
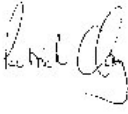


**An Archaeological Evaluation at
17 Main Street, Stonesby, Leicestershire
NGR: SK 8241 2472**

Andrew Hyam

For: Mr F Thompson

Checked by
Signed:  .Date: .05.03.2008.....
Name: ..Nicholas. J. Cooper
Approved by
Signed:  .Date: . 05.03.2008..
Name: ...Patrick Clay.....

**University of Leicester
Archaeological Services**
University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH
Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614
www.le.ac.uk/ulas

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An Archaeological Evaluation at 17 Main Street, Stonesby, Leicestershire (SK 8241 2472)

Andrew Hyam

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken for Mr F Thompson by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on the 29th and 30th of January 2008. The evaluation, in the form of two trenches, is in advance of a residential development (planning application 07/00980/6). The site, covering approximately 0.092ha, lies within the medieval core of Stonesby village and is adjacent to the 18th century Manor House and associated earthworks. In view of this the site was considered to have potential for undisturbed archaeological features and deposits. An alignment of three post holes, a large ditch possibly relating to the earlier Manor House and evidence of a probable landscaping exercise were recorded within the trenches.

Records will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council, under accession number X.A.24.2008

1. Introduction

In accordance with Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG 16, Archaeology and Planning), this document forms the report for the evaluation phase of archaeological work on land at 17 Main Street, Stonesby, Sproxton parish in the Melton district of Leicestershire (NGR: SK 8241 2472). Mr Thompson has applied for planning permission to construct a single dwelling to the north of the existing Manor House (planning permission 07/00980/6).

The village of Stonesby is located approximately 8km north-east of Melton Mowbray (fig. 1). The proposed development site lies at the eastern edge of the village to the north of Main Street and east of Back Lane (fig.2). It forms a rectangular shaped plot of 0.092ha and is located immediately north of the listed 18th century Manor House (with date stone 1754). It lies at a height of 143m OD on relatively flat land although once beyond the site boundaries the land drops down to the south and east. The geology of the site is Lower Lincolnshire Limestone bedrock with superficial deposits of Oadby Member sand, gravel and clay. The land is currently used as a grassed garden with a hedge boundary to the east. The Manor house is to the south, a dry stone wall forms the boundary along Back lane and trees line the northern boundary (fig. 3). An overhead powerline runs diagonally across the site from north-west to south-east.

The location within the village core and the proximity to other archaeological discoveries and features meant that there was a high potential for surviving deposits that would be affected by the proposed development work. In view of this a phase of archaeological evaluation was required by Melton Borough Council as advised by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council.

2. Background

The following information is taken from a Desk Based assessment covering adjacent land to the south of Manor Farm, Stonesby (ULAS report 2005-064)

Archaeological evidence

Prehistoric

There is strong evidence for prehistoric activity north of the village. A large scatter of Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flint was recovered (Historic Environment Record MLE4121; MLE4122). Around the same location there was a scatter of Early Bronze Age tools suggesting occupation (MLE 4123). Two pit alignments, identified from cropmark evidence have been observed in the same area (MLE4119 and MLE4120). These features are usually late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age in date but earlier ones have been identified.

Roman

Finds of Roman building material and pottery recovered during fieldwalking have led to the suggestion that there is a villa site south of Stonesby (TLAHS 51:63 and TLAHS: 57:92).

Early medieval

A late Anglo-Saxon copper belt strap-end, decorated with a trewhiddle-style beast was located in fields north of the village (MLE9338).

Medieval and Post-Medieval

The site is within the medieval village core (MLE8424). A large platform of building rubble believed to be the site of the old Manor House (MLE4153) is located immediately east of the proposed development site. A level area north-east of this is probably a garden with a terrace walkway on the far side (MLE4155) and there is a rectangular fishpond beyond (Hartley 1987, 14) (fig. 4). North-south aligned ridge and furrow (the remains of medieval ploughing) was located north and east of the site and noted on a landscape map (supplied by L.C.C. Historic and Natural Environment Team).

The Church of St. Peter is located north-east of the development site (MLE4159). It has a Norman font but is predominantly 13th century and restored in the 17th century.

There are faint indications of earthworks immediately south of the village. Hartley notes that two small lanes have been replaced by the present straight alignment from the stream to the centre of the village (1987, 14). These are probably the village earthworks listed on the HER (MLE4157). North-east of the village there are the earthwork remains of medieval house plots (MLE4158).

A scatter of medieval pottery located north of the village, suggests occupation (MLE4124).

A windmill was shown on a map of 1607 and named Millfield in 1781 (MLE4161). A bronze ewer spout was found south of the village (MLE6878).

