

**An Archaeological Evaluation of land at
36 Old Forge Road, Fenny Drayton,
Witherley, Leicestershire
(SP 349 967)**

Gavin Speed

For: Mr. J. Watson

Checked by

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An Archaeological Evaluation of land at 36 Old Forge Road, Fenny Drayton, Witherley, Leicestershire

Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching for Mr J. Wilson on 30th April 2008 on land at 36 Old Forge Road, Fenny Drayton, Witherley, Leicestershire (SP 349 967). The work was undertaken as part of an archaeological impact assessment in advance of residential development. The evaluation recovered a small number of residual medieval pottery sherds from the topsoil, however, no archaeological deposits were identified. The archive is to be deposited with Leicestershire County Council, Sites and Monuments Record, under accession number XA.70.2008.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS for Mr J. Wilson on 30th April 2008 on land at 36 Old Forge Road, Fenny Drayton, Witherley, Leicestershire (SP 349 967).

The work was carried out following advice from Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority, who detailed the level of archaeological work required (their letter for *Archaeological Considerations For Archaeological Evaluation at 36 Old Forge Road, Fenny Drayton, Witherley, Leicestershire*, of 08.04.08).

This report presents the results of the archaeological evaluation by trial trenching, assessing the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological deposits identified.

2. Site Description, Topography and Geology

Fenny Drayton is situated *c.*5 miles from Hinckley, in Witherley parish, Leicestershire close to the border with Warwickshire. It lies approximately 1 mile north-east of the A5 (Roman Watling Street), on the line of the Roman Mancetter Road. The site is located on Old Forge Road, in the southern part of the village.

The underlying geology consisted of Mercia Mudstone clay (the Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 169 (Coventry)). The land currently contains a large detached dwelling surrounded by a garden to the front and side, with a drive leading up to the house from Old Forge Road.

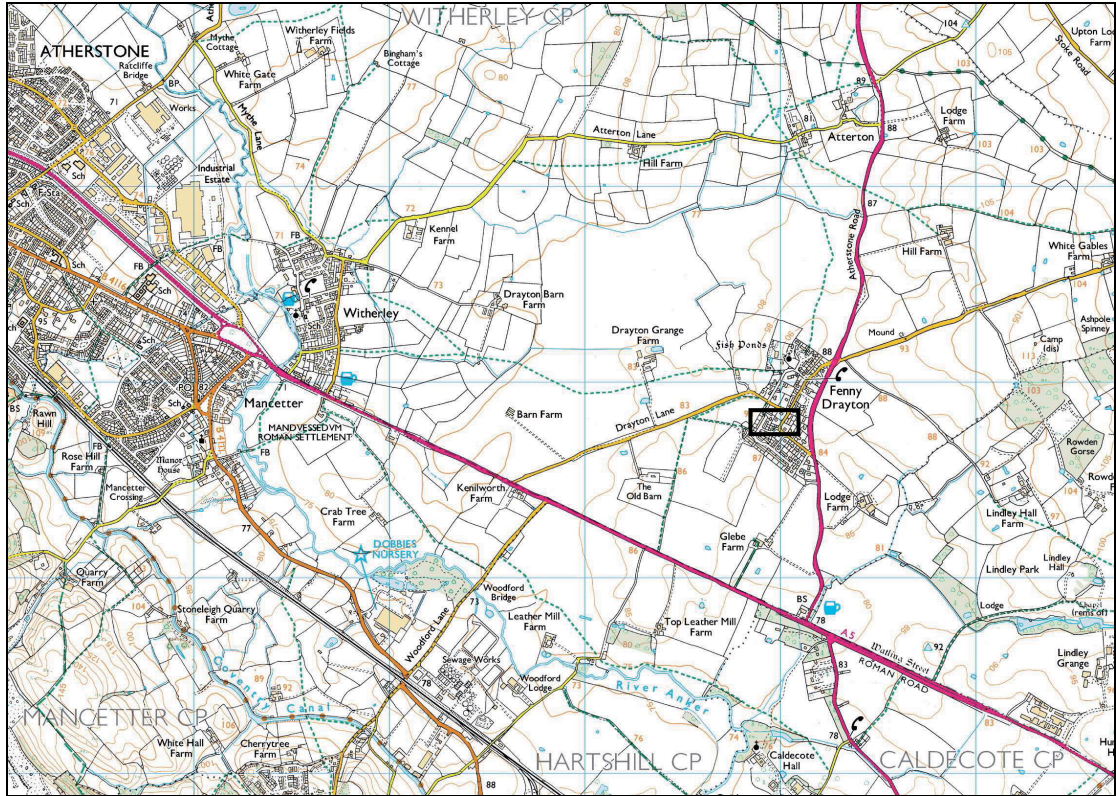


Figure 1: Site Location. Scale 1:50 000

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Figure 2: Site location within Fenny Drayton (shaded area).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

