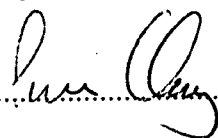


**Archaeological Evaluation on Land  
At The White House, Main Street, Frolesworth,  
Leicestershire, (SK 5070 9040)**

**Greg Jones**

**Planning Application No. 05/01358/3  
Planning Authority: Harborough District Council**

**Checked by Project Manager**

**Signed:**  **Date:** 15.3.2006

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**Archaeological Evaluation on Land at The White House, Main Street,  
Frolesworth, Leicestershire (SK 5070 9040)**

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**Archaeological Evaluation on land at The White House, Main Street, Frolesworth, Leicestershire, (SK 5070 9040).**

**Greg Jones**

**1. Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at The White House, 17, Main Street, Frolesworth, Leicestershire (SK 5070 9040) from the 30th January to the 1st of February 2006. This work was carried out in advance of proposed construction of a dwelling, garage and an extension to an existing building. This work was carried out on behalf of M and L Builders by University of Leicester Archaeological Services. A total of four evaluation trenches were excavated, which revealed post-medieval pitting, but nothing to indicate any earlier phases of activity. This site when discussed with a previous evaluation conducted by Northampton Archaeology to the east, highlights the absence of medieval archaeology on this part of Frolesworth. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services Section, accession number A14.2006.*

**2. Introduction**

2.1 This document constitutes the initial phase of archaeological field evaluation carried out on land at the White House, Main Street, Frolesworth, Leicestershire, (SK 5070 9040). The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on behalf of M and L Builders by University of Leicester Archaeological Services.

2.2 M and L Builders propose to convert an area of c. 1600 square metres of land located at the rear of The White House, 17, Main Street, Frolesworth, Leicestershire (SK 504 905), to a single dwelling with a garage and to extend the White House and add a new garage. Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority, requested that a field evaluation by trial trenching be undertaken to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development. This requirement is detailed in their letter of 29.9.2005 to Harborough District Council.

**3. Site Background**

3.1 The underlying geology is likely to consist of boulder clay with over and underlying sands and gravels.

3.2 The site is located within the medieval historic core of Frolesworth. Roman Pottery has been recovered from the garden of the White House while a hollow way and scatter of medieval pottery is recorded to the south. An Evaluation by Northamptonshire archaeology immediately to the east located disturbed land.

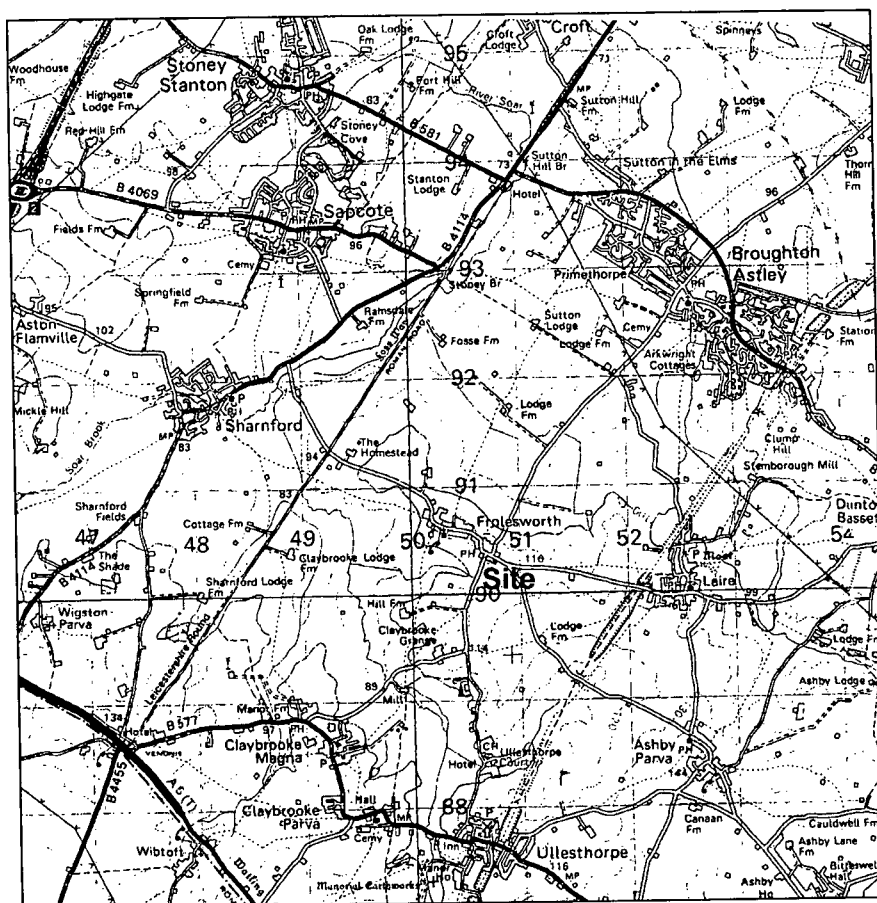


Figure 1. Site Location. Scale 1:50000

Figure 2 – Site Location at scale 1:70,000 Reproduced from the 1996 OS map 140 Leicester, Coventry and Rugby 1:50000 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 10002187.

#### 4. Methodology

4.1 All work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhered to their relevant *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1999).

4.2 The main objectives of the evaluation were:

1. To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
2. To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
3. To produce an archive and report of any results

4.3 The Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council had requested that c. 40 sq. m. should be evaluated providing a c. 5% sample of the c. 1600 sq. m. application area. This will comprise the equivalent of five 5m x 1.5m and

one 2 x 1.5m trenches. The location may need to be varied according to any constraints on the availability of the area for trenching.

4.4 Topsoil/modern overburden was removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by JCB 3C and mini-digger using a toothless ditching bucket. Trenches were excavated to a width of 1.6m.