Historic evidence

The place name Stonesby is derived from Old Scandinavian meaning ‘farmstead or village by a treestump’ or possibly a personal name ‘stofn’ (Mills 2003).

At Domesday, Stonesby was held by Wido de Creon, who had accompanied William from Normandy (Nichols 1795, 361). His seat was at Freston, Lincolnshire, where his son, Alan, founded a Benedictine Priory, which was annexed as a cell to the abbey of Croyland. Stonesby church and certain lands belonging to it were given to the abbey. In 1372, most of the manor belonged to the Knight Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; Croxton Abbey also owned parts. Croyland Abbey still received a rent from Stonesby at the Dissolution. At this time the lordship was owned by the Crown and was later passed to the Swillington family, who passed it to the Noels by 1607. A later owner, Sir Erasmus de la Fontaine, was fined £1000 in 1645 because of his Royalist allegiances (Nichols 1795, 361). Lands around Stonesby were enclosed in 1780 and at this time Charles, Duke of Rutland is described as the Lord of the Manor (Nichols 1795, 362).

3. Archaeological Objectives

The objectives of the archaeological work were:

To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.

To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.

To produce an archive and report of any results.

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation was to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that can demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

4. Methodology

Two trenches were excavated using a JCB 3X with a toothless ditching bucket fitted to the rear actor. Due to the constraints of the overhead cables and hedge the trenches had to be placed slightly to the west of the actual development and reduced in size from the originally specified 15m x 1.5m (appendix 3) to a 14.8m x 1.6m trench and a 9.5m x 1.6m trench (fig. 5).

The topsoil and overburden were removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits and the spoil scanned for finds. Both trenches were then hand-cleaned and all archaeological deposits planned and sample-excavated in order to establish a stratigraphic and chronological sequence. Sections of the excavated features were drawn at the appropriate scale and one longitudinal face from each trench was also recorded.

Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features were entered onto standard ULAS pro-forma recording sheets. Colour digital and 35mm black and white photographs were taken throughout the work.

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

5. Results

Trench 1.

14.8m x 1.6m

Located on a north-west to south-east alignment to avoid the powerlines. An average depth of 0.24m of dark brown topsoil (100) was removed to reveal a thin band, between 0.03m and 0.08m, of mid grey-brown subsoil (101) mixed with a high proportion of limestone rubble. Beneath this was the natural substratum consisting of limestone rubble within a matrix of orange-brown sandy silty-clay. It is understood that this part of the garden has been heavily rotavated over a number of years.

Three postholes were observed in the northern half of the trench following the centreline of the trench (figs. 6, 7 and 8). The southernmost posthole [106] was a circular 0.34m diameter feature with vertical sides and a depth of 0.35m. It had a light brown sandy-silt fill (105). Only fragments of animal bone were recovered from this feature. Two metres to the north-west of [106] was a second post hole [108]. This was of a similar diameter but was only 0.21m deep. The fill (107) was identical to fill (105) and did not contain any datable evidence. A further 6m north-west of [108] was a third post hole [110]. This was partially obscured by the northern baulk of the trench but enough was visible to show that it had a diameter of 0.44m but a depth of only 0.1m. It had a dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt fill (109) rather like subsoil. No finds were recovered from this feature.

In addition to these a 2.9m wide ditch [111] running across the trench was also observed. This appeared to run on a south-west to north-east angle and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m below current ground level before safety constraints prevented further excavation. It had two fills, the primary being a mid brown sandy-silt with a large amount of natural limestone rubble (103). This had a maximum depth of 0.65m before reaching the limit of excavation. One sherd of 11th to 13th century Stamford ware pottery was recovered from this fill, as was one sherd of Medieval Sandy ware of probable 14th century date. Three sherds of post-medieval pancheon ware were also found within fill (103) along with early modern bottle glass. The secondary fill of [111] was a slightly lighter brown sandy-silt (102) but did not contain any datable finds or artefacts.

No other archaeological features were located within this trench.

Trench 2

9.5m x 1.6m

Located at 90 degrees to the southern end of Trench 1 this trench had to be shortened to avoid the JCB working beneath the powerlines. An average depth of 0.2m of topsoil was removed as was an average of 0.15m of subsoil.

A number of intercutting features were observed within this trench (figs. 6, 8 and 9). The latest feature in the sequence was an oval pit [205] approximately 0.9m in diameter and 0.2m deep. Its fill, (204) consisted of a mid grey-brown silty-clay with abundant ash and contained the skeleton of a small dog whose bones showed evidence of considerable disease. A small length of post-medieval clay pipe stem was also recovered from this fill.

