

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
136, Cotes Road, Barrow on Soar,
Leicestershire (SK 570 185).**

Matthew Hurford

Checked by Project Manager

SignedDate.....

Name.....

For: Farrell Bass Prichard

**University of Leicester Archaeological Services
Report 2006/110**

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1. Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 136, Cotes Road, Barrow on Soar, Leicestershire (SK 570 185) by ULAS in August 2006. The work was commissioned by Farrell Bass Pritchard.

In total eight trial trenches were excavated in order to assess the potential for the survival of archaeological remains that targeted geophysical anomalies and blank areas identified during a magnetometry survey.

Each trench contained evidence of limestone quarrying of probable post medieval date that would have removed any earlier deposits.

Two post medieval lime kilns were encountered during the evaluation that had been constructed through the earlier quarry backfill. The first was located in the southwest of the proposed development area. It consisted of a horseshoe shaped chamber of burnt reddish clay that opened to the southwest into a working area. The second kiln shared similar characteristics and was located to the northeast of the first with further features located to the northwest and southeast, presumably associated with the production of lime or relating to other industrial processes.

Two shallow potential archaeological features of indeterminable function were located in the southwest of the site. In the southeast three features were encountered, one of which may represent a boundary ditch relating to when the land reverted back to agricultural use.

The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museum Services under the Accession Number XA. 100 2006.

2. Introduction

In accordance with Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG 16, Archaeology and Planning, para 30), this document presents the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at 136, Cotes Road, Barrow on Soar, Leicestershire (SK 570 185).

The evaluation was requested by Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority as detailed in their advice letter of 05.07.2006 for *Archaeological assessment of land at 136 The Cotes, Barrow on Soar, Leicestershire, (SK 570 185)*. Initially a detailed magnetometry survey was undertaken by Stratascan (Moorhead 2006). This located discrete strong positive anomalies consistent with areas which had been subject to high temperatures. The trial trench evaluation forming the second

stage of the process followed the approved Design specification for archaeological evaluation by trial trenching (ULAS Report No. 06/665 Appendix 1)

The proposed development site is located at 136, Cotes Road, Barrow on Soar, Leicestershire (SK 570 185). It comprises of an area *c.*1ha of gently sloping land currently used as a paddock. The area is bound to the north by a wooden fence. Hedgerows surround the site on all other sides with the exception of a wooden fence and conifers along the southeast boundary. The southern boundary is adjacent to Cotes Road.