4.5 The trenches were examined by hand cleaning. Any archaeological deposits or significant natural deposits were planned and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans have been tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

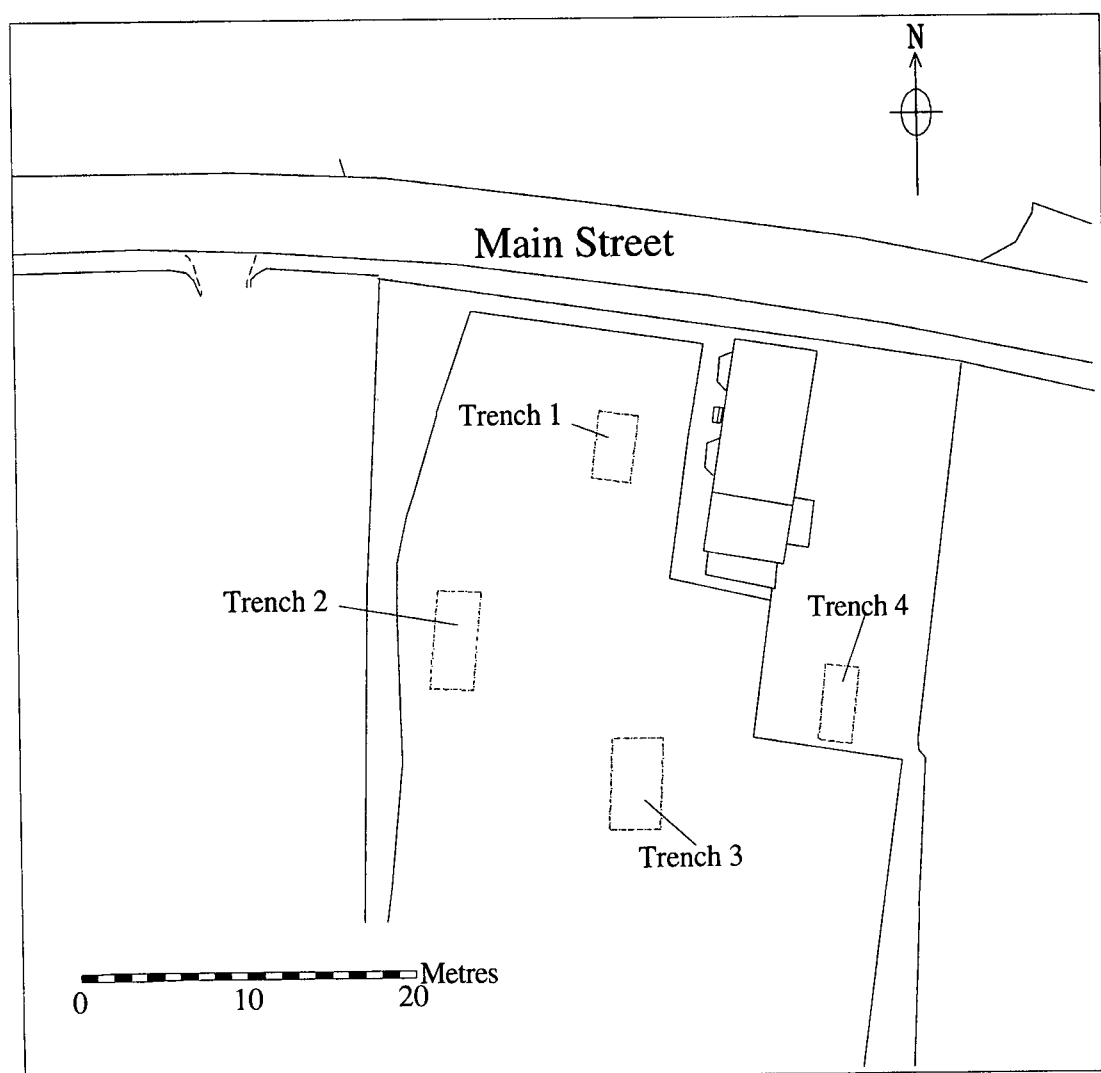


Figure 2. Trench Location Plan

## 5. Results

### 5.1 Trench 1

#### Trench 1 Details

Length of Trench	4m
Area of Trench	9.2 sq m
Surface Level (m OD)	c.111.0m (OD)
Base of Trench (m OD)	c.110.2m (OD)

Trench one was located on the northern side of the site nearest to Main Street and was orientated north-south (fig.1). Machining revealed that the garden topsoil was loose dark grey-brown sandy silt. This revealed loose grey-brown sandy silt subsoil rich in organic matter. At a depth of 0.8m, orange sandy gravel natural was reached. It was immediately apparent that there was no archaeological features in trench one.

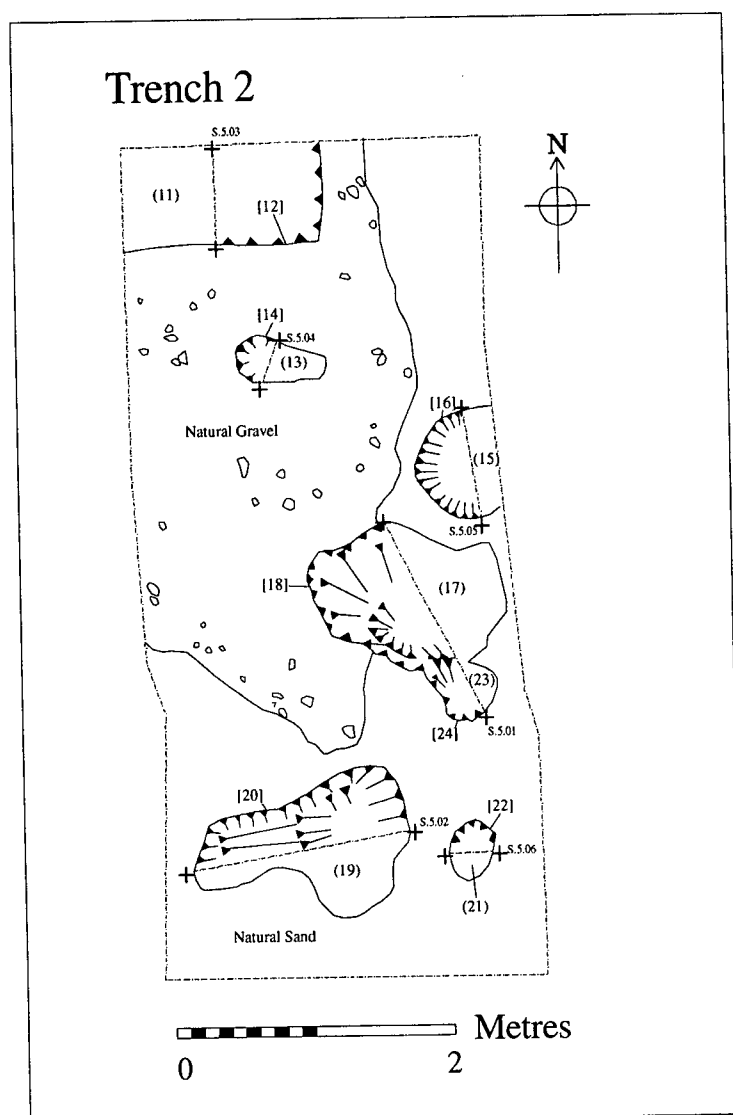


Figure 3. Trench 2

## 5.2 Trench 2

### Trench 2 Details

<i>Length of Trench</i>	5.8m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	15.8 sq m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.111.0m (OD)
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.110.4m (OD)