Pit [205] cut across the edge of an apparent ledge [203] cutting into the natural substratum and which ran parallel to Back Lane. This ledge formed a step 0.15m deep before gradually rising towards the east to the height of undisturbed natural substratum. A small abraded sherd of Medieval Sandy ware was found within the subsoil-like fill (202) with a sherd of 15th century Midland Purple ware and three fragments of post-medieval clay pipe stem.

At the base of [203], and beneath pit [205] was a post hole [207]. This was a slightly oval shaped feature with a maximum width of 0.28m and a depth of 0.18m. It was filled with a mid grey-brown silty-clay with limestone rubble (206). Only a fragment of hand made brick which probably dates to the 17th or 18th century was recovered from this fill.

6. Discussion

The three post holes in Trench 1, despite containing no dateable evidence, would seem to be associated with each other as they form a relatively straight line. Their function is not clear although if their line is projected north-westwards they do align with the northern end of Back Lane which appears to have been diverted around the Manor House. If this is the case perhaps they represent a structure of some form running alongside the old road. Alternatively they could represent part of a later garden feature.

The ditch [111] in Trench 1 is likely to be a continuation of the old Manor House platform that can still be seen to the east of the hedgeline (fig. 4). When it is projected eastwards, beyond the hedge, [111] appears to follow the same alignment as the surviving earthwork bank and partial ditch. Rather than naturally silting up over time [111] has been deliberately backfilled with material very much like disturbed subsoil. Because of the assortment of pottery recovered from the fill it is possible that this backfilling episode may coincide with the construction of the 18th century Manor House and its associated garden.

The function of the ledge [203] cut into the natural substratum in Trench 2 is not clear although it may be associated with garden features created at the time of the Manor House or at a later date. The presence of post-medieval brick within the earliest feature adds to this argument. The absence of pottery finds within the later features, or even within the surrounding subsoil and topsoil, perhaps indicates that this area next to the Manor House was set aside for formal use rather than agricultural use or refuse disposal.

7. Archive

The archive consists of:

This report

2 pro-forma trench recording sheets

19 context recording sheets

1 context index sheet

2 A3 drawing sheets,

1 drawing index sheet,

1 digital photograph record form,

2 contact sheets of digital photographs,

1 cd of digital photographs,

1 35mm black and white photograph record form,

35mm black and white negatives (31 pictures),

35mm black and white contact sheet,

8 medieval pottery sherds and assorted post medieval pottery, glass, cbm,

It is to be held by Leicestershire County Council under accession code number X.A.24.2008

8. Publication

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course. A record of the project will also be submitted to the OASIS project. Oasis is an online index to archaeological grey literature reports.

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was undertaken by A R Hyam and P Watkin. The project was managed by Dr P Clay.

10. Bibliography

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Andrew Hyam
University of Leicester Archaeological Services
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester

Tel: 0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614

ah58@le.ac.uk

5.03.2008

Appendix 1 Figures

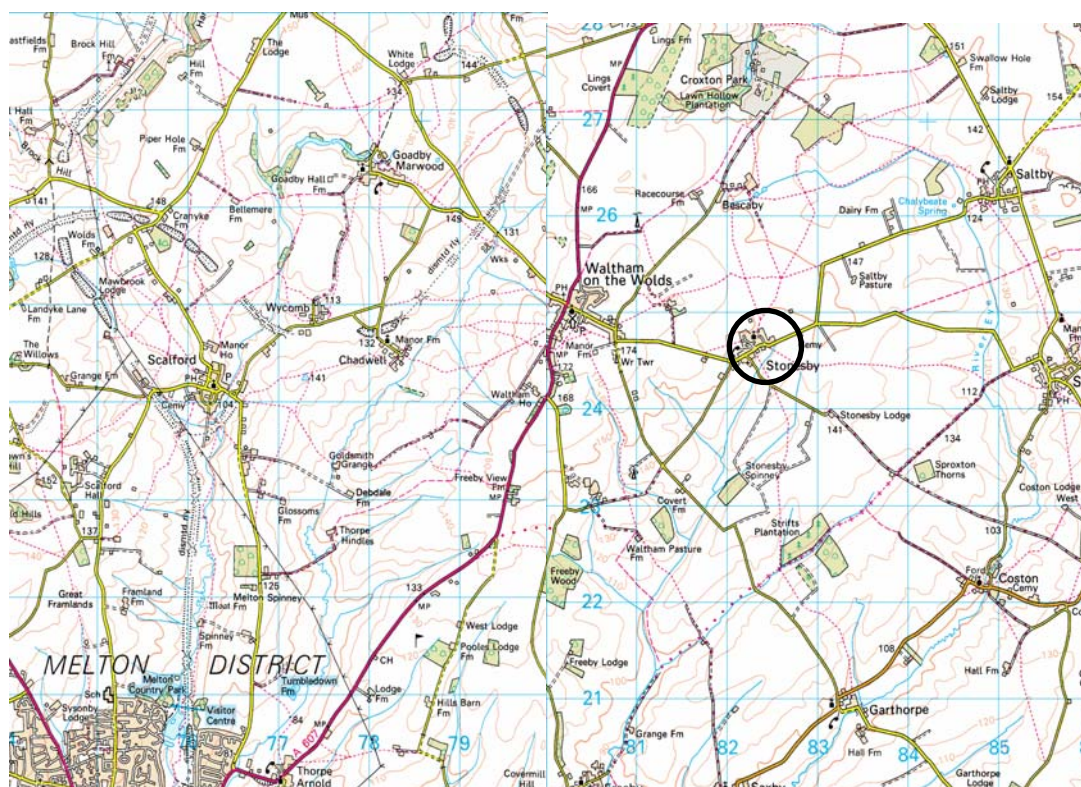


Figure 1 Stonesby location

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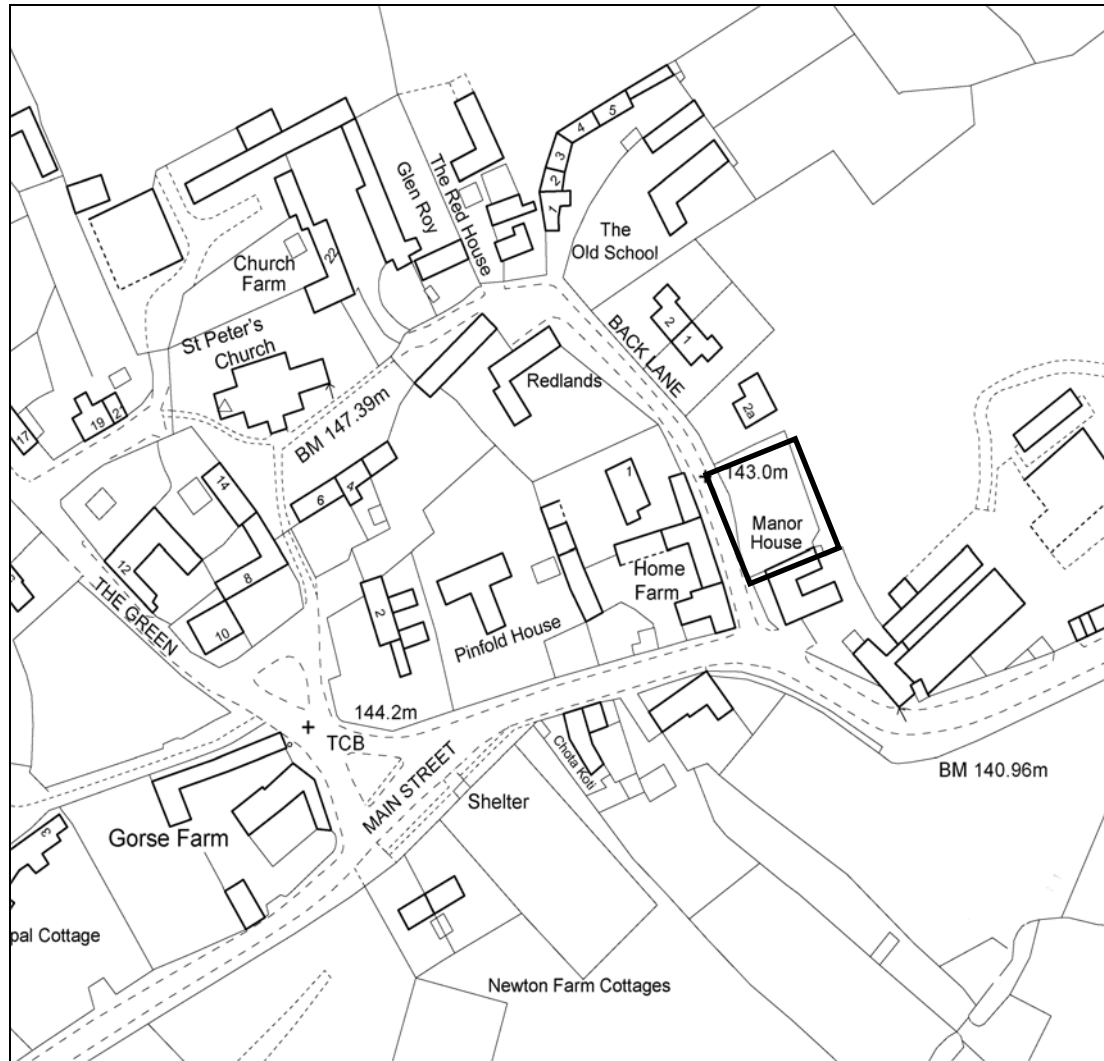