The Historic Environment Record provided by the Historic Natural Environment Team at Leicestershire County Council, shows that during construction of the dwelling at 36 Old Forge Road archaeological evidence of medieval activity was found. Within the foundation trenches of the building, medieval pottery sherds, including a near complete medieval jug and a 'waster' were located. This indicates that a medieval pottery kiln is located within the vicinity (MLE 3289).

Prehistoric

A scatter of flint, from the late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age was discovered in a field known as Witherley 4 (MLE9956), 1 km north east of the application area. A possible ploughed out barrow has been located in Drayton Grange Farm *c.* 700m west of the application area (MLE9583). A round barrow is said to exist south west of Hill Farm (MLE3294), although, this may be a windmill mound, or possibly both.

Roman

The Roman Mancetter Road (MLE3019), which runs from Leicester to the Roman fort and small town at Mancetter (Mandvessedum), passed through the area to the north of the site and lies about 190m to the north of the application area. The present Drayton Lane and Fenn Lane follows its course.

The area around Drayton Church, 325m north of the application area, has yielded many Roman finds, suggesting a large high-status building such as a villa (MLE8927). These finds include building material such as tiles and dressed stone and many remnants of jars and bowls. Other Roman finds near Fenny Drayton include brooches dating from the Late Iron Age to the early Roman period located at Glebe Farm (MLE3310), *c.*500m southwest of the application area.

Medieval

The application area is located within the medieval village core of Fenny Drayton (MLE8930) and close to many finds from the medieval period. These include earthworks close to the church (MLE3286), which suggests that the village has shrunk from its original size. The remains of medieval fishponds have been located *c.*300m north of the site (MLE3287). A timber structure at 35, Old Forge Road (MLE3288), close to the application area is known to date from the 13th century, and yielded many finds including evidence of metalworking (MLE3290). Other finds from Old Forge Road include a dump of medieval pottery (MLE8926), and several sherds of medieval pottery uncovered during an archaeological evaluation by ULAS at 15, Old Forge Road (MLE6805) (Derrick 1998).

The place-name of Drayton is believed to derive from 'Draeg' an Old English word that means 'to draw' and refers to a place where boats were dragged over a weir. It is largely used with as a prefix with 'cut', 'ford', 'tun' or 'mere' as a place-name. Fenny Drayton is mentioned in the Domesday survey as 'Draitone' although it is referred to as 'Fenedrayton' in documents from the mid 15th century and as Drayton-in-the-Clay in the mid 17th century.

At the time of Domesday it consisted of five ploughlands, which were held by Almar and were now held by the king. The land was valued at 40 shillings. The Testa de

Nevill or 'Book of Fees', a list of taxation from the 13th century, does not refer to the village. It is known that by this time the land contained two manors, which were owned by John Husey and Adam de Whellesburgh under Henry de Ferrers. The de Ferrers were noblemen who fought under William at the Battle of Hastings and had been granted much land by him, mainly in Derbyshire. The parish church of St. Michael has a 12th century core (MLE13101).

Post-Medieval to Modern

The land eventually passed, through sale, from both families into the hands of the Purefoy family, who held the land between the 15th and 17th centuries. After this time the land was sold to the Bracebridge family who still owned the land at the time of Nichols's history of the county in 1811.

Apart from the Purefoy family, other famous inhabitants of Fenny Drayton included poet Michael Drayton (although he may have been born in Hartshill or Atherstone) and George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends or 'Quakers', who was born in Fenny Drayton in 1624.

The village also contains a number of monuments of interest from more recent periods, including the George Fox monument (MLE13091), commemorating the Quaker founder. The inscription reads: "TO MEMORY OF GEORGE FOX THE FOUNDER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS BORN NEAR THIS SPOT AT FENNY DRAYTON A.D. 1642 DIED A.D. 1690 AND WAS INTERRED IN BUNHILL FIELDS BURIAL GROUND LONDON ERECTED 1872".