Trench two was located on the western edge of the site to the north and west of trench one and orientated north-south (Fig. 2). Initially it had been proposed to excavate two trenches on the western side of the site, but due to on site access restrictions these were combined together to form one large trench.

Initial machining revealed a rich organic dark grey-brown soft sandy silt loam c.0.3m deep. This revealed a mid grey-brown soft sandy silt loam subsoil c. 0.3m deep.

Below these layers, cut archaeological features or natural sands and gravels were reached (Fig.3). From the north end of the trench, located in the north-eastern corner, a rectangular pit [12] was located, measuring 1.4m east-west, 0.7m north-south and 0.4m deep. The fill (11) consisted of mid-darkish brown soft sandy silt loam, rich in organic matter. Within the deposit, Earthenware and China sherds, broken bottle glass and bone fragments were discovered indicating a late post-medieval date.

At 1.2m from the north end of the trench a small pit [14] was located measuring 0.65m east-west, 0.35m north-south and 0.30m deep. The fill (13) consisted of mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt with small sub-angular pebbles and charcoal flecks. Within the fill post-medieval pottery and part of a clay pipe were found.

At 1.9m from the north end of the trench a third pit [16] was uncovered, measuring 0.7m north-south, 0.5m east-west seen and 0.2m deep. The fill (15) consisted of mid grey brown soft sandy silt and contained post-medieval bottle glass.

Located at 2.65m from the north end of the trench pit [18], fill (17) measuring 1.05m north-south and 1m deep, contained medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds. Fill (17) (Fig.4) consisted of mid-grey brown, soft silty sand, with small rounded pebbles and was cut by a post-hole [24], 0.4m in diameter, by 0.4m deep. Fill (23) consisted of mid greyish very soft sandy silt and contained no finds. Located at 0.8m south of [24] was located a second post-hole [22], with similar dimensions c.0.4m in diameter and contained a similar mid greyish soft sandy silt fill (21). No finds were recovered from (21), but a post-medieval date seems most likely due to the similarity between [22] and [24].

Located at 4.4m from the north of the trench was another pit [20], of 0.8m diameter and 0.45m deep. Fill (19) consisted of mid light grey-brown, soft sandy silt and contained animal bone.

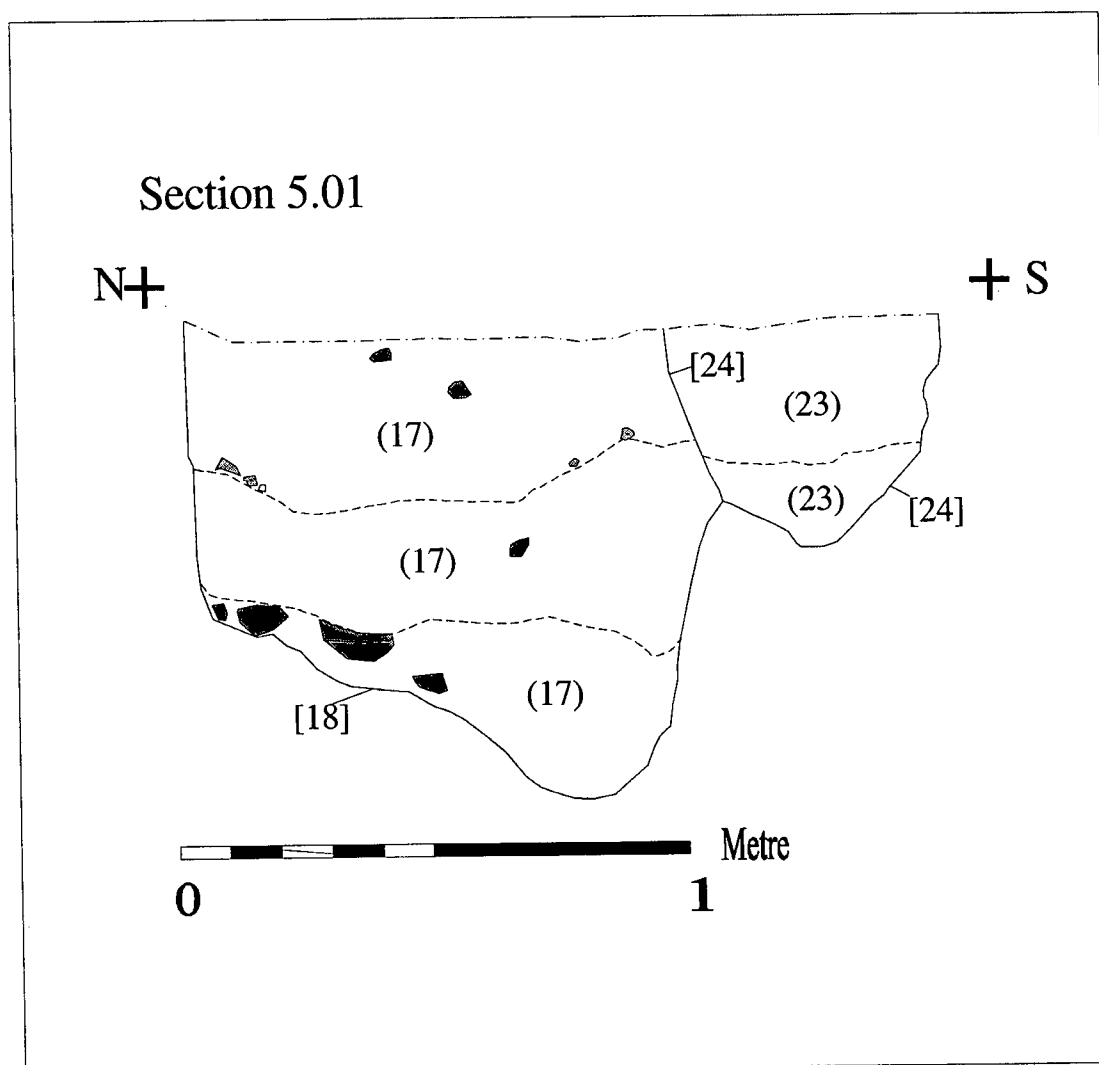


Figure 4. Section From Trench 2

### 5.3 Trench 3

#### Trench 3 Details

Length of Trench	5.5m
Area of Trench	16.5sq m
Surface Level (m OD)	c.111.0m (OD)
Base of Trench (m OD)	c.110.33m (OD)