Figure 2 Site location



Figure 3 Development site and Manor House
Overhead lines on left of picture

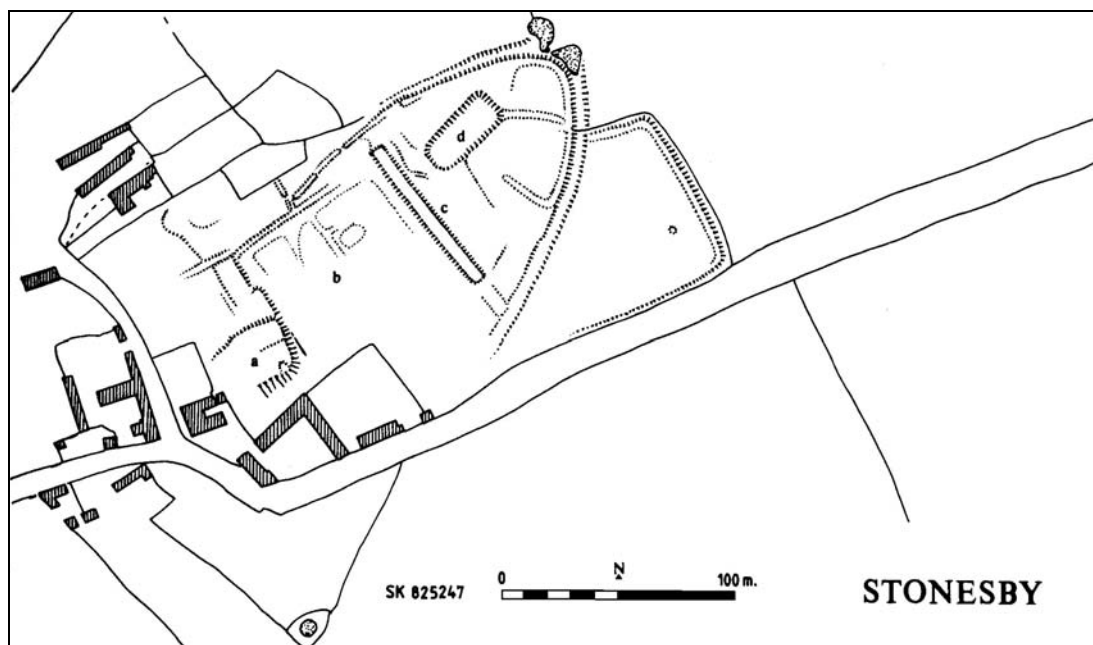


Figure 4 Plan of earthworks behind the Manor House.
(a): platform for old Manor House (b): garden earthworks (c): possible terrace walkway and (d): fishpond. (After Hartley 1987, 14 & 43)



Figure 5 Trench locations
The overhead lines run to the north-east, and parallel to, Trench 1

