



University of
Leicester

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Evaluation of land
between Thurlaston Lane and Mill
Lane, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire**

NGR: SP 478 980

Mathew Morris



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With contributions from L Cooper, N J Cooper and D Sawday

**For: Charles Church North Midlands
Planning application no. 2005/54575/FUL**

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An Archaeological Evaluation of land between Thurlaston Lane and Mill Lane, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire (SP 478 980)

Mathew Morris

Summary

An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken on land between Thurlaston Lane and Mill Lane east of Earl Shilton, Leicestershire (SP 478 980) by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) between the 17th and 31st March 2010. Previous geophysical results had suggested high archaeological potential therefore a programme of trial trenching was requested by Leicestershire County Council's Historic and Natural Environment Team. The work was undertaken on behalf of Charles Church North Midlands in advance of proposed residential development.

Twenty-six 30m long trenches were excavated within the proposed development area targeting geophysical anomalies and testing blank areas. Overall the evaluation produced clear evidence for archaeological activity in twelve trenches. In the site's south-western corner a rectilinear ditched enclosure with associated pits, gullies and post-holes was identified as Iron Age in origin, whilst to the east the circular crop-mark and geophysical anomaly listed in the HER as a possible Neolithic or Early Bronze Age henge or enclosure proved to be medieval in origin, possibly a windmill mound. Across the north-western quarter of the site a substantial undated ditch was identified in four trenches on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment. This and several adjacent, parallel and perpendicular gullies and ditches are also suggested to be of Iron Age or Roman date. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museum Services under the accession number X.A.39.2010.

Introduction

This document constitutes the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out in fields east of Earl Shilton (SP 478 980) by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) between the 17th and 31st March 2010. The work was undertaken on behalf of Charles Church North Midlands as part of an archaeological impact assessment in advance of proposed development of 200 homes with associated landscaping and infrastructure.

The development area, covering *c.*7.72 hectares, was situated on land south of Thurlaston Lane outside Earl Shilton, Leicestershire approximately 12km south-west of Leicester (Figure 1). The site, comprising of one large arable field and three smaller paddocks, was demarcated by the village to the west, the A47 bypass to the east and Mill Lane to the south. As previous preliminary work, including a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey (Bennett-Samuels, 2007; Cook 2008) had suggested archaeological potential for the site this evaluation was requested by Leicestershire County Council's Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. The work was to be an evaluation by trial trenching in order to verify the results of the previous surveys and characterise the extent of any buried archaeological remains, as laid out in the *Design Specification for Archaeological*

Work (see Appendix 1). This was in accordance with DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, para. 30, 1990) and Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5 Planning and the Historic Environment 2010).

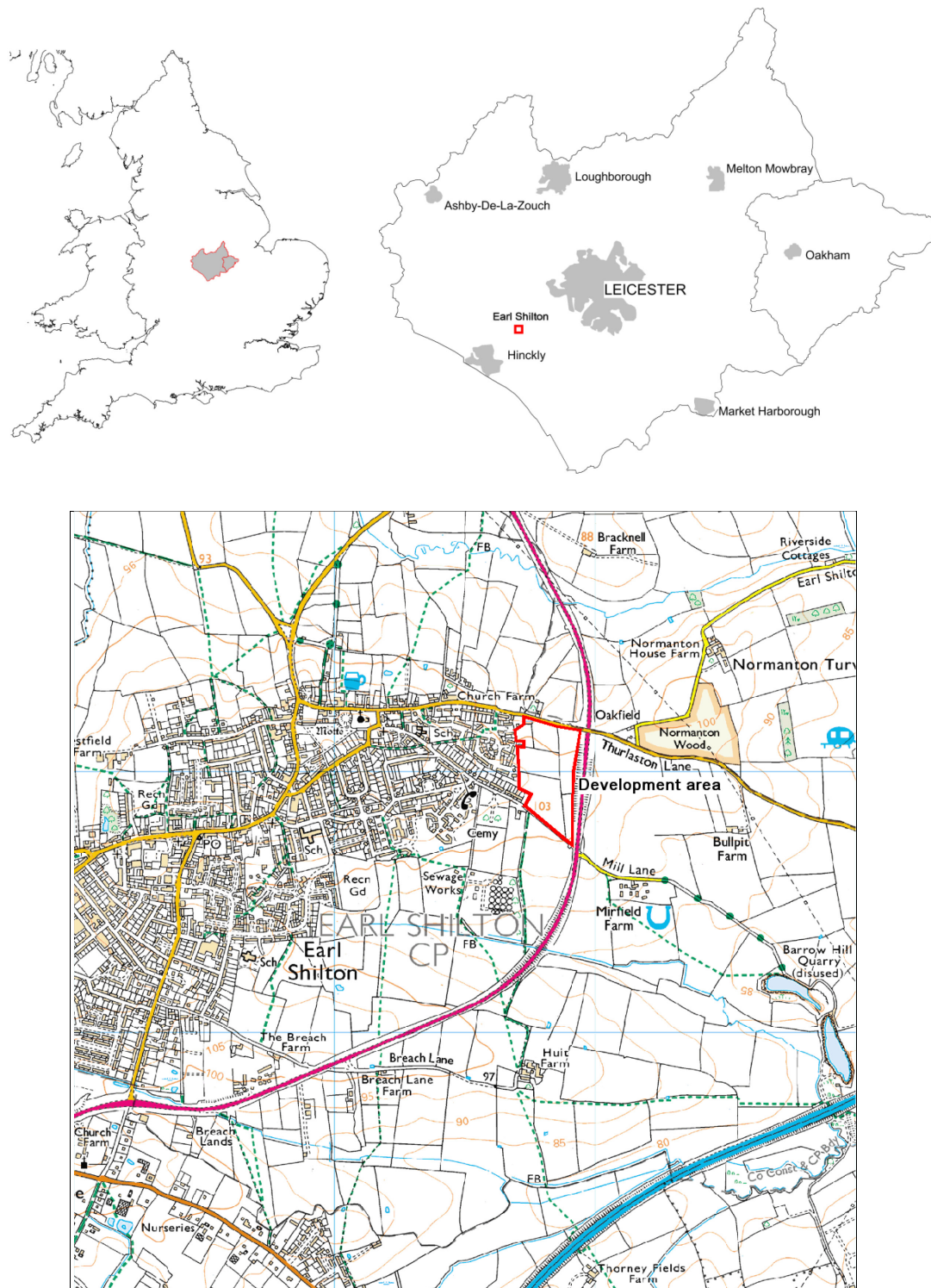


Figure 1: Location Plans with development area highlighted

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Geology and Topography

The British Geological Survey of England and Wales Sheet 155 (Coalville) indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of superficial deposits of Mid-Pleistocene glacial Till, commonly known as Boulder Clay, overlying bedrock deposits of Triassic mudstone belonging to the Mercia Mudstone Group (BGS 2009).

The site is situated at the end of a natural ridge with the ground rising to the west and dropping down to the north, south and east. The site's highest point is located centrally along its western boundary at approximately 106m AOD. From here the ground slopes down steeply to the north to approximately 96m AOD along the Thurlaston Lane boundary. Whilst to the south the drop is more gradual, descending to approximately 103m AOD in the site's south-western corner and 99m AOD in its south-eastern corner, adjacent to Mill Lane. The ground also drops gradually down to the east along the ridge, descending to approximately 102m AOD on the site's eastern boundary.

Historical and Archaeological Background

Previous archaeological work within the vicinity of the proposed development includes extensive investigation along the line of the new A47 bypass to the east of the site (Jarvis 2008). This identified two ring ditches, the ploughed out remains of an Early Bronze Age barrow cemetery, subsequently incorporated into an Iron Age and transitional Roman agricultural landscape delineated by pit alignments and a series of parallel ditches (Figure 2). A geophysical survey has also been conducted across c.6.2 ha of the proposed development area (Cook 2008). This has identified a number of potential archaeological features including a known circular crop-mark (MLE9771) and a rectangular enclosure in the site's south-western corner.