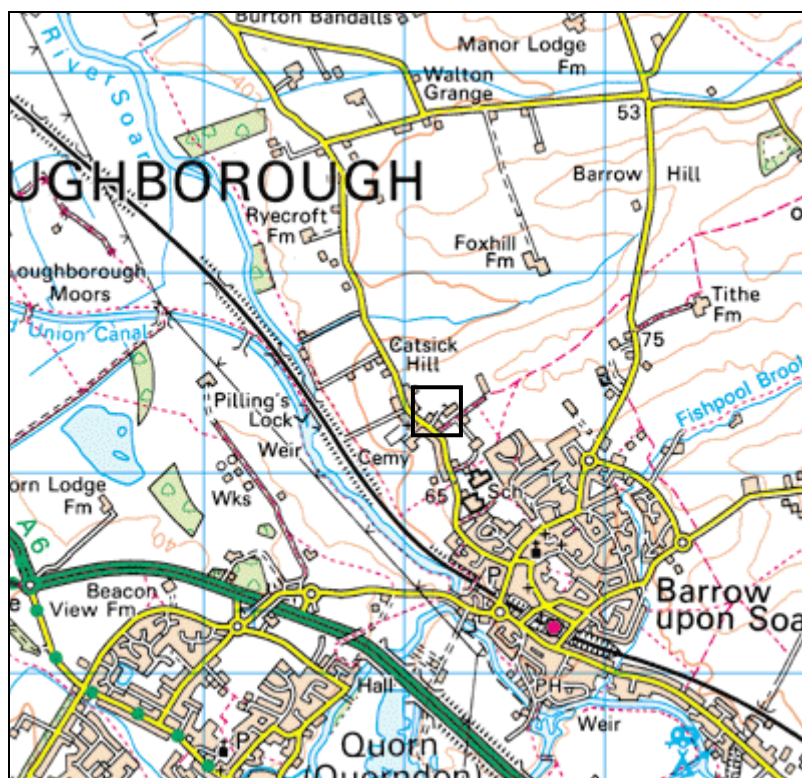


Figure 1. Location plan with application area outlined. Scale 1:50000

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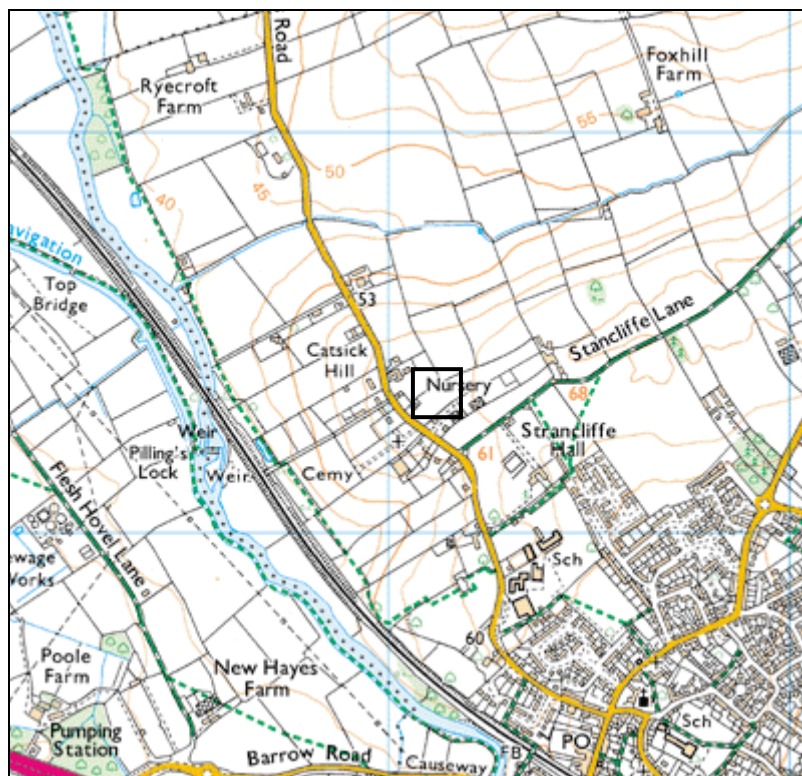


Figure 2. Location plan with application area outlined. Scale 1:25000.

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3. Geology and Topography

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 155 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of Red Marl with beds of Sandstone. The site lies at a height of *c.*61m O.D.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

The background is based on a Desk-based Assessment undertaken by JSAC for their clients (JSAC 2004), summarised here with additional material from an evaluation undertaken by Oxford Archaeology (OA 2005).

Prehistoric

The earliest activity in the area is a Bronze Age ring ditch that was identified on aerial photographs (**SMR LE462**) to the northwest of the proposed development area. Iron Age occupation is likely as parts of two rectilinear enclosures were also noted on the photographs (**SMR LE463**) and two late Iron Age coins (**SMR LE9861**) discovered. Further settlement to the northeast of the proposed development is suggested by Iron Age ditches encountered during evaluations in 2005 (Redvers-Higgins 2005).

Roman

Metal finds dating to the Roman period were also found in the field where the prehistoric enclosures were located (**SMR LE9860**).

To the south of the site lies a Roman road, the Salt Way. The crossing of the River Soar proved a focus for settlement and a Roman small town may be located along the road in Quorndon parish. Metal detecting on the western bank of the Soar have produced numerous finds of Roman date.

Medieval

Evidence for a potential cemetery in the form of two Anglo-Saxon brooch fragments (**SMR LE9862**) were found to the northeast of the proposed development.

The earliest reference to the place name Barrow is 1086, when it was recorded in Domesday as Barhau. The name derived from either *Bearhu*, meaning ‘grove, wood’ or *beorg*, meaning ‘hill’.

The earthwork remains of ridge and furrow have been recorded to the west of the site and were encountered during an evaluation (OA 2005).

Barrow on Soar has been linked to the production of lime since the medieval period and is first mentioned in 1396. An account in the 15th century records 55 lime-pits at Barrow and the lime was used in the construction of Kirby Muxloe Castle in 1481. The remains of medieval ‘sod kilns’ were revealed during the evaluation of 2005 (OA 2005) to the west of the site.

Post-medieval/Victorian

A map based survey carried out between 1775 and 1778 recorded four lime-works at Barrow. Cartographic evidence from the 1885 Ordnance Survey map suggests that two large limestone quarries were located to the northwest that provided lime for an industrial complex of eight lime producing ‘pot kilns’ that were identified during the evaluation of 2005 (OA 2005).

5. Objectives

The main objectives of the evaluation were:

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

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

All work follows the *Institute of Field Archaeologist's Code of Conduct* and adheres to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological evaluations*.

6. Methodology

Trial trenching totalled c. 220 sq metres that comprised seven 20m x 1.6m trenches and one 11m x 4m trench providing a 5% sample of the c.1 ha site. The trenches targeted geophysical anomalies and blank areas.

The topsoil and subsoil was removed in spits by machine with a toothless ditching bucket under full supervision, until archaeological deposits or undisturbed substrata was encountered.

The location of the trenches was surveyed using a Total Station Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) linked to a hand held computer.

Each trench was hand cleaned. Samples of the archaeological deposits located were hand excavated and planned addressing the aims and objectives of the evaluation. Measured drawings of all archaeological features were planned at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan of 1:100. All plans were tied into the National Grid using an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM).

All excavated sections were recorded and drawn at a scale of 1:10 and were levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum. Spot heights were taken as appropriate.

7. Results

Trench 01 (see fig. 3)

Interval from NW end	0m	2.5m	5m	7.5m	10m	12.5m	15m	17.5m
Topsoil Depth	0.20m	0.15m	0.15m	0.15m	0.30m	0.25m	0.30m	0.30m
Quarry Backfill Depth	0.45m	-	0.25m	0.35m	0.45m	0.45m	0.60m	0.50m
Top of Natural	-	-	0.25m	0.35m	0.45m	0.45m	0.60m	0.60m
Base of Trench	0.45m	0.40m	0.30m	0.37m	0.60m	0.65m	0.70m	0.80m

Trench 01 was located in the south west corner of the development area targeting two geophysical anomalies. It measured 17.80m long and 1.60m wide and was on a northwest to southeast alignment. The base of the trench lies at a height of between c.60.61 OD in the northwest and c.59.68OD in the southeast.

Approximately 0.25m of mid grey brown slightly sandy silt topsoil with occasional dense charcoal patches was removed revealing a layer of mid brown to yellow silty sandy clay that was up to 0.30m thick. This layer is probably backfill produced by the extraction of the immediately accessible limestone that was used in the lime industry

during the post-medieval period (Richard Clark *pers comm*). Beneath it, at a depth of between 0.30m in the northwest and 0.80m in the southeast, was natural substratum consisting of pale yellow shale like beds of sandstone.