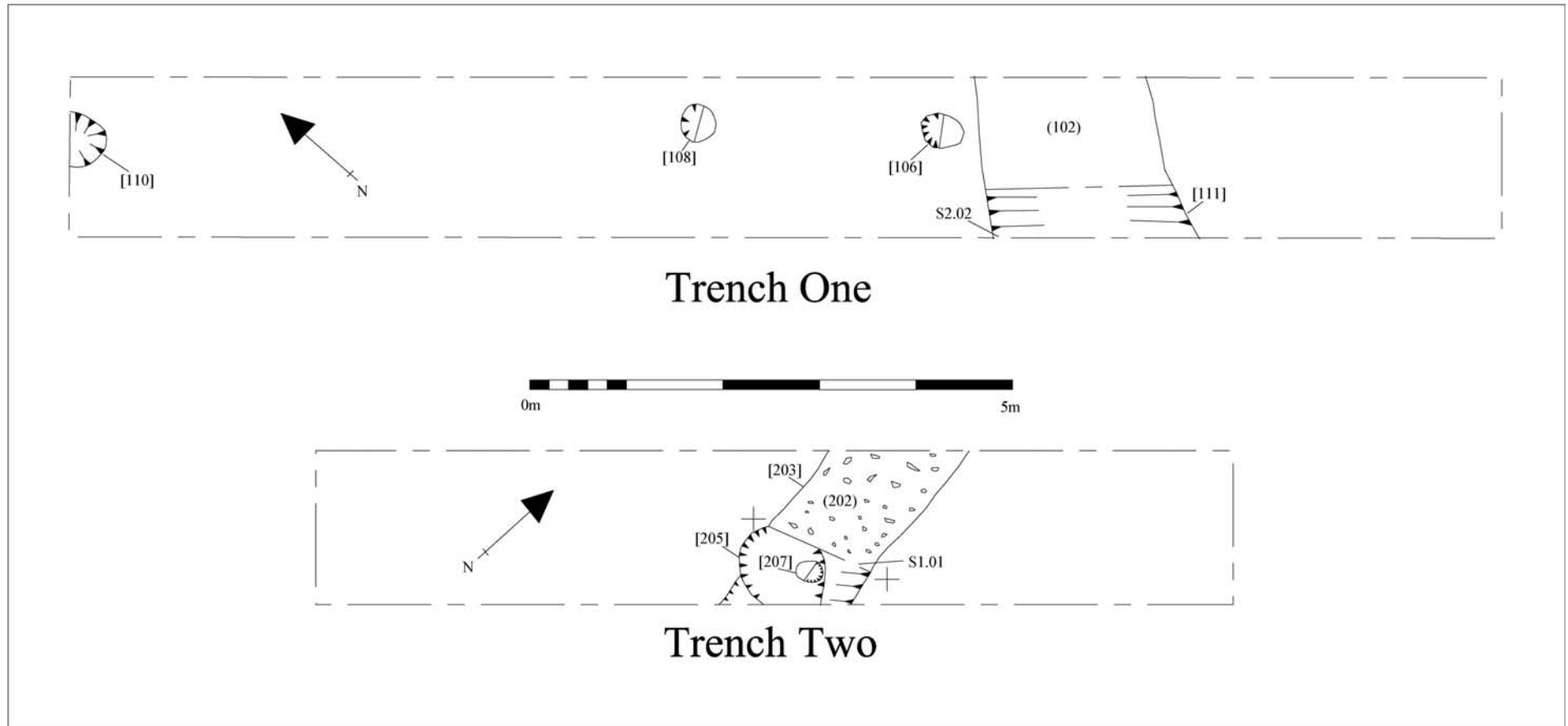


Figure 6 Trench plans



Figure 7 Trench 1 post-excavation

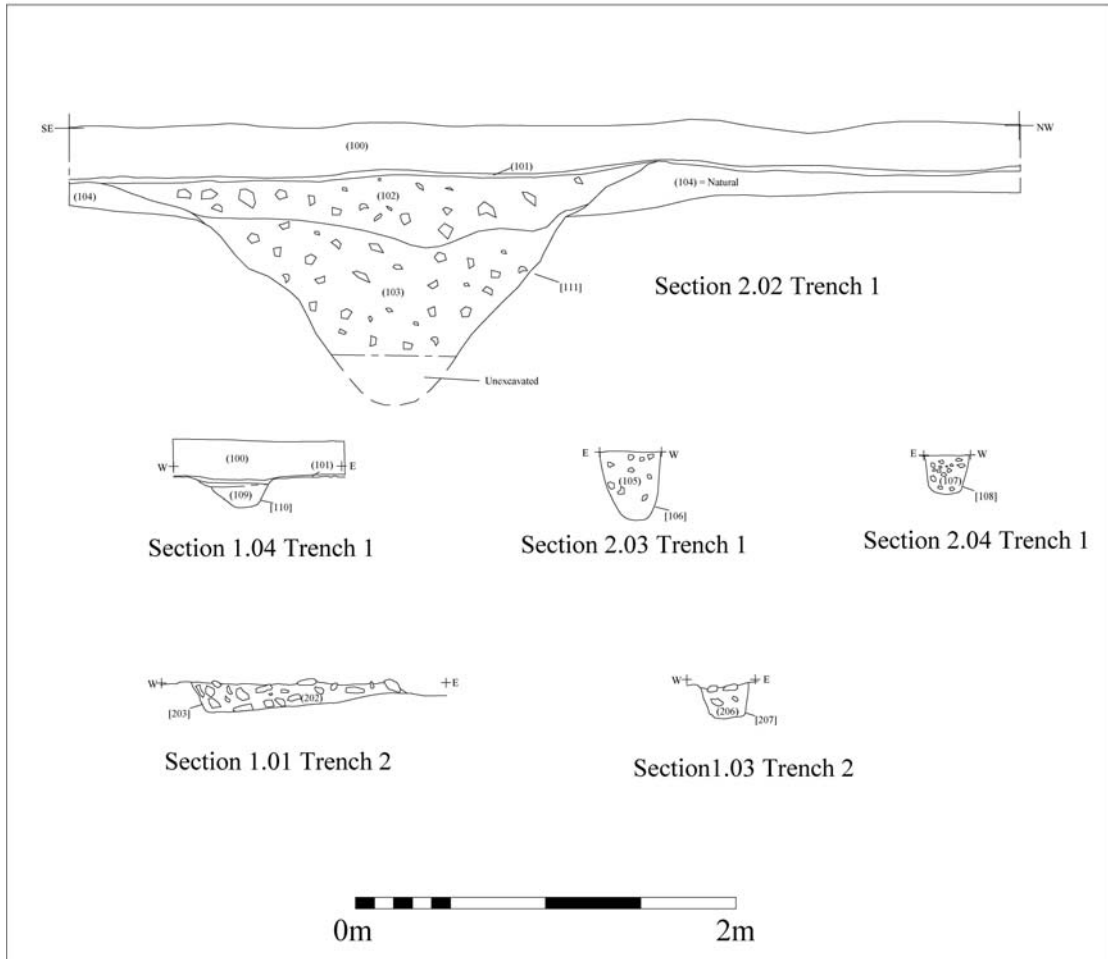


Figure 8 Section from both trenches



Figure 9 Trench 2

Appendix 2

The Post Roman Pottery and Miscellaneous Finds

Deborah Sawday

The Finds

The pottery from the evaluation, eight sherds, weighing 318 grams, was catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999). The five medieval sherds from contexts 103, 105, [203] dated from the mid 11th or 12th centuries to the 15th or mid 16th centuries.

Post-medieval or modern pottery and other finds, including clay pipe and glass, were also found in contexts 103 and [203]. A fragment of brick of possibly late medieval or post-medieval date occurred in context [207].

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Site/ Parish: Stonesby, Leics. Accession No.: XA24 2008 Document Ref: stonesby1.doc Material: pottery & misc. finds Site Type: village core	Submitter: A. Hyam Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Identification: 5.3.08 Method of recovery: evaluation Job Number: 08/550
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Context	Fabric/Ware	Nos	Grams	Comments
Pottery				
103	ST2 – Fine Stamford ware	1	2	Abraded – 1050-1200.
103	MS – Medieval Sandy ware	1	47	Fragment of wall of cistern with part of bung hole, possibly Chilvers Coton, CC1, 14C+
103	EA2 – Earthenware 2	3	229	Two pancheon or wide mouthed bowl rims, slipped & glazed internally.
105	MP –Midland Purple	1	5	Metallic glaze externally. Almost fused, pale buff body, 15C+.
202 [203]	MS8 – Medieval Sandy ware 8	1	28	Abraded

202	MP1 - Midland Purple ware1	1	7	Metallic glaze internally & externally, 15C+.
MISC.				
103	Animal Bone	11		
105	Animal Bone	7		
103	Iron	2		Nails
103	CBM - Ceramic Building Material	1		Fragment with mortar – not identifiable
103	Bottle Glass	1		Modern
202	Clay Pipe - stems	3		Post med/modern.
206 [207]	CBM	1		Brick, hand made, 25 mm (approx 1”) thick, similar dated to the 17th – 18th C at Birmingham, (Soden 1989), but possibly earlier, a sample of late medieval brick at Bradgate kiln included measurements of 1 ½“ (Ramsey 1987).