Trench three was located on the southern end of the site, to the south and east of trench two, and orientated north-south (Fig.2). Initial machining revealed a dark-brown loose clay sandy silt topsoil, to a depth of 0.3m. Machining below the topsoil revealed a mid brown friable clay sandy silt with occasional rounded stones, 0.3m deep.



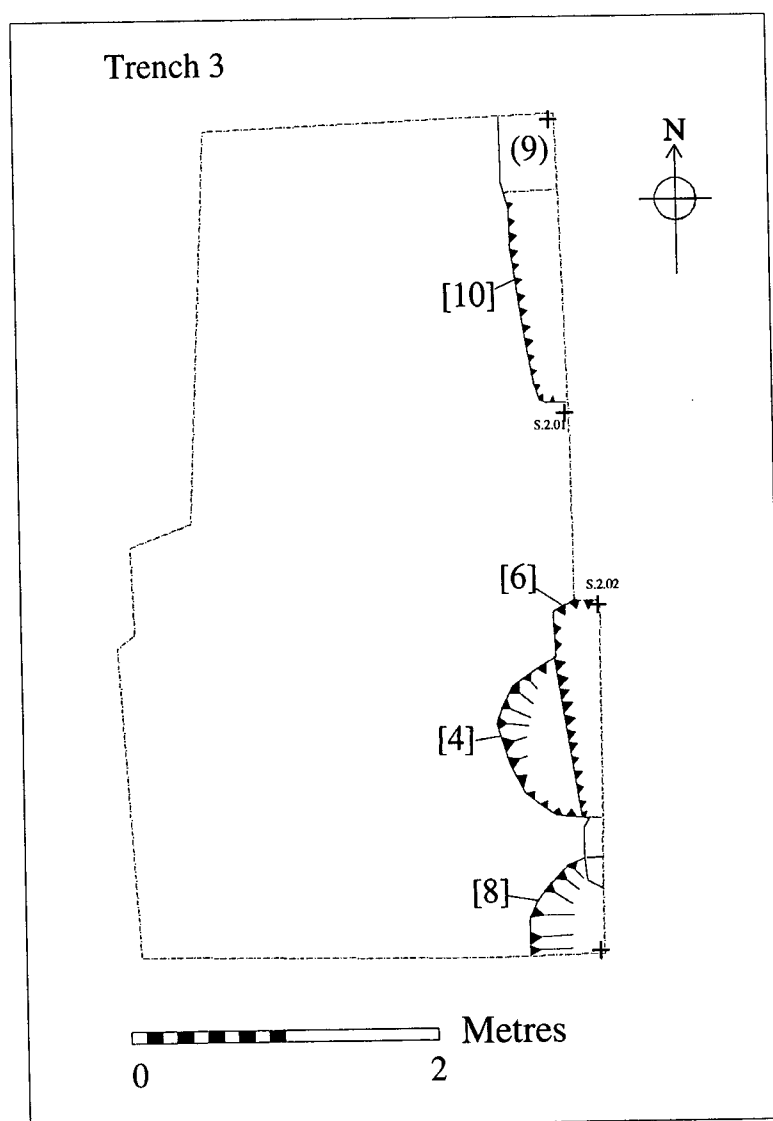


Figure 5. Trench 3

Below these layers on the eastern edge of the trench were located four pits [4], [6], [8] and [10] (Fig.5), all of which continued into the eastern baulk. Pit [4] measured 1m by 0.7m (visible) and was 0.35m deep. The fill (3) consisted of mid brownish grey sandy silt, with charcoal fleck inclusions and the occasional rounded pebbles. No finds were recovered from (3). Pit [8] measured 0.6m in diameter (visible) with a depth of 0.6m. The fill (7) was the same as (3), but contained some post-medieval pottery fragments. Cutting both pits [4] and [8] respectively was pit [6], which measured 1.8m north-south, 0.25m (visible) east-west and was 0.7m deep. The fill (5) consisted of mid-dark grey brown friable sandy silt, with < 5% rounded pebbles. Fill (5) contained pottery sherds of a post-medieval date. The pit appeared to be for sand extraction.

At 3.5m from the north end of the trench was located pit [10], measuring 2m north-south (seen), 0.3m east-west (seen) and 0.75m deep (Fig. 6). The fill (9) was the same as (5) and also appeared to be a sand extraction pit. Fill (5) did not contain any finds.

