

**An Archaeological Field Evaluation  
on land at Loddington Hall,  
Main Street, Loddington  
(SK 789 023)**

Leon Hunt

for  
Mr. R. Hamnett

(Planning Application No. 07/01539/3)

**Checked by Project Manager**

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

**Name:** .....

**University of Leicester**

**Archaeological Services**

University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH  
Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

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## **An Archaeological Field Evaluation on land at Loddington Hall, Main Street, Loddington (SK 789 023)**

Leon Hunt

### **Summary**

*University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out an archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching at Loddington Hall, Main Street, Loddington, Leicestershire (SK 789 023). The evaluation follows on from the desk-based assessment (Hunt 2001), which showed that there was the potential for medieval remains to be present within the application site.*

*A total of four trenches were placed across the site, currently an orchard, in the footprints of four proposed buildings. These revealed a number of linear features, post-holes and pits and two areas of stonework that may be evidence of buildings or other structures.*

*A number of finds were recovered from the topsoil and from features. These covered a range of material from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods, but the dating evidence would largely suggest occupation and possible industrial activity from the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods.*

*The archive for this project will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council with accession number X.A67.2008.*

### **Introduction**

An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was carried out at Loddington Hall, Main Street, Loddington (NGR SK 789 023) by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on behalf of Mr. R. Hamnett.

This archaeological work forms part of the planning proposal for the site (Planning Application No. 07/01539/3), which involved the development of four new dwellings and associated garages.

The work follows on from the desk-based assessment prepared for the site by ULAS (Hunt 2005). The assessment showed that there was the potential for medieval remains to be present within the application site, since the site is well within the medieval settlement core (MLE9323) of the village, close to the medieval church and fronting on to the Main Street. Additionally, the site is in the grounds of the early post-medieval Loddington Hall, a Grade II\* listed building (MLE 14266).

In consequence the Planning Archaeologist, as archaeological adviser to the planning authority, detailed the need for an archaeological evaluation of the proposed development area in the *Brief For Archaeological Evaluation Of Land Adjacent To Loddington Hall, Main Street, Loddington, Leicestershire*, hereinafter the 'Brief' of 12.11.2007: see Appendix 4). The work followed the *Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching* prepared by ULAS (ULAS 08/623: see Appendix 3).

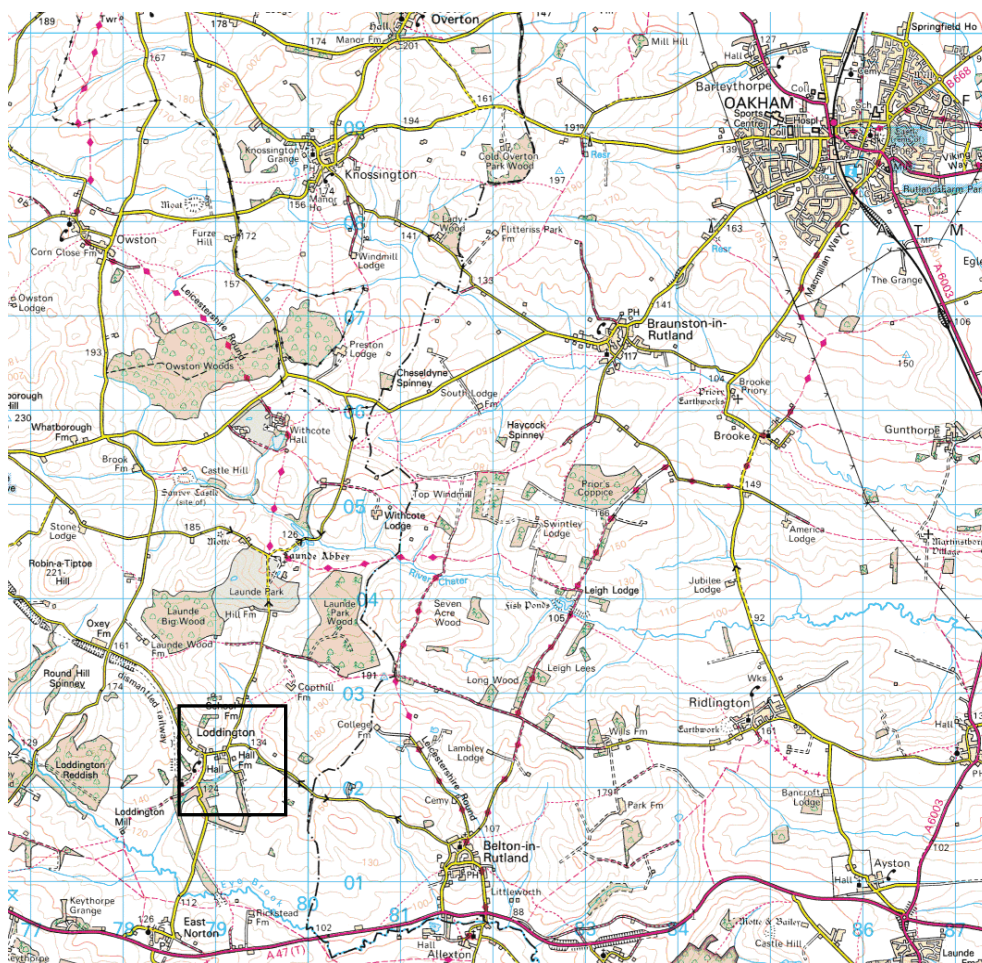
## Site Location, Geology and Topography

The site is located to the south of Main Street, west of Loddington Hall, near the centre of the village of Loddington at SK 789 023 (Figures 1 & 2). It comprises a sub-rectangular area of c. 0.56 hectares, which is currently used as an orchard.

The site lies at approximately 137 m aOD within the hilly plateau of High Leicestershire and the solid geology of the site is likely to consist of inter-bedded limestone and sandstone (Geological Survey of England & Wales, Leicester, Sheet 152). The soils are mapped as being of the Denchworth series, which are “slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils with similar fine loamy over clayey soils...” (Soil survey of England and Wales, Midland and Western England, Sheet 3). (Brief 4.1).

The ground is flat but undulates, particularly near the apple trees that comprise the orchard. The trees were once set out in rows, oriented from north to south, although some have fallen and been removed.

The site is surrounded on the eastern and southern sides by fencing. The northern boundary is a stone wall and this encloses a row of large ancient lime trees, which run along the northern and western borders of the orchard. A hedge borders the road to the west.



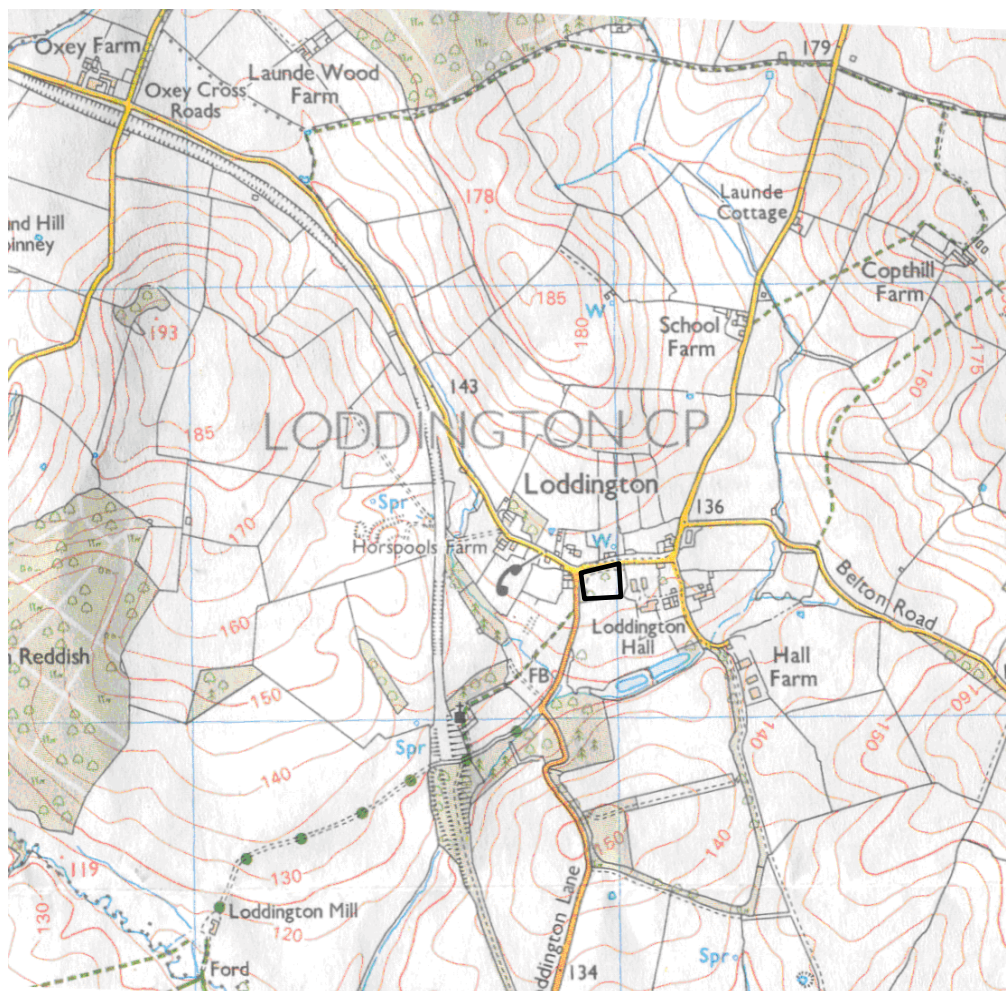
**Figure 1: Location of Loddington. Scale 1: 50 000**  
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## Aims and Methods