Appendix 3 ULAS Design Specification

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Job title: 17, Main Street, Stonesby, Leicestershire

NGR: SK 8241 2472

Client: Mr F Thompson

Planning Authority: Melton Borough Council

Planning application Nos. 07/00980/6

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 north of Main Street, east of Back Lane, near the centre of the village of Stonesby in the parish of Sproxtton at c. SK 8241 2472. It comprises an approximately 'D-shaped' area fronting onto the lane, immediately north of the Manor House, a listed 18th century house. In total it comprise some c. 0.092ha. of land, surrounded to north, south and west by residential properties. To the east the property opens onto farm land, The site boundaries to north south and east are defined by mature hedgerow trees and bushes, the central area is currently undeveloped.

2.1.2 Planning permission has been granted for residential development.

2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority details the level of archaeological work required (their 'Brief' of 03.10.2006).

2.2 Geological and Topographical Background

2.2.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 142 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of Mudstone (Brief 4.1). The site lies at a height of c.76 m O.D.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

A desk-based assessment has been carried out off manor Farm immediately to the south (ULAS Reports 2005-064). The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies in an area of archaeological interest. The site is to the north of the Grade II listed Manor House (HER Ref. No. MLE12557). Remains associated with the earlier manor house exist to the east of the site – earthworks of the formal garden (MLE4155) and a platform with building foundations (MLE4153). It is, therefore, possible that remains associated with the manor house may exist on site, especially since the area appears to have remained relatively undisturbed. A phase of evaluation is now required to establish the extent of the surviving archaeology and help to formulate a mitigation strategy.

