



University of
Leicester

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Evaluation
Land off the Fleet, Stoney Stanton,
Leicestershire
NGR: SP 493 953 centre**

Tim Higgins



ULAS Report No 2010-131.
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An Archaeological Evaluation
For Land of The Fleet, Stoney Bridge,
Leicestershire
NGR: (SP 493 953)

Tim Higgins

For: Persimmon Homes North Midlands

Approved by

Signed:  **Date:** 09/07/2010

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An Archaeological Evaluation Land off The Fleet, Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire (SP 493 953)

Tim Higgins

Summary

An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken on land off The Fleet, Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in advance of proposed construction of residential dwellings with associated landscaping and infrastructure. Nineteen trial trenches were excavated in an area defined as having moderate archaeological potential. The trial trenching revealed no evidence of archaeological finds or deposits. The site archive will be held with Leicestershire County Council under accession number X.A38.2010

1. Introduction

An application has been made by Persimmon Homes North Midlands for the construction of residential dwellings, on land off The Fleet, Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire (SP 493 953). The development comprises construction of residential dwellings with associated landscaping and infrastructure covering c. 7.5 ha.

An archaeological field evaluation (AFE) was undertaken as part of the requirements identified by the Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to planning authority in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5): Planning for Historic Environment (DCLG 2010). The AFE was undertaken to assess any archaeological remains of significance were present within the development site and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development.

2. Site Description, Topography and Geology

Stoney Stanton lies in the Blaby district of Leicestershire, approximately 10 miles south-west of Leicester and around 6 miles east of Hinckley. The proposed development covers an area of c. 7.5 ha currently used as agricultural land east of Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire (Figure 1).

The development area lies at height of c. 82m OD. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 155 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of sand and gravel overlying Boulder Clay.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

An archaeological desk-based assessment, previously prepared by ULAS (Richards 2009) had highlighted the archaeological potential of the site's surrounding environs.

The proposed development site consists of a large rectangular field currently under crop in the northern 2/3rds (Area 1 Figure 3) of the development, and a small sub-rectangular pasture field in southern 1/3rd (Area 2 Figure 3).

The fields would appear to have been farmland since at least the post-medieval period and the underlying archaeology was likely to be relatively well preserved. The site lies to the north-east of Stoney Stanton village in an area that is largely undeveloped. Most of the known archaeological sites in the area were located in the village cores of Stoney Stanton and Potters Marston to the north-east. Finds of prehistoric artefacts, including flint tools from the Mesolithic (MLE7388) and Iron Age (MLE6499 & MLE6570) were known from the vicinity, indicating that the human activity from these periods in this area, and lack of known archaeology within the assessment area may be due to the archaeological potential being untested.

Fieldwalking and geophysical survey has also been undertaken as first stages on the evaluation. The fieldwalking (Coward 2010) only located a single flint and a few sherds of medieval pottery along with scatter of post-medieval pottery. Similarly the geophysical survey located little of archaeological potential (Haddrell and Biggs 2010).

