



**University of  
Leicester**

**Archaeological Services**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
on Land off Narborough Road,  
Huncote, Leicestershire**

**NGR: SP 519 971**

Gavin Speed

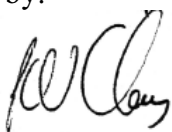


**An Archaeological Evaluation  
on Land off Narborough Road,  
Huncote, Leicestershire  
(SP 519 971)**

**Gavin Speed**

**For: Jelson Ltd**

Approved by:



**Signed**

Date: 08/11/2010

**Name:** Patrick Clay

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

**ULAS Report Number 2010-206**

**©2010**

**Accession Number XA.182.2010.**

## CONTENTS

Summary .....	2
1. Introduction.....	2
2. Site Description, Topography and Geology.....	2
3. Historical and Archaeological Background (from Hunt 2009).....	4
4. Aims and Objectives .....	5
5. Methodology .....	5
6. Results.....	6
7. Conclusion .....	9
8. Archive.....	9
9. Publication .....	10
10. Bibliography .....	10
11. Acknowledgements.....	10
Appendix I: Selected trench archive photographs .....	12
Appendix II: Trench details .....	13
Appendix III: Plan of proposed development.....	14
Appendix IV: Design Specification .....	15

## FIGURES

Figure 1 Site location plan within the UK and county of Leicestershire.....	3
Figure 2: Site Location.....	3
Figure 3: Location of assessment area (red line) (plan provided by client).....	4
Figure 5: Trench location plan, archaeological feature in Trench 3 shaded. ....	6
Figure 6: Plan and section of post-hole [1] in Trench 3 .....	7
Figure 7: Photo of post-hole [1] in Trench 3 .....	8
Figure 8: Trench 2 (left) and Trench 6 (right) .....	12
Figure 9: Trench 12 (left) and Trench 13 (right) .....	12

## **An Archaeological Evaluation on land off Narborough Road, Huncote, Leicestershire.**

**Gavin Speed**

### **Summary**

*University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land to the south of Narborough Road, Huncote, Leicestershire (SP 519 971). The work was undertaken as part of an archaeological impact assessment in advance of a proposed development.*

*The evaluation revealed very limited archaeological evidence, consisting of a single undated post-hole.*

*The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services Section, accession no. XA.182.2010.*

### **1. Introduction**

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS for Jelson Ltd in November 2010 on land to the south of Narborough Road, Huncote, Leicestershire (SP 519 971).

An archaeological evaluation of the site was requested by Leicestershire County Council Historic and Natural Environment Team, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority. The work was required in order to assess the nature, extent, date and significance of any archaeological deposits which might be present in order to determine the potential impact upon them from future development proposals.

This report presents the results of the trial trenching, with an assessment of the potential impact on buried archaeological remains from groundworks associated with future development.

### **2. Site Description, Topography and Geology**

Huncote lies in the Blaby District of Leicestershire, approximately 8 miles south-west of Leicester (Figure 1). The application area consists of part of a field to the south-east of Huncote village core (Figure 2).

The application area covers *c.* 3.37 hectares and lies at around 80m OD at the northern extent, but falls to the south and south-west. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 155 (Coalville) shows that the underlying geology is likely to be Mercia Mudstone possibly overlain by sand and gravel.

The application area consists of a sub-rectangular area of land, incorporating part of a field currently used as farmland.