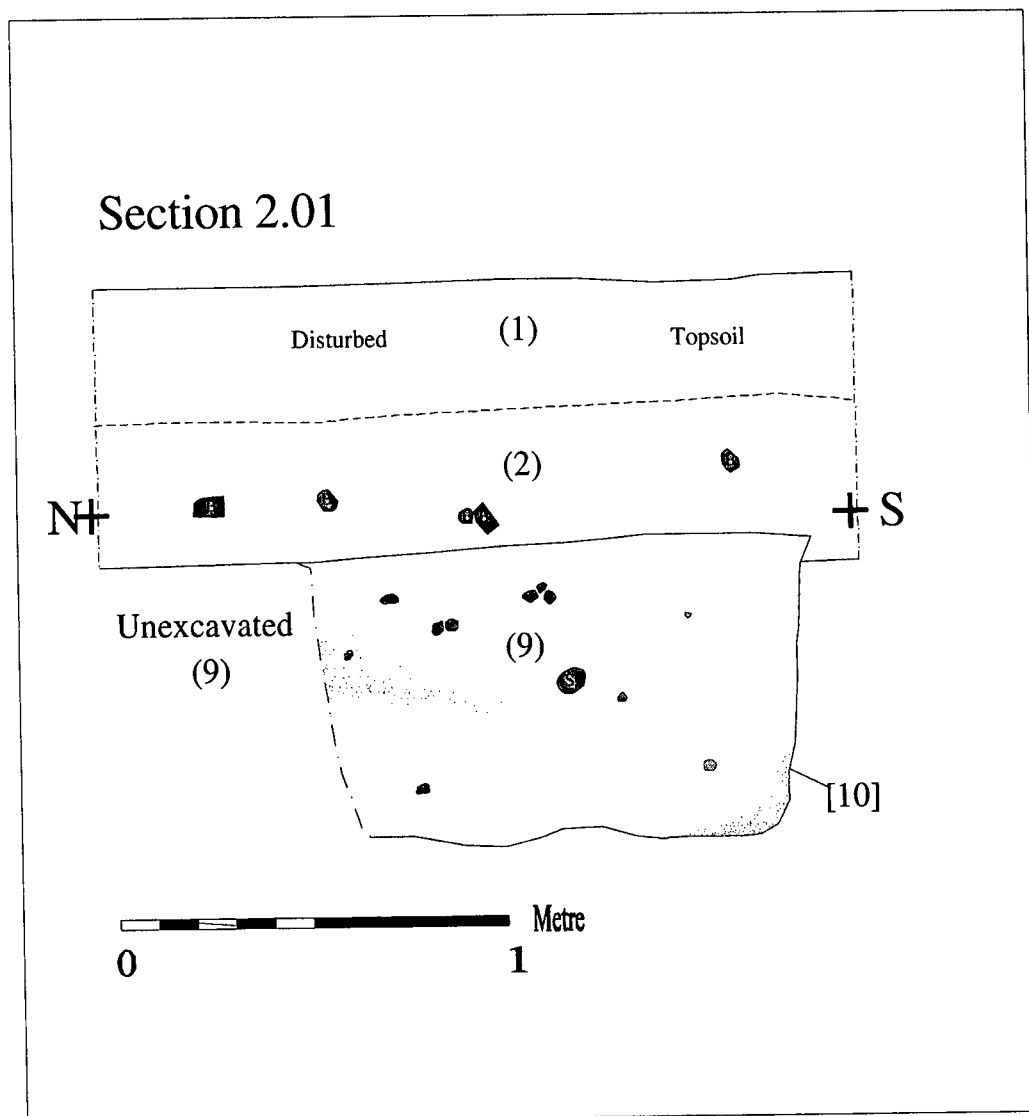


Figure 6. Section From Trench 3

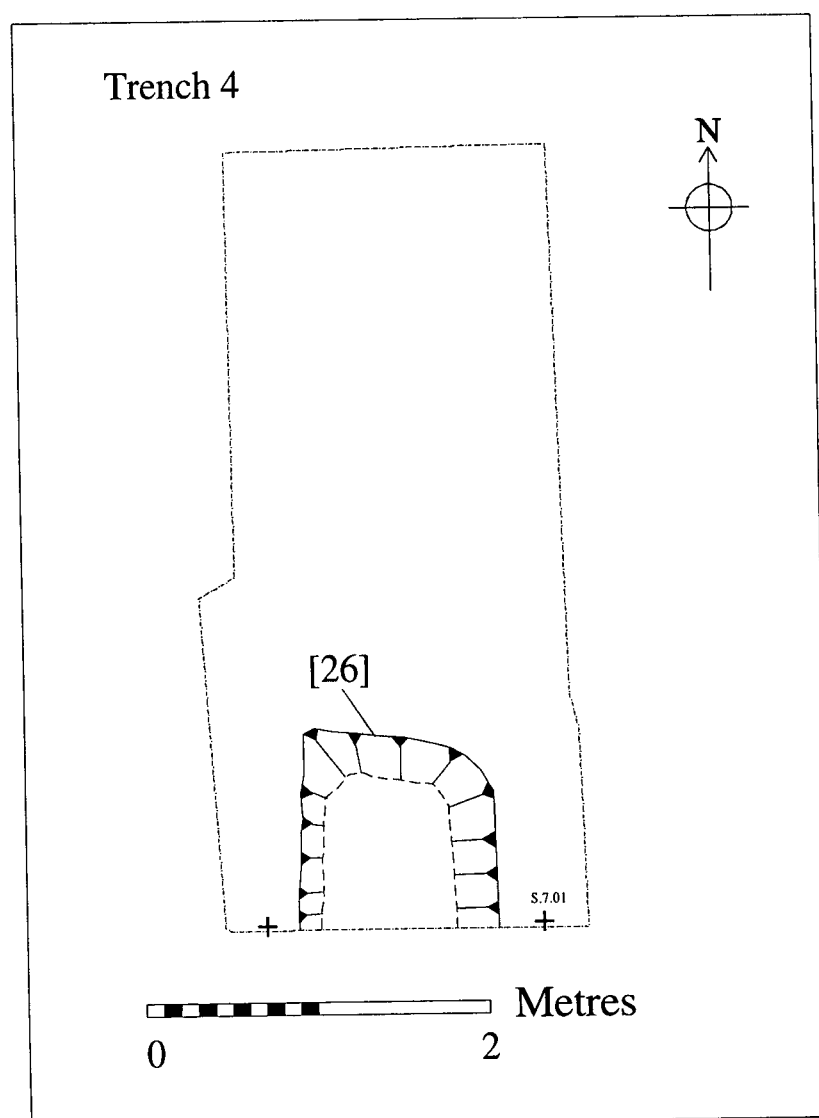


Figure 7. Trench 4

#### 5.4 Trench 4

##### Trench 4 Details

Length of Trench	4.5m
Area of Trench	9m
Surface Level (m OD)	c.111m (OD)
Base of Trench (m OD)	c.110.2 (OD)

Trench four was located on the eastern edge of the site to the north and the east of trench three, and was orientated north-south. Initial machining revealed topsoil and subsoil layers to be similar to those observed in trench three. However, below these layers at 0.6m machining revealed what appeared to be disturbed natural substratum, which revealed a large rectangular pit [26] continuing north from the southern baulk of the trench (Fig.7). Pit [26] measured 1.2m east-west and 1.2m (seen) north-south and was 1.05m deep (Fig. 8). The pit fill (25) consisted of a mix of friable orange brown sand, mid-grey silty sand patches and clayey silty sand, with <5% rounded stones. The fill contained a clay pipe and pancheon ware fragments at the base of the pit, along with a broken 6.5cm x 11cm x 5cm brick and animal bone.