The earliest known activity near the site, however, can be dated to the Neolithic period, with the Historic Environment Record (HER) recording a find spot of a Neolithic axe just c.800m to the south-east (MLE9235). A single sherd of Neolithic pottery has also been recovered from the bypass excavations. The HER has also identified a circular crop-mark on the eastern side of the proposed development as being a possible Neolithic or Early Bronze Age henge or enclosure (MLE9771). Iron Age and Roman finds have also been recovered from the vicinity although little tangible has been identified in the way of settlement activity other than along the line of the bypass to the east.

No Saxon remains have been recorded in the area and Earl Shilton is not documented until the Domesday Book of 1086. This notes that *Sceltone* was held by Hugh de Grandmesnil and comprised a mill, arable land, meadow and woodland supporting a priest, ten villagers, four freemen, five smallholders and a slave (Morgan 1979, 13/4). Possibly during the 12th century the Earls of Leicester built a small motte and bailey castle around which the village subsequently developed. The earthwork remains, now a Scheduled Monument (SM17035), stand c.650m west of the site and it is considered probable that the adjacent churchyard represents the extent of the bailey. This suggests the proposed development lay approximately 400m outside the historic village core and it is likely it formed part of the settlement's open fields during the medieval period. This supposition is supported by evidence identified during the geophysical survey of apparent ridge and furrow across the centre of the development area. The open fields were enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1778 and the enclosure



Figure 2: Trench location plan

map (CRO ref MA/EN/A/93/1) shows the majority of the site subdivided into two, the northern third being allocated to E Hartop Esq, whilst the southern two-thirds formed part of a larger parcel of land granted to C Boothby Skrymsher Esq. A pond is shown in the extreme north of the site, adjoining a plot with a building, suggesting the present Marl Pit Farm was already in existence by the late 18th century. The eastern side of the site remained unaffected by enclosure, being described as already enclosed. Apart from the isolated Marl Pit Farm settlement has always remained well to the west until the late 20th century and the site appears to have remained in agricultural use since the medieval period (Bennett-Samuels 2007).

Archaeological Objectives

The principle objectives of the evaluation were:

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

Methodology

In all ten 30m by 2.1m trenches and sixteen 30m by 1.5m trenches were excavated totalling c.1260 sq m. This was a c.1.8% sample of the c.7.72 ha development area. Trench distribution was designed to target geophysical anomalies and test blank areas, specifically the possible Iron Age rectangular enclosure identified as a crop-mark and during the geophysical survey in the site's south-western corner and the possible circular anomaly similarly identified on the site's eastern side (Figure 2).

Topsoil and overburden were removed in level spits under continuous archaeological supervision down to the uppermost archaeological deposits or the natural substratum, depending on which was reached first. Trenches 1-10, situated in the southern arable field bordering Mill Lane, were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator using a c.2m wide, toothless ditching bucket. Trenches 11-26, situated within the small paddocks bordering Thurlaston Lane, were excavated using a JCB 3C using a c.1.5m wide, toothless ditching bucket. This was due to constraints on access into these areas.

All trenches, exposed areas, sections and existing spoil heaps were visually inspected for features and finds. Archaeological features were hand cleaned, planned, photographed and sample excavated as appropriate to addressing the objectives of the evaluation. Field notes were recorded on pro-forma ULAS trench recording forms whilst all stratigraphic units were given a unique context number and recorded on pro-forma ULAS context sheets. Archaeological features were drawn to a scale of 1:20, trench plans to a scale of 1:50 and, with one exception, all sections were drawn to a scale of 1:10. All sections and plans were levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum using a spot height of 107.3m AOD on Mill Lane (SP 475 979) a spot height of 96.0m AOD on Thurlaston Lane (SP 478 981), whilst all trench locations and planning points were recorded using an electronic distance measurer (EDM) and tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. All work followed the *Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct* and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for*

*Archaeological Evaluations and the Guidelines for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland (LMARS).***Results***The Stratigraphic Sequence*

Across all twenty-six trenches the basic stratigraphic sequence was the same. Within the southern and eastern areas of the site, in the field presently under arable cultivation (Trenches 1-10 and 23-26) initial machining removed dark greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil typically between *c.*0.28m and *c.*0.41m in depth. Beneath this was a further *c.*0.43m to *c.*0.61m of greyish-orange silty-sand subsoil mixed with occasional small to large sub-rounded pebbles. This covered all identified archaeological deposits. The natural substratum was generally reached between *c.*0.72m and *c.*1m below surface level. This changed from trench to trench, but generally consisted of broad bands of soft pale greyish-orange, orange and brownish-red sand mixed with bands of firm red clay and compact clayey-gravel. In Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 between the natural and the subsoil was a *c.*0.1m to *c.*0.2m wash of soft, pale greyish-orange sand. Had all trenches proved negative it would have been assumed that this represented another variation in the natural substratum. However, in Trenches 2 and 6 it was identified overlying archaeological deposits. In each case it was encountered it was removed by machine to ensure it was not sealing any features.

Within the paddocks and rough pasture covering the north-western part of the site (Trenches 11-22) a similar stratigraphic sequence was identified with topsoil overlying subsoil overlying archaeological features which were cut into the natural substratum. A similar clean sandy wash to that in Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 was also identified in Trench 15. The only noticeable difference between these sequences and those to the south was their depth. Whether this was an effect of the drop in slope off the ridge or differences in land use the topsoil within Trenches 11-22 was typically between *c.*0.21m and *c.*0.3m thick, whilst the subsoil was between *c.*0.36m and *c.*0.65m thick and the natural substratum was generally reached *c.*0.58m and *c.*0.88m below surface level. On average this makes the topsoil and subsoil in these northern trenches approximately *c.*0.1m thinner than that to the south along the top of the ridge.

Trench 2

Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m ²)	Min. depth (m)	Max. depth (m)	Surface level (m AOD)		Ave. depth of natural (m)
					E end	W end	
33.3	2.15	71.6	0.7	1.05	102.13	102.49	0.68

Trench 2 was located in the south-western corner of the site, orientated approximately east to west across the southern end of the rectilinear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. Initial machining removed *c.*0.26m to *c.*0.3m of topsoil and *c.*0.28m to *c.*0.52m of subsoil exposing the natural substratum between *c.*0.56m and *c.*0.74m below present surface level.



Figure 3: Iron Age rectangular enclosure ditch [3], Trench 2

Removal of the subsoil exposed a north-east to south-west orientated linear ditch – [3] – c.9.7m to c.12.7m from the eastern end of the trench (Figure 3 and Figure 9). This broadly corresponded with the orientation and position of the anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. It was c.2.2m wide and c.0.74m deep with steep sides dropping down to a concave base. Two fills were identified: the upper – (1) – was dark grey sandy-silt containing occasional small pebbles, charcoal flecks, iron fragments, worked flint, burnt clay and a single sherd of Iron Age pottery; whilst the lower – (2) – was a cleaner orangeish-grey sandy-silt suggestive of natural weathering and accumulation. This contained bands of small pebbles and cobbles which appeared to have rolled in as the ditch was silting up and two sherds of Iron Age scored ware.

Trench 3

Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m ²)	Min. depth (m)	Max. depth (m)	Surface level (m AOD)		Ave. depth of natural (m)
					N end	S end	
36	2.15	77.4	0.9	1.1	101.97	101.19	0.94

Trench 3 was located in the south-western corner of the site east of Trench 2, orientated approximately north to south. Initial machining removed c.0.22m to c.0.34m of topsoil and c.0.56m to c.0.79m of subsoil exposing a false natural sand wash c.70mm to c.0.24m thick. On removal this exposed archaeological deposits and the natural substratum between c.0.88m and c.1.04m below present surface level.