Figure 1 Site location plan within the UK and county of Leicestershire

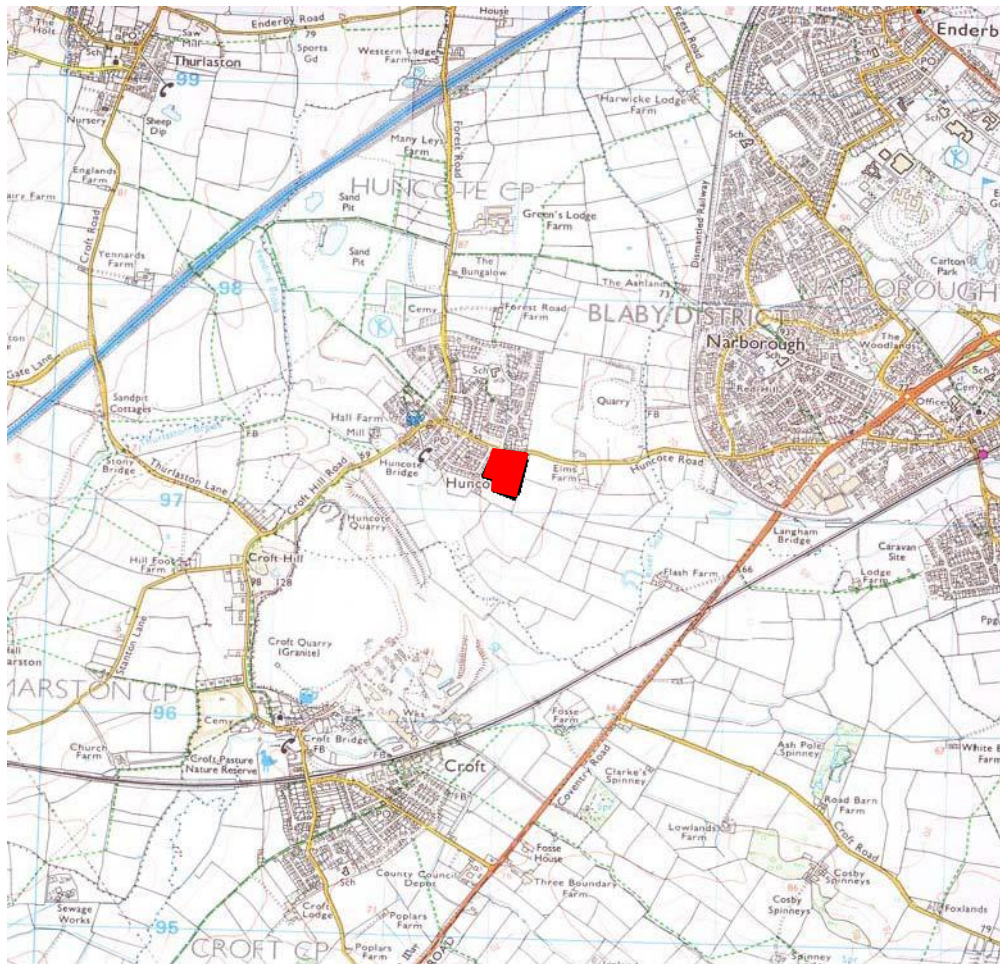


Figure 2: Site Location.

Reproduced from the Explorer 233 Leicester & Hinckley area 1:25 000 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright 2005. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100029495



