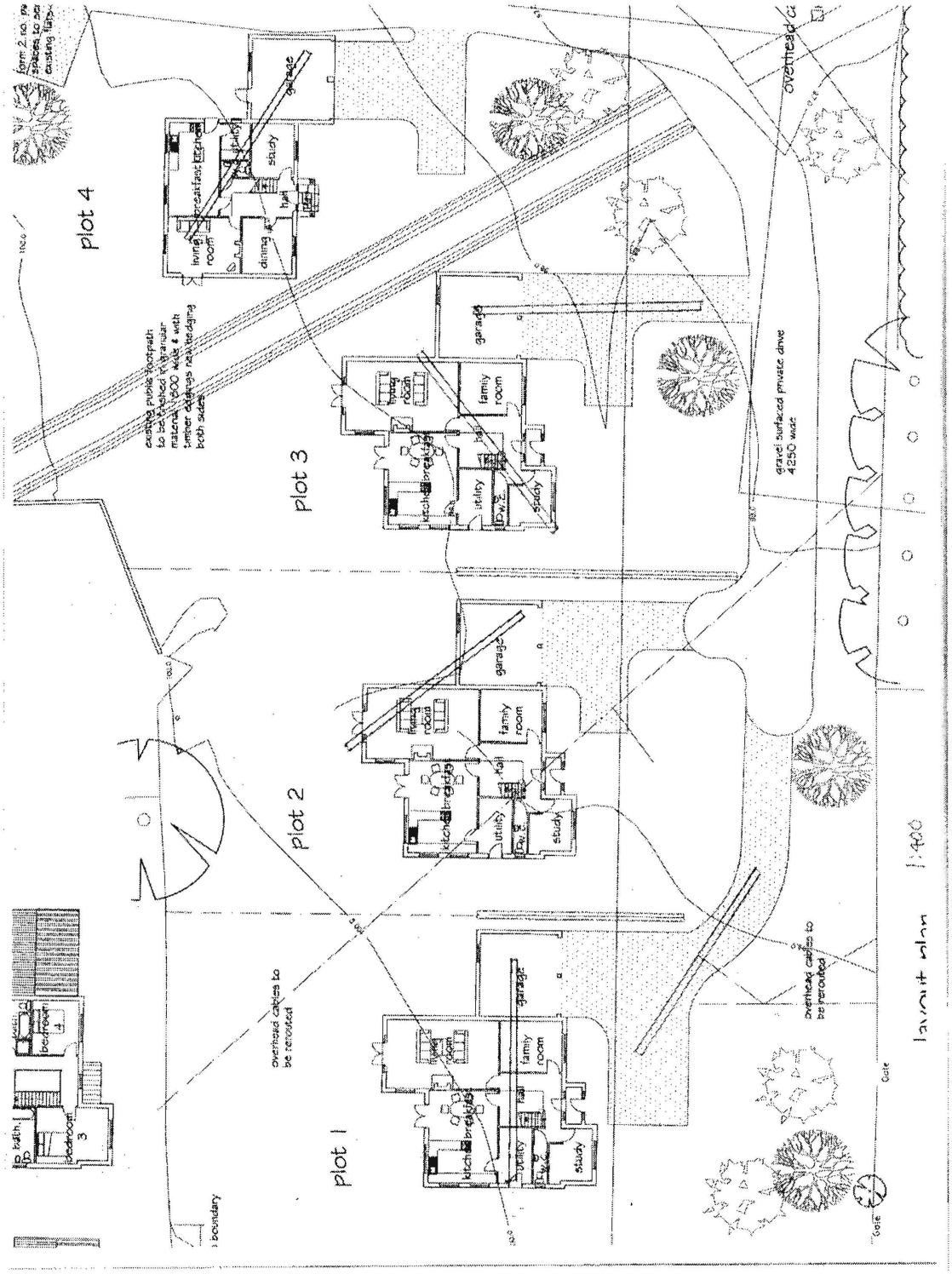

Fig 2 Suggested trench locations. Original scale 1:400.

APPENDIX 1

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

Job title: 16-30, Main Road, Old Dalby, Broughton and Old Dalby, Leicestershire
NGR: SK 760 175

Client: Truman Contractors (East Midlands) Ltd

Planning Authority: Melton Borough Council

P. A 05/0006/6

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.

1.2 Overhead electricity wires crosses the site from east to west. The trenches will be excavated no less than 7 metres from their line. The machine will only travel beneath the cables following construction of 'goalposts' to ensure the machine is clear of the wires. The goalposts are to be supplied by the client.

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 Vialls 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.

Corporate Division

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

6 October 2005

Our Ref: EU/SN/Ext 5010

Dear Sirs

University of Leicester – Liability Insurances

We act as Insurance Brokers for the above and can confirm that we have arranged on their behalf the following liability insurances:-

Employers Liability

Insurer	:	Zurich Insurance
Policy Number	:	J0198732
Expiry Date	:	31 July 2005
Indemnity Limit:	:	£10,000,000 any one occurrence
Extension	:	Indemnity to Principal

Public Liability

Insurer	:	Gerling Insurance Service Company Ltd
Policy Number	:	62/99094H/D
Expiry Date	:	31 July 2005
Indemnity Limit:	:	£10,000,000 any one occurrence
		£10,000,000 any one period for Products Liability
Extension	:	Indemnity to Principal
		Liability assumed under Contract or Agreement

We trust that the above information is sufficient for your needs if not, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully

Miss Sam Nappey
Account Handler
Education Unit

Corporate Division

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9 South Parade
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Tel: (0113) 2915010
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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

6 October 2005

Our Ref: EU/SN/Ext 5010

Dear Sirs

University of Leicester – Professional Indemnity Insurance

We act as Insurance Brokers for the above and can confirm that we have arranged on their behalf the following insurance:-

Insurer	:	Royal & Sun Alliance Insurance London
Policy Number	:	PI45000A
Expiry Date	:	31 July 2005
Indemnity Limit:	:	£10,000,000 any one claim and in all

We trust that the above information is sufficient for your needs if not, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully

Miss Sam Nappey
Account Handler
Education Unit