A modern brick built soakaway accounted for the larger of the two geophysical anomalies whilst the high charcoal content in the topsoil was the probable cause for the smaller one.

Trench 02 (see fig. 3)

Interval from SW end	0m	2.5m	5m	7.5m	10m	12.50m	15m	17.5m	20m
Topsoil Depth	0.20m	0.24m	0.27m	0.24m	0.14m	0.14m	0.35m	0.30m	0.20m
Quarry Backfill Depth	0.70m	0.68m	0.83m	0.73m	0.54m	0.86m	0.60m	0.60m	0.50m
Top of Natural	0.70m	0.68m	0.83m	0.73m	0.54m	0.86m	0.60m	0.60m	0.50m
Base of Trench	0.99m	0.96m	1.02m	0.98m	0.64m	0.86m	0.90m	0.90m	0.85m

Trench 02 was located to the north of, and at right angles to, Trench 01. It also targeted two geophysical anomalies. It measured 20.00m long and 1.60m wide and was on a northeast to southwest alignment. The base of the trench lies at a height of *c.*59.93 OD.

Approximately 0.25m of dark brown slightly sandy clay topsoil was removed revealing a post-medieval layer of mid brown silty sandy clay. Natural substratum consisting of shale like sandstone beds was encountered on at *c.* 0.70m.

Two post medieval features, [001] and [003] of indeterminable function were located in the centre of the trench and probably account for one of the geophysical anomalies.

Trench 03 (see figs. 3 and 4 and Plate I)

Interval from S end	0m	2m	4m	6m	8m	11m
Topsoil Depth	0.28m	0.30m	0.32m	0.40m	0.34m	0.32m
Quarry Backfill layers	0.38m	0.30m	0.32m	0.40m	0.34m	0.32m
Base of Trench	0.46m	0.61m	0.60m	0.52m	0.40m	0.35m

Trench 03 was located in the southern half of the site over a geophysical anomaly believed to be a potential kiln. It measured *c.*11.00m long and *c.*4.00m wide and was on a northwest to southeast alignment. The base of the trench lies at *c.*60.46OD.

Approximately 0.35m of dark brown to greyish brown clayey silt topsoil was removed revealing quarry backfill consisting of yellowish brown clayey silt.

Below the topsoil and constructed through the quarry backfill was a structure interpreted as a limekiln. It consisted of a horseshoe shaped structure of burnt reddish clay (014) that was up to 0.26m thick that formed the kilns chamber which measured *c.*1.85m x *c.*1.25 internally. The chamber had been backfilled with clayey silts (012) and (013) that contained burnt limestone and vitrified bricks. The bricks may have been part of the kiln structure, possibly used to support the kiln's earth-built walls. The kiln opened to the southwest into a working area which had been backfilled with material similar to that which filled the kiln chamber (005) – (010).

Trench 04 (see fig. 3)

Interval from W end	0m	2.5m	5m	7.5m	10m	15m	17.5m
Topsoil Depth	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m
Quarry Backfill Depth	0.60m	0.40m	0.35m	0.50m	0.34m	0.60m	0.40m
Top of Natural	0.60m	-	-	0.50m	-	0.60m	-
Base of Trench	0.70m	0.55m	0.45m	0.55m	0.49m	0.80m	0.70m

Trench 04 was located in the western half of the site and was positioned in an area free of geophysical anomalies. It measured 18.50m long and 1.60m wide and was on a northeast to southwest alignment. The base of the trench lies at between *c.*60.15OD and *c.*60. 58 OD

Approximately 0.30m of dark brown clayey silt topsoil was removed revealing quarry backfill consisting of brownish yellow clayey silt. Natural substratum of shale like sandstone beds was encountered on at *c.* 0.55m.

Trench 05 (see fig. 3)

Interval from S end	0m	4m	8m	12m	12m	16m	21m
Topsoil Depth	0.28m	0.14m	0.25m	0.17m	0.27m	0.30m	0.22m
Top of Quarry Backfill	0.34m	0.22m	0.30m	0.25m	0.35m	0.38m	0.42m
Base of Trench	0.34m	0.29m	0.36m	0.38m	0.42m	0.48m	0.42m

Trench 05 was located in the centre of the site and like Trench 04 was positioned in an area free of geophysical anomalies. It measured 21.00m long and 1.60m wide and was on a northwest to southeast alignment. The base of the trench lies at *c.*60.93 OD.

Approximately 0.30m of dark grey brown clayey silt topsoil was removed revealing quarry backfill consisting of yellowish brown clayey silt that exceeded 0.48m in depth.

Trench 06 (see figs. 3, and 5 and Plate II)

Interval from NW end	2m	6m	10m	14m	19m
Topsoil Depth	0.26m	0.30m	0.26m	0.29m	0.31m
Top of Quarry Backfill	0.26m	0.30m	0.26m	0.29m	0.31m
Base of Trench	0.30m	0.36m	0.31m	0.48m	0.41m

Trench 06 was located to the northeast of Trench 05 and targeted another geophysical anomaly believed to be a kiln. It measured 19.00m long and 1.60m wide and was on a northwest to southeast alignment. The base of the trench lies at *c.*61.38 OD.

Approximately 0.30m of dark grey brown clayey silt topsoil was removed revealing quarry backfill consisting of yellowish brown clayey silt.