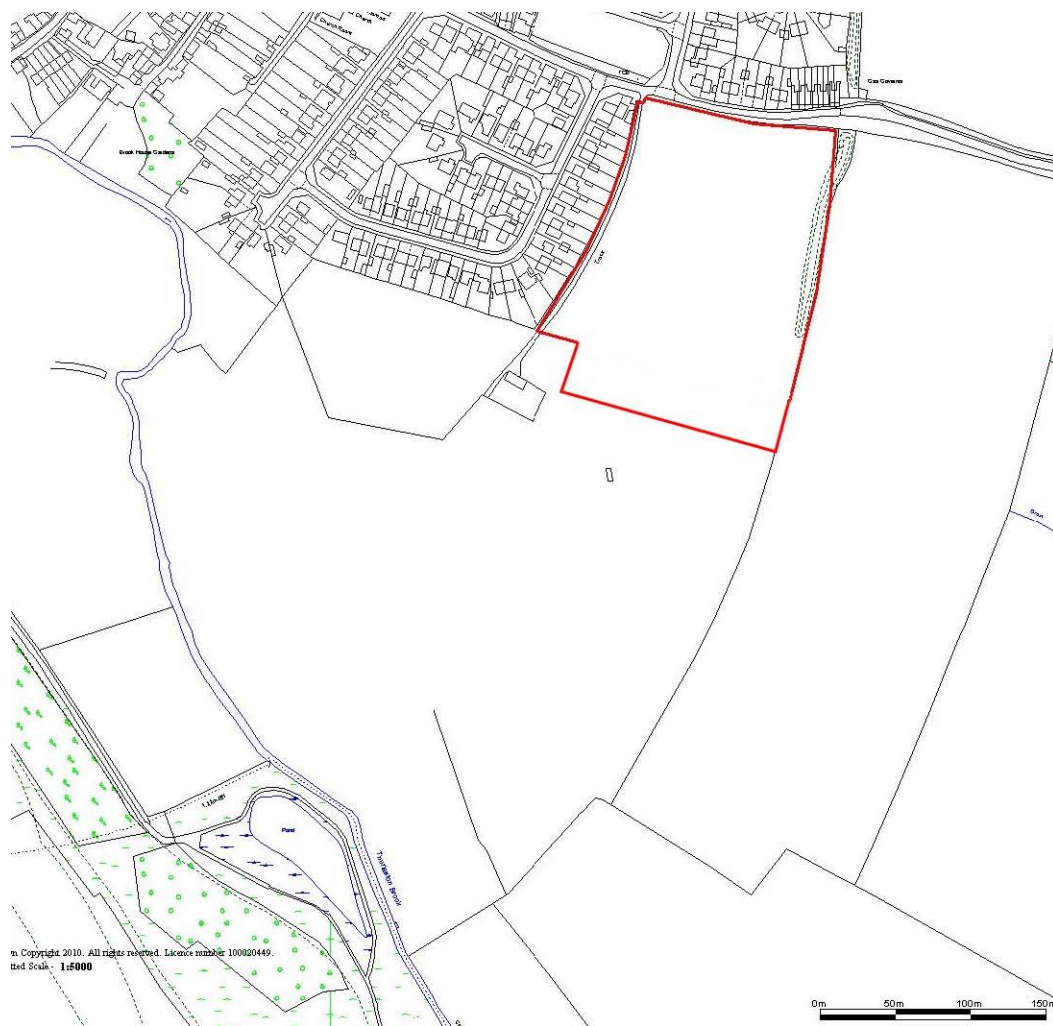


Figure 3: Location of assessment area (red line) (plan provided by client)

### 3. Historical and Archaeological Background (from Hunt 2009)

There is no known date for the founding of Huncote but the name is thought to have Anglo-Saxon origins. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle states that in AD 836 the King of Mercia, Wiglaf, assembled a Mercian council somewhere within his lands. It is thought to have been Croft Hill. The purpose of the council was the occasion of the granting of land by the king to Hanbury monastery in Worcestershire. However, more recent research has suggested that although Croft Hill is an important landmark, some of the flatter land around may have been the site of the council in 836 (Hunt 2009, 4). The Domesday book records that around 1086 Huncote was in the Wapentake of Guthlaxton and belonged to the Count of Meulan. The lands included a mill, worth 10s, 15 acres of meadow and woodland “half a league long and 4 furlongs wide”. Huncote was later in the Hundred of Sparkenhoe, which is thought to have originated around 1300 from the subdivision of Guthlaxton Hundred (*ibid*: 4). In 1124, with the King in Normandy, the King’s thanes held a council at Hundhoge (Huncote) and had 44 thieves executed. It has been suggested that Croft Hill is the location for the gruesome scene. Croft Hill is located half way between Croft and Huncote and was called after either village in early records but by the 16th century it is primarily associated with Croft (*ibid*: 4). In the 17th century, Huncote was in the possession of the Stafford family. The Enclosure of Leicester Forest took place in 1628 and John Stafford claimed 130 acres as part of his manor of Huncote. The King took a third of this while the commoners were granted

just under a third, with Stafford retaining 30 acres. The site itself consisted of part of Elms Farm, which lies to the east and the field was included in the sale of the farm during the early 20th century (*ibid*, 4).

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland shows that the site lies in an area rich in archaeology including a few archaeological findspots within the application area. These consist of three Roman coins (MLE7708, MLE16686), an Anglo-Saxon penny and strap-end (MLE6088), and a group of medieval coins and buckle (MLE6639, MLE6640). Within the vicinity of the site there are numerous records of human activity dating from the prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval, and post-medieval periods, these are listed in detail in Hunt 2009.

A geophysical survey recently undertaken located a weak anomaly which may indicate a possible enclosure in the south of the application area. Ridge and furrow field systems aligned east to west were also present together with ferric and magnetic disturbance (Ladocha 2010, 1).

#### **4. Aims and Objectives**

The principal aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

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

The objective was to gain an indication of the nature, extent, date and significance of any archaeological deposits which may be present in order that an informed planning decision can be taken.

#### **5. Methodology**

Prior to any machining of trial trenches, general photographs of the site areas were taken. The Senior Planning Archaeologist had requested the examination of a minimum sample of 18 trial trenches, 20m in length, prior to determination of any planning application to develop the site (see Appendix III).

The trenches were excavated using a 360 mechanical excavator equipped with a 2.2m wide toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and overlying layers were removed under full archaeological supervision until either the top of archaeology or the natural undisturbed substratum was reached. Trenches were examined for archaeological deposits or finds by hand cleaning, the trenches were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The trenches were backfilled and leveled at the end of the evaluation.

All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2008).

## 6. Results

All trenches were 20m in length and 2.2m wide. A single (undated) post-hole was located in Trench 3; in the remaining 17 trenches no archaeological finds or features were identified, detail of each trench is provided in Appendix I, a selection of archive trench photos are included in Appendix II.



Figure 4: Trench location plan, archaeological feature in Trench 3 shaded.