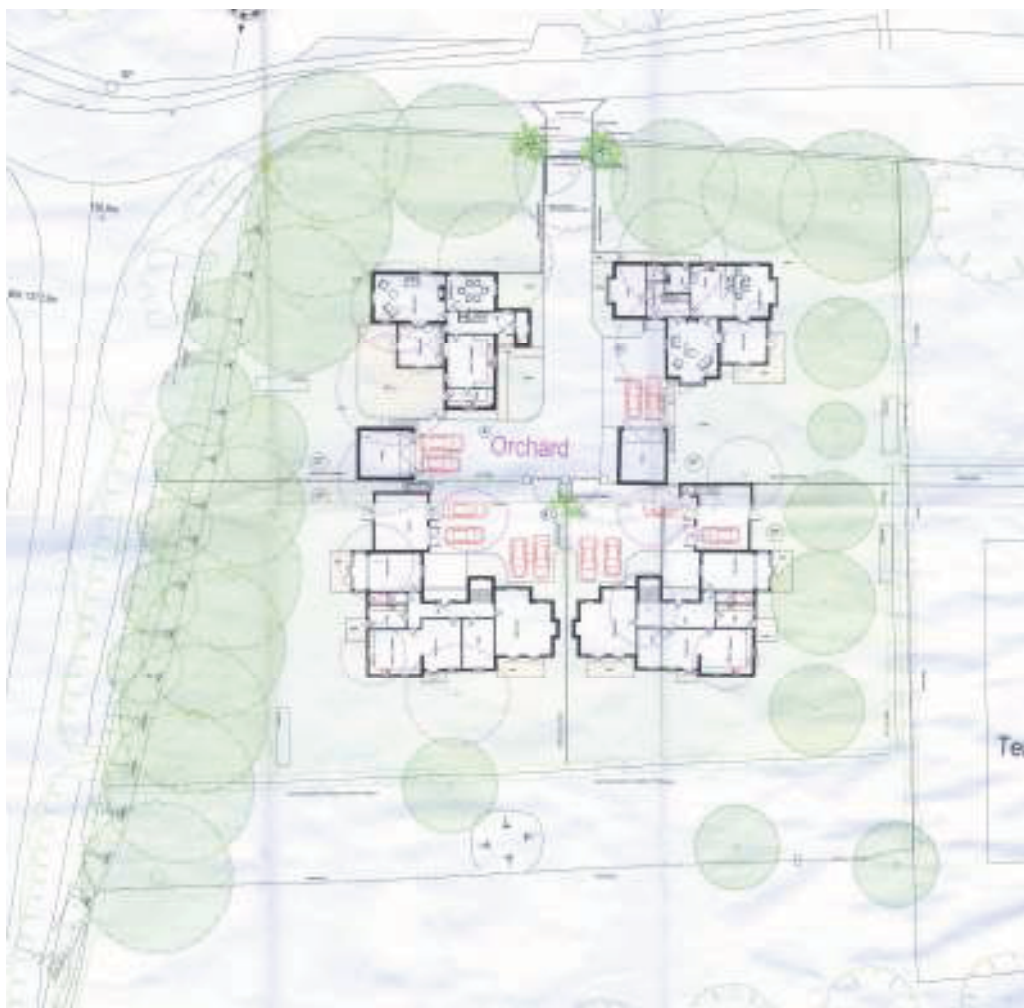
The aim of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and, if present, determine their extent, character and quality of preservation. This would allow the Planning Archaeologist to assess the potential impact of the proposed development upon any archaeological remains.

All work followed the *Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* and adhered to the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Manager's (SCAUM) Health and Safety Manual and ULAS's Health and Safety Guidelines (2007) and Health and Safety Policy (2007). The recording followed the ULAS Field Recording Manual.



**Figure 2: Site location. Scale 1: 25 000**  
Licence Number AL10002186

The planning proposal involved the construction of four detached houses within the boundaries of the orchard (Figure 3). The planning archaeologist requested a 5% sample of the proposed development area. This equated to four 20m x 1.6m trenches positioned within the footprints of the four proposed houses. The exact location depended on the constraints on site; in this case the presence of the apple trees. However it was possible to position the trenches between the trees close to their intended positions within the footprints of the proposed houses (Figure 4).



**Figure 3: Plan of proposed development; provided by developer. Scale 1: 1000**

Upper soils were removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, by JCB 3CX, using a toothless ditching bucket, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits or the natural sub-stratum, whichever the higher.

## Results

In all the trenches the topsoil was observed as yellowish brown friable silty clay. It contained few stones, except in the cases where structural remains were identified where there were medium and large pieces of ironstone within the matrix. There were often many roots to be found within the topsoil which was unsurprising in an orchard. Underneath the topsoil was subsoil that consisted of yellowish brown silty clay, which was firmer and more yellow than the topsoil. As in the case of the topsoil, the subsoil was again largely devoid of stones, except where structural remains were encountered.

The natural substratum in all the trenches was brownish yellow clay. The clay appeared stonier and browner in the trenches on the southern part of the field (Trenches 3 & 4).

The following tables represent the depth of layers from the top of the land surface:

**Trench 1:**

Orientation: NW-SE

Length: 19.5m

Width: 1.6m

Interval	0m (NW)	5m	10m	15m	20m (SE)
<b>Ground OD</b>	136.4m				136.12m
<b>Topsoil Depth</b>	0.27m	0.20m	0.24m	0.25m	0.20m
<b>Subsoil Depth</b>	0.45m	0.38m	0.40m	0.37m	0.36m
<b>Base of trench</b>	0.45m	0.44m	0.48m	0.50m	0.46m

This trench contained three features, which on closer inspection were revealed to be associated with trees throws or roots. No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench.

Several sherds of early medieval pottery along with one sherd of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil. These included Stamford, Stanion Lyvedon, Midland Purple, Cistercian and Bourne wares (below Appendix 1).

