

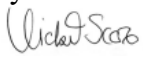
**An Archaeological Evaluation on land
at Meadow Farm Marina,
Barrow on Soar, Leicestershire.**

NGR: (SK 584 166)

Daniel Stone

For: Meadow Farm Marina.

Checked by

Signed:  **Date:** ...18.05.2009.

Name: .Vicki Score.....

Approved by

Signed:  **Date:** ...18.05.2009.

Name: Patrick Clay.....

**University of Leicester
Archaeological Services**
University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH
Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

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An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Meadow Farm Marina, Barrow on Soar, Leicestershire. NGR: (SK 584 166)

Daniel Stone

Summary

An archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching was carried out on land at Meadow Farm Marina, Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicestershire (SK 584 166) from the 6th to the 8th of May 2009 on behalf of Meadow Farm Marina. Seven trenches were excavated in the area of the proposed development. Ridge and furrow was present in the east half of the site but no significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified. The archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council under accession code X.A90.2009.

1. Introduction

This report presents the results of a archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching on behalf of Meadow Farm Marina on land at Meadow Farm Marina, Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicestershire (SK 584 166) from the 6th to the 8th of May 2009. An application for development to Charnwood Borough Council is proposed, regarding the land where it is planned to excavate a new marina (pre-planning enquiry).

This archaeological evaluation forms part of an archaeological impact assessment for the Council following Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG 16, Archaeology and Planning, para. 30). The fieldwork 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.

A strategy for the work was set out in the *Design Specification for Archaeological Work* (ULAS 2009) (see appendix 3). Trial trenching totalling c. 2% sample of the area or the equivalent of c. seven 30m x 1.6m trenches totaling c. 335 sq m was undertaken.

2. Site Description, Topology and Geology

The proposed development site is located at Meadow Farm Marina, Barrow-upon Soar, which lies approximately 12 miles to the north of Leicester in Charnwood District. It consists of an area of c.1.7 hectares in which it is proposed to construct a new marina. The land presently consists of one pasture field, bordered on two sides by hedgelines perpendicular to the third side parallel with the river soar and on the fourth a raised modern bank forming the perimeter of the current marina. In the east of the site are several ridge and furrows which appear absent in the west of the site. The site is very low-lying, located at the base of a south facing slope, upon which the caravan park is located.

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 142 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of alluvium overlying natural sand and gravel.