The topsoil, consisting of grey-brown sandy-clay with occasional small rounded pebbles, was c.0.3m in depth. Below this was a brown clay subsoil observed in most trenches, ranging in thickness from 0.05m to 0.2m. The topsoil and subsoil was remarkably sterile with no archaeological finds identified.

Trench 1 and 2 were located to target a weak geophysical anomaly which was thought to indicate a possible enclosure (Ladocha 2010, 1). The topsoil and subsoil was removed revealing natural sands and gravels and no archaeological evidence. Trench 9 and 15 were positioned to target ferric and magnetic disturbance identified in the geophysical survey (Ladocha 2010, 1), again no such evidence was identified.

Centrally placed within Trench 3 was a post-hole [1] measuring 0.4m by 0.34m, and 0.34m in depth. It contained a pale brown sandy-clay (2) and three large pebbles that may represent post-packing. This was completely excavated and contained no finds. An extension to the trench was made northwards for 10 metres, no further archaeological features were identified.

The base of furrows were observed, orientated east-west, as identified in the geophysical survey (Ladocha 2010, 1). Some root disturbance was identified in the trenches in the northern-half of the field, indicating the presence of trees at some point in the past.

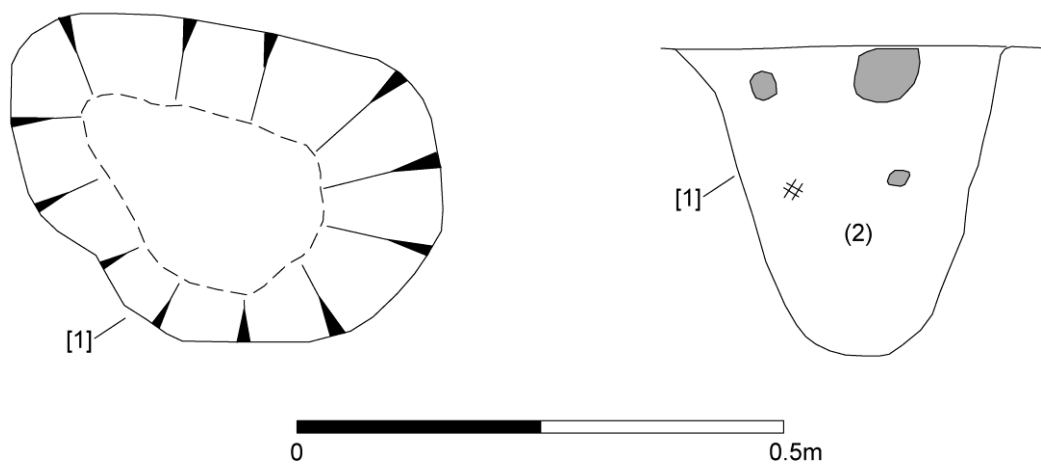


Figure 5: Plan and section of post-hole [1] in Trench 3



Figure 6: Photo of post-hole [1] in Trench 3

## 7. Conclusion

The evaluation revealed very limited archaeological evidence – consisting of a single undated post-hole in Trench 3. The remaining 17 trenches contained no archaeological finds or deposits.

## 8. Archive

The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services Section, accession no. XA.182.2010.

The archive contains:

- 18 trench recording sheets
- 1 context summary record
- 1 photographic recording sheet
- Thumbnail print of digital photographs
- CD containing digital photographs and report
- 33mm black and white contact sheet and negatives (x2 films)
- Survey data
- Unbound copy of this report

The report will be listed on the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York. Available at: <http://oasis.ac.uk/>

ID	OASIS entry summary
Project Name	Narborough Road, Huncote, Leicestershire
Summary	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land to the south of Narborough Road, Huncote, Leicestershire (SP 519 971). The work was undertaken as part of an archaeological impact assessment in advance of a proposed development. The evaluation revealed very limited archaeological evidence, consisting of a single undated post-hole. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services Section, accession no. XA.182.2010.
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Gavin Speed
Previous/Future work	Previous: geophysics. / Future: uncertain
Current Land Use	Field
Development Type	Residential
Reason for Investigation	PPS15
Position in the Planning Process	Pre-application
Site Co ordinates	SP 519 971
Start/end dates of field work	03/11/2010 – 04/11/2010
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services
Study Area	5.25ha
Associated project reference codes	Museum accession ID: XA.182.2010. OASIS form ID: universi1-85814

## 9. Publication

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

## 10. Bibliography

- Hunt, L., 2009 *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for Land Off Narborough Road, Huncote, Leicestershire*. University of Leicester Archaeological Services unpublished report 2009-174.
- Ladocha, J., 2010 *Archaeological Geophysical Survey on Land at Narborough Road, Huncote, Leicestershire*. Northampton Archaeology unpublished report 10-23.
- IfA, 2008 *Code of Conduct*.
- IfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*
- MAP 2 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd edition). English Heritage.
- MGC 1992 *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections 1992* (Museums and Galleries Commission)
- RFG/FRG 1993 *Guidelines for the preparation of site archives*. Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700.
- SMA 1993 *Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*. Society of Museum Archaeologists.