Removal of the redeposited sand wash exposed several discrete features (Figure 10). Situated c.7.9m from the southern end of the trench was a small post-hole – [8]. This was ovoid with steep to near vertical sides and a concave base, measuring c.0.54m by c.0.4m and c.0.26m deep. It was filled with pale greyish-yellow silty-sand – (7) – containing abundant inclusions of grit rich red sandy-clay which appeared to represent



Figure 4: Narrow, curvilinear gully [23], Trench 3

redeposited natural material. Located *c.*14m to the north of this was a small pit or possible tree-throw – [5]. This appeared to be pear-shaped in plan, continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the west, with steep sloping sides and an uneven base stepping down from north to south. It measured *c.*1.8m by *c.*1.2m and was *c.*0.4m deep. Two fills were identified: the upper – (4) – was firm greyish-brown sandy-silt containing occasional small to medium sub-rounded pebbles; whilst the lower – (6) – was soft, pale greyish-orange silty-sand containing occasional small to medium sub-rounded pebbles and red clayey-gravel. Both fills appeared to have accumulated naturally with the lower fill representing an initial erosion wash from the pit edges. A single struck flint flake and one sherd of Iron Age pot were recovered from the upper fill. Finally, a shallow gully – [23] – was exposed *c.*7.9m north of this pit and *c.*3.2m from the northern end of the trench. This was a narrow concave linear curving slightly to the north and continuing beyond the eastern and western limits of excavation. It measured *c.*0.38m wide and *c.*0.1m deep and was observed for *c.*2.46m. Its fill – (22) – was soft, pale greyish-yellow silty-sand containing occasional small to medium rounded pebbles. This appeared to have accumulated naturally and was very similar to the overlying false natural sand wash.

Trench 6

Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m ²)	Min. depth (m)	Max. depth (m)	Surface level (m AOD)		Ave. depth of natural (m)
					E end	W end	
33	2.1	69.3	0.66	0.84	102.63	102.33	0.71

Trench 6 was located on the eastern side of the site, orientated approximately east to west across the southern half of the circular anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. Initial machining removed *c.*0.28m to *c.*0.33m of topsoil and *c.*90mm to



Figure 5: Circular medieval ditch [28], Trench 6

*c.*0.54m of subsoil exposing the natural substratum between *c.*0.64m and *c.*0.79m below present surface level.

Removal of the subsoil exposed two substantial ditches *c.*11.6m apart, curving south towards each other beyond the limit of excavation (Figure 11). These both corresponded with sections of the circular anomaly present in the geophysical survey. Excavation of the western ditch – [28] – revealed it to be *c.*4.27m wide and *c.*0.75m deep with steep sloping sides and a flat base (Figure 5). Two fills were identified: the upper – (13) – was friable greyish-brown sandy-silt containing frequent small to large sub-rounded stones. These were more concentrated along the inner side of the ditch, as if filled from that direction, and may represent erosion from a central mound. The base of this context contained concentrated deposits of charcoal, possibly hearth waste and a large quantity of medieval pottery was recovered along with some very degraded bone fragments. The lower fill – (27) – was dark brownish-red silty-sand containing small sub-angular gravel and clay. This appeared to be primary erosion wash within the base of the ditch and proved sterile apart from a single flint denticulate and a small fragment of burnt clay of possible Iron Age date. The eastern ditch was not examined in detail but appeared to be *c.*4.98m wide and was filled with material – (14) – similar to the upper fill of the western ditch – (13). Between the two ditches was the possible remains of a *c.*0.45m high earth mound – (29). This was formed from greyish-orange silty-sand containing frequent sub-rounded stones, much like stony subsoil in consistency.

To the east of the ditches, *c.*0.53m of the eastern end of the trench was disturbed by the ripped out remains of an old hedge line removed some time since 2006, when it was still present in aerial photographs. Whilst to the west two discreet features were exposed cut into natural beneath the subsoil. Situated *c.*1.56m west of ditch [28] was a small ovoid pit or possible tree-throw – [24]. This measured *c.*2.1m by *c.*0.65m and was *c.*0.3m deep with steep sloping longitudinal sides and a shallow western end

dropping to a flat base. It was filled with mottled orangeish-grey and yellowish-grey silty-sand – (15) – mixed with frequent small to medium rounded pebbles some of which appeared to be fire-crazed, otherwise its fill appeared to have accumulated naturally. The second feature, another small pit or possible tree-throw – [26], was situated *c.*2.97m west of the first and continued south beyond the limit of excavation. It was also ovoid with steep uneven sides dropping down to a base which sloped down to the south-west. Measuring *c.*1.64m by *c.*0.76m and *c.*0.33m deep it was filled with mottled pale greyish-orange and dark brownish-grey silty-sand – (25) – mixed with frequent small to medium rounded pebbles. This also contained occasional fire-crazed stones and again appeared to have accumulated naturally.

Trench 9

Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m ²)	Min. depth (m)	Max. depth (m)	Surface level (m AOD)		Ave. depth of natural (m)
					NE end	SW end	
32.6	2.15	70.09	0.7	1.1	102.64	102.73	0.71

Trench 9 was located on the western side of the site north of Trench 2, orientated approximately north-east to south-west across the northern end of the rectilinear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. Initial machining removed *c.*0.23m to *c.*0.32m of topsoil and *c.*0.36m to *c.*0.5m of subsoil exposing the natural substratum between *c.*0.62m and *c.*0.81m below present surface level.

Removal of the subsoil revealed a north-west to south-east orientated linear ditch – [18] – crossing the trench *c.*12.4m to *c.*13.04m from its south-western end (Figure 9). This broadly corresponded with the orientation and position of the geophysical anomaly and appeared very similar to its counterpart in Trench 2. Although unexcavated due to time constraints this ditch appeared to be *c.*2.74m wide. Two fills, similar to those in Trench 2, were identified in plan: the upper – (16) – was dark orangeish-grey sandy-silt containing frequent small to medium rounded pebbles; whilst the lower – (17) – was mottled pale greyish-orange silty-sand containing fewer pebbles. Situated *c.*8m to the south-west ‘inside’ the rectangular enclosure were the termini of two narrow linear gullies – [10] and [12]. These ended *c.*0.35m apart but continued to the north and south beyond the limit of excavation. Both appeared to curve to the south with near vertical western sides, steep sloping eastern sides and concave bases. Gully [10] was *c.*0.28m wide and *c.*0.17m deep, whilst Gully [12] was *c.*0.37m wide and *c.*0.21m deep. Both were filled with greyish-orange silty sand – (9) and (11) – which appeared to have accumulated naturally. This contained occasional small to medium rounded pebbles which in fill (9) appeared to have predominately rolled in from the east.

Trench 10

Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m ²)	Min. depth (m)	Max. depth (m)	Surface level (m AOD)		Ave. depth of natural (m)
					N end	S end	
30.6	2.2	67.23	0.7	0.97	103.24	103.34	0.75

Trench 10 was located on the western side of the site, orientated approximately north to south. Initial machining removed *c.*0.25m to *c.*0.31m of topsoil and *c.*0.35m to

c.0.57m of subsoil exposing the natural substratum between c.0.69m and c.0.84m below present surface level.

Removal of the subsoil revealed a north-east to south-west orientated linear ditch – [20] – crossing the trench c.6.5m to c.14.6m from its southern end (Figure 12). This was c.1.7m wide and c.0.7m deep with steep to near vertical sides and concave base. It contained two fills: the upper – (19) – was yellowish-grey silty-sand containing occasional small to medium rounded pebbles predominately concentrated near its base; whilst the lower – (21) – was pale brownish-grey silty-sand containing more abundant pebbles. Both fills appeared to be the product of natural accumulation and proved to be very sterile. It is postulated that the continuation of this ditch to the north-east was observed in Trenches 11, 16, 18 and 19.

Trench 11

Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m ²)	Min. depth (m)	Max. depth (m)	Surface level (m AOD)		Ave. depth of natural (m)
					N end	S end	
27	1.5	40.5	0.62	0.81	102.39	102.75	0.61

Trench 11 was located on the western side of the site, north of Trench 10, orientated approximately north to south. Initial machining removed c.0.22m to c.0.33m of topsoil and c.0.31m to c.0.39m of subsoil exposing the natural substratum between c.0.54m and c.0.68m below present surface level.

Removal of the subsoil revealed a north-east to south-west orientated linear ditch – [31] – crossing the trench c.1.5m to c.3.35m from its southern end. This was c.1.3m wide and c.0.3m deep with steep sides and concave base. It contained yellowish-grey clayey-silt – (30) – containing frequent small-medium rounded pebbles, which appeared to have accumulated naturally. No finds were present but it is postulated that this is the continuation of ditch [20] observed in Trench 10.