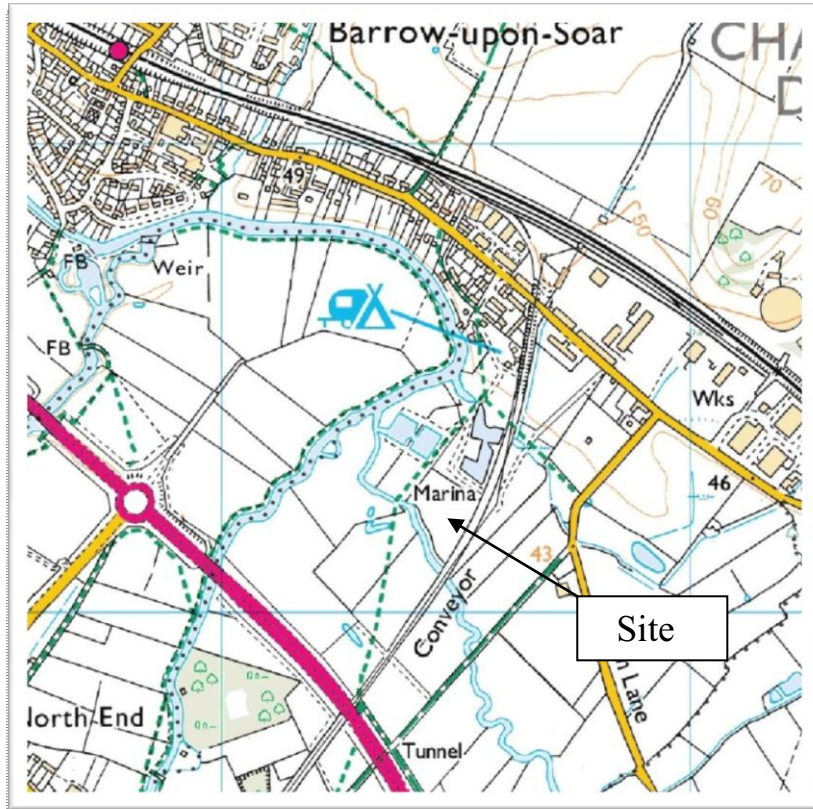


Figure 1: Site location plan

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3. Archaeology and Historic Background

The site is located on the southern edge of Barrow-upon-Soar, within an archaeologically significant landscape, particularly rich in the remains of Roman occupation. Four sites listed on the Sites and Monuments Record are located close to the site. These include a Roman cemetery and post medieval limekilns which were found to the east of the application area. A Roman well, together with finds of pottery, worked antler and mammal bones was located during quarry work to the south east of the area. The route of the Roman Salt Way passes to the north of the site. The closest of the known sites is the possible Roman villa which is thought to have existed around the site of the present marina. Finds of Roman greyware, coins, Roman tile, a dolphin brooch and a single sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery were found in the 1970's during the excavation of the main marina (R. Knox pers. comm.). An evaluation to the north for an earlier extension to the marina did not locate any archaeological remains although it did confirm the presence of alluvial deposits (Browning 2000).