## 11. Acknowledgements

Fieldwork was carried out by Gavin Speed, and Tim Higgins. Patrick Clay managed the project. ULAS would like to thank Terry McGreal and Paul Moran of Jelson Ltd for arranging access and supplying the machine and Rob Thorley and Catherine Mumby of GVA Grimley for plans and information

Gavin Speed  
Senior Archaeological Supervisor  
University of Leicester Archaeological Services  
University Road  
Leicester  
LE1 7RH

[gs50@le.ac.uk](mailto:gs50@le.ac.uk)

Tel: 0116 252 2848

Fax: 0116 252 2614

08/11/2010



## Appendix I: Selected trench archive photographs



Figure 7: Trench 2 (left) and Trench 6 (right)



Figure 8: Trench 12 (left) and Trench 13 (right)

## Appendix II: Trench details

TRENCH	ORIENTATION		TOPSOIL DEPTH	SUBSOIL DEPTH	BASE OF TRENCH (OD)
T1	east-west	no archaeological finds or deposits	0.2-0.3	0.05-0.1	79.386
T2	north-south	no archaeological finds or deposits	0.3	0.2	79.229
T3	east-west	post-hole [1], no finds	0.2-0.3	0.2	78.953
T4	east-west	no archaeological finds or deposits	0.2-0.25	0.2-0.3	78.266
T5	east-west	no archaeological finds or deposits	0.2-3	0.05-0.15	79.466
T6	east-west	no archaeological finds or deposits	0.2-0.3	0.2-0.3	78.465
T7	east-west	no archaeological finds or deposits	0.2-0.3	0.2-.03	78.409
T8	east-west	no archaeological finds or deposits	0.25-0.3	0.25-0.3	78.764
T9	east-west	no archaeological finds or deposits	0.2-0.3	0.2-0.3	79.275
T10	east-west	no archaeological finds or deposits	0.3	0.15-0.2	79.15
T11	east-west	no archaeological finds or deposits	0.3	0.2	78.998
T12	east-west	no archaeological finds or deposits	0.3	0.2-0.3	79.16
T13	east-west	no archaeological finds or deposits	0.2-0.3	0.1-0.2	79.24
T14	east-west	no archaeological finds or deposits	0.2-0.3	0.05-0.15	79.238
T15	north-south	no archaeological finds or deposits	0.2-0.35	0.15-0.3	79.437
T16	east-west	no archaeological finds or deposits	0.2-0.3	0.1-0.2	79.757
T17	east-west	no archaeological finds or deposits	0.25-0.3	0.15-0.25	79.616
T18	east-west	no archaeological finds or deposits	0.2-0.3	0.1-0.2	79.845

### Appendix III: Plan of proposed development



## Appendix IV: Design Specification

### UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

#### Design Specification for archaeological work

*Land adjacent to Narborough Road, Huncote, Leicestershire SP 519 971*

*Written scheme of investigation for Geophysical Survey*

*For: Jelson Ltd*

*Planning Authority: Blaby District Council*

*Planning application No. 10/0165/1*

#### 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 PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment. 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 (2008) 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

##### *Context of the Project*

- 1.1 This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to evaluate potential archaeological deposits at Land adjacent to Narborough Road, Huncote, Leicestershire SK SP 519 971. An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for the area has been prepared (Hunt 2009).
- 1.2 The proposed development area is located east of Narborough Road, Huncote, Leicestershire. The site consists of approximately 5.25ha within which Jelson Ltd are proposing a scheme of residential development comprising 93 dwellings.
- 1.3 The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland records that there are known archaeological sites located in the assessment area which is situated in an area rich in archaeological remains. Artefacts have been found on the site itself, including finds from the Roman period (**MLE7708 & MLE16686**) and the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods (**MLE6639, MLE608**).
- 1.4 A geophysical survey has been undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology (Ladocha 2010). This located a weak anomaly which may indicate a possible enclosure in the south of the application area. Ridge and furrow field systems aligned east to west were also present together with ferric and magnetic disturbance.

#### 2. Geology and topography

- 2.1 The area lies at around 80m OD at the northern extent, but falls to the south and south-west. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 155 (Coalville) shows that the underlying geology is likely to be Mercia Mudstone possibly overlain by sand and gravel.