Located in the north western end of the trench the remains of another kiln were found constructed through earlier backfill. As with the kiln in Trench 03 it had chamber walls of burnt reddish brown clay (017) and (018) and had been backfilled with similar clayey silt containing lime and charcoal (19). Further potential features, (016), (020) and (021) were encountered to the northwest and southeast of the kiln, presumably associated with the production of lime or other industrial processes.

Trench 07 (see figs. 3, 5 and 6 and Plate III)

Interval from NE end	0m	3m	6m	9m	13m	17m
Topsoil Depth	0.39m	0.32m	0.26m	0.30m	0.36m	0.27m
Subsoil Depth		0.40m	0.44m	0.46m	0.40m	0.43m
Top of Quarry Backfill	0.39m	0.40m	0.44m	0.46m	0.40m	0.43m
Base of Trench	0.50m	0.50m	0.50m	0.45m	0.44m	0.43m

Trench 07 was located to the west of Trench 03 and was positioned in an area free of geophysical anomalies. It measured 20.00m long and 1.60m wide and was on a northwest to southeast alignment. The base of the trench lies at between *c.*60.71 OD in the northeast and *c.*60.48 OD in the south west

Approximately 0.30m of dark grey brown clayey silt topsoil was removed revealing a subsoil of mid brown clayey silt that was up to 0.17m thick. Beneath it at an average depth of 0.40m quarry backfill identical to that encountered in Trench 05 was uncovered.

Three probable linear features, [024A], [026] and [028] were located in the southwest half of the trench. The central feature, [027] was excavated. It was a northwest to southeast aligned ditch that was 2.10m wide and up to 0.34m in depth. The fill, (027) was dark grey brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered from any of the features to assist with dating though they as they post date the quarrying backfill they are likely to be post medieval in date.

Trench 08 (see fig. 3)

Interval from N end	0m	3m	6m	9m	12m	15m	18m	20.60m
Topsoil Depth	0.34m	0.34m	0.32m	0.32m	0.28m	0.30m	0.21m	0.26m
Subsoil Depth				0.46	0.42m	0.49m	0.40m	0.36m
Top of Quarry Backfill	0.34m	0.34m	0.32m	0.46m	0.42m	0.49m	0.40m	0.36m
Base of Trench	0.52m	0.47m	0.46m	0.60m	0.50m	0.51m	0.45m	0.40m

Trench 08 was located in the south east corner of the development site and was positioned in an area free of geophysical anomalies. It measured 20.60m long and 1.60m wide and was on a north to south alignment. The base of the trench lies at *c.*60.48 OD in the north and *c.*60.22 OD in the south.

Approximately 0.30m of dark grey brown clayey silt topsoil was removed revealing subsoil in the southern half of the trench of mid-brown clayey silt that was up to 0.19m thick. Beneath it at an average depth of 0.40m quarrying backfill identical to that encountered in Trench 05 was uncovered.

8. Discussion

The trial trenching has established that there is little possibility of prehistoric or medieval remains being located in the proposed development area as each trench contains evidence of later limestone quarrying of probable post-medieval date that will have removed earlier deposits.

The structural remains present in Trenches 03 and 06 represent post-medieval limekilns that have been cut into quarry backfill. They are very similar to a kiln identified in the adjacent Miller Homes site to the east. It was an inverted cone shaped kiln which was dug into the ground and approached down a steep ramp. The inside of the firing chamber was brick lined as was the base. A brick archway opened onto the base of the ramp forming a working area that was reveted by low limestone

walls. The ramp and working area had a lime mortar floor (Danny McAree *pers comm*).

Further features cutting quarry backfill located in Trench 06 will probably relate either to the kiln or other aspects of the lime industry.

Two shallow potential archaeological features of indeterminable function were located in the southwest of the site. In the southeast three features were encountered, one of which may represent a boundary ditch relating to when the land reverted back to agricultural use.

9. References

JSAC., 2004 *An Archaeological Assessment of Land off Cotes Road/Willow Road, Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicestershire*. (JSAC 631/04/04)

OA., 2005 *Cotes Road, Barrow-upon-Soar Leicestershire Archaeological Evaluation Report* (OA JN2882)

Moorhead L., 2006 *Geophysical Survey Report. 136 Cotes Road, Barrow upon Soar, Leicestershire*. Stratascan Report J2190

10. Acknowledgements

Fieldwork was undertaken by the author with the assistance of Roy Poulter. Dr. Patrick Clay managed the project. We would like to thank Dr A McWhirr and Richard Clark for comments on the kiln structures.

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19.09.2006

Appendix 1

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

Job title: 136, Cotes Road, Barrow on Soar, Leicestershire

NGR: SK 570 185

Client: Farrell Bass Prichard,

Planning Authority: Charnwood Borough Council

Planning application No. 06/1846/2.

1 Introduction

1.1 Definition and scope of the specification

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

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

2. Background

2.1 Context of the Project

- 2.1.1 The site is located on land adjacent to 136, Cotes Road, Barrow on Soar, Leicestershire (NGR: SK 570 185). The site comprises a pasture field surrounded by residential development.
- 2.1.2 Planning permission is being sought for the construction of residential dwellings and access road.
- 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council (LCC) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested a field evaluation by trial trenching to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development. This requirement is detailed in their advice letter of 05.07.2006.

2.2 Geological and Topographical Background

- 2.2.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 155 indicated that the underlying geology consists of Red Marl with beds of Sandstone.