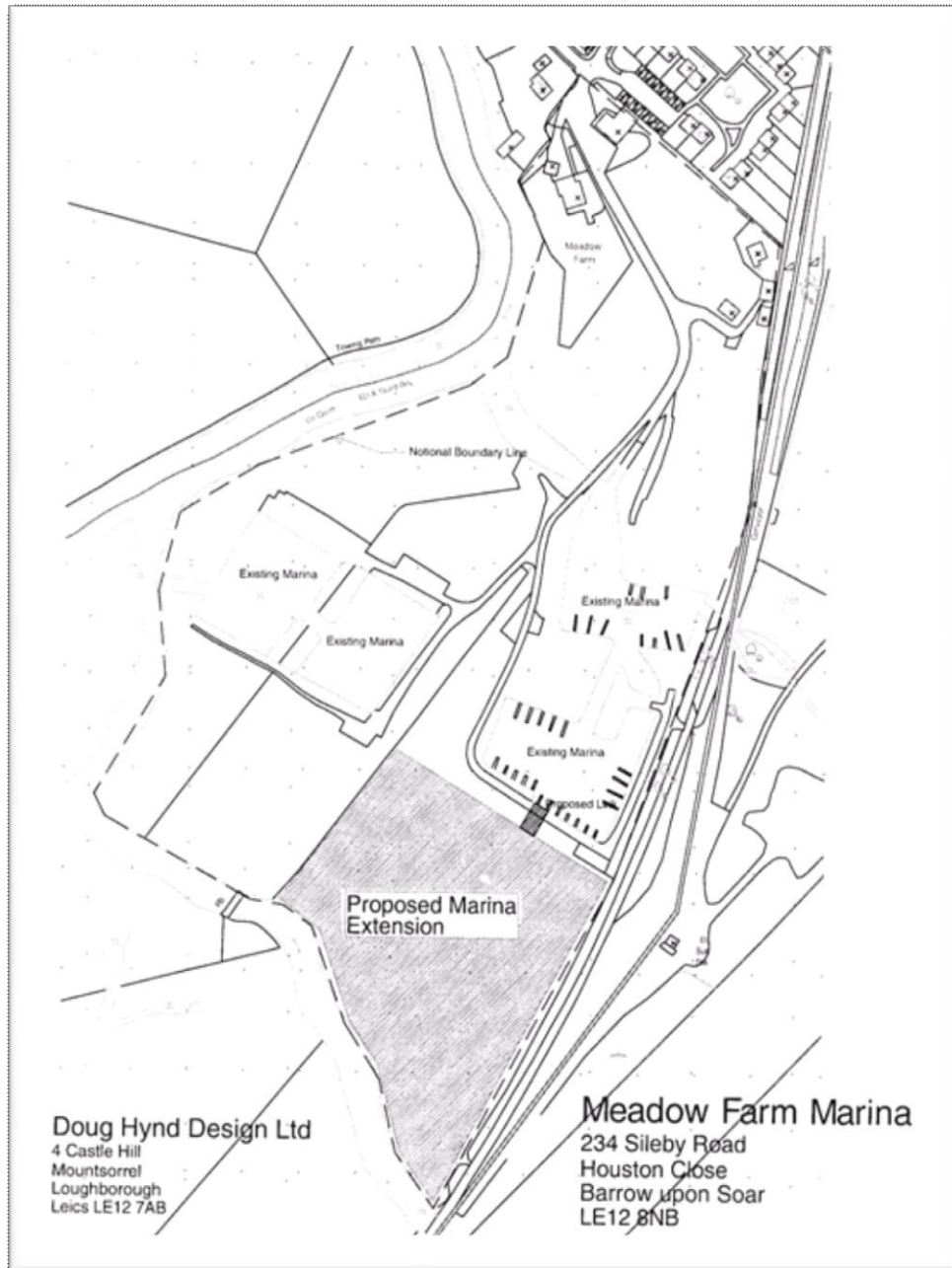


Figure 2: Site plan (supplied by Doug Hynd Design Ltd).

4. Aims and Objectives

The main objectives of the evaluation were:

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

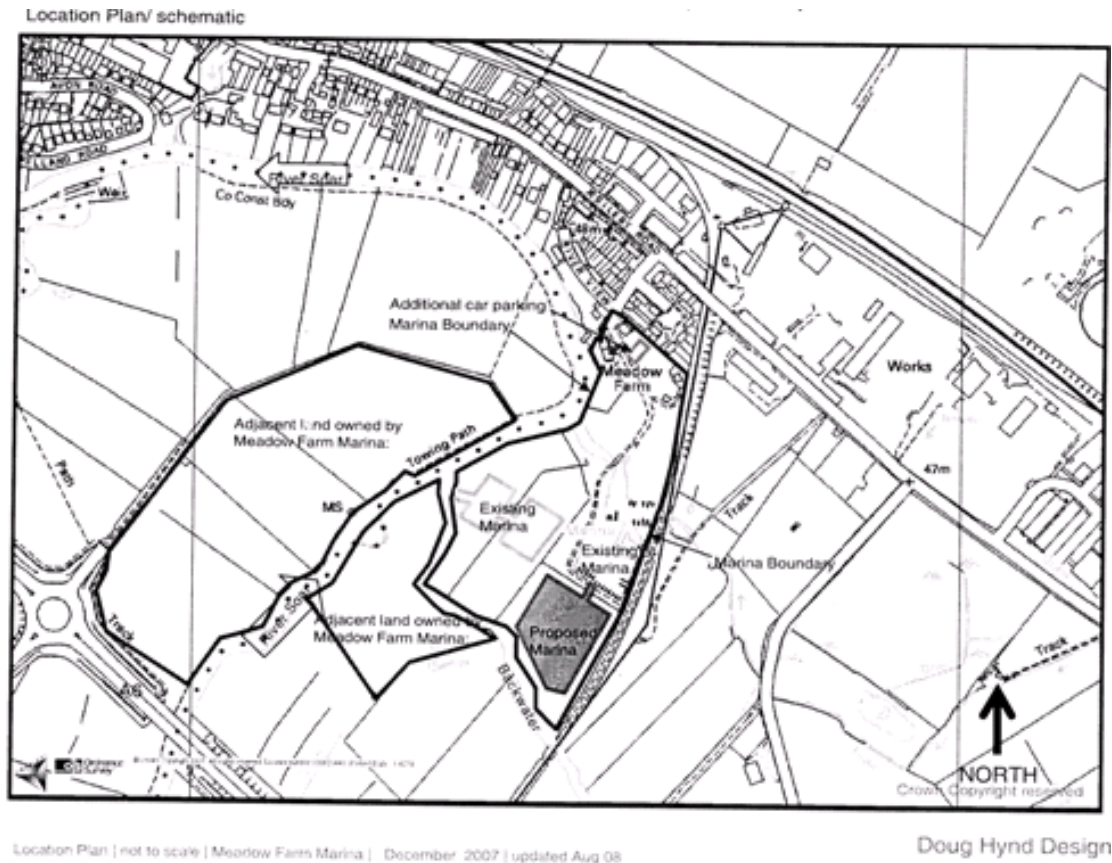


Figure 3: Location of Meadow of Farm Marina with proposed extension, (not to scale)

Methodology

Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

Potential archaeology was identified by the opening of seven 30m long initial trial trenches to assess the depth of topsoil / overburden and determine the presence / absence of any archaeological remains. These were excavated to a width of 1.6m and down to the top of archaeological deposits by JCB 3C tracked machine using a 1.6 m wide toothless ditching bucket.

The topsoil and overlying subsoil were removed under full archaeological supervision until either the top of archaeology or undisturbed natural ground was reached, or to a depth of 1.2m. Where appropriate, spoil was examined for finds retrieval.

The trenches were hand cleaned and examined for archaeological features. All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2001), and the *Guideline and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland*, (Leicestershire County Council) and referenced the ULAS Recording Manual.