Trench 14

Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m ²)	Min. depth (m)	Max. depth (m)	Surface level (m AOD)		Ave. depth of natural (m)
					N end	S end	
30	1.6	48	0.75	0.9	100.66	101.3	0.77

Trench 14 was located in the centre of the site, orientated approximately north to south. Initial machining removed c.0.26m to c.0.29m of topsoil and c.0.45m to c.0.55m of subsoil exposing the natural substratum between c.0.73m and c.0.84m below present surface level.

Removal of the subsoil revealed a narrow north-east to south-west orientated linear gully – [45] – crossing the trench c.6.4m to c.8.1m from its southern end (Figure 12). This was c.0.9m wide and c.0.3m deep with steep sides and concave base. It contained pale greyish-orange silty-sand – (44) – containing occasional sub-rounded stones predominately concentrated near the base of the feature. No finds were present but it appeared to run parallel with the large ditch observed in Trenches 10 and 11 to the west.

Trench 16

Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m ²)	Min. depth (m)	Max. depth (m)	Surface level (m AOD)		Ave. depth of natural (m)
					E end	W end	
30	1.5	45	0.66	0.8	99.24	99.89	0.66

Trench 16 was located in the centre of the site north of Trench 14, orientated approximately east to west. Initial machining removed *c.*0.26m to *c.*0.4m of topsoil and *c.*0.22m to *c.*0.51m of subsoil exposing the natural substratum between *c.*0.52m and *c.*0.77m below present surface level.

Observed beneath the topsoil and truncating the subsoil *c.*8m from the western end of the trench was a *c.*1.5 square meter area of disturbance. This was cut *c.*0.55m into the natural substratum, contained greyish-orange silty-sand, and may have been evidence of medieval ridge and furrow. Removal of the subsoil revealed a north-east to south-west orientated linear ditch – [33] – crossing the trench *c.*0.45m to *c.*1.15m from its western end. This was observed in plan to be *c.*1.68m wide but remained unexcavated due to time constraints. It contained mottled greyish-orange and greyish-yellow silty-sand – (32) – containing occasional small to medium rounded stones and charcoal flecks with a lens of charcoal in dark grey sandy-silt present at its southern end. No finds were present but it is postulated that this is the continuation of ditches [20] and [31] observed in Trenches 10 and 11 to the south-west.

Trench 17

Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m ²)	Min. depth (m)	Max. depth (m)	Surface level (m AOD)		Ave. depth of natural (m)
					N end	S end	
30	1.5	45	0.52	0.72	98.05	98.89	0.6

Trench 17 was located in the centre of the site east of Trench 16, orientated approximately north to south. Initial machining removed *c.*0.25m to *c.*0.32m of topsoil and *c.*0.22m to *c.*0.34m of subsoil exposing the natural substratum between *c.*0.52m and *c.*0.62m below present surface level.

Removal of the subsoil revealed two perpendicular linear ditches – [41] and [43] – orientated north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east respectively (Figure 12). These were observed crossing the trench between *c.*13.8m and *c.*14.45m, and between *c.*20.7m and *c.*21.9m from its southern end. Ditch [41] was *c.*1.07m wide

Figure 6: Ditches [41] and [43], Trench 17





Figure 7: Ditch [39], Trench 18

and *c.*0.44m deep, whilst ditch [43] was *c.*1.61m wide and *c.*0.55m deep. Both had steep stepped sides and concave bases and both were filled with similar yellowish-grey clayey-silt – (40) and (42) – containing abundant small to medium rounded pebbles. These formed concentrated bands across the base of the two ditches and within their fills and probably represented natural accumulation silting up both features. No finds were present in either feature but they did appear to run approximately parallel and perpendicular with the large ditch observed in Trenches 16, 18 and 19 to the west.

Trench 18

Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m ²)	Min. depth (m)	Max. depth (m)	Surface level (m AOD)		Ave. depth of natural (m)
					N end	S end	
29	1.5	43.5	0.76	1	97.29	97.78	0.65

Trench 18 was located at the northern end of site, orientated approximately north to south. Initial machining removed *c.*0.28m to *c.*0.44m of topsoil and *c.*0.22m to *c.*0.42m of subsoil exposing the natural substratum between *c.*0.52m and *c.*0.7m below present surface level.

Removal of the subsoil revealed a north-east to south-west orientated linear ditch – [39] – crossing the trench *c.*15.1m to *c.*17.55m from its southern end. This was *c.*2.1m wide and *c.*0.67m deep with steep sides dropping down to a fairly flat base. It was filled with sterile yellowish-orange-grey clayey-sand – (38) – containing frequent small to medium rounded pebbles. No finds were recovered but it is postulated that this is the continuation of ditches [20], [31], [33] and [35] observed in Trenches 10, 11, 16 and 19 to the south-west. It also broadly corresponds with the orientation and position of a weak positive geophysical anomaly across which this trench was placed.

Trench 19

Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m ²)	Min. depth (m)	Max. depth (m)	Surface level (m AOD)		Ave. depth of natural (m)
					N end	S end	
29	1.5	43.5	0.54	0.78	98.13	98.99	0.57

Trench 19 was located at the northern end of the site north of Trench 16 and west of Trench 18, orientated approximately north to south. Initial machining removed *c.*0.26m to *c.*0.42m of topsoil and *c.*0.15m to *c.*0.44m of subsoil exposing the natural substratum between *c.*0.42m and *c.*0.72m below present surface level.

Removal of the subsoil revealed two features: a north-east to south-west orientated linear ditch – [35] – crossing the trench *c.*0.4m to *c.*2.65m from its southern end; and an approximately perpendicular north-west to south-east orientated linear gully – [37] – crossing the trench *c.*18.2m to *c.*19m from its southern end (Figure 12). Ditch [35] was observed in plan to be *c.*1.7m wide but remained unexcavated due to time constraints. It contained mottled pale greyish-orange, greyish-yellow and greyish-red clayey-sand – (34) – containing frequent small to medium rounded pebbles. This appeared to be the product of natural accumulation. No finds were recovered but it is postulated that this is the continuation of ditches [20], [31] and [33] observed in Trenches 10, 11 and 16 to the south-west. Gully [37] was *c.*0.74m wide and *c.*0.24m deep with steep to near vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with orangeish-grey clayey-sand – (36) – containing greyish-orange soil inclusions and scattered small to medium rounded pebbles.

Trench 20

Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m ²)	Min. depth (m)	Max. depth (m)	Surface level (m AOD)		Ave. depth of natural (m)
					N end	S end	
29	1.5	43.5	0.88	1.6	95.95	97.54	0.89

Although no archaeological features were identified within Trench 20 it is worth discussing separately to the other negative trenches (below). It was located in the north-western corner of the site adjacent to Marl Pit Farm, orientated approximately north to south, on a flat terrace which dropped away steeply to the north. Initial machining removed *c.*0.2m to *c.*0.27m of topsoil to reveal a sizeable area of recent disturbance truncating the subsoil across the northern *c.*14.4m of the trench. This dropped off steeply with the slope of the ground and contained deposits of dark brownish-red silty-clay overlying greyish-yellow sand. These contained small quantities of 19th century ceramics including patterned china. At the northern end of the trench *c.*1.6m below the surface level very dark grey organic silt was encountered beneath this disturbance. This is believed to be the sediments and subsequent backfill of a pond marked on the 1778 enclosure map.

Summary of the negative trenches

Of the fourteen negative evaluation trenches 7, 8, 13 and 23 were located to target anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. Trench 7 was placed to investigate a weak positive anomaly west of the circular ditch in Trench 6. On excavation this proved to be broad area of soft clean natural sand bound by bands of

gravely-clay. Trench 8 was similarly placed to investigate a possible linear positive anomaly heading towards the rectangular enclosure in Trenches 2 and 9 to the south. No evidence for this was found during the excavation. Trench 13 was placed to investigate another weak positive anomaly but again no evidence of it was identified during the excavation and it appears likely a particularly gravelly spread of natural within the trench accounts for it. Finally, Trench 23 was placed across a positive anomaly with associated negative anomaly within the south-eastern corner of the site. No evidence for this was identified during the excavation.