**Trench 2:**

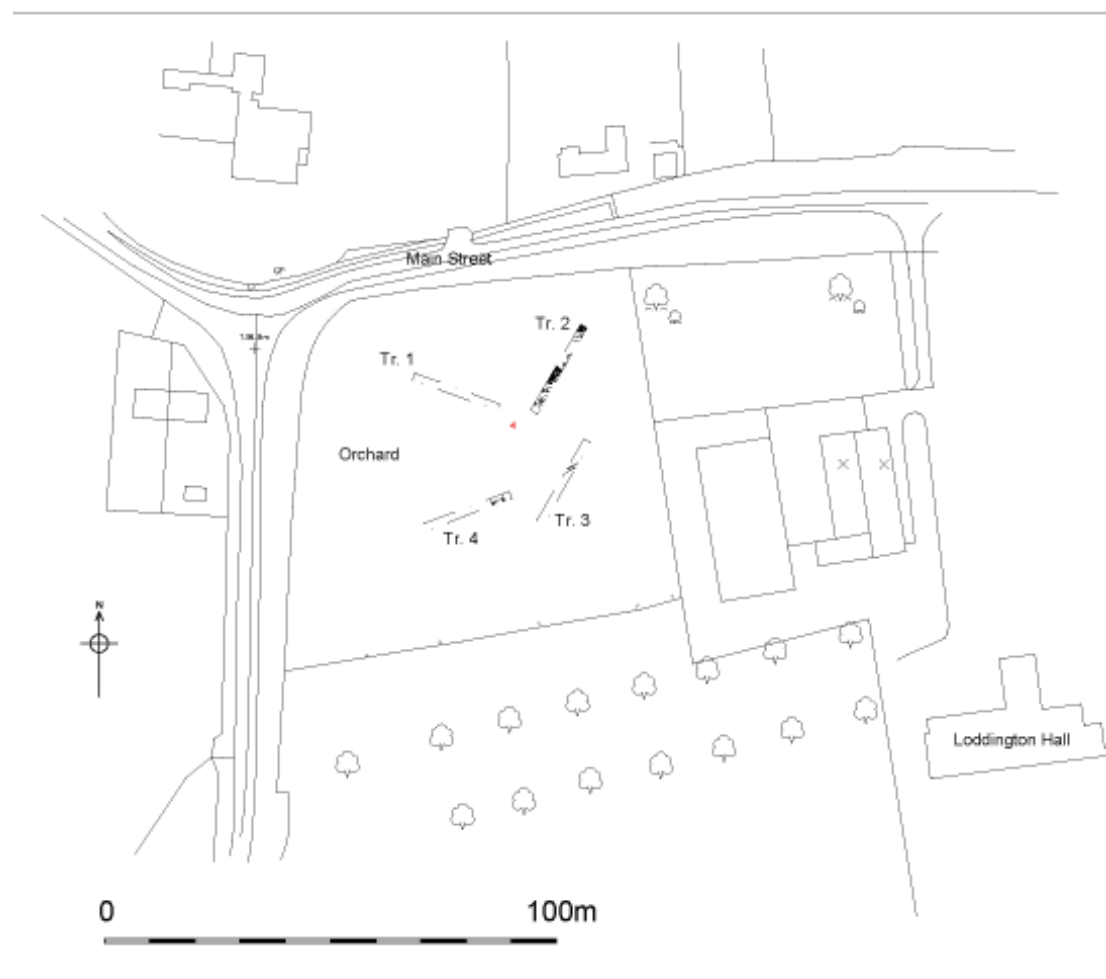
Orientation: NE-SW

Length: 22m

Width: 1.6m

Interval	0m (NE)	5m	10m	15m	20m	22m (SW)
<b>Ground OD</b>	136.26m					136.08
<b>Topsoil Depth</b>	0.20m	0.25m	0.23m	0.28m	0.25m	0.27m
<b>Subsoil Depth</b>	-	0.38m	0.36m	0.40m	0.36m	0.30m
<b>Base of Trench</b>	0.20m*	0.47m	0.40m	0.45m	0.45m	0.38m

\* No subsoil visible as topsoil overlay archaeology.



**Figure 4: Trench location plan**

The excavation of Trench 2 started at the north-east end and immediately the bucket of the machine hit stonework. Throughout the north-eastern half of the trench the excavation was hindered by large amounts of ironstone rubble in the subsoil. Once the excavation had passed the stonework in the middle of the trench there was little debris in the upper soils (Figure 5).

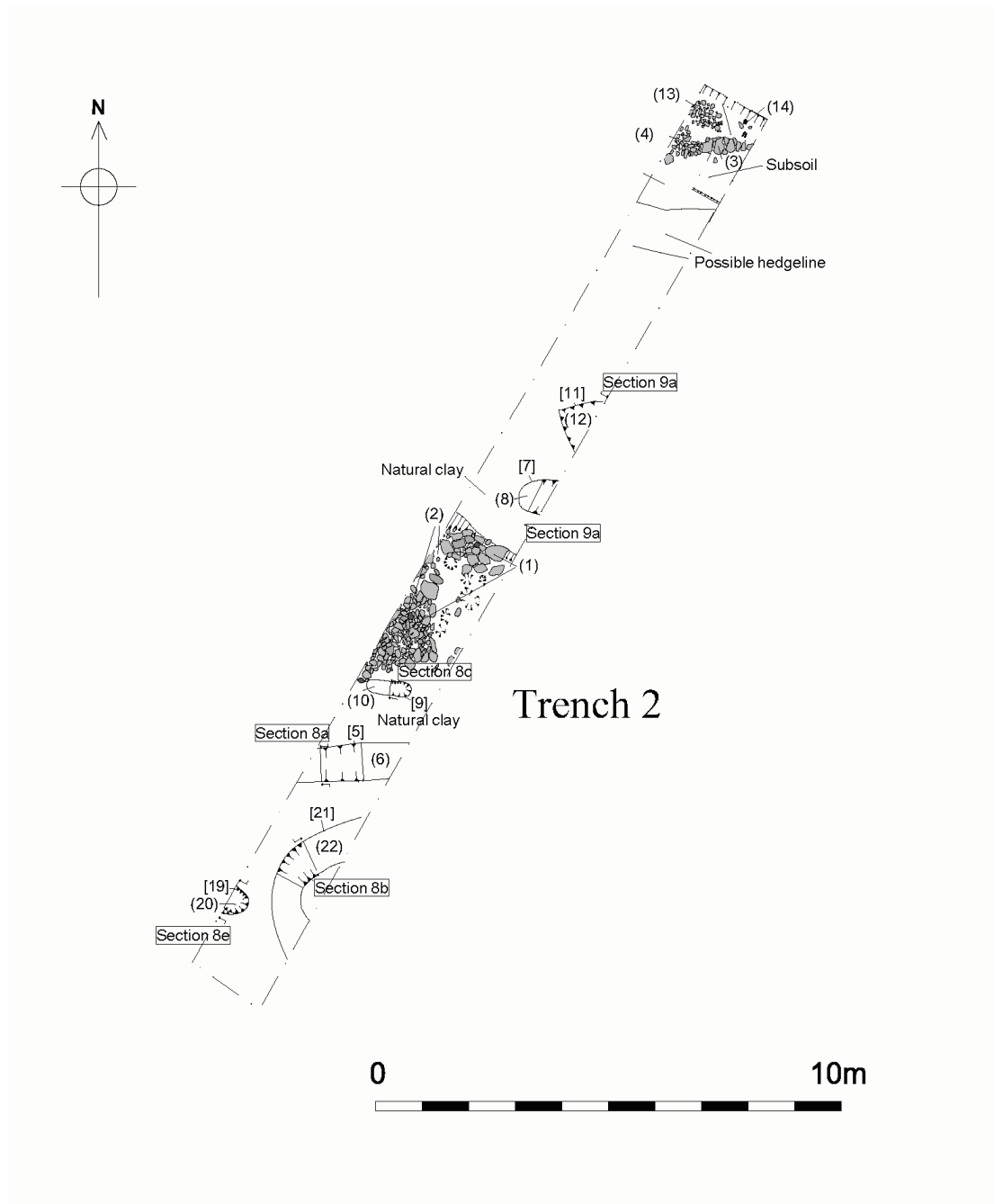
The stonework at the north-east end of the trench (3) consisted of undressed sub-angular ironstone chunks, which ranged in size from 0.1m x 0.1m to 0.2m x 0.3m x 0.15m (Figure 7b & Plate 5). Only one course was discovered lying on top of, and bonded with, a mid-greyish brown silty clay (4) with small ironstone fragments in the matrix. The stonework appeared to form a wall around 0.3m wide; oriented east to west across the trench. To the north-west of (3) was a roughly laid surface of angular limestone and ironstone rubble (13), which also appeared to be set into the silty clay fill (4). It appeared to extend under the baulk on the northern and western sides of the trench.

Adjacent to the surface (13) was a patch of pale yellowish orange clay with grey flecks of what appeared to be mortar. This lay directly on top of fill (4).

A considerable amount of pottery of various forms and date was found within the fill (4). These included Stamford, Stanion Lyvedon B and Oolitic Limestone wares; all



from the early medieval period (10th-13th century) along with several pieces of earthenware and a piece of bottle glass from the post-medieval period (c. 1650-1780). There was also one piece of Roman tile. The fill also contained burnt stone, clay pipe and animal bone, which cannot be closely dated.



**Figure 5: Post-excavation plan of Trench 2**

Towards the centre of the trench lay another, larger area of stonework (1) (Figure 7a & Plates 3 & 4). This consisted of undressed sub-angular ironstone and limestone blocks, with an average dimension of 0.1m x 0.15m x 0.2m (but ranging up to 0.35m x 0.4m x 0.2m), with occasional flint nodules and sub-rounded pebbles. Initially it was thought that the stones may be a tumbled wall, as many of the stones close to the

north-west baulk were lying at an angle. Closer inspection revealed that some care had been taken to lay the stones in this manner, and what was thought to be a corner was probably incidental caused by the machine bucket pulling out stones in the centre of the trench; indentations in the natural clay beneath the stones and rubble in the section of the trench supported this.

The northern edge of the stonework appeared to be the edge and so the feature seemed to be oriented east to west, parallel to feature (3) and the road.

The fill (2), which lay between the stones was a mid-grey brown silty clay and contained many sherds of Saxo-Norman early medieval pottery of similar wares found in (4) and (18) in Trench 3 (see below). The fill also contained an iron nail, which could not be dated and a flint piercer, possibly from the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods.

Close to the south-western edge of the stonework (1) was an elongated oval feature [9], measuring 0.9m by 0.45m. This was very shallow; around 6mm deep, with a fill (10) of mottled yellow and grey silty clay, which contained one sherd of medieval Coarse Shelly ware (Figure 8c).

In between the two areas of stonework were several other features. Close to the stonework (3) were two very vague linear features, which were defined by heavy root activity. These were not designated feature numbers and were possibly natural or associated with trees or an old hedgeline.