2.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 2.3.1 The application area is located close to the location of a possible Anglo Saxon cemetery site and the location of medieval lime kilns. A geophysical survey by magnetometry has been completed for the application (Stratascan J2190, 2006)). This identified anomalies of possible archaeological origin including possible kilns.

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 1.5m and down to the top of archaeological deposits.
- 4.2.3 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 The application area covers *c.* 1 ha. A 5% sample targeting geophysical anomalies and blank areas is proposed in the form of eight 20m x 1.6m trench totaling *c.* 220 sq m. (Fig 1). The exact location of the trenches may need to be modified depending on constraints on site.
- 4.2.5 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.2.6 Sections of any excavated archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale. At least one longitudinal face of each trench will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed bench mark.
- 4.2.7 Trench locations will be recorded using an electronic distance measurer. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.2.8 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under a Home Office Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.

4.3 *Recording Systems*

- 4.3.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.
- 4.3.2 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
- 4.3.3 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid.
- 4.3.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made. Sections including the half-sections of individual layers of features will be drawn as necessary, typically at a scale of 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be recorded.
- 4.3.5 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 4.3.6 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

5. *Finds and Samples*

- 5.1 The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.2 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 5.3 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. If significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the environmental sampling strategy is likely to include the following:
 - i. A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
 - ii. Any buried soils or well sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
 - iii. Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
 - iv. Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated and datable. Consultation with the specialist will be undertaken.
- 5.4 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.5 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

6. *Report and Archive*

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

- 6.2 The report will include consideration of:-
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
 - The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
 - The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
 - The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
 - Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
 - Summary.
 - The location and size of the archive.
 - A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage).
- 6.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in *The Guidelines For The Preparation Of Excavation Archives For Long-Term Storage* (UKIC 1990), and *Standards In The Museum: Care Of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1992) and *Guidelines for the Preparation of Site Archives and Assessments for all Finds* (other than fired clay objects) (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993) will usually be presented to within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

7 Publication and Dissemination of Results

- 7.1 A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*. A larger report will be submitted for inclusion if the results of the evaluation warrant it.

8. Acknowledgement and Publicity

- 8.1 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.
- 8.2 ULAS and the Client shall each ensure that a senior employee shall be responsible for dealing with any enquiries received from press, television and any other broadcasting media and members of the public. All enquiries made to ULAS shall be directed to the Client for comment.

9. Copyright

- 9.1 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

10. Timetable

- 10.1 The evaluation is scheduled to start during w.c 28.8.2006 with two staff. Further staff will be added if archaeological remains are discovered.
- 10.2 The report will be ready within three weeks of the completion of fieldwork. The on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

11. Health and Safety

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

12. Insurance

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

13. Monitoring arrangements

- 13.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. At least one weeks notice will be given to the LCCHS Senior Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological evaluation in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.
- 13.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.
- 13.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

14. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

- 14.1 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project, ULAS shall inform the site agent/project manager, Client and the Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority and prepare a short written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

15. Bibliography

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

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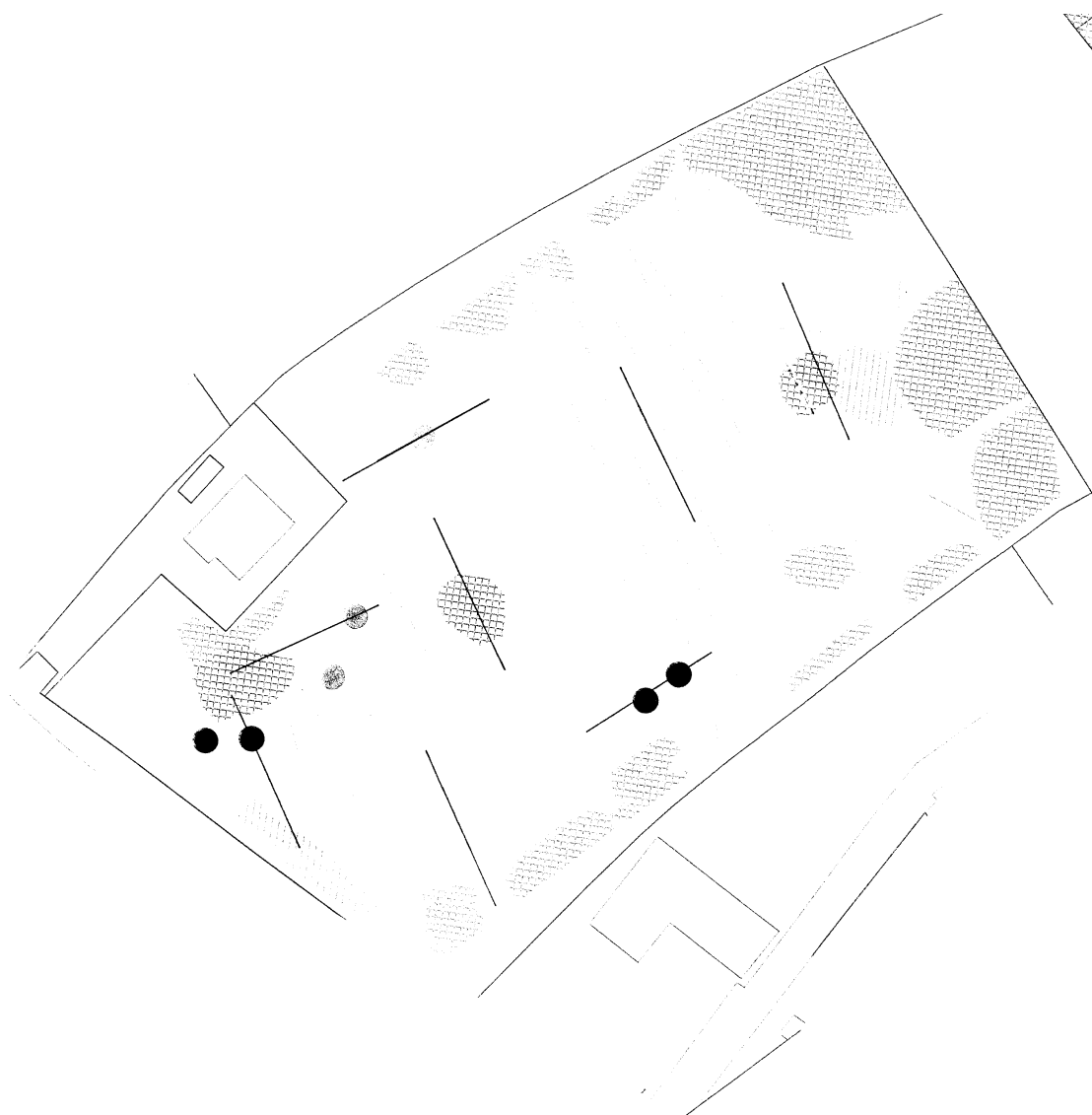