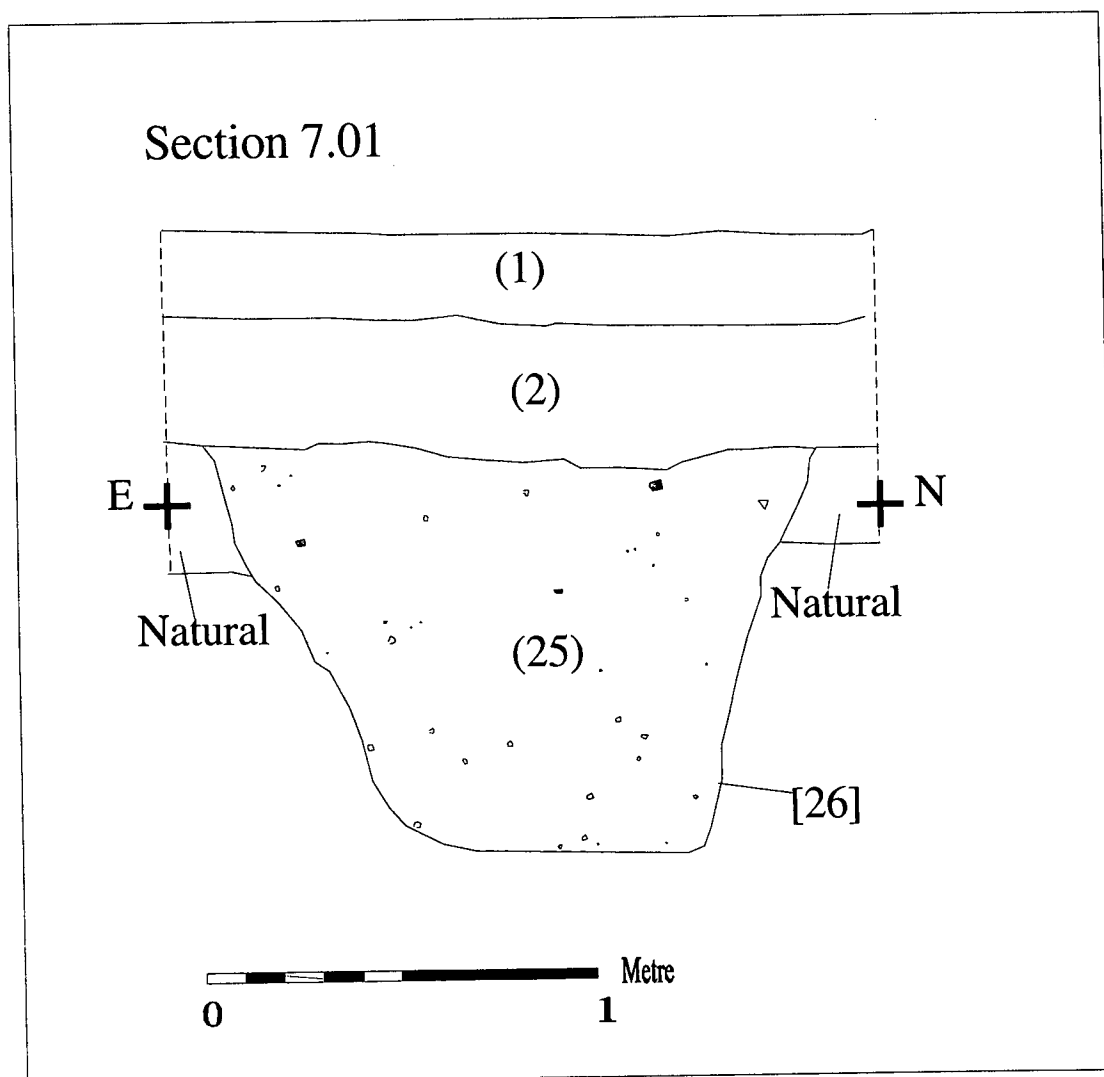


Figure 8. Section From Trench 4

## 6. Discussion

All of the pitting in trenches two, three and four appear to date to the post-medieval period, some of which may be very late in date, in particular pit [5] in trench three which contained modern white and cream earthenware, including transfer printed wares dating to the mid to late 19th Century. Pit fills (17) and (25) both contain medieval pottery sherds, Cistercian ware, Midland Purple and Potters Marston respectively, but the fills also contain post-medieval Earthenware, confirming a post – medieval provenance for the pit deposits.

## 7. Conclusion

7.1 The archaeological deposits at The White House, Main Street, Frolesworth, are clearly very late, dating from between the post-medieval period, through to modern early 19th century archaeology. Although some medieval pottery was present this was in a residual context. An archaeological evaluation carried out by

Northampton Archaeology in 2003, on land adjacent to the White House, failed to uncover any archaeological deposits and the report concluded that the land fronting onto Main Street probably presented the greatest potential for archaeology in any future investigations. Unfortunately no archaeology was present near to the frontage of Main Street in trench one. It may be an indication that the main focus of the village was further to the south-west.

## **8. Archive**

8.1 The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services (Accession Number: X.A14.2006)

## **9. Publication**

9.1 A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

I would like to thank the clients, M and L Builders for their assistance and co-operation on site. Patrick Clay managed the project, and the fieldwork was carried out by the author with the assistance of Andy Hyam, all of ULAS.

## **11. Bibliography**

Clay, P., 2006 *Design Specification for archaeological evaluation The White House, Main Street, Leicestershire (SK 5070 9040)* ULAS Ref. 03/668

Northampton Archaeology, 2003 *An Archaeological Evaluation on Land Adjacent to The White House, Main Street, Frolesworth, Leicestershire*.