Partially obscured by the south-eastern baulk of the trench were two pits [7] and [11]. Feature [7] appeared to be an oval shallow pit, with a likely diameter of around 0.6m. The pit had uneven sides, a flat base and was *c.* 0.2m deep (Figure 9a). The fill (8) was a yellowish-grey silty clay with patches of yellow clay; the upper part of the fill contained many small pieces of ironstone rubble and there was little difference between the fill (8) and the overlying subsoil. A single sherd of Stanion Lyvedon ware was retrieved from the fill (8).

Feature [11] appeared to be very angular, possibly square, although the baulk obscured its full extent. It appeared to be around 0.7m wide and was 0.3m deep with a vertical south-western edge and a north-eastern edge of about 40° (Figure 9a). Its base was perfectly flat. The fill (12) was identical to (8) and also contained small pieces of ironstone rubble. The fill (12) contained several ceramic sherds with a variety of dates from Roman tile and White ware to medieval Stanion Lyvedon and Coarse Shelly ware.

To the south of the stonework in the centre of the trench was a linear feature [5], which also ran from east to west across the trench. The visible length of the feature was 1.7m and it was 0.7m wide. The cut [5] had a steep edge on its north-west side and a south-eastern side of 40° (Figure 8a). The base of the feature was flat, with an indentation that may once have contained a post. It contained a fill (6) of yellowish grey silty clay with yellow clay mottles and one or two small angular stones. The fill (6) also contained similar medieval pottery to the other features, including Stanion Lyvedon, Coarse Shelly and Reduced Sandy wares, suggesting a date of *c.* 1225-1450.

At the south-western end of the trench was a very distinctive post-hole [19], partially obscured by the baulk. This was steep sided on its north-eastern side, but on the south-western side the upper part of the edge was shallow, suggesting that the post may have been pulled out from that direction. The feature was apparently circular,

with a diameter of around 0.5m. It was 0.38m deep, flat based and contained a fill (20) of mottled grey and yellow silty clay (Figure 8e). There were seven large packing stones recovered from the feature with an average diameter of around 0.15-0.2m (Plate 6). The fill contained two sherds of pottery, one of Roman and one of medieval date together with a fragment of flint.

On the opposite side of the trench was what appeared to be a very pale curvilinear feature [21]. The feature was very faint, but the presence of a flint blade within the upper part of the fill (22) suggested it as an archaeological feature. The fill was removed down to an apparent flat base and appeared to be around 0.15m deep, although the lower part of the fill (22) was almost identical to the natural sub-stratum its base may have been slightly overcut (Figure 8b). The upper part of the fill was a brownish yellow clay with manganese flecks, distinctly different from the fills in other features in the trench. A further heat cracked piece of flint was found within the fill.

### **Trench 3:**

Orientation: NE-SW

Length: 20m

Width: 1.6m

<b>Interval</b>	<b>0m (NE)</b>	<b>5m</b>	<b>10m</b>	<b>15m</b>	<b>20m (SW)</b>
<b>Ground OD</b>	136.09m				136.88m
<b>Topsoil Depth</b>	0.23m	0.29m	0.30m	0.27m	0.20m
<b>Subsoil Depth</b>	0.45m	0.47m	0.44m	0.39m	0.28m
<b>Base of Trench</b>	0.47m	0.53m	0.55m	0.49m	0.30m

The trench contained one linear feature (Figure 6b). The visible section of this feature was 3.1m wide and 0.5m wide and it was oriented east-north-east to west-south-west. The cut [17] was 60mm deep and was concave with a flat undulating base (Figure 8d). The fill (18) consisted of a firm greyish brown silty clay with roots and fragments of ironstone. The fill contained several sherds of early medieval/ Saxo-Norman pottery similar to that found in Trenches 1 and 2, including Stamford ware, Stanion Lyvedon and one sherd of Saxon ware. One piece of tap slag, suggesting iron working was also recovered from this feature along with five flint flakes.

During the excavation of this trench several sherds of pottery were encountered embedded within the subsoil at around 12m from the north-eastern end. The bucket of the machine was lifted slightly in case archaeological deposits had been disturbed at a shallower depth than elsewhere in the trench. This area was then excavated by hand but no archaeological features were discovered.

The pottery consisted of large pieces of quartz or quartzite tempered Saxon ware from the same vessel, dated to the 5th and 6th centuries.

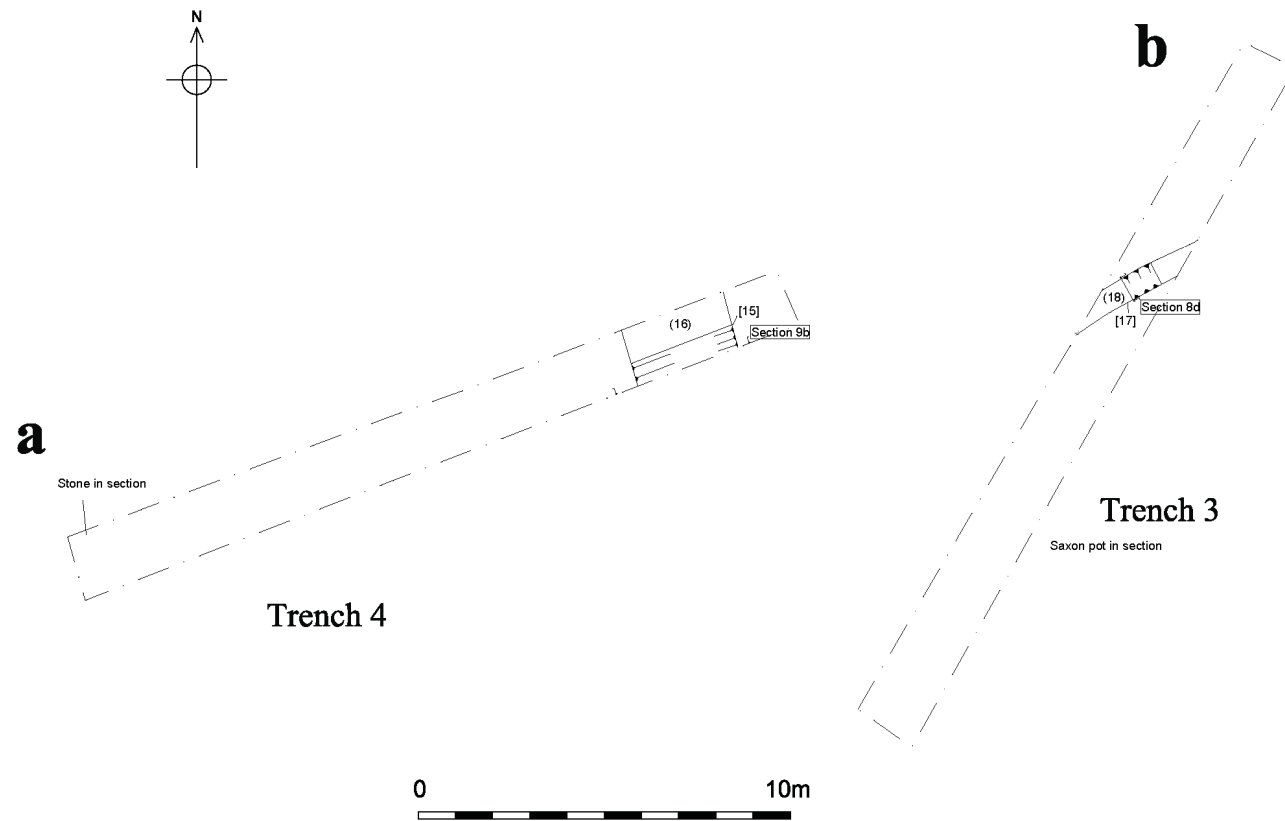


Figure 6: Post-excavation plans of Trenches 3 & 4



Figure 7: Detail of stonework in Trench 2



**Trench 4:**

Orientation: E-W

Length: 20.3m

Width: 1.6m

<b>Interval</b>	<b>0m (E)</b>	<b>5m</b>	<b>10m</b>	<b>15m</b>	<b>20m (W)</b>
<b>Ground OD</b>	136.03m				136.19m
<b>Topsoil Depth</b>	0.22m	0.30m	0.30m	0.35m	0.30m
<b>Subsoil Depth</b>	0.26m	0.40m	0.46m	0.48m	0.40m
<b>Base of Trench</b>	0.26m	0.40m	0.46m	0.50m	0.41m

This trench contained one feature (Figure 6a). This was an apparently linear feature [15], oriented north-south, which was visible on the base of the trench as a charcoal flecked area. The cut [15] was 0.2m deep and had an eastern edge of 45 degrees and a flat base with a fill (16) of dark yellowish brown silty clay with small ironstone fragments, roots and charcoal (Figure 9b). It contained flint flakes, pottery and slag. The pottery was mainly Stamford ware and Cistercian ware, dating from the mid 11th to 13th centuries.

The western edge of the feature was very difficult to define and was only visible against the surrounding subsoil due to the flecks of charcoal within its matrix. This charcoal flecking continued for about two metres within the section away from the apparent edge of the feature, where it appeared to stop.