Figure 1. Plan of the application area showing the proposed location of the trial trenches in relation to interpreted geophysical anomalies (from Stratascan J1290 2006). North to the top. Trenches are 20m long.

APPENDIX 1

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

A risks assessment will be produced by on-site staff, which will be updated and amended during the course of the evaluation.

1. Nature of the work

1.1 Brief description of the work involved e.g.

The work will involve machine excavation by JCB 3C or equivalent during daylight hours to reveal underlying archaeological deposits. Overall depth is likely to be c. 0.5 m with possible features excavated to a depth of another 1m. Trenches will not be excavated to a depth exceeding 1.2m. Spoil will be stockpiled no less than 1.5 m from the edge of the excavation, the topsoil and subsoil being kept separate. Remaining works will involve the examination of the exposed surface with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and excavation of archaeological features. Deeper features will be fenced with lamp irons and hazard tape. Three staff will be used on the evaluation.

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 *Working on an excavation site.*

Precautions. Trenches to not be excavated to a depth exceeding 1.2m. Spoil will be kept 1.5m away from the edge of the excavated area to prevent falls of loose debris. Loose spoil heaps will not be walked on. Protective footwear will be worn at all times. Hard hats will be worn when working in deeper sections or with plant. First aid kit to be kept in site accommodation/vehicle. Vehicle and mobile phone to be kept on site in case of emergency.