### **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**

#### ***General Methodology and Standards***

- 4.1 All work will follow the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct (2008) and adhere to their Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2008).
- 4.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.
- 4.3 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 Planning Authority and the Client, if required.

#### ***Trial Trenching Methodology***

- 4.4 Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas may be taken.
- 4.5 It is proposed to excavate 18 20m x 1.6m trenches. The provisional trench plan attached (Fig. 1) shows the proposed locations of the trenches. The size and position of the trenches indicated on the provisional trench plan may vary due to unforeseen site constraints or archaeology.
- 4.6 Topsoil and overburden will be removed carefully in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket. Trenches will be excavated down to the top of archaeological deposits or natural undisturbed ground, whichever is reached first.
- 4.7 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale. Archaeological deposits will be sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.
- 4.8 Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Relative spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.9 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 benchmark.
- 4.10 Trench locations will be recorded by an appropriate method. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.11 Any human remains encountered 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.



- 4.12 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project a contingency may be required to clarify the character or extent of additional features. The contingency will only be initiated after consultation with the Client and the Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority. 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.
- 4.13 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.

#### **Recording Systems**

- 4.14 Any archaeological deposits encountered will be recorded and excavated using standard procedures as outlined in the ULAS recording manual. Sufficient of any archaeological features or deposits will be hand excavated in order to provide the information required.
- 4.15. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets.
- 4.16 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made on drawing film, related to the OS grid and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Elevations and sections of individual layers of features should be drawn where possible. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans.
- 4.17 An adequate 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.
- 4.18 This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the project.

#### **6. Finds**

- 6.1 The IfA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 6.2 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.
- 6.3 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to the appropriate authority for storage in perpetuity.
- 6.4 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 Planning Archaeologist.
- 6.5 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. All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

#### **7. Environmental Sampling**

- 7.1. If features are appropriate for environmental sampling a strategy and methodology will be developed on site following advice from ULAS's Environmental Specialist. Preparation, taking, processing and assessment of environmental samples will be in accordance with current best practice. The sampling strategy is likely to include the following:
- A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
  - Any buried soils or well-sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
  - Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.

- Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated.
- 7.2 All collected samples will be labelled with context and sequential sample numbers.
- 7.3 Appropriate contexts will be bulk sampled (15 litre or the whole context depending on size) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and insects.
- 7.4 Recovery of small animal bones, bird bone and large molluscs will normally be achieved through processing other bulk samples or 30 litre samples may be taken specifically to sample particularly rich deposits.
- 7.6 Wet sieving with flotation will be carried out using a York Archaeological Trust sieving tank with a 0.5mm mesh and a 0.3mm flotation sieve. The small size mesh will be used initially as flotation of plant remains may be incomplete and some may remain in the residue. The residue > 0.5mm from the tank will be separated into coarse fractions of over 4mm and fine fractions of > 0.5-4mm. The coarse fractions will be sorted for finds. The fine fractions and flots will be evaluated and prioritised; only those with remains apparent will be sorted. The prioritised flots will not be sorted until the analysis stage when phasing information is available. Flots will be scanned and plant remains from selected contexts will be identified and further sampling, sieving and sorting targeted towards higher potential deposits.

## **8 Report and Archive**

- 8.1 A draft version of the report will normally be presented within four weeks of completion of site works. The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks. Copies will be provided for the client and the Local Planning Authority and deposited with the Historic Environment Record.
- 8.2 The report will include consideration of:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
  - The nature, location and extent 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).
- 8.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in the IfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological archives (Brown 2008) will normally be presented to Leicestershire County Council within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.
- 8.4 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.

## **9 Publication and Dissemination of Results**

- 9.1 A summary report will be submitted to a suitable regional archaeological journal following completion of the fieldwork. A full report will be submitted to a national or period journal if the results are of significance.
- 9.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://www.oasis.ac.uk> will be completed detailing the results of the project. ULAS will contact the HER prior to completion of the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into the HER it may be placed on the web-site.

## **10 Acknowledgement and Publicity**

10.1 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.

10.2 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.

## **11 Copyright**

11.1 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.

## **12 Monitoring arrangements**

12.1 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.

12.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (2008)

12.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

## **13 Timetable and Staffing**

13.1 A start date has not yet been formalised but the work is likely to start within the next two weeks. The work is likely to take one to two weeks to complete and two to three experienced archaeologists are likely to be present during the work.

13.2 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.

## **14 Health and Safety**

14.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the FAME Health and Safety Manual (revised 2005) with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is in the Appendix. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.

## **15. Insurance**

15.1 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. UCPOP365 1237 while the Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters (50%) and Brit Insurances (50%) Policy No. FUNK3605.