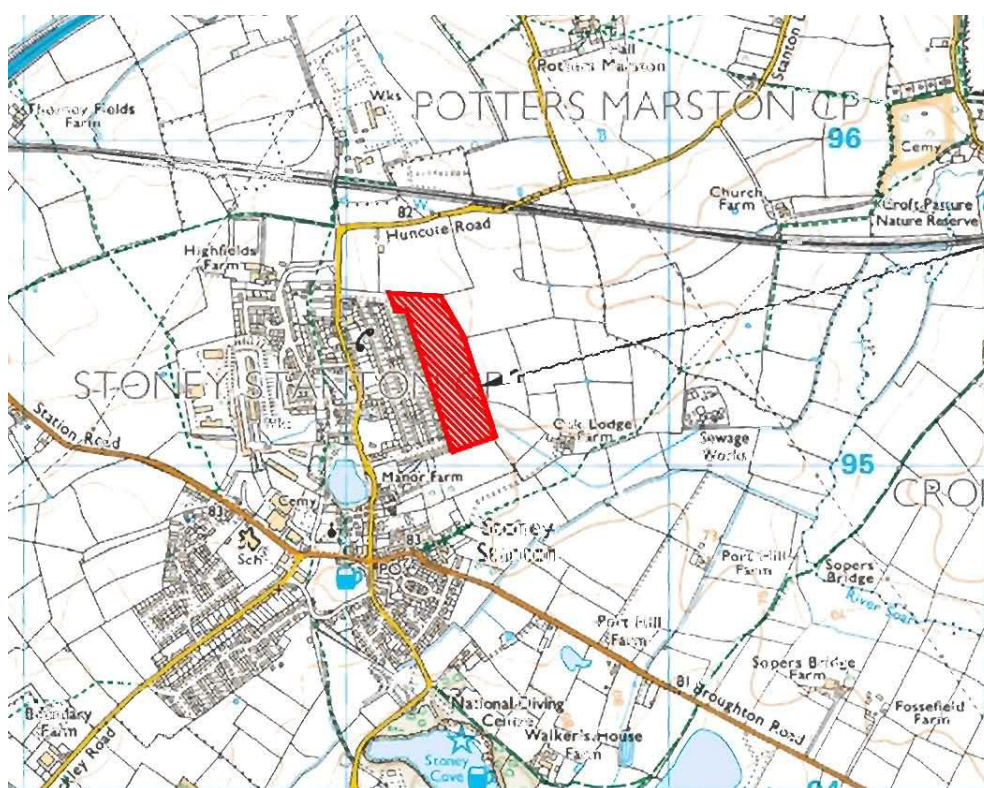


Figure 1 Location of the application area at Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire.
Reproduced from 1:25,000 scale maps by permission of Ordnance Survey® on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100029495