2.2 *Working with plant.*

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

2.3 *Working within areas prone to waterlogging.*

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

ILLUSTRATIONS

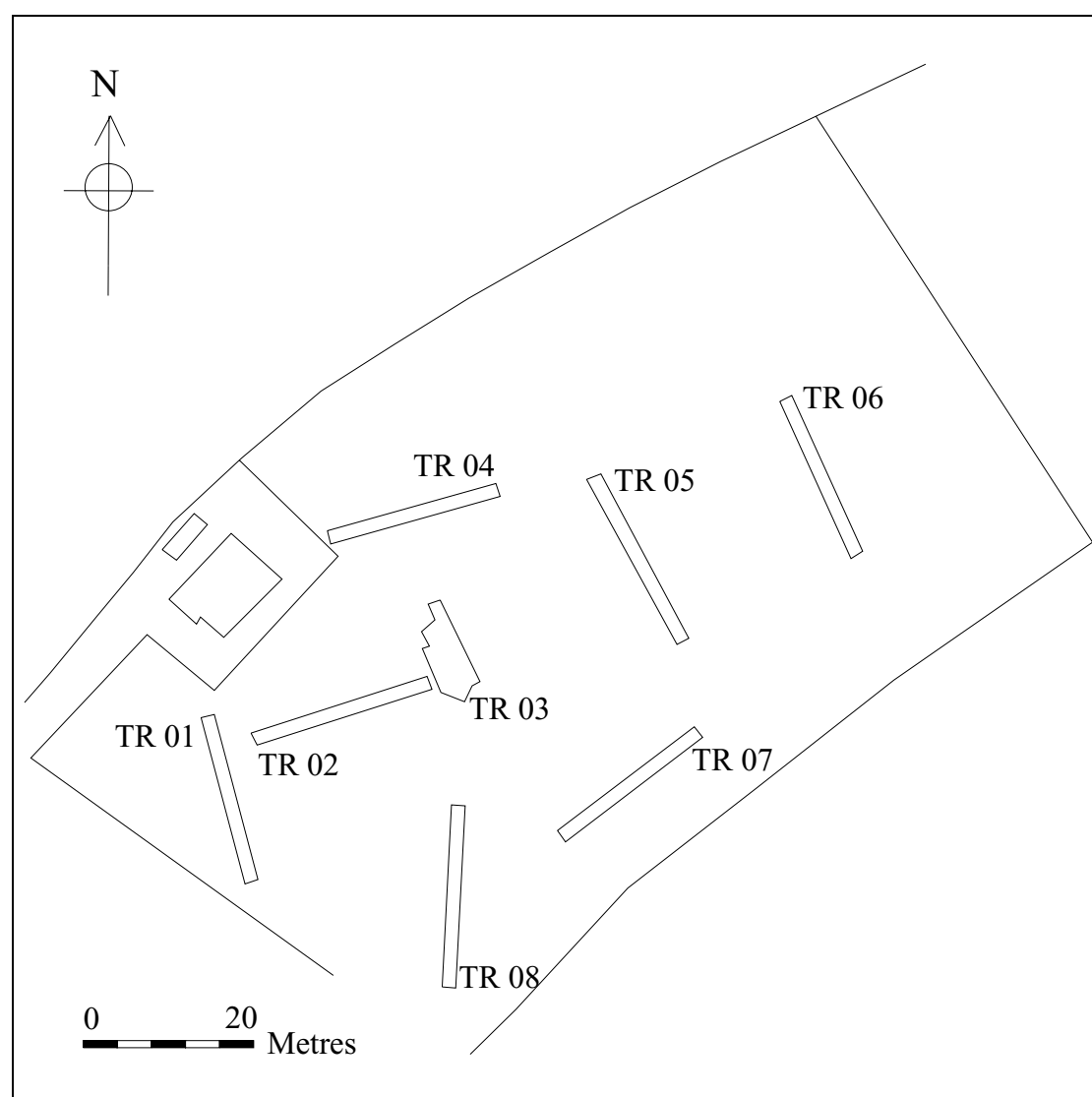


Figure 3. Trench location plan.

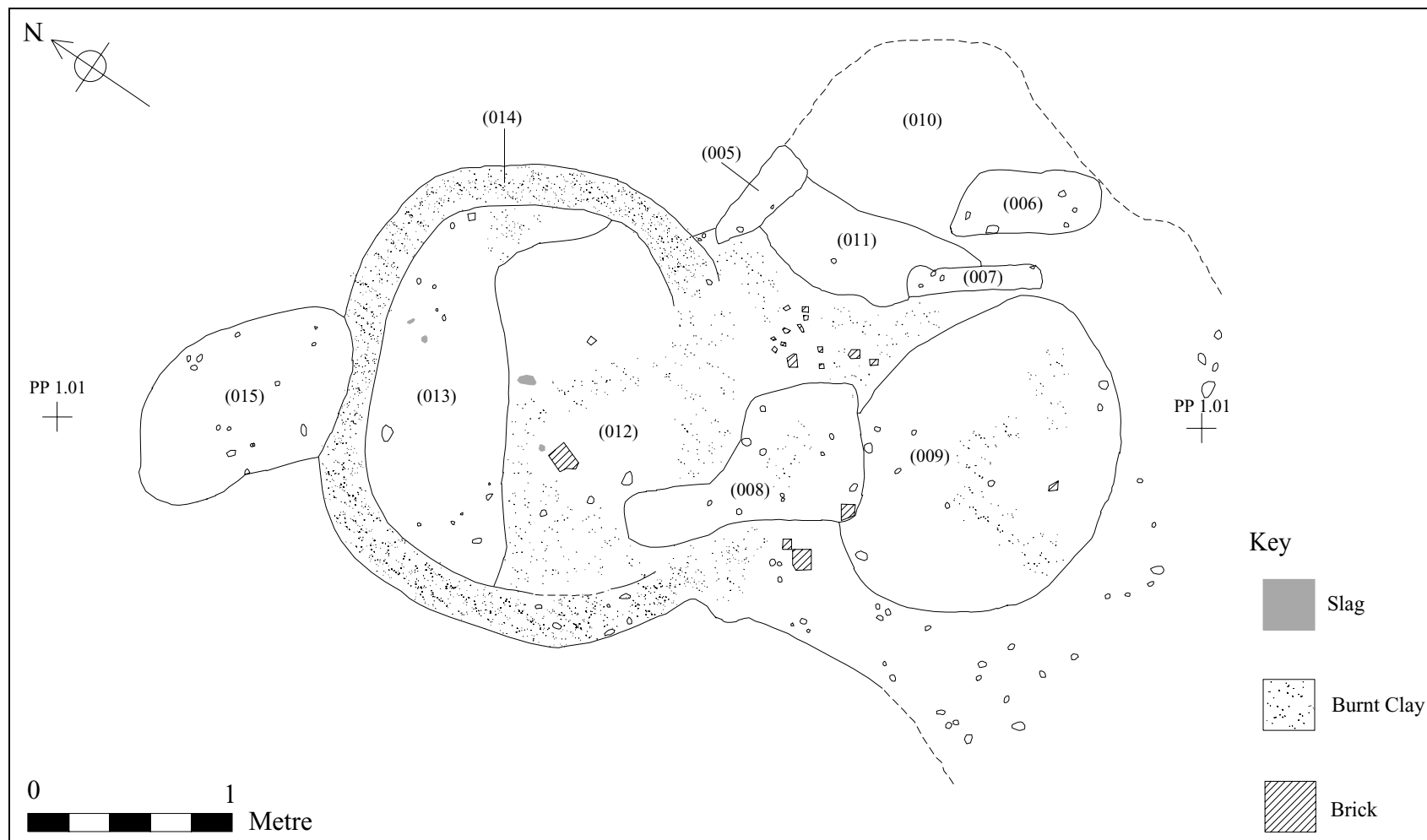


Figure 4. Plan of Trench 03.