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.

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.

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.

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

The Senior Planning Archaeologist has requested a 5% sample to be evaluated in areas available, the equivalent of two 15m x 1.5m trenches (Fig. 1). The location of these may vary depending on constraints on site. Areas to the east are restricted by the presence of cellars and to the south by services.

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:

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.

Any buried soils or well sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.

Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.

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 labeled, 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 late January 2007 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 *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)

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

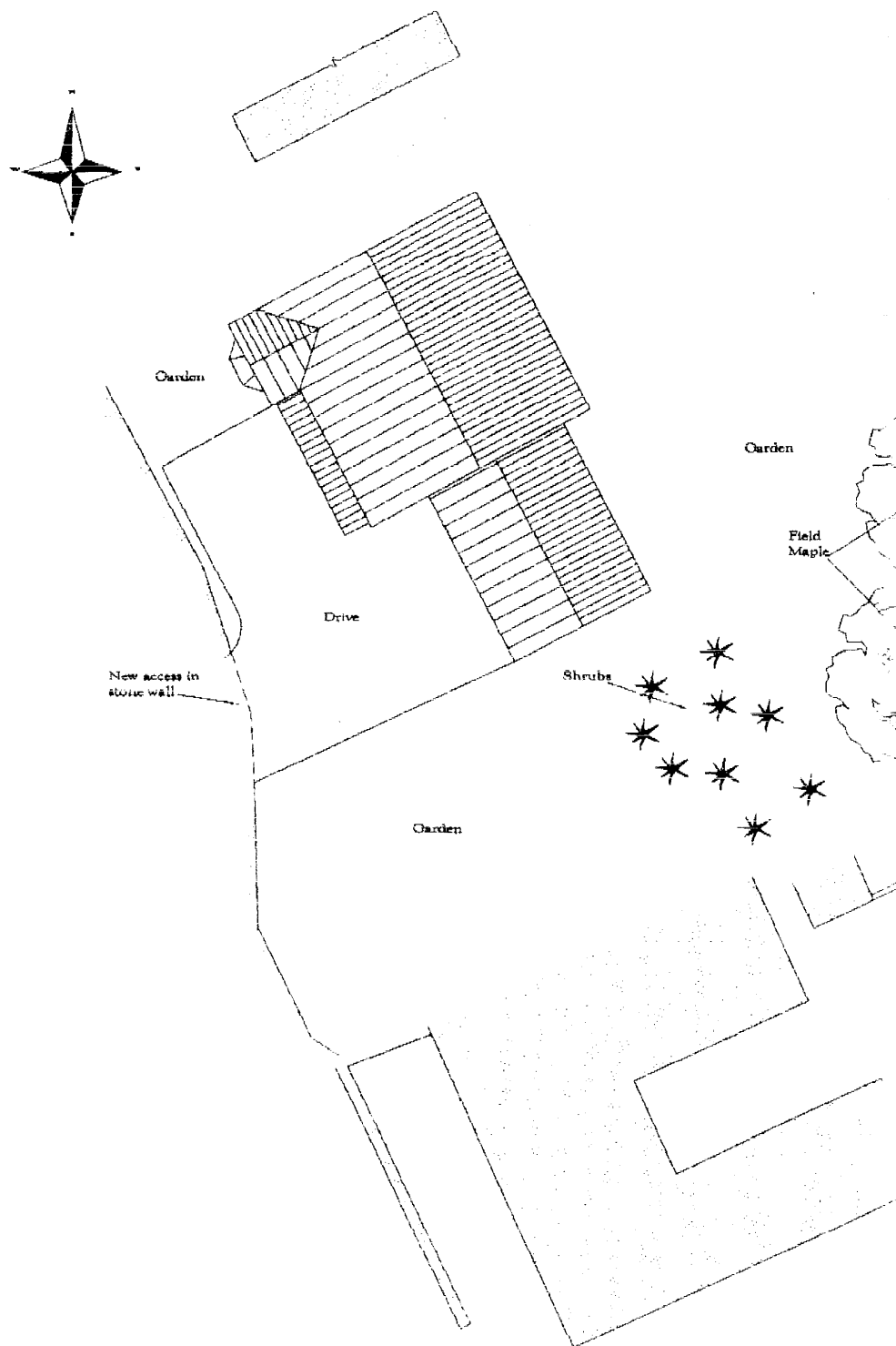


Fig. 2 Plan of the proposed development NTS