Close to the western end of the trench a large flat stone, around 0.3m in diameter was visible in section, with associated pieces of daub and charcoal. A further stone could be seen embedded within the top of the natural substratum at around the same point.

**Conclusion**

The evaluation of the orchard at Loddington Hall has revealed evidence of human activity, possibly from the prehistoric period through to the medieval period, with a particular emphasis on the Anglo-Saxon and early medieval period.

Flint tools and other lithic evidence may not necessarily suggest an occupation site at Loddington Hall, but may point to human activity during the Neolithic or Bronze Age in the vicinity; although the curved linear feature [21] in Trench 2 (Figure 8b) may point to earlier human activity on the site.

There is little evidence for Iron Age or Roman-British activity on the site. The few sherds of pottery and tile from this period in fills (6) and (12) were found alongside 13th-14th century material and are likely to be residual. As in the case of the earlier prehistoric material they may be evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity further afield.

The stonework in the north-eastern corner of the site, which would appear to be of medieval date, does not seem to continue to the south and east. The form of the structure in the northern end of Trench 2, feature (3), seems to be like a wall; although at only 0.3m wide it would have been fairly insubstantial. The larger stone area, feature (1), seems to have been laid with some care, rather than being a wall structure that has tumbled in and the lack of stones in the centre of the feature is more likely due to the machine pulling stones out during excavation, as evidenced by large blocks in the spoil and visible in the section. The feature is likely to have been a surface of some kind, although it would have been rather hard on the feet and therefore may have been covered by beaten earth, for example, with the stonework acting to consolidate it.

The feature [9] to the south of the stones is very shallow and may be evidence, of an area worn by the passage of feet onto the stonework, rather than a pit, although this is conjectural. The possible wall (3) and the post-hole [21] indicate the presence of standing buildings as well as surfaces, although there is insufficient evidence to tell whether the surfaces represent an internal or external area.

The remainder of the pottery evidence, alongside the stonework would suggest occupation of the site from around the late 5th and 6th centuries, with a slight hiatus until the 11th century, when the occupation may have been continuous through to the early 15th century. Most of the pottery evidence, particularly the large quantities of Coarse Shelly, Stanion Lyveden and Bourne wares, would suggest a date of the 12th-13th centuries for the most intense activity.

Given the limited size of the areas of archaeological activity exposed during the evaluation, it would be difficult to assess the scale of the occupation on the site. The presence of tap slag and burnt stone would suggest small scale industrial activity, most likely iron working, which is mainly associated with sites the south-east of the county. If of early Saxon date this would be of regional importance (Vince 2006, 177)

The linear features in Trenches 2, 3 and 4 are more likely to be associated with enclosures for farming activity, which would also be evidence for the structures on the site to be focussed nearer the road, particularly as the 'wall' (3) the northern edge of the 'surface' (1) and linear feature [5] appear to respect the orientation of the road (Main Street). It is more likely that the structures in Trench 2, continue along the line of the road, towards the east and west, rather than southwards. The linear feature in Trench 4, [15], has a very indistinct edge along the western side, which appears to blend into the subsoil, but is full of charcoal flecks (Figure 9b). This may be the remnant of a low bank and may be evidence of the western extent of the archaeological activity on the site.

## References

Hunt, L., 2001 *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for land adjacent to Loddington Hall, Main Street, Loddington, Leicestershire (SK 789 023)*. ULAS Report No.2005-153

## Acknowledgements

ULAS would like to thank Mr. R. Hamnett and family for their help and co-operation with this project. Thanks also due to Newline for the excavator. The evaluation was carried out by Leon Hunt, Andy Hyam and Gerwyn Richards; the project manager was Patrick Clay.

## **Archive**

The archive for this project will be deposited with Leicestershire Historic and Natural Environment Team with accession number X.A67.2008 and consists of the following:

- 1 copy of this report
- 1 copy of Desk-Based Assessment: Report No. 2005-153
- 4 A4 Trench recording sheets
- 14 A5 Context Sheets
- 2 Permagraph Sheets (1x A3; 1x A2) of primary plans & sections
- 1 CD of Digital Photographs
- 2 Contact Sheets of B&W Photographs
- 2 Sets of B&W Negatives
- 1 Architect's Plan

## **Leon Hunt**

ULAS  
University of Leicester  
University Road  
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 252 2848  
Fax: 0116 252 2614

[lh90@le.ac.uk](mailto:lh90@le.ac.uk)