4. Aims and Objectives

The principal aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

- To identify possible areas of archaeological potential liable to be threatened by the proposed development.
- To establish the location, extent, date, and significance of any archaeological deposits located.
- To define the quality and state of preservation of these deposits.
- To assess the local, regional and national importance of any deposits.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area. This information would allow the County Archaeologist to assess the potential impact of the proposed development upon any archaeological remains.

The objective is to gain an indication of the nature, extent, date and significance of any archaeological deposits in order that an appropriate mitigation strategy may be adopted for remains that may be affected by the development proposals.

5. Methodology

Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas were taken. The Senior Planning Archaeologist has requested a 5% sample to be evaluated in areas available, the equivalent of two trenches at *c.*1.5m x 1.6m (Fig. 3). The area available was restricted by the presence of trees and the landscaped garden.

The trench was excavated using a JCB 3CX mechanical digger equipped with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and overlying layers were removed under full archaeological supervision until either the top of archaeology or natural undisturbed substratum was reached. Trenches were examined for archaeological deposits or finds by hand cleaning, the trenches were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The trenches were backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.

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

6. Results and interpretations

A single 'L'-shaped trench was excavated over the proposed development area. The trench covered an area of 27.5m², to the length of 9.8m and 8.5m, and *c.* 1.6m in width (Fig.3). Below the garden topsoil (*c.*0.25m thick) and subsoil (*c.*0.19m thick), a thin layer of alluvium (*c.*0.15m thick) was encountered in the NE-SW part of the trench. Towards the south-end of the trench (the foreground of figure 5) 16 sherds of pottery, weighing 180 grams, was recovered from the topsoil. All of this material, save for one early post medieval sherd, dated from the 12th or, possibly, the 13th century. No archaeological deposits were located within the trench. Natural substratum was reached across the trench *c.*0.45m below the current ground level.



Figure 3: Trench plan

7. Discussion

The archaeological evaluation by trial trenching identified residual pottery sherds dating to the 12th or 13th century AD. The pottery is possibly contemporary to the medieval finds located during construction of number 36, and the two phases of medieval settlement located at the adjacent number 35. However, no evidence was revealed for archaeological features within the area investigated.

8. Archive

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.

The archive consists of

- site notes, plans, and indices, (9 sheets)
- digital prints (x32)
- black and white prints (x1 film)
- unbound copy of the report
- One box of finds containing 16 sherds of pottery and 1 piece of mortar.

It will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council, under accession number XA.70.2008.

9. Publication

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the local archaeological journal *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course. The report has been added to the Archaeology Data Service's (ADS) Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) database held by the University of York.

Project Name	An Archaeological Evaluation of land at 36 Old Forge Road, Fenny Drayton, Witherley, Leicestershire
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Richard Buckley
Project Supervisor	Gavin Speed
Previous/Future work	unknown
Current Land Use	Garden
Development Type	Residential
Reason for Investigation	PPG16
Position in the Planning Process	Pre-determination

Site Co ordinates	SP 349 967
Start/end dates of field work	30/04/08
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council
Study Area	450m ²

10. Bibliography

- MAP 2 1991 *The management of archaeological projects* (2nd edition). English Heritage.
- 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.
- SMA 1993 *Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*. Society of Museum Archaeologists.

11. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was undertaken by Gavin Speed and Tim Rhodes. The project was managed by Richard Buckley.

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04/06/08

Appendix 1: Pottery report

By Deborah Sawday

The pottery, 16 sherds, weighing 180 grams, was catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabrics Series (Sawday 1989; Davies and Sawday 1999). All of this material, save for one early post medieval sherd, dated from the 12th or, possibly, the 13th century. Unfortunately the finds all occurred in unstratified contexts.