4. Aims and Objectives

The main aims 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

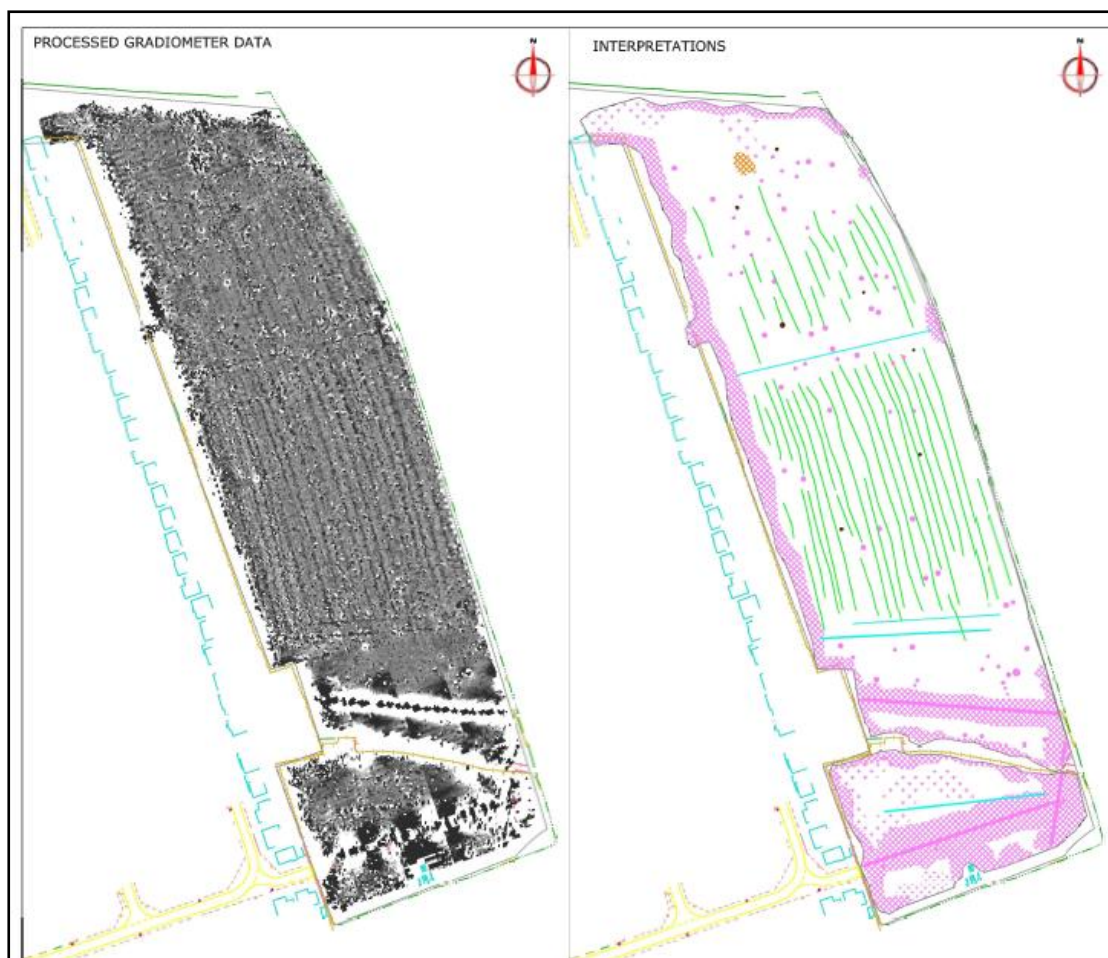


Figure 2: Interpretive plot of geophysical data (Haddrell and Biggs 2010) with geophysical anomalies indicated.

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.

5. Methodology

The *Design Specification* (Appendix 1) agreed with the Senior Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) proposed was to excavate 24 x 25m long trenches (12 in the northern 2/3rds Area 1 and 12 in the southern 1/3 Area 2). During the evaluation the proposed number of trenches was reduced to 19 as access to a pasture field within Area 2 was not possible. The topsoil and underlying layers were removed under full archaeological supervision until either the top of archaeology or natural substratum/undisturbed ground was reached, or to a depth of c. 1.2m.

The bases of the trenches were cleaned in areas where potential archaeological deposits were observed. If archaeological remains were identified, they were to be planned to scale and recorded. Limited excavation would also be undertaken in order to determine the character and date of any remains.

The trenches were located using a Leica EDM and the final plans completed with the aid of TurboCad v.11 design software.

All the work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, and the *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland* (Leicestershire County Council).

6. Results

A total of 19 trenches was excavated within the proposed development area. Unless otherwise stated machining of trenches in the field removed a layer of brown clayey silt topsoil to a depth varying between 0.20m and 0.30m. Below the topsoil was a pale yellow-brown clay-silt subsoil, which varied in depth from 0.10m to 0.30m deep. The subsoil overlay the natural substratum of Glacial till and underlying Boulder Clay. Any field drains uncovered were found below the subsoil and cut into the natural glacial till substratum.

All trenches were 25 m in length (unless stated otherwise in Appendix 1) and *c.* 2.00m in width. Their locations are shown on Figure 3. A small number of trenches were located to target areas of archaeological potential based on the geophysical survey. The remaining trenches provided a random sample of the area (approximately 1% in Area 1 2% in Area 2), in order to provide a representative sample of the proposed development area. Details of the trenches are provided in Appendix 1.

Area 1 (Northern)

Figure 3

Area 1 was located in the northern and centre of the development area where 13 trenches were opened, numbered 7-19. The geophysical survey had identified discrete anomalies possible of possible archaeological origin suggesting pits, along with medieval or post-medieval strip field systems (ridge and furrow). Trenches 7 and 12 targeted the possible anomalies but no corresponding features were observed within these trenches. In trenches 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, and 17 a series of north-south orientated modern ceramic field drains were visible and within Trench 16 a west-east stone rubble drain was observed. The field drains could correspond with some of the positive north-south agricultural linear anomalies interpreted from the geophysical survey. In the majority of the trenches there was little or no subsoil, and natural substratum was reached at a depth of 0.30m-0.40m. No other archaeological finds or deposits were located.