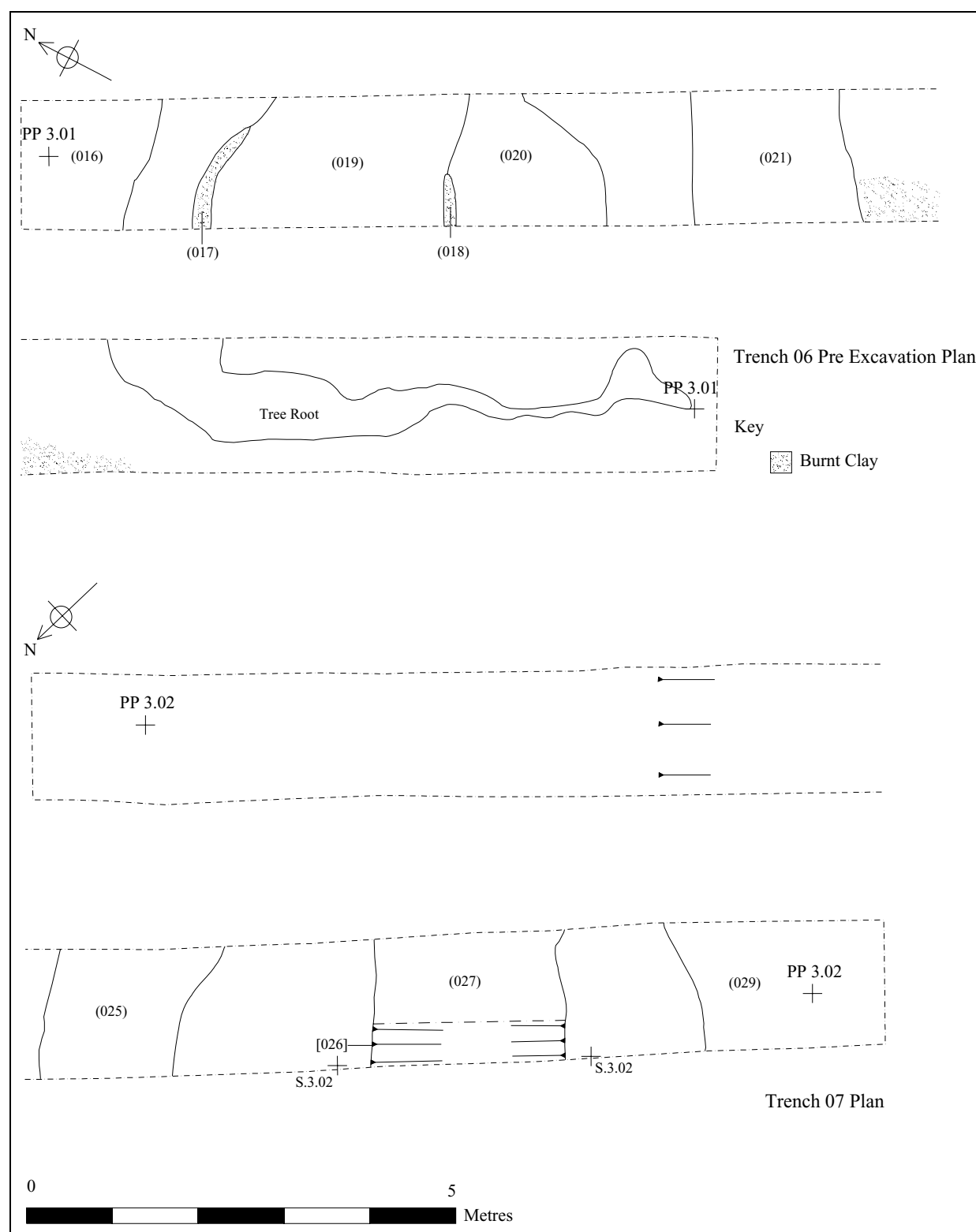


Figure 5. Plans of Trench 06 and 07.

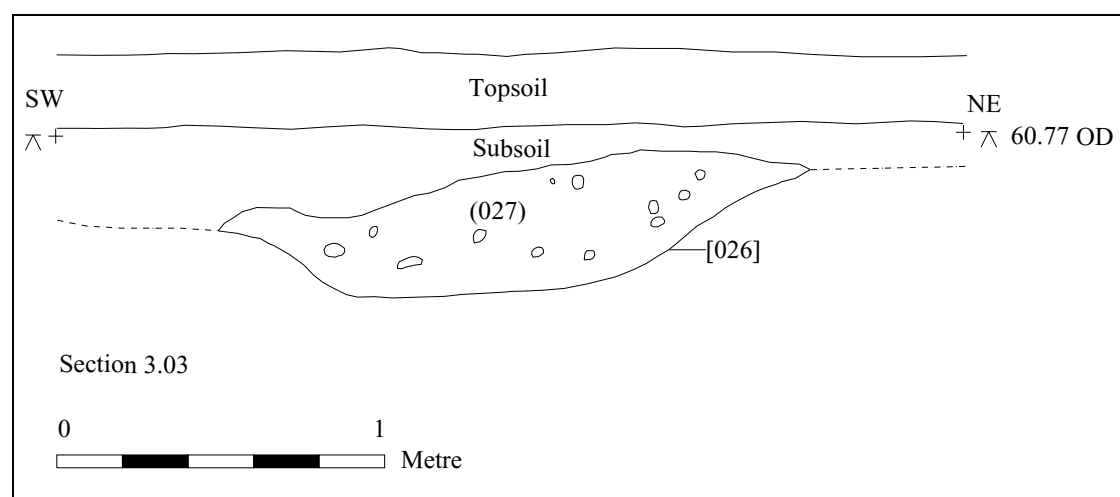


Figure 6. Trench 07 Section 3.03



Plate I. General view Trench 03. Looking north.



Plate II. Trench 06 the kiln. Looking west.



Plate III. Trench 07 Feature [026] post excavation. Looking northwest.