Context	Fabric/Ware	Nos.	Weight	Comments
POT				
U/S	CC5 – Coventry B ware	12	131	1250-1300+, jar rim, similar forms at in fabric B at Chilvers Coton, later 13C (Mayes & Scott 1984, fig.88.807/808), plus base & body sherds, 1 hard fired with trace of thin lead glaze.
U/S	CO2 – Coventry A ware	1	14	Jar rim – diameter c160mm, similar at Coventry (Redknap and Perry, 1996, fig.15.73), very coarse fabric, angular/sub angular/sub rounded quartz, sandstone ?mudstone, ?flint, ?granite, c.1100-1400.,
U/S	CS – Coarse Shelly ware	2	15	c.1100+
U/S	EA1 – Earthenware 1	1	20	16-17 th C.
MISC				
U/S	Mortar	1	457	

Bibliography

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- Davies, S., and Sawday, D., 1999. 'The Post Roman Pottery and Tile' in A. Connor and R. Buckley, 1999, 165-213.
- Mayes, P., and Scott, K., 1984. *Pottery kilns at Chilvers Coton, Nuneaton*. Soc. Medieval Archaeol. Mon. Ser. **10**.
- Redknap, M., and Perry, J.G., 1996. 'Medieval and later pottery' in M. Rylatt, and M.A. Stokes, *The Excavations at Broadgate East, Coventry 1974-5*. Coventry Mus. Mon **5**, 37-99.
- Sawday, D., 1989. 'The post Roman pottery' in J.N. Lucas, 'An excavation in the north east quarter of Leicester: Elbow Lane, 1977', *Trans. Leicestershire Archaeol. and Hist. Soc.* **63**, 18-47 (28-41).

Appendix 2: Photo archive



Figure 4: Trench looking north-east, scale 2m.

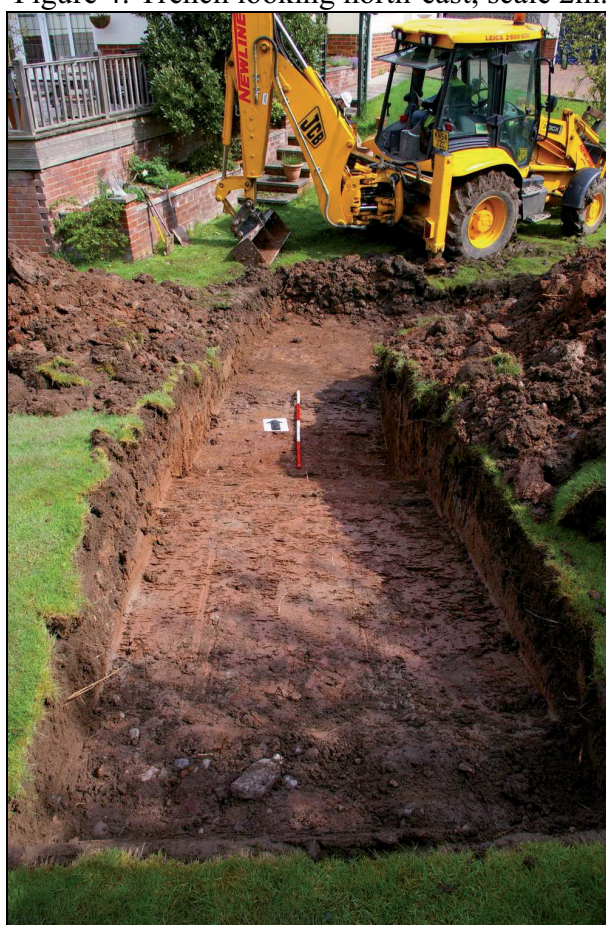
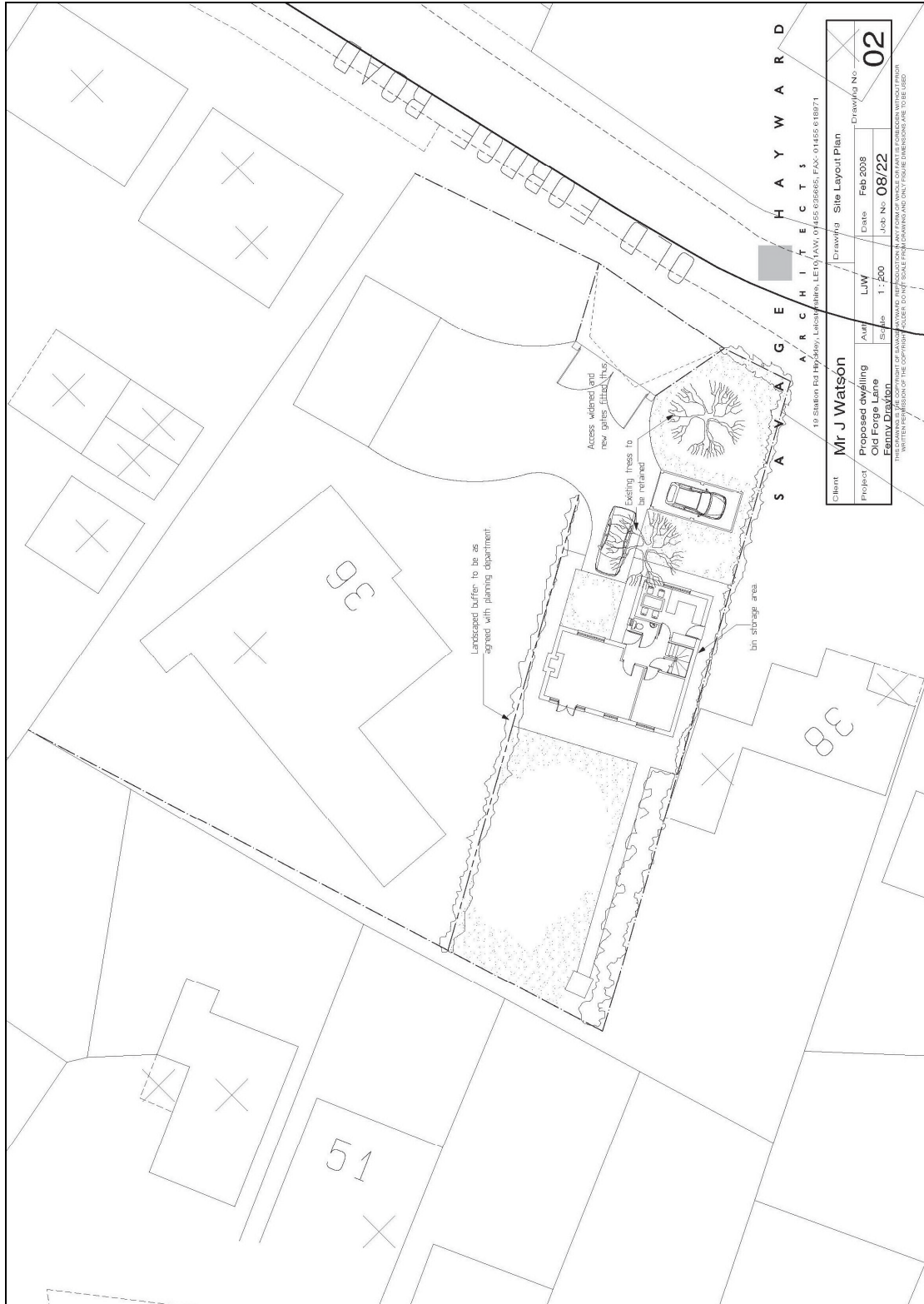