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14.03.2006

## 12. Appendices

### 12.1 Appendix 1 – The Finds

*: The medieval and later pottery and miscellaneous finds from an evaluation at the White House, Main Street, Frolesworth.*

D. Sawday

The pottery, fifty-one sherds, weighing 1.348 kg, 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
<b>Medieval</b>			
PM – Potters Marston	1	3	
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Late Medieval/Early Post Medieval</b>			
MP1 – Midland Purple ware 1	1	47	
MP3 – Midland Purple ware 3	1	16	
CW2/MB – Cistercian ware2/Midland Blackware	1	17	
EA1 – Earthenware 1	3	225	
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>50.8</b>
<b>Post Medieval/Modern</b>			
EA/1EA2 – Earthenware 1 /2	16	542	
EA2 – Earthenware 2	11	363	
EA5 – Imitation Mottled ware	1	5	
EA11- Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	1	
SW4 – White Salt Glazed Stoneware	3	20	
SW5 – Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware0	1	20	
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>28.8</b>
<b>Modern</b>			
EA8 – Cream ware	4	25	
EA10 – White Earthenware	7	64	
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1348</b>	

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

All of the contexts with pottery included material that was post-medieval or modern in date, save context 19 which contained a single sherd of the post-medieval earthenware, fabric EA1, probably dating from the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries.

Pottery with a probable terminal date in the seventeenth or early to mid eighteenth centuries was recovered from contexts 13, 17 and 25. Context 17 produced an interesting group of material, fragments of late medieval Cistercian ware and Midland Purple ware, and the, very unusually in this fabric, base of a cistern with a spigot hole, together with a sherd with a hole pierced through the base in fabrics EA1 and EA2 respectively. Residual sherds of early medieval Potters Marston and Midland Purple ware were recorded from context 25 together with a post-medieval pancheon rim in EA2.

Whilst the bulk of the finds were evidently post-medieval or modern in date, the medieval and early post-medieval pottery, although predominantly residual in later contexts, does provide some evidence of the historic origins of this medieval village.

### **Bibliography**

Connor, A., and Buckley, R.. *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester*, Leicester Archaeology Mon. 5.

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

Site/Parish: The White House, Main Street, Frolesworth, Leics.	Submitter: A. Hyam/G. Jones
Accession No/ Doc Ref: XA14 2006/frolesworth2.doc	Identifier: D. Sawday
Material: pottery & misc. finds	Date of Id: 13.02.06
	Method of Recovery: evaluation
	Site Type: village core

DATE CODES:

EPM = Early Post Med: 1500/1550-1650

LPM = Later Post Med: 1650-1750

MOD = Modern – 1750+

Context	Fabric/ware	Sherd	Grams	Date	Comments
5 [6] T3	EA2 – Earthenware 2	8	272	MOD	
5 [6] T3	EA8 – Cream ware	4	25	MOD	
5 [6] T3	EA10 – White Earthenware	4	40	MOD	Including transfer printed wares with a terminal date in the mid to later 19 <sup>th</sup> C.
5 [6] T3	SW5 – Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	20	MOD	Mug body
7 [8] T3	EA5 – Imitation Mottled ware	1	5	MOD	
7 [8] T3	EA11 – Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	1	MOD	
7 [8] T3	EA10	1	7	MOD	Modern ? 19 <sup>th</sup> century
9 [10] T3	EA1/EA2 – Earthenware 1 or 2	8	365	LPM	Some sherds partially reduced with brown glaze
9 [10] T3	SW4 – White Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	18	LPM	Two joining sherds from a colander base, c.1730-1760
11	EA1 – Earthenware 1	1	22	MOD	
11	EA2	6	142	MOD	Oxidised version of EA1, probably early in sequence
11	SW4	1	2	MOD	Rim of small dish or bowl
11	EA10	2	17	MOD	one transfer printed under glaze - ?early 19 <sup>th</sup> C.
13	EA2	1	13	LPM	
17	CW2/MB – Cistercian ware 2/Midland Blackware	1	17	LPM	Jug or cup handle
17	MP1 – Midland Purple ware 1	1	47	LPM	Under fired – a coarse example of this fabric
17	EA1	1	166	LPM	Base of cistern with plain and abraded spigot hole
17	EA2	2	35	LPM	? early, one with a small pierced hole, possibly in the base, glazed interior and glaze has run into hole
19	EA1	1	37	PM	Oxidised, brown glaze int.
25 [26] T4	PM – Potters Marston ware	1	3	LPM	Abraded
25 [26] T4	MP3 - Midland Purple ware 3	1	16	LPM	
25 [26] T4	EA2	2	78	LPM	Pancheon rim
CBM					
9 [10]	EA - Earthenware	1	167		Flat roof tile, probably a nib tile
11	EA	1	5		
25 [26]	EA	1	72		As 9 [10] above
CLAY PIPE					
5 [6]	China clay	1			Stem



13		1			Stem
25 [26]		1			Stem
GLASS					
9 [10]		1			Bottle glass
11		1			Bottle glass
15		1			Bottle glass
? INDUSTRIAL RESIDUE					
7 [8]		1	2		
ANIMAL BONE					
5 [6]		1			
9 [10]		6			Fragmentary
11		4			
19		1			
25 [26]		1			

## **12.2 Appendix 2 – Design Specification**

### **UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES**

#### **Design Specification for archaeological work**

*Job title: The White House, 17 Main Street, Frolesworth, Leicestershire  
NGR: SK 5070 9040*

*Client: M and L Builders*

*Planning Authority: Harborough District Council*

*Planning application No. 05/01358/3*

#### **1 Introduction**

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

This document is a design specification for an initial phase of archaeological field evaluation (AFE) at the above site, in accordance with DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, para.30). The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide preliminary indications of character and extent of any buried archaeological remains in order that the potential impact of the development on such remains may be assessed by the Planning Authority.

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

#### **2. Background**

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

- 2.1.1 The site is located to the rear of The White House, 17, Main Street, Frolesworth, Leicestershire (SK 504 905). The site comprises a garden area.
- 2.1.2 Planning permission has been granted subject to conditions for the construction of a dwelling and access road.
- 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services (LCCHS) 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 propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development. This requirement is detailed in their letter of 29.9.2005 to HDC.

##### **2.2 Geological and Topographical Background**

- 2.2.1 The underlying geology is likely to consist of boulder clay with over and underlying sands and gravels.

##### **2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 2.3.1 The site is located within the medieval historic core of Frolesworth. Roman pottery has been recovered from the garden of The White House while a hollow way and scatter of medieval pottery is recorded immediately to the south. An evaluation by Northamptonshire archaeology immediately to the east located disturbed ground.