Area 2 (Southern)

Figure 3

This area was located was in the southern part of the development area where six trenches, numbered 1-6, were opened. No archaeological finds or deposits were located within the trenches and there was no evidence for furrows. The natural substratum was reached after around 0.30m-0.40m of topsoil and subsoil had been removed. As with Area 1 the only features revealed were field drains observed trenches 1-6. The field drains were typically orientated west to east and comprised ceramic pipes. Although a stone rubble field drain was observed within trench 6 and was orientated north to south. No other archaeological finds or deposits were located.



Figure 3: Trench location plan

7. Discussion

The archaeological evaluation by trial trenching identified truncated remains of modern field drains (Plates 1 and 2). The possible pits, ridge and furrows (linear agricultural marks) identified from geophysical survey results (Haddrell and Biggs 2010), were not located during the evaluation. All the trenches had shallow depths of topsoil and subsoil, which could possibly indicate that extensive deep modern ploughing has taken place within this field. Area 2 where an alluvial build up of soil may be predicted near the stream similarly has a very shallow topsoil and subsoil. The extensive ploughing could have possibly reduced or eroded any potential ridge and furrow features or marks.

The linear marks were orientated north-south and some them could correspond with the modern field drains observed with the trenches. No further evidence was revealed for archaeological features or finds, which was consistent with the results from the fieldwalking and geophysical surveys. .

8. Archive

A full copy of the archive as defined in Brown 2008 will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating to the investigations undertaken.

The archive consists of:

A copy of the report,

Indices

19 trench recording sheets

76 Digital and 75 B&W photos with contact prints, photographic index

The archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council under accession number X.A38.2010

A summary of the work will be published in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course.

9 Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by the author, assisted by Dave Parker. Dr. Patrick Clay managed the project. I would like to thank Persimmon Homes for their help and assistance during the evaluation.



Plate 1 Evaluation Trench 5 looking east ceramic field drain found at base of the trench



Plate 2 Evaluation Trench 6 looking south-west with a stone rubble field drain in the foreground

10. Bibliography

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

Coward, J. 2010 *An Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey over land off The Fleet, Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire* (SP 493 953). ULAS Report 2010-167

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Richards, G., 2009 *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for land off The Fleet, Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire* (SP 493 953). ULAS Report 2009-143

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07.07.2010

Oasis Record

INFORMATION REQUIRED	
Project Name	An Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching The Fleet, Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Patrick Clay/Vickie Score
Project Supervisor	Tim Higgins
Previous/Future work	Previous work: Desk-base assessment
Current Land Use	Agricultural pasture
Development Type	Residential dwellings
Reason for Investigation	PPS 5
Position in the Planning Process	Pre planning enquiry
Site Co ordinates	NGR: SP 493 953
Start/end dates of field work	July 2010
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council
Study Area	c.7.5ha