14/05/2008

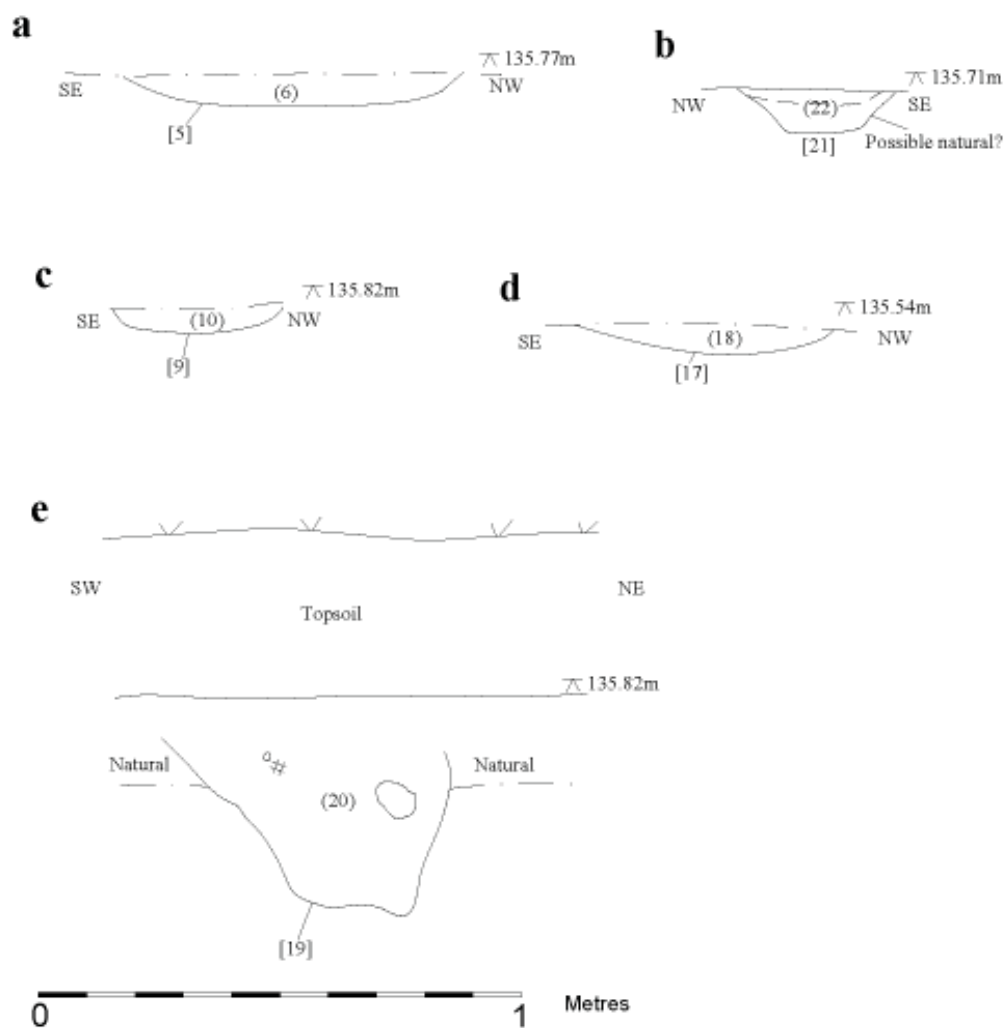


Figure 8: Sections from Trenches 2 & 3

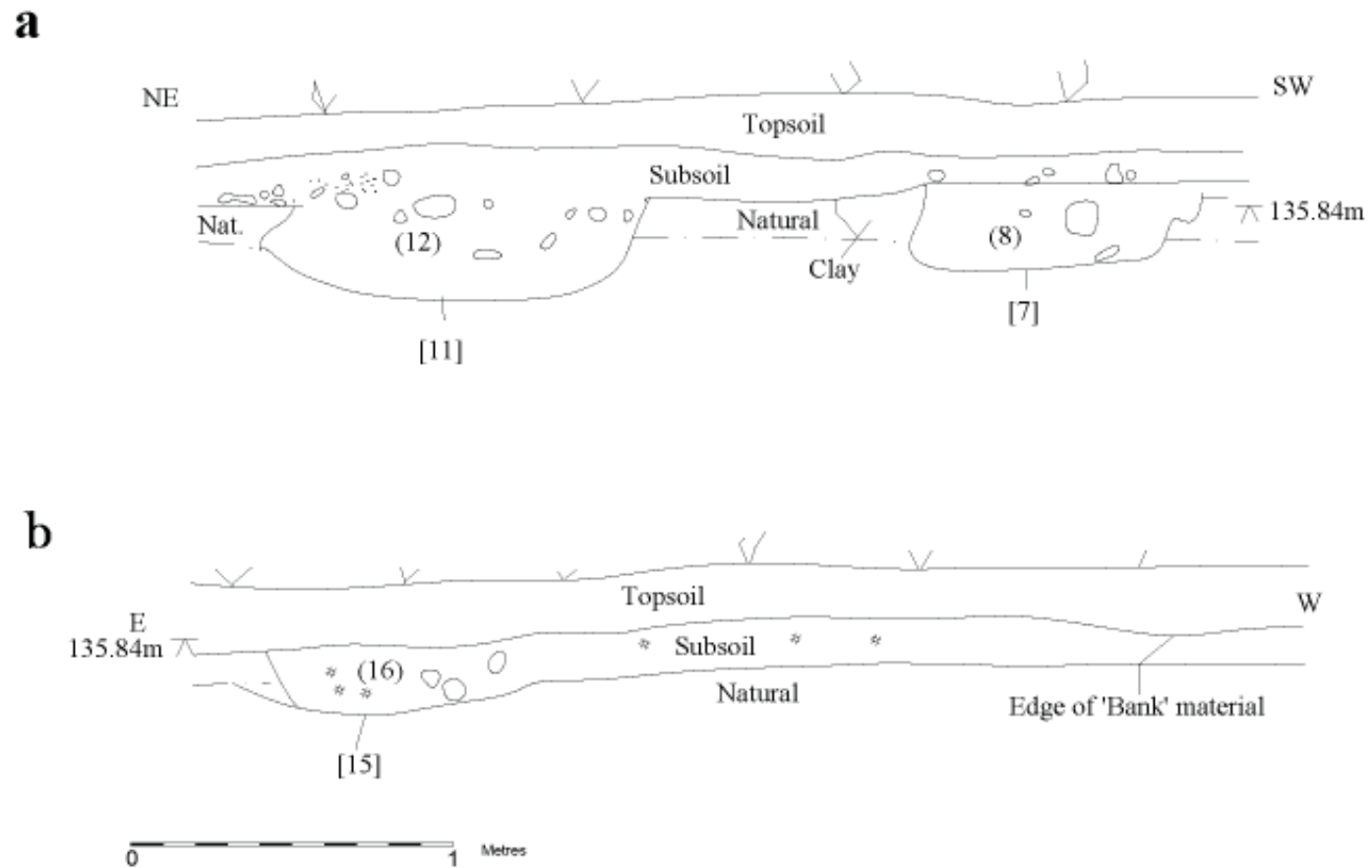


Figure 9: Sections from Trenches 2 & 4





**Plate 1: Work in progress, looking south-west**



**Plate 2: Post-excavation shot of trenches, looking south from Trench 2**





**Plate 3: Feature (1), post-excavation, looking south**



**Plate 4: Feature (1), post-excavation, looking south-west**





**Plate 5: Features (3), (13) & (14), post-excavation, looking south**



**Plate 6: East facing section of post-hole [19], with packing stones, looking west**

## Appendix 1: The Pottery

*Deborah Sawday*

### Introduction

The pottery, 120 sherds, weighing 1728 grams, was catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Clarke 1999; Davies and Sawday 1999). The results are shown below (table 1).

	Sherd Nos.		Grams	% of total by weight	Average Sherd weight
<b>LATE IRON AGE/ROMAN</b>					
S – Shelly ware	1		4		
S/CG – Shelly/Calcite Gritted ware	3		11		
WW – White ware	2		3		
Sub totals	6	5.0	18	1.04	
<b>SAXON</b>					
Saxon – Quartz tempered	17		526		
Sub totals	17	14.1	526	30.4	30.94
<b>SAXO NORMAN/MEDIEVAL</b>					
ST3 – Coarse Stamford ware	3		25		
ST2 - in Fine Stamford ware	15		96		
ST1 – Very Fine Stamford ware	4		21		
RS – Reduced Sandy ware	1		9		
OL – Oolitic Limestone Tempered ware	4		19		
(Sub total)	(27)		(170)		(6.2)
CS – Coarse Shelly ware	23		321		
LY1 – Stanion Lyveden B ware	24		414		
OS2 – Oxidised Sandy ware 2	2		17		
BO2 – Bourne A/B ware/type ware	1		8		
BO3 – Bourne B ware/type ware	8		68		
BO1 – Bourne D ware/type ware	1		3		
CW – Cistercian ware	1		7		
MP – Midland Purple	1		44		
Sub Totals	88	73.3	1052	60.8	11.95
<b>POST MEDIEVAL</b>					
EA1 – Earthenware 1	1		18		
EA2 – Earthenware 2	3		51		
EA3 – Mottled ware	1		12		
EA6 - Blackware	4		51		
Sub Totals	9	7.5	132	7.6	14.6
Totals	120	99.9	1728	99.8	

Table 1: The pottery in approximate chronological order by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams).

### ***The Iron Age/ Roman and Saxon Pottery***

All of the Iron Age and Roman pottery was residual in medieval or later contexts. Whilst one sherd of Saxon pottery was also residual in [17], the bulk of this pottery was recovered from unstratified deposits in trench 3.

The relatively large average sherd weight of 30.4 grams for the Saxon pottery, and the fact that there were several fresh breaks and joining sherds within the two assemblages from trench 3, suggest that this material was recovered from secondary, if not primary deposits. If the pottery is associated with the industrial residues it may provide important evidence of Saxon iron working in the area, an activity that is often associated with the south-east of the county during this period (Vince 2006, 177).

### ***The Medieval and Later Pottery***

#### ***The Stratigraphic Record***

Context [19] contained a single sherd of fine Stamford ware, fabric ST2, dating from 1050 to the 12th century. Contexts [9] and [15] also produced limited evidence, a total of seven sherds dating from the 12th century. Small groups of pottery dating from the 13th or early 14th century were also found in contexts [5] and [7].

Thirty-two pottery sherds were recovered from the fill, context 2, of a wall. The earliest material dated from the 10th or 11th centuries, but most dated to the 13th or 14th centuries, with a tiny fragment of Bourne D ware, suggesting a terminal date in the mid or later 15th century for this group.

Post-medieval pottery, glass and a clay pipe stem were found in context 4, together with residual medieval pottery.

#### ***The Ceramic Record***

Most of the medieval pottery was made relatively locally; much can be sourced to Stamford, Bourne and Stanion Lyveden, which were all important centres of pottery production in the region. The Oolitic Limestone tempered ware, fabric OL, and the Coarse Shelly wares, fabric CS, are thought to derive from Lincoln or south Lincolnshire and from the Rockingham Forest area of north Northamptonshire, respectively. One source of the Oxidised Sandy ware fabric group, OS2, may also be Bourne, though it has been suggested that similar pottery found in Leicester comes from Brackley in Northamptonshire. The origins of the late medieval Cistercian ware, fabric CW, and the Midland Purple, fabric MP, remain uncertain.

Typically, the pottery is essentially domestic in nature, cooking pots or jars, bowls, jugs and spouted pitchers were all identified.

The dominance of Stamford ware in the earlier period is not surprising as Loddington lies less than 25 kilometres to the west of the town, which was the site of a major pottery production centre in the late Saxon period. The appearance of the medieval Stanion Lyveden wares from north Northamptonshire and the medieval Bourne wares, reflects the shift in the pottery supplies to sources somewhat further afield during this period.



## Conclusions

The pottery provides evidence of activity in the area during the Iron Age and Roman periods. The Saxon pottery, perhaps associated with the industrial residues hints at occupation here during the late 5th and 6th centuries. The late Stamford wares, the Reduced Sandy ware and the Oolitic wares, demonstrate a renewed presence here from the 10th - 11th centuries. The small sherd weight of only 6.2 grams for these wares (table 1), perhaps suggests agricultural activity rather than occupation at this time..

Occupation in the area from the 12th or 13th centuries is evidenced by the relatively large quantities of medieval Coarse Shelly, Stanion Lyveden and Bourne wares, which together account for almost half of the total pottery assemblage from the site. A shift in the focus of activity in the village away from the area may be suggested by the relatively few late medieval sherds in Bourne D ware, fabric BO1, and Cistercian and Midland Purple ware which, were recovered during the evaluation.