### **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. 1600 sq metres. A c. 5% sample of the area of impact is proposed, the equivalent of five 5m x 1.5m and one 2 x 1.5m trenches totaling 40 sq m. (Figs 1-2). 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 the week commencing 9.1.2006 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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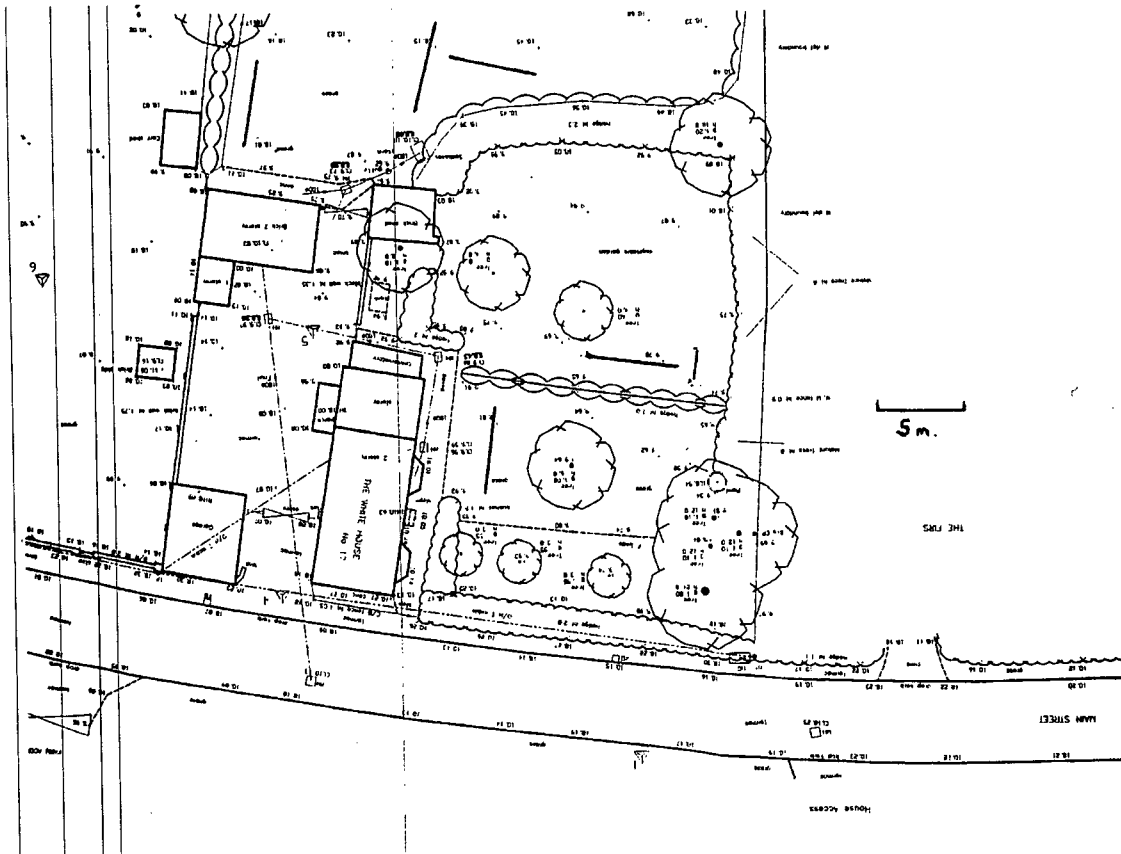


Fig 1 Proposed trench plan

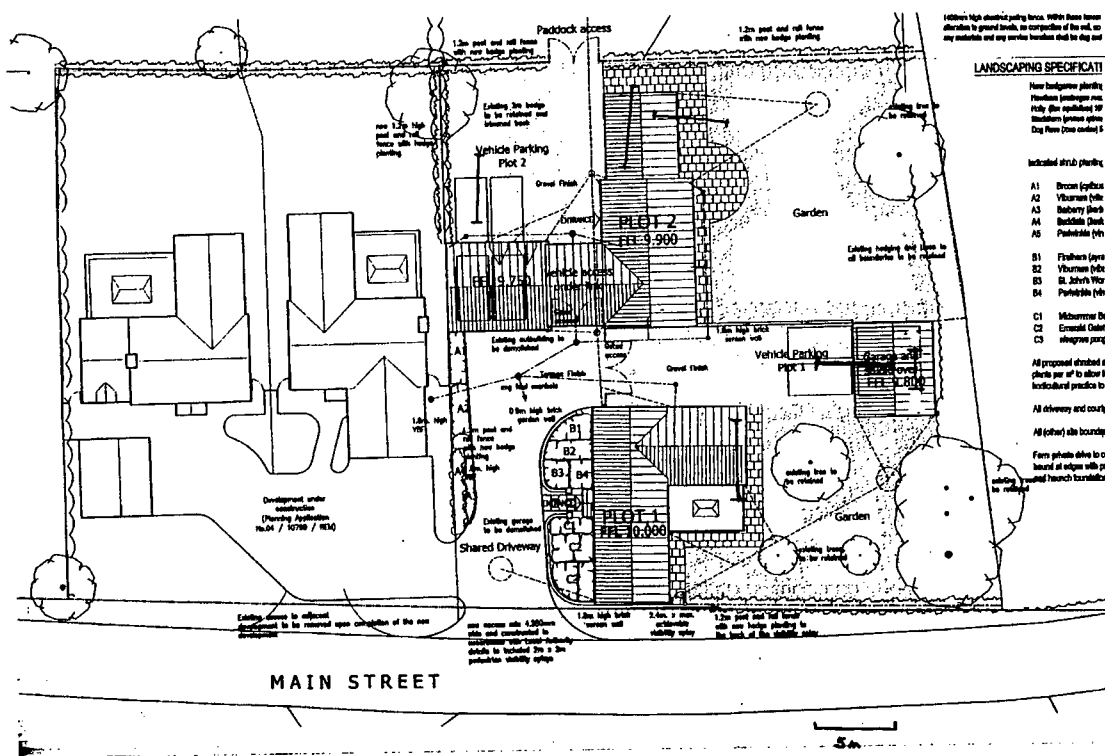


Fig 2 Proposed trench plan in relation to proposed development

## 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 Vials 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.