## **16. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances**

16.1 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.

## **17. Bibliography**

Brown, D., 2008 *Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives* (Institute for Archaeologists)

Hunt, L., 2009 *An archaeological desk-based assessment for land off Narborough Road, Huncote, Leicestershire SP 519 971*. ULAS Report 2009-174

IfA, 2008 *Codes of Conduct and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

Ladocha, J., 2010 *Archaeological geophysical survey at land south of Narborough Road, Huncote, Leicestershire*. Northamptonshire Archaeology Report 10-23

Patrick Clay  
ULAS  
University of Leicester  
University Road  
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel:0116 252 2848  
Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: pnc3@le.ac.uk

© ULAS 15.10.2010

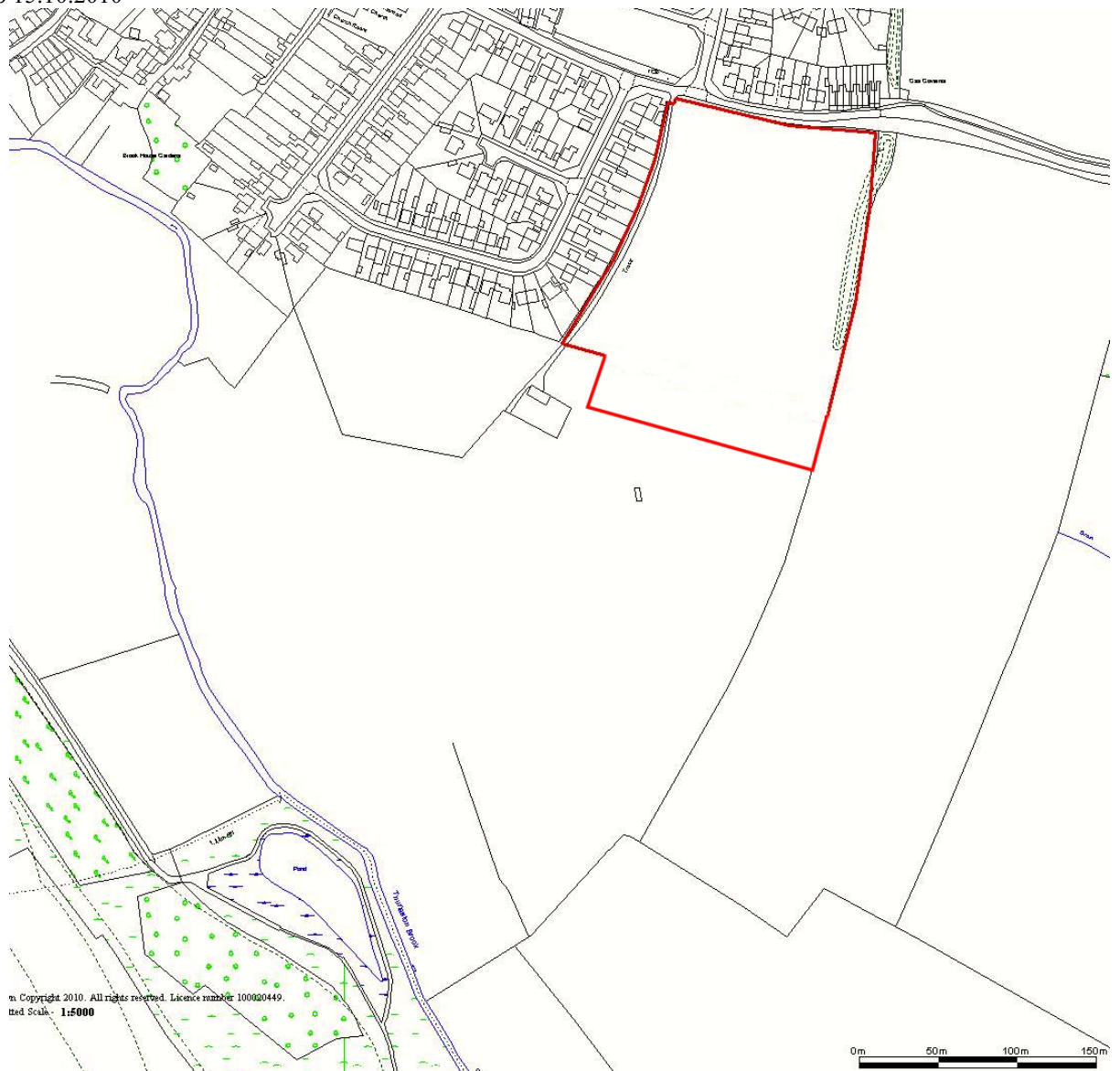
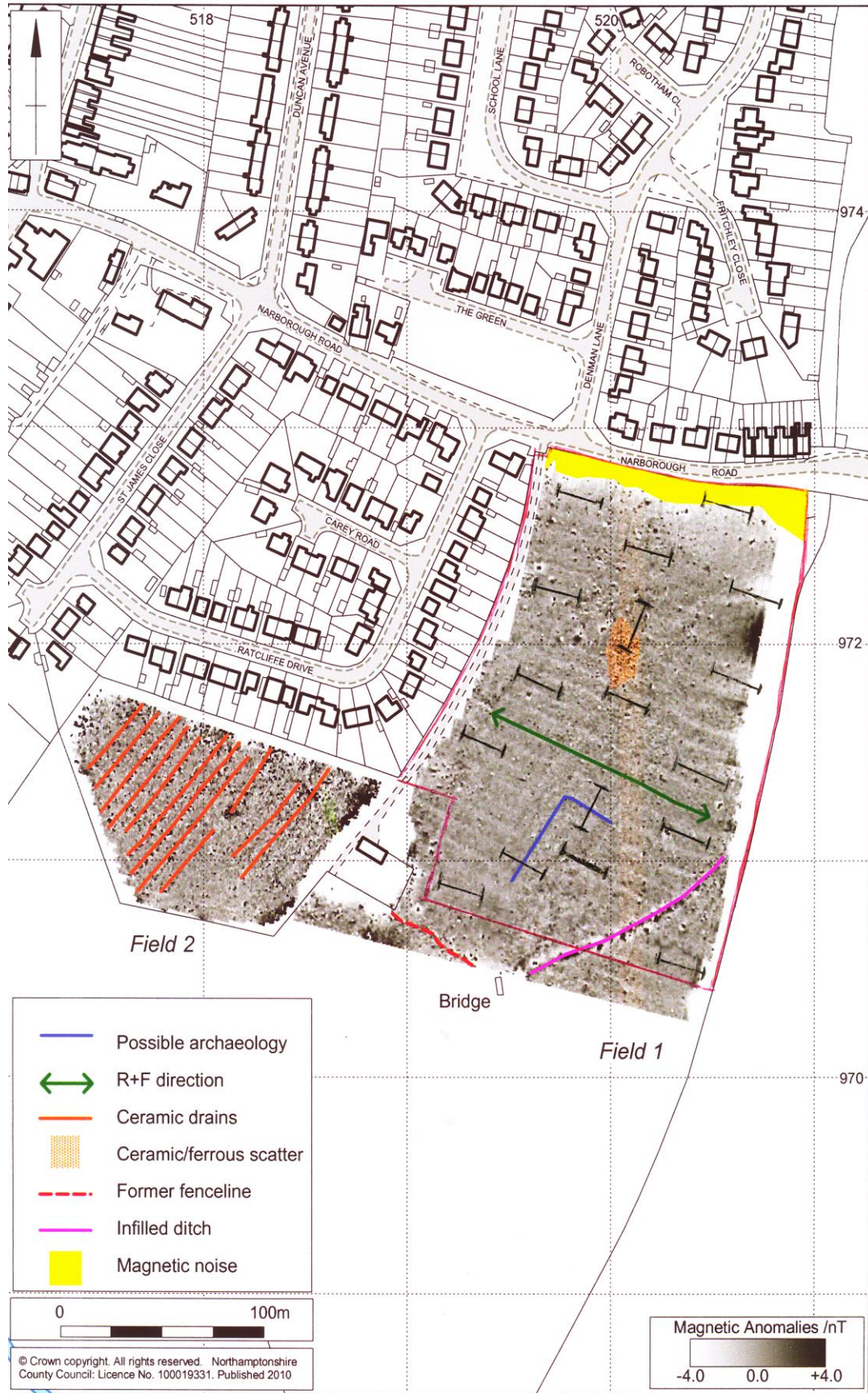


Figure 1 Location of Application area.





1:2500 Survey Interpretation Fig 3

Figure 2 Application area (red outline) in relation to geophysical anomalies and suggested trench locations (from Ladocha 2010 Fig.3).



## Contact Details

Richard Buckley or Patrick Clay  
University of Leicester Archaeological  
Services (ULAS)  
University of Leicester,  
University Road,  
Leicester LE1 7RH

**T:** +44 (0)116 252 2848

**F:** +44 (0)116 252 2614

**E:** [ulas@le.ac.uk](mailto:ulas@le.ac.uk)

**w:** [www.le.ac.uk/ulas](http://www.le.ac.uk/ulas)



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE



**THE UNIVERSITY OF THE YEAR 2008/9**