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**Site/ Parish: Loddington Hall, Leics.**

**Accession No.: XA67 2008**

**Document Ref: loddington1.doc**

**Material: pottery & misc. finds**

**Site Type: village**

**Submitter: L. Hunt**

**Identifier: D. Sawday**

**Date of Identification: 30.4.08**

**Method of recovery: evaluation**

**Job Number: 08/623**

Context	Fabric/Ware	Nos	Grams	Comments
<b>IRON AGE/ROMAN POT (identified by E. Johnson)</b>				
6 [5]	S – Shelly ware	1	4	?Iron Age
6	S/CG – Shelly/calcite gritted ware	2	3	Abraded, leached – Iron Age/Roman (E. Johnson)
12 [11]	WW – White ware	1	2	Roman – mid to late 1st Century AD
20 [19]	WW	1	1	? Brnt Roman white ware
u/s T1	CG	1	8	Mid – late 1st C AD
<b>SAXON POT</b>				
18 [17]	SX – Saxon ware	1	9	Coarse angular quartz inclusions. Early Saxon

u/s T3 in section	SX – Saxon ware	11	350	(Blinkhorn 1999). Quartz/quartzite tempered. Part of base of large relatively flat bottomed vessel. Saxon.
u/s T3 top soil	SX	5	167	Quartz/quartzite tempered. Part of base of relatively flat bottomed vessel, possibly the same vessel as the above. Saxon.
<b>MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTtery</b>				
2 wall fill	ST3 – Coarse Stamford ware	1	7	Simple everted rim, diameter c 120mm. ? Pedestal based dish or lamp? Reduced black, c. 900 - c. 1050+.
2	ST2 – Fine Stamford ware	3	26	Convex base, 1 body with trace of glaze, c.1050-12C.
2	CS – Coarse Shelly ware	8	71	Bowl with everted dish rim, hand built, sooted ext, not paralleled McCarthy 1979, early med.
2	CS – Coarse Shelly ware	4	33	
2	OL – Oolitic ware	1	10	Flattish basal angle
2	OS2 – Oxidised Sandy ware 2	1	10	Everted jar rim, similar at Leicester, A295 1973 dr 91, is this BO4/ a Bourne fabric variant?
2	OS2	1	7	Squared jar rim
2	LY1 – Stanion Lyveden B ware	5	135	Jug stabbed rod handle & body fragments, traces of green glaze, 1225-1400.
2	LY1	4	21	2 body sherds decorated with white slip under glaze
2	LY1	1	41	Simple upright jug rim – green glaze ext, ?late 13 <sup>th</sup> – early/mid 14C (Bellamy 1983, fig.3.4), (Webster 1975 fig.2.18)
2	BO3 – Bourne B ware/type ware	1	7	Mottled olive green glaze
2	BO1 – Bourne D ware/type ware	1	3	Brownish/green glaze, c.1450+
2	BO2 - Bourne A/B ware/type ware	1	8	Highly fired
4	ST3	1	10	Externally glazed, applied thumbled strip
4	ST2	1	18	Kilmurry 4/5-27 (Kilmurry 1980), trace of glaze & red slip, probably a spouted pitcher, early 12C.
4	ST2	2	31	Jar rim, Kilmurry 4-58, 2 <sup>nd</sup> ¼ - mid 12C, sooted rim top & exterior.
4	ST1 – Very Fine Stamford ware	1	4	Sooted ext, c.1100-1250.
4	CS	2	85	
4	OL - Oolitic Limestone tempered ware	1	8	Jar rim, reduced black, probably a Lincoln rather than on oxidised Lincs, product, similar to Young et al 2005, fig.109.793, 11-12C.
4	BO3	4	36	All sooted externally

4	LY1	1	3	Green glaze on exterior.
4	EA6 - Blackware	1	21	Jar rim with external lid seating, brown glaze externally.c.1650-c.1750.
4	EA6	3	30	Body/base sherds
4	EA3 – Mottled ware	1	12	Cup neck, glazed, c.1650-c.1780.
4	EA1 – Earthenware 1	1	18	Lead glaze interior, 16C+.
6 [5]	ST2	1	3	Spot of glaze on exterior
6	CS	1	6	Abraded
6	RS – Reduced Sandy ware	1	9	Reduced black exterior surface, lighter core & red inner margin, apparently hand made hard fired dense sandy fabric? early med
6	LY1	3	37	One green glaze exterior, c.1225-1400.
6	BO3	1	1	c.1250-1450.
8 [7]	LY1	1	10	Simple upright jug rim, with internal bevel, green glaze ext (Bellamy 1983, fig.3.6,8) late 13th – early 14th C
10 [9]	CS	1	9	Hard fired, hand made, leached ?12C Northants
12 (11)	LY1	8	151	7 with olive green glaze on exterior surfaces, one abraded, c.1225-1400
12	CS	2	82	One flat basal angle, c.1100-1400.
16 [15]	ST2	3	7	c.1050-12C.
16	ST3	1	8	Bowl rim fragment, Kilmurry form 1 or 7
16	CS	2	23	Hand made, quite hard fired, 12C+
18 [17]	ST2	3	9	1 thin lead glaze, 2 sooted/burnt
18	ST1	1	4	
18	BO3	1	5	Sooted exterior
18	OL	2	1	Oxidised, leached
18	CS	1	1	leached
20 [19]	ST2	1	1	Thin glaze
u/s T1	ST2	1	1	
u/s T1	ST1	2	13	I thin lead glaze, 1 strap handle fragment
u/s T1	BO3	1	19	Convex base, knife trimmed & sooted externally
u/s T1	LY1	1	16	Jug body with 2 applied white clay strips, glazed
u/s T1	MP – Midland Purple	1	44	Possibly MP2 – but vitrified so inclusions not visible
u/s T1	CW – Cistercian ware	1	7	
u/s T1	EA2 – Earthenware 2	3	51	All with slip and/or glaze on interior surfaces
u/s T1	CS	2	11	
<b>CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL</b>				
4	EA - Earthenware	1	23	Roman tile
12 [11]	EA	2	69	Roman tile
<b>CLAY PIPE</b>				
4	China Clay	1		stem

<b>SLAG</b>	<b>(identified by H. Addison)</b>		
16 [15]	Industrial Residue	283	Tap Slag
18 [17]	Industrial Residue	140	Tap Slag
T3			
u/s in section	Industrial Residue	3	Tap Slag
u/s base of top soil	Industrial Residue	4	Tap Slag
<b>STONE</b>	<b>(Flint identified by J. Thomas/N. Cooper/D. Sawday)</b>		
2	Flint	1	Natural - nodule
2	Flint	1	Natural
16 [15]	Flint	1	Flake
18[17]	Flint	2	?Struck
T3			
18	Flint	1	Flake/Broken Blade
18	Flint	1	Flake
18	Flint	2	Burnt, ?natural
20 [19]	Flint	1	? natural
22 [21]	Flint	1	Heat cracked
22 [21]	Flint	1	Blade
u/s T1	Flint	1	Flake
u/s T1	Flint	1	Corticated Flake
u/s base of top soil	Flint	1	?Natural
4	Stone	1	Burnt
u/s base of top soil	Stone	1	Fire cracked pebble. ? Roasted ore.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>			
2	Iron	1	Nail
4	Animal Bone	1	
4	Bottle Glass	1	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century.
6 [5]	Animal Bone	2	1 with evidence of butchery marks – ( J. Browning)

## Appendix 2: The Lithics

### *Patrick Clay*

#### *Struck Flint*

- (2) Piercer on primary flake. Corticated surface
- (16) [15] Flake
- (18) [17] 5 flakes
- (22) [21] Retouched notched blade
- u.s Tr 1 Corticated Flake with miscellaneous retouch

#### *Unworked Flint fragments*

- (2) Natural nodule
- (18) [17] 2 non-bulbar chunks
- (20) [19] fragment

u.s Tr 1 2 fragments  
(22) [21] Burnt flint fragment

*Other lithics*

(4) Burnt limestone fragment  
u.s Burnt ironstone fragment

The very small collection of lithics includes nine worked flint items, three of which show retouch. Although undiagnostic they suggest some nearby prehistoric activity perhaps during the Neolithic-Bronze Age.

The burnt items may be associated with later activity although it is uncertain whether the burnt ironstone was part of a deliberate ironworking process.



## **Appendix 3**

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

#### **Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching**

***Job title: Land at Loddington Hall, Main Street, Loddington, Leicestershire***

***NGR: SK 789 023***

***Client: Mr R Hamnett***

***Planning Authority: Harborough District Council***

***Planning application Nos. 07/01539/3***

## **1 Introduction**

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

This document is a design specification for a second 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 south of Main Street, west of Loddington Hall, near the centre of the village of Loddington at *c.* SK 789 023. It comprises a sub-rectangular area *c.* 0.56 ha, currently used as an orchard.
- 2.1.2 Planning permission has been applied for involving residential development of four new dwellings and associated garages.
- 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority details the level of archaeological work required (their *Brief For Archaeological Evaluation Of Land Adjacent To Loddington Hall, Main Street, Loddington, Leicestershire*, hereinafter the 'Brief' of 12.11.2007).

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

- 2.2.1 The site lies at approximately 137 m aOD within the hilly plateau of High Leicestershire and the solid geology of the site is likely to consist of interbedded limestone and sandstone (Geological Survey of England & Wales, Leicester, Sheet 152). The soils are mapped as being

of the Denchworth series, which are “slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils with similar fine loamy over clayey soils...” (Soil survey of England and Wales, Midland and Western England, Sheet 3). (Brief 4.1).