Table 1: Negative Trench Index

Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m ²)	Min. depth (m)	Max. depth (m)	Orientation	Ave. depth of natural (m)
1	33	2.1	69.3	0.63	1.12	E-W	0.86
4	32.5	2.1	68.25	0.8	1	N-S	0.86
5	34	2.1	71.4	0.74	1.08	N-S	0.86
7	34	2.1	71.4	0.74	1.02	N-S	0.83
8	32.5	2.1	68.25	0.8	0.94	E-W	0.82
12	30	1.6	48	0.6	0.75	N-S	0.62
13	29.5	1.6	47.2	0.64	0.85	N-S	0.76
15	29	1.5	43.5	0.58	0.78	N-S	0.59
21	30	1.5	45	0.6	0.97	E-W	0.71
22	27.5	1.5	41.25	0.62	0.8	N-S	0.65
23	29	1.6	46.4	0.58	0.75	N-S	0.63
24	30	1.6	48	0.6	0.9	N-S	0.72
25	30	1.6	48	0.54	0.6	N-S	0.55
26	30	1.6	48	0.6	0.85	N-S	0.66



Figure 8: A typical negative evaluation trench, Trench 5

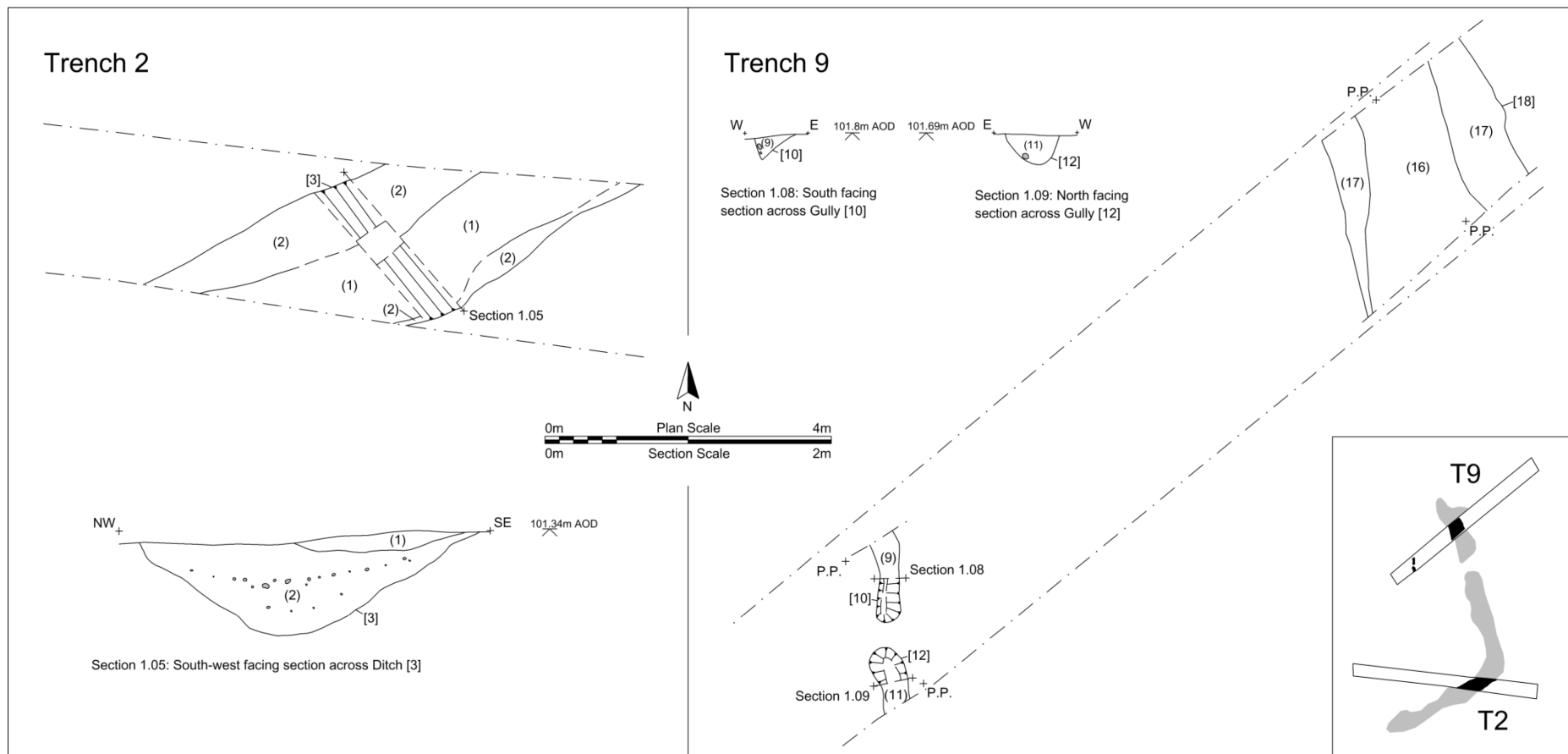


Figure 9: Trenches 2 and 9

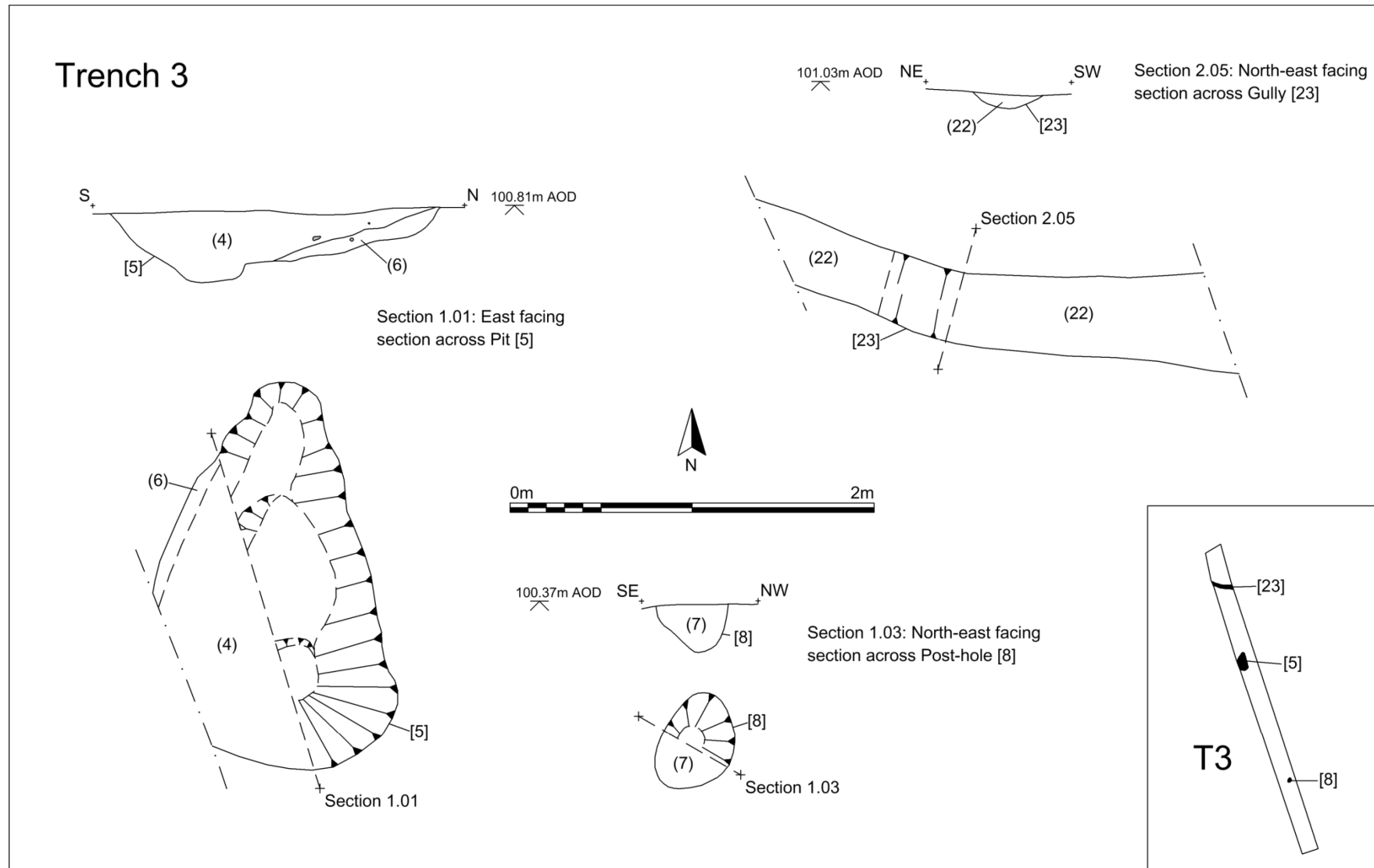


Figure 10: Trench 3

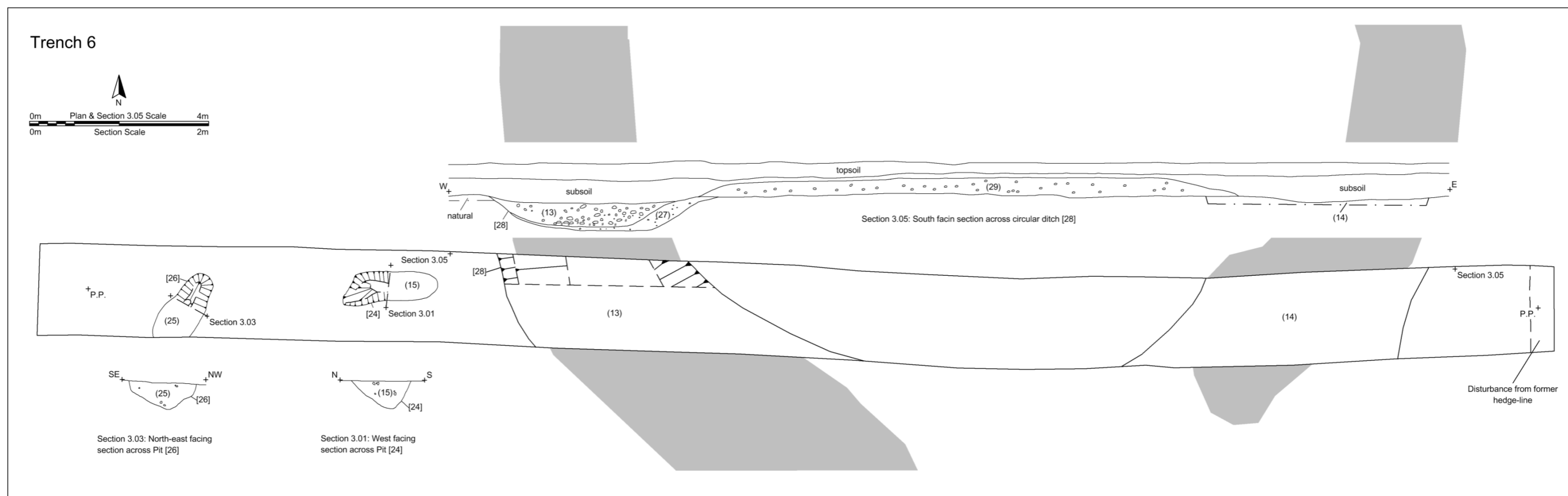


Figure 11: Trench 6

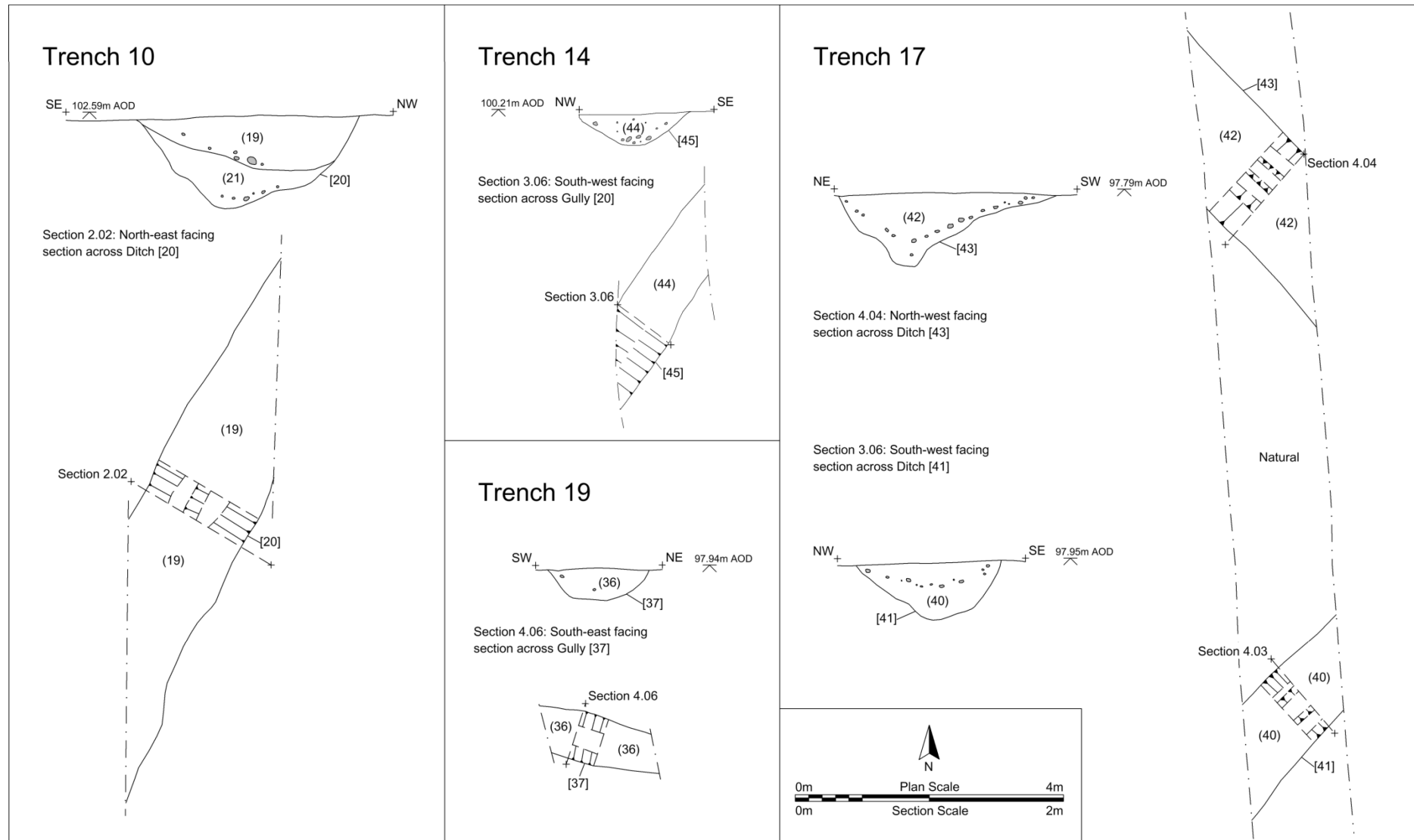


Figure 12: Trenches 10, 14, 17 and 19

The Finds

The Flint

Lynden Cooper

Details of the four worked flint fragments of Neolithic or Bronze Age date are listed below (Table 2).

Table 2: The flint by context, number and weight (grams).

Context	Trench No.	Material	Quantity	Comments
(1) [3]	2	Flint	1	Core on flake
(2) [3]	2	Flint	1	Tertiary flake
(4) [5]	3	Flint	1	Secondary flake
(25) [26]	6	Flint	1	Natural
(27) [28]	6	Flint	1	Denticulate

The Ceramic Finds

Deborah Sawday and Nicholas J. Cooper

The four sherds of Iron Age pottery, weighing 76 grams, and the 144 sherds, of medieval pottery weighing 1574 grams, were catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Marsden 1998; Sawday 1989; Davies and Sawday 1999). The results are shown below (Table 3 and Table 4).

The prehistoric pottery, two fragments of which were decorated with the incised decoration identifying them as scored ware, dated generally from the third century BC to the first century AD. The similarity in the clay inclusions suggest that several fragments of fired clay (see below) may be of a similar date to the pottery.