Figure 5: Trench looking north, scale 2m.

Appendix 3: Proposed development



Appendix 4: Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

Job title: Land at 36 Old Forge Road, Fenny Drayton, Witherley, Leicestershire

NGR: SP 349 967

Client: Mr. J. Watson

Planning Authority: Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council

Planning application Nos. 08/00263/FUL

1 Introduction

1.1 *Definition and scope of the specification*

This document is a design specification for a first 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 at 36 Old Forge Road, near the centre of the village of Fenny Drayton at SP 349 967. It comprises a rectangular area c. 450m², it is currently used as a garden.
- 2.1.2 Planning permission has been applied for residential development of a dwelling and associated access.
- 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority details the level of archaeological work required (their letter for *Archaeological Considerations For Archaeological Evaluation at 36 Old Forge Road, Fenny Drayton, Witherley, Leicestershire*, of 08.04.08).

2.2 *Geological and Topographical Background*

- 2.2.1 Fenny Drayton is situated c.5 miles from Hinckley, in Witherley parish, Leicestershire close to the border with Warwickshire. It lies approximately 1 mile north east of the A5 (Roman Watling Street), on the line of the Roman Mancetter Road. The site is located on Old Forge Road, in the southern part of the village. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 169 (Coventry) indicates that the underlying geology is likely to be Mercia Mudstone Group clay.
- The land currently contains a large detached dwelling surrounded by a garden, with a drive leading up to the house from Old Forge Road.

2.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 2.3.1 *Historical Background*

The place-name of Drayton is believed to derive from 'Draeg' an Old English word that means 'to draw' and refers to a place where boats were dragged over a weir. It is largely used with as a prefix with 'cut', 'ford', 'tun' or 'mere' as a place-name. Fenny Drayton is mentioned in the Domesday survey as 'Draitone' although it is referred to as 'Fenedrayton' in documents from the mid 15th century and as Drayton-in-the-Clay in the mid 17th century.