Appendix 1 Trench Summaries

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average Depth	Notes	Minimum depth to archaeology (m)
1	Area 2 Southern	W-E	25.00m	1.10m		N/A
2	Area 2 Southern	SW-NE	25.00m	0.70m	Ceramic Pipe Field Drain W-E	N/A
3	Area 2 Southern	N-S	25.00m	0.70m	Ceramic Pipe Field Drain W-E	N/A
4	Area 2 Southern	N-S	25.00m	0.80m	Ceramic Pipe Field Drain W-E	N/A
5	Area 2 Southern	SW-NE	25.00m	0.90m	Ceramic Pipe Field Drain W-E	N/A
6	Area 2 Southern	SW-NE	25.00m	1.00m	Stone Rubble Field Drain N-S	N/A
7	Area 1 Northern	N-S	26.00m	1.20m		N/A
8	Area 1 Northern	N-S	25.00m	1.10m		N/A
9	Area 1 Northern	N-S	25.50m	1.20m	Ceramic Horse shoe and slate Field Drain N-S	N/A
10	Area 1 Northern	N-S	26.00m	1.40m	Ceramic Horse shoe and slate Field Drain N-S	N/A
11	Area 1 Northern	N-S	26.00m	1.00m	Ceramic Horse shoe and slate Field Drain N-S	N/A
12	Area 1 Northern	N-S	25.00m	1.00m	Ceramic Horse shoe and slate Field Drain N-S	N/A
13	Area 1 Northern	N-S	24.50m	1.10m	Ceramic Horse shoe and slate Field Drain N-S	N/A
14	Area 1 Northern	N-S	27.00m	1.30m	Ceramic Horse shoe and slate Field Drain N-S	N/A
15	Area 1 Northern	N-S	25.00m	1.00m		N/A
16	Area 1 Northern	N-S	25.00m	1.10m	Stone Rubble Field Drain W-E	N/A
17	Area 1	N-S	25.00m	1.00m	Ceramic	N/A

	Northern				Horse shoe and slate Field Drain N-S	
18	Area 1 Northern	N-S	25.00m	0.90m		N/A
19	Area 1 Northern	N-S	25.50m			N/A

Appendix 2 Design Specification

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

Job title: Land off the Fleet, Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire

NGR: SP 493 953 centre

Client: Persimmon Homes North Midlands

Planning Authority: Blaby District Council

Planning application No. 10/0103/1/PX

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

- 2.1 Stoney Stanton lies in the Blaby District of Leicestershire, approximately 10 miles south-west of Leicester and around 6 miles east of Hinckley. The proposed development covers an area of c. 7.5 ha currently used as agricultural land east of Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire (Fig. 1).
- 2.2 An application has been made for the construction of residential dwellings with associated landscaping and infrastructure.
- 2.3 Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested that an evaluation by trial

trenching is required. A 1% sample of the northern 2/3rds of the development (12 x 25m trenches) and a 2% sample of the southern 1/3rd (12 x 25m trenches) has been requested.

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.4 The site lies at a height of around 82m OD. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 15 indicates that the underlying geology of the site was likely to consist of Glacial Till and Mercia Mudstone Group clay.
- 2.5 An archaeological desk-based assessment of the site (Richards 2009) concluded that there was low to moderate potential for archaeological remains being present within the assessment area. The fields would appear to have been farmland since at least the post-medieval period and any underlying archaeology was likely to be relatively well preserved. The site lies to the north-east of Stoney Stanton village in an area that is largely undeveloped. Most of the known archaeological sites in the area were located in the village cores of Stoney Stanton and Potters Marston to the north-east. Finds of prehistoric artefacts, including flint tools from the Mesolithic (MLE7388) and Iron Age (MLE6499 & MLE6570) were known from the vicinity, indicating that there was human activity from these periods in this area, and the lack of known archaeology within the assessment area may be due to the archaeological potential being untested.
- 2.6 Fieldwalking and a geophysical survey have also been conducted. The fieldwalking (Coward 2010) only a single flint and a few sherds of medieval pottery along with a scatter of post-medieval pottery. Similarly the geophysical survey found little of archaeological interest (Haddrell and Biggs 2010)
- 2.7 Despite the lack of evidence from the archaeological surveys, the lack of intrusive investigation means that there is still a possibility that unrecognised archaeological remains may exist on the site.

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 24 x 25m long trenches (12 in the northern 2/3rds and 12 in the southern 1/3). The provisional trench plan attached (Fig. 2) 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://ads.ac.uk/project/oasis> 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 ULAS 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. UCPOP3651237 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)

Haddrell, S. and Biggs, M., 2010 *Geophysical Survey report: Land off The Fleet, Stoney Stanton* Stratascan

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w: www.le.ac.uk/ulas



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