The medieval pottery had a date range of *c.*1100 to *c.*1500/50AD. Typically, given the locality, Potters Marston and the Chilvers Coton fabric, CC1, dominated the medieval assemblage, accounting for approximately 43.7% and 40.2% respectively of the medieval totals by sherd count. Both Potters Marston and Chilvers Coton, the latter a suburb of Nuneaton in Warwickshire, were major pottery production centres in the medieval period. The relatively large average sherd weight, and the number of identifiable vessels represented by joining sherds, suggests occupation or intense activity in the vicinity.

Table 3: The Iron Age and Medieval pottery totals by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams).

Fabric	Common Name	Sherds	Weight
IRON AGE			
IA	Iron Age/Scored ware	4	76
Iron Age sub total		4	76
MEDIEVAL			
CO1	Coventry ware 1	1	3
PM	Potters Marston	63	556
CC5	Chilvers Coton ware 5	7	134
CC1	Chilvers Coton ware 1	58	580
MS1	Medieval Sandy ware 1	2	4
MS3	Medieval Sandy ware 3	4	64
MP2/3	Midland Purple 2/3	9	233
Medieval Sub Total		144	1574
Pottery Totals		148	1650

The Miscellaneous Finds

A lead trade weight is thought to be post-medieval in date.

Table 4: The ceramic & miscellaneous finds by context, fabric/material, number and weight (grams).

Context	Fabric/Ware	Nos	Grams	Comments
IRON AGE POTTERY				
(1) T2	IA – Iron Age	1	40	
(2)	IA	2	30	Joining sherds – scored decoration
(4) T3	IA	1	6	
MEDIEVAL POTTERY				
(13) T6	PM – Potters Marston	1	11	Jar rim – squared.
(13) T6	PM	59	487	Body and base sherds, the latter generally flat – of unknown vessel type
(13) T6	PM	1	37	Decorated with thumbled strip
(13) T6	CO1 – Coventry ware 1	1	3	
(13) T6	CC5 – Chilvers Coton ware 5	2	29	Flat topped bowl rim.
(13) T6	CC5	1	33	Upright, externally thickened bowl rim, thin lead glaze on exterior.
(13) T6	CC5	4	72	Base/body sherds, glazed internally
(13) T6	CC1 – Chilvers Coton ware 1	16	84	Jug body with combed horizontal line decoration under glaze
(13) T6	CC1	11	186	Collared jug rim, strap handle and body sherds with incised line decoration under glaze – joining fragments.
(13) T6	CC1	3	63	Externally thickened jug rim
(13) T6	CC1	4	55	Jug base, with incised diagonal lines on outer wall. Similar decoration at Chilvers Coton (Mayes and Scott 1984, fig.103.170, 174) – site 12 kiln 30, c.1240/50.
(13) T6	CC1	2	50	Everted jar rim, sooted ext
(13) T6	CC1	22	142	Miscellaneous body/base fragments
(13) T6	MS1 – Medieval Sandy ware 1	2	4	
(13) T6	MS3 – Medieval Sandy ware 3	1	26	Triple thumbled handle base
(13) T6	MS3	3	38	
(13) T6	MP2 – Midland Purple ware 2	6	203	Bowl – everted rim, similar at Austin Friars, (Woodland 1981, fig.43.254)
(13) T6	MP3 – Midland Purple ware 3	1	23	Externally bevelled jug rim
(13) T6	MP2/3	2	7	
U/S T9	PM	1	5	
U/S T10	PM	1	16	
MISCELLANEOUS FINDS				
Context	Material	Nos	Grams	Comments
(1) T2	Iron	5		Possibly nail fragments
(1) T2	Fired Clay	5		
27 [28] T6	Fired Clay	1		Fabric suggests possibly Iron Age in date
U/S T1	Lead trade weight	1		Triangular in shape with a

Context	Fabric/Ware	Nos	Grams	Comments
spoil				pierced suspension hole at one end – post medieval.
U/S T1 spoil	Lead	1		Lead dross or waste (H. Addison, pers. comm.)
U/S T1 spoil	Coin	2		A 1916 half penny

Discussion and Conclusion

The evaluation has produced clear evidence of activity across the entire site, with twelve of the twenty-six trenches containing archaeological features. These can be broadly separated into three distinct areas of activity (Figure 12). In the site's south-western corner (Trenches 2, 3 and 9) investigation of the rectilinear anomaly present in the geophysical survey has demonstrated that it is a substantial rectangular enclosure ditch. Iron Age pottery recovered from its fill in Trench 2 suggests it dates from the 3rd century BC to the 1st century AD. Further Iron Age material was also present in a pit in Trench 3 and it is likely that the other undated features, a gully and post-hole outside the enclosure in Trench 3 and two gully termini inside the enclosure in Trench 9 could be of comparable date. Although nothing can be conclusively said about the short sections of gully observed in Trenches 3 and 9 they are of a type similar to eaves-drip gullies and the presence of these features in proximity to the enclosure bodes well for the potential survival of further associated activity.

In the site's north-western quarter activity was far more dispersed and unfortunately remains undated. The presence of a substantial linear ditch crossing the landscape down the ridge from the south-west to the north-east (Trenches 10, 11, 16, 18 and 19) suggests an important boundary division. Significantly, it fails to align with either the medieval ridge and furrow or the post-enclosure field boundaries suggesting its origin is much older, possibly Iron Age or Roman. The presence of small parallel and perpendicular ditches and gullies to either side (Trenches 14, 17 and 19) also indicate that it is part of a much wider managed landscape and this compares with the Iron Age and transitional Roman agricultural landscape identified to the east during the bypass excavations (Jarvis 2008).

The final area of activity concentrates around the circular crop-mark and geophysical anomaly identified on the eastern side of site. Although listed in the HER as a possible Neolithic or Early Bronze Age henge or enclosure (MLE9771), and despite its proximity to two Early Bronze Age barrows to the east (Jarvis 2008) this has proved to be medieval in date and is probably the remains of a windmill mound dating to between the 12th and mid-16th century. The possibility that it could be a prehistoric ring-ditch re-used and incorporated into a medieval structure cannot be conclusively discounted at this stage but seems unlikely. The ditch itself appears to have been well maintained, with little silting up or erosion, and no evidence of re-cutting prior to its backfill during the medieval period and this alone suggests it is unlikely to be part of a much older monument. This feature is also much smaller than the two barrows, with an internal diameter of just *c.* 16m, in comparison to their *c.* 25m and *c.* 26m diameters. Finally, its location is perfectly suited for a windmill site, being at the end of a long ridge with open ground to the north, south and east and positioned well away from any impeding interference the village to the west may have had.