At the time of Domesday it consisted of five ploughlands, which were held by Almar and were now held by the king. The land was valued at 40 shillings. The *Testa de Nevill* or 'Book of Fees', a list of taxation from the 13th century, does not refer to the village. It is known that by this time the land contained two manors, which were owned by John Husey and Adam de Whellesburgh under Henry de Ferrers (Nichols, 1811). The de Ferrers were noblemen who fought under William at the Battle of Hastings and had been granted much land by him, mainly in Derbyshire.

The land eventually passed, through sale, from both families into the hands of the Purefoy family, who held the land between the 15th and 17th centuries. After this time the land was sold to the Bracebridge family who still owned the land at the time of Nichols's history of the county in 1811.

Apart from the Purefoy family, other famous inhabitants of Fenny Drayton included poet Michael Drayton (although he may have been born in Hartshill or Atherstone) and George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends or 'Quakers', who was born in Fenny Drayton in 1624.

2.3.2. Archaeological Background

The Historic Environment Record provided by the Historic Natural Environment Team at Leicester County Council, shows that during construction of the dwelling at 36 Old Forge Road archaeological evidence of medieval activity was found. Within the foundation trenches of the building, medieval pottery sherds, including a near complete medieval jug and a 'waster' were located. This indicates that a medieval pottery kiln is located within the vicinity (MLE 3289).

The following is a summary of recorded archaeological sites and finds in the vicinity of the application area.

2.3.2.1 Prehistoric

A scatter of flint, from the late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age was discovered in a field known as Witherley 4 (MLE9956) 1 km north east of the application area. A possible ploughed out barrow has been located in Drayton Grange Farm c. 700m west of the application area (MLE9583). A round barrow is said to exist south west of Hill Farm (MLE3294), although, this may be a windmill mound, or possibly both.

2.3.2.2 Roman

The Roman Mancetter Road (MLE3019), which runs from Leicester to the Roman fort and small town at Mancetter (*Mandvessedum*), passed through the area to the north of the site and lies about 190m to the north of the application area. The present Drayton Lane and Fenn Lanes follows its course.

The area around Drayton Church, 325m north of the application area, has yielded many Roman finds, suggesting a large high-status building such as a villa (MLE8927). These finds include building material such as tiles and dressed stone and many remnants of jars and bowls. Other Roman finds near Fenny Drayton include brooches dating from the Late Iron Age to the early Roman period located at Glebe Farm (MLE3310), c.500m south west of the application area.

2.3.2.3 Medieval

The application area is located within the medieval village core of Fenny Drayton (MLE8930) and close to many finds from the medieval period. These include earthworks close to the church (MLE3286), which suggests that the village has shrunk from its original size. The remains of medieval fishponds have been located c.300m north of the site (MLE3287). A timber structure at 35, Old Forge Road (MLE3288), opposite the application area is known to date from the 13th century, and yielded many finds including evidence of metal working (MLE3290). Other finds from Old Forge Road include a dump of medieval pottery

(MLE8926), and several sherds of medieval pottery uncovered during an archaeological evaluation by ULAS at 15, Old Forge Road (MLE6805) (Derrick 1998).

The parish church of St. Michael has a 12th century core (MLE13101).

2.3.2.4 *Post-Medieval to Modern*

The village also contains a number of monuments of interest from more recent periods, including the George Fox monument (MLE13091), commemorating the Quaker founder. The inscription reads: "TO MEMORY OF GEORGE FOX THE FOUNDER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS BORN NEAR THIS SPOT AT FENNY DRAYTON A.D. 1642 DIED A.D. 1690 AND WAS INTERRED IN BUNHILL FIELDS BURIAL GROUND LONDON ERECTED 1872".

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 two trenches at c.15m x 1.6m (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 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 on the 29th 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 The management of archaeological projects 2nd edition English Heritage 1991
- MGC 1992 Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections 1992 (Museums and Galleries Commission)
- RFG/FRG 1993 Guidelines for the preparation of site archives (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993)
- SMA 1993 Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland 1993 (Society of Museum Archaeologists)

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Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

Land at 36 Old Forge Road, Fenny Drayton, Witherley, Leicestershire

NGR: SP 349 967

Client: Mr. J. Watson

*Planning Authority: Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Planning application Nos. 08/00263/FUL*

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.