## 2.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 2.3.1 A desk-based assessment (ULAS Rep 2005-153) has been completed for this site. The assessment shows that there is the potential for medieval remains to be present within the application site, since the site is well within the medieval settlement core (MLE9323) of the village, close to the medieval church and fronting on to the Main Street. Additionally, the site is in the grounds of the early post-medieval Loddington Hall, a Grade II\* listed building (MLE 14266).

## 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.
- 4.2.2 Topsoil/modern overburden will be removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by JCB 3C or equivalent using a toothless ditching bucket. Trenches will be excavated to a width of 1.6m and down to the top of archaeological deposits.
- 4.2.3 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 The Senior Planning Archaeologist has requested a 5% sample to be evaluated in areas available, the equivalent of four 20m x 1.6m trenches (Fig. 1). The location of these may vary depending on constraints on site. The area available is restricted by the presence of trees.
- 4.2.5 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

- 4.2.6 Sections of any excavated archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale. At least one longitudinal face of each trench will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed bench mark.
- 4.2.7 Trench locations will be recorded using an electronic distance measurer. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.2.8 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under a Home Office Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.
- 4.3 **Recording Systems**
  - 4.3.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.
  - 4.3.2 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
  - 4.3.3 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid.
  - 4.3.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made. Sections including the half-sections of individual layers of features will be drawn as necessary, typically at a scale of 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be recorded.
  - 4.3.5 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
  - 4.3.6 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

## **5. Finds and Samples**

- 5.1 The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.2 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to the relevant Museum for storage in perpetuity.
- 5.3 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 5.4 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. If significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the environmental sampling strategy is likely to include the following:
  - i. A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
  - ii. Any buried soils or well sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
  - iii. Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.

- iv. Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated and datable. Consultation with the specialist will be undertaken.
- 5.5 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.6 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.
- 6. Report and Archive**
- 6.1 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be dispatched to the Client, Senior Planning Archaeologist; SMR and Local Planning Authority.
- 6.2 The report will include consideration of:-
  - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
  - The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
  - The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
  - The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
  - Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
  - Summary.
  - The location and size of the archive.
  - A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage).
- 6.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in *The Guidelines For The Preparation Of Excavation Archives For Long-Term Storage* (UKIC 1990), and *Standards In The Museum: Care Of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1992) and *Guidelines for the Preparation of Site Archives and Assessments for all Finds* (other than fired clay objects) (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993) will usually be presented to within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.
- 7 Publication and Dissemination of Results**
- 7.1 A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*. A larger report will be submitted for inclusion if the results of the evaluation warrant it.
- 8. Acknowledgement and Publicity**
- 8.1 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.
- 8.2 ULAS and the Client shall each ensure that a senior employee shall be responsible for dealing with any enquiries received from press, television and any other broadcasting media and members of the public. All enquiries made to ULAS shall be directed to the Client for comment.
- 9. Copyright**
- 9.1 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

## **10. Timetable**

- 10.1 The evaluation is scheduled to start during April 2008 with two staff. Further staff will be added as appropriate.
- 10.2 The report will be ready within three weeks of the completion of fieldwork. The on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

## **11. Health and Safety**

- 11.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Archaeological Services Health and Safety Policy and Health and Safety manual with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is attached as Appendix 1. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate. The HSE has determined that archaeological investigations are exempt from CDM regulations.
- 11.2 A Risks assessment form will be completed prior to work commencing on-site, and updated as necessary during the site works.

## **12. Insurance**

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

## **13. Monitoring arrangements**

- 13.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. At least one weeks notice will be given to LCC 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        | <i>The management of archaeological projects</i> 2nd edition English Heritage 1991   |
| MGC 1992     | <i>Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections</i> 1992 (Museums and Galleries Commission)  |
| RFG/FRG 1993 | <i>Guidelines for the preparation of site archives</i> (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993)   |
| SMA 1993     | <i>Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland</i> 1993 (Society of Museum Archaeologists) |

Patrick Clay  
Director

ULAS  
University of Leicester  
University Road  
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 252 2848  
Fax: 0116 252 2614  
Email: pnc3@le.ac.uk

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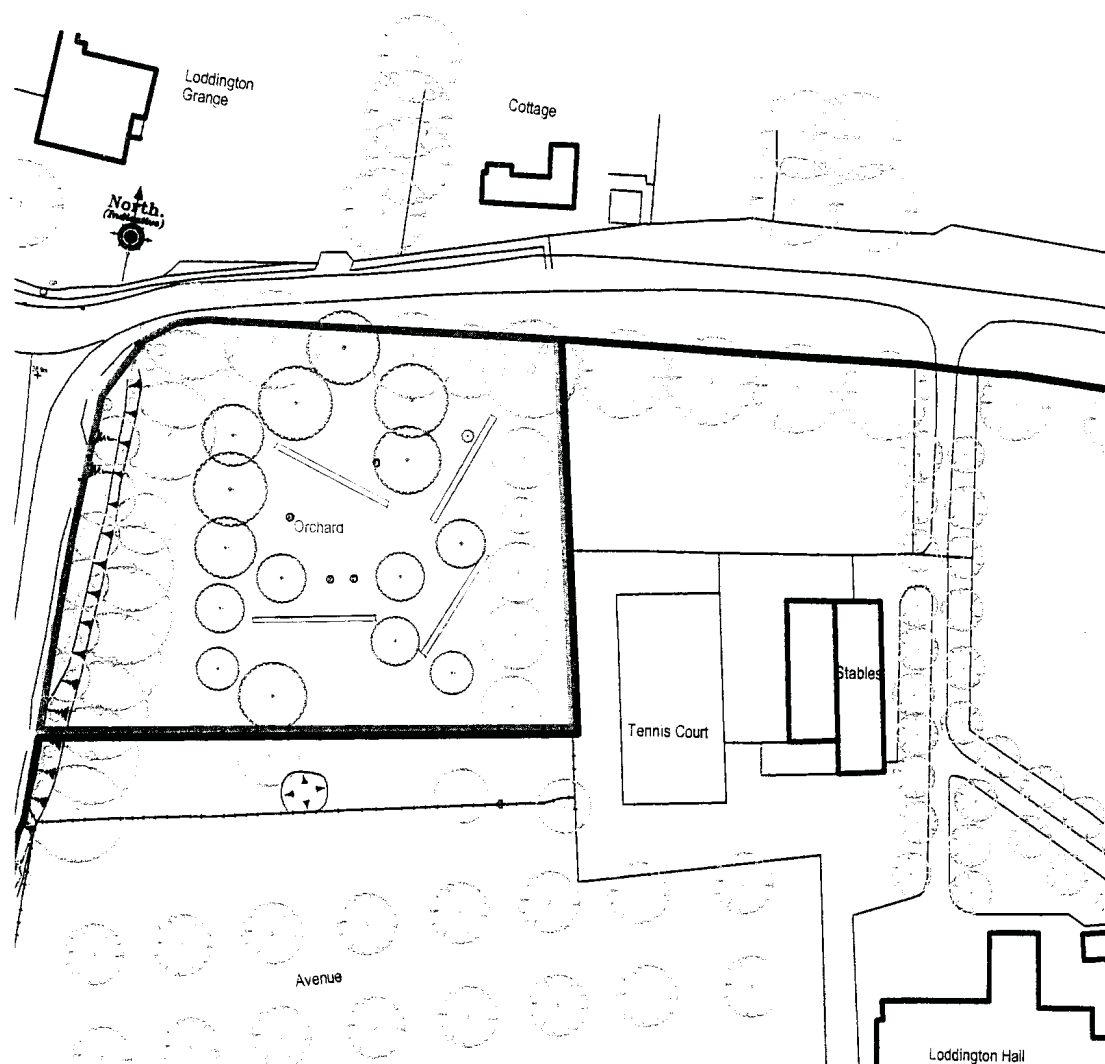


Fig 1 Proposed trench locations

## APPENDIX 1

***Job title: Land at Loddington Hall, Main Street, Loddington, Leicestershire***

***NGR: SK 789 023***

***Client: Mr R Hamnett***

***Planning Authority: Harborough District Council***

***Planning application Nos. 07/01539/3***

### **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 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 1.3m. 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 1.3m. Spoil will be kept 1.5m away from the edge of the excavated area to prevent falls of loose debris. Loose spoil heaps will not be walked on. Protective footwear will be worn at all times. Hard hats will be worn when working in deeper sections or with plant. First aid kit to be kept in site accommodation/vehicle. Vehicle and mobile phone to be kept on site in case of emergency.

##### **2.2 *Working with plant.***

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

##### **2.3 *Working within areas prone to waterlogging.***

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

##### **2.4 *Working with chemicals.***

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

##### **2.5 *Other risks***



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

#### **Appendix 4:**

##### **Brief for Archaeological Evaluation of land at Loddington Hall, Main Street, Loddington (SK 789 023)**