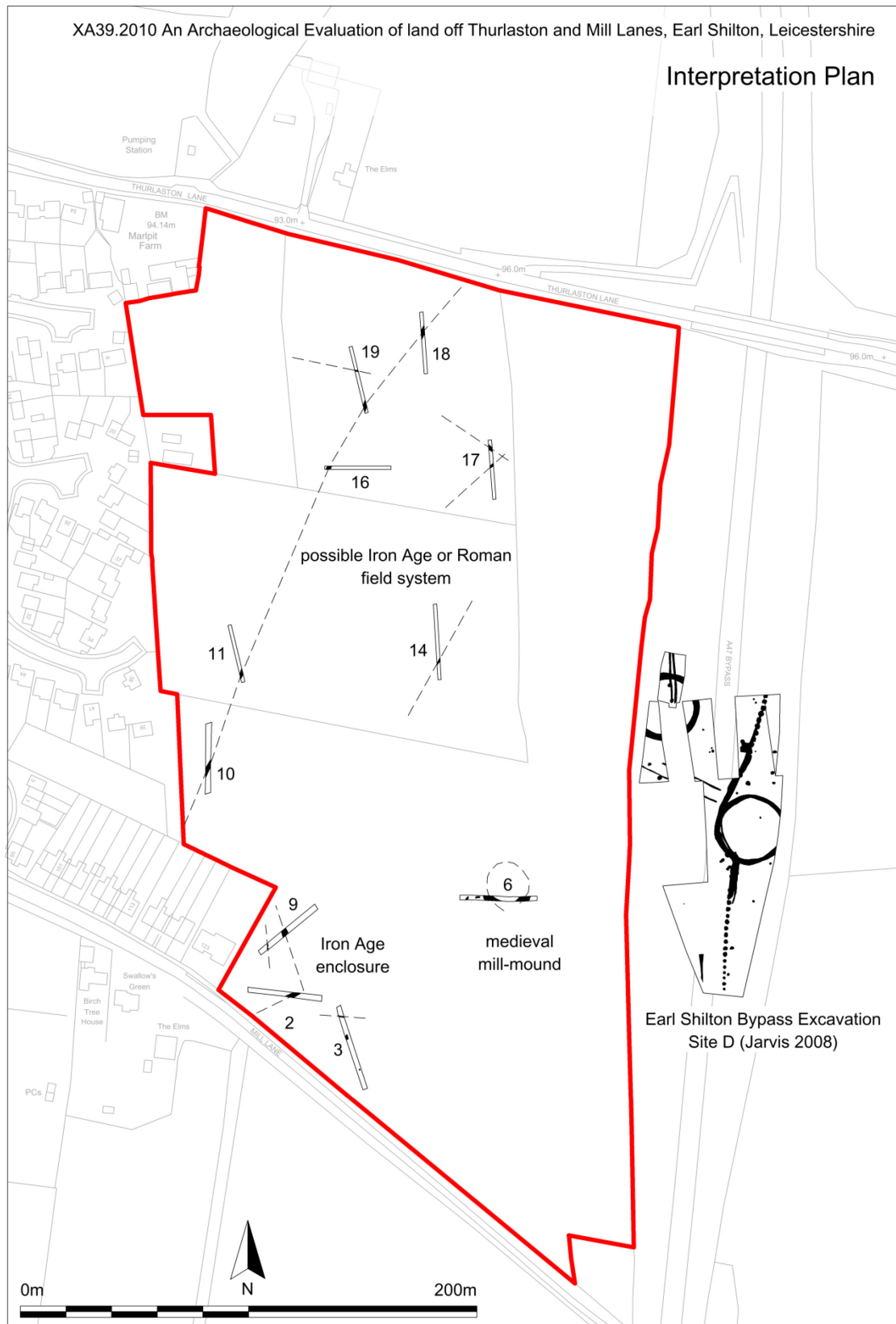


Figure 13: Interpretation Plan showing areas of archaeological activity

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Archive

The site archive consists of:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 site indices containing | 1 A4 Context Index Sheet |
| | 1 A4 Drawing Sheet Index |
| | 1 A4 Drawing Index |
| | 3 A4 Photo Index Sheets |
| | 2 A4 Level Index Sheets |
| | 1 A4 Survey Notes Sheet |
| 26 A4 Trench Record Sheets | |
| 45 A5 Single Context Record Sheets | |
| 4 A2 Permatrace Sheets containing 14 Plans and 15 Section drawings | |
| 182 Digital Photographs | |
| 112 Black and White Photographs | |

The archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museum Services under the accession number X.A.39.2010

Publication

Since 2004 ULAS reports the results of archaeological work to the *Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations* (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) at the University of York (see Appendix 2).

A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in the local archaeological journal, the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*, in due course.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are extended to Charles Church East Midlands, Pegasus planning, the landowners, Mssrs K Miller A Jones and the staff of Newline for their assistance and co-operation on site. Fieldwork was undertaken by Andy Hyam and Mathew Morris; Finds analysis was undertaken by Lynden Cooper, Nicholas J. Cooper and Deborah Sawday; the report was written by Mathew Morris; and the project was managed for ULAS by Dr Patrick Clay.

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19/04/2010

Appendix 1: Design Specification for Archaeological Work

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

*Job title: Land south of Thurlaston Lane, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire
NGR SP 478 980*

Client: Charles Church North Midlands

Planning Authority: Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council

Planning application No. 2005/54575/FUL

1 Introduction

1.1 Definition and scope of the specification

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

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

2. Background

2.1 Context of the Project

- 2.1.1 The site is at land south of Thurlaston Lane, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire NGR SP 478 980. The soils of the site comprise deep, well drained loamy and sandy soils of the Wick 1 association, overlying glaciofluvial and river terrace drift (SSEW, 1983). The site's highest point lies towards the centre of the western boundary, at approximately 106m AOD. From here the site slopes down gently to the south, where it stands at approximately 103m AOD at its south-western boundary and at approximately 99m AOD at its south-eastern boundary. The northern half of the site slopes down rather more steeply, to stand at approximately 96m AOD at the Thurlaston Lane boundary (Bennett-Samuels 2007).
- 2.1.2 An application is proposed residential development with associated landscaping and infrastructure (Figures 1-3).
- 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority require an evaluation by trial trenching to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 A desk-based assessment has been prepared and the area has been subject to geophysical survey (Bennett-Samuels 2007; Stratascan 2008). The Historic Environment Record indicated

that there were no known sites within the application area although there are known remains from the vicinity. However the geophysical survey showed evidence of anomalies suggesting enclosures of probable Iron Age date..

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 for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008).
- 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 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. A CAT Scan will be undertaken prior to the trenching commencing.
- 4.2.2 Trenches will be excavated to a width of 1.5m and down to the top of archaeological deposits. The area of the trenches will be protected by barrier fencing.
- 4.2.3 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 The area covers *c.* 6.2 ha, where residential development is. A *c.* 2% sample of the area is the equivalent of *c.* 26 30m x 1.6m trenches totaling *c.* 1240 sq m. (Fig. 2). The trenches will target geophysical anomalies and test blank areas. The exact location of the trenches may need to be modified depending on constraints on site.
- 4.2.5 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establishing 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 Ministry of Justice guidelines and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.

4.3 **Recording Systems**

4.3.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.

4.3.2 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.

4.3.3 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid.

4.3.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made. Sections including the half-sections of individual layers of features will be drawn as necessary, typically at a scale of 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be recorded.

4.3.5 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

4.3.6 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

5. **Finds and Samples**

5.1 The IfA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.

5.2 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.

5.3 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. If significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the environmental sampling strategy is likely to include the following:

- i. A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
- ii. Any buried soils or well sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
- iii. Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
- iv. Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated and datable. Consultation with the specialist will be undertaken.

5.4 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IfA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.

5.5 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

6. **Report and Archive**

6.1 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be dispatched to the Client, Senior Planning Archaeologist; SMR and Local Planning Authority.

- 6.2 The report will include consideration of:-
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
 - The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
 - The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
 - The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
 - Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
 - Summary.
 - The location and size of the archive.
 - A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage).
- 6.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in Brown (2008) will usually be presented to LCC 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*.

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 start is proposed for 17.03.2010 with two staff. Further staff will be added if archaeological remains are discovered.
- 10.2 The on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

11. Health and Safety

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

12. Insurance

- 12.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. The Public Liability Insurance is with St Pauls Travellers Policy No.

UCPOP3651237 while the Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters (50%) and Brit Insurances (50%) Policy No. FUNK3605.

13. Monitoring arrangements

- 13.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. At least one weeks notice will be given to the LCCHS 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

- Brown, D., 2008 *Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives* (Institute for Archaeologists)
- Bennett-Samuels, M., 2007 *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Land at Thurlaston Lane, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire (SP 577 957)*. CgMs 9047/07/01
- Cook, J., 2008 *Thurlaston Lane, Earl Shilton, Stratascan Geophysical Survey Report J2475*

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Appendix 2: OASIS Database entry

Project Name	Land between Thurlaston Lane and Mill Lane, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire
Project Type	Trial Trench Evaluation
Project Manager	Dr Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Andy Hyam and Mathew Morris
Previous/Future work	Geophysical Survey
Current Land Use	Part arable, part paddock/pasture
Development Type	Residential
Reason for Investigation	PPG16
Position in the Planning Process	As a condition
Site Co ordinates	SP 478 980
Start/end dates of field work	17/3/2010 to 31/3/2010
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council Museum Services
Study Area	<i>c.</i> 7.72 hectares

Contact Details

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