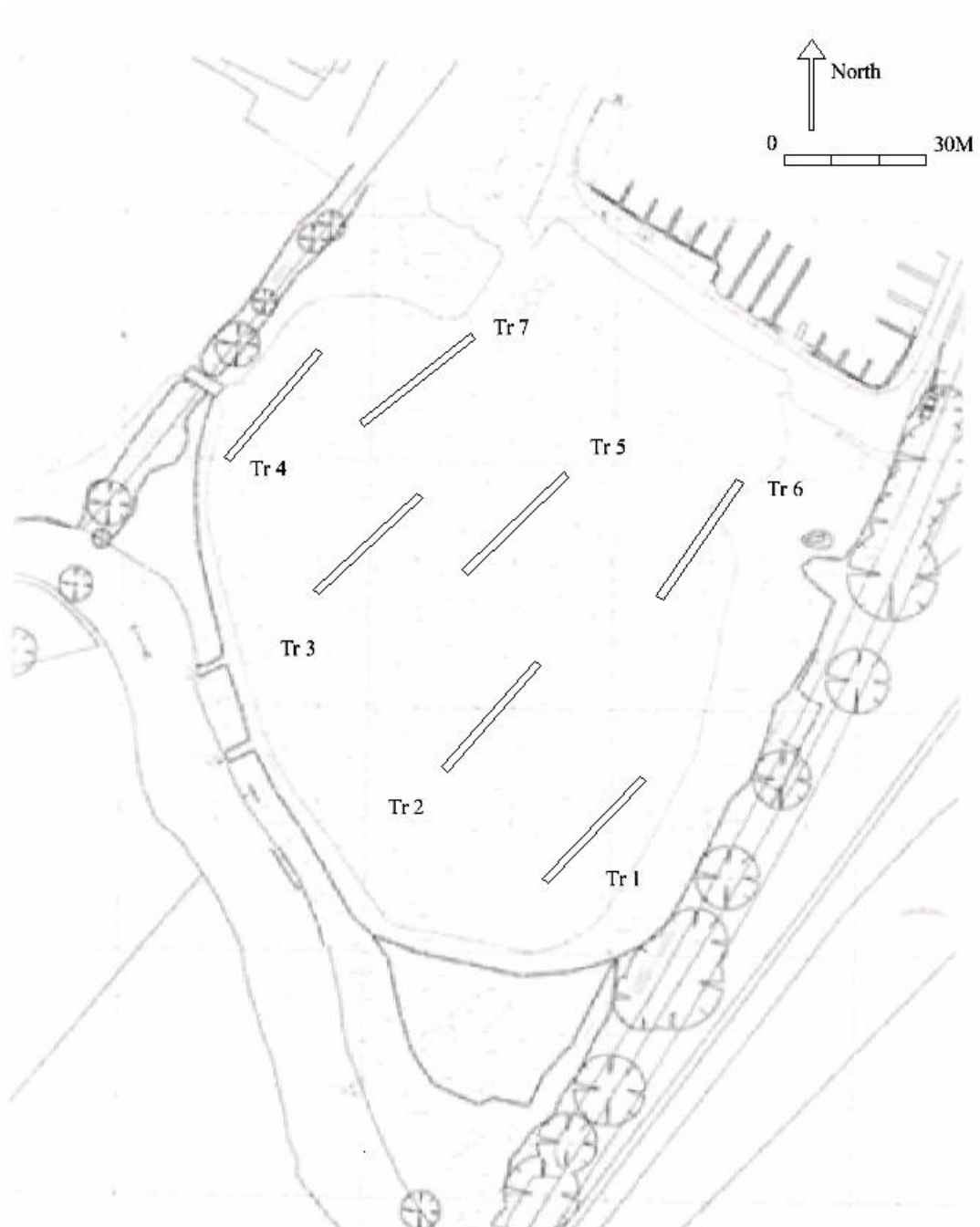


Figure 4: Evaluation Trench location plan

5. Results

Seven 30m x 1.6m trenches were excavated across the site. They were located to provide an adequate sample of the designated new marina area. The trenches were excavated using a JCB 3CX mechanical digger with a 1.6m wide, toothless ditching bucket. At either end of each trench a test pit was excavated down to underlying sand and gravel. Water seeped into all the trenches at a depth of c.1.5m. The

trenches were recorded and backfilled on the same day that they were excavated due to their depth and the unstable nature of the subsoil. No signs of ploughing were noted in any of the trenches.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the south-east corner of the site, along the crest of a plough ridge, one of a number noted in the east side of the site. The preservation of the ridge and furrow in the east of the field may indicate inclusion within the open field system associated with Barrow upon Soar and the operation of strip farming at some time in the year along the river side. It was excavated to a depth of 1.06 m at its south-eastern end, in order to establish the depth of the alluvium and the subsoil that lies beneath. This was then backfilled and the rest of the trench did not exceed 1.2m in depth. The strata were consistent throughout the trench in terms of depth and texture.

Topsoil (1) consisted of a dark brown silty clay below which was a thick layer of alluvial clay (0.2 - 0.3m thick). This consisted of a thick layer of light to mid-brown orange sticky clay, with a very clean appearance (2). There were no noticeable inclusions.

A clean blue/grey clay lay (3) below this layer (0.2m - 0.54m thick), eventually giving way to brown sands and gravels (4). The water level was reached at approximately 1.2m. No finds or features were located

Trench No:	1
Orientation:	North-east to south-west
Length:	30m
Width:	1.6m
Maximum topsoil depth (below ground level):	0.26m
Maximum alluvial clay depth (below ground level)	0.56m
Maximum subsoil depth: (below ground level):	1.10m
Top of natural sand and gravels (below ground level)	1.10m
Maximum trench depth:	1.10m

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located parallel and west of trench1 in the south-east corner of the site and located along the crest of a plough ridge, one of a number noted in the east side of the site. It contained the same strata as identified in trench 1, topsoil (1) above a light to mid-brown orange clean alluvial clay (2), in turn above a blue clay subsoil (3) overlying sand and gravel substratum (4). No finds or features were located

Trench No:	2
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Orientation:	North-east to south-west
Length:	30m
Width:	1.6m
Maximum topsoil depth (below ground level):	0.25m
Maximum alluvial clay depth (below ground level)	0.9m
Maximum subsoil depth: (below ground level):	1.30m
Top of natural sand and gravels (below ground level)	1.30m
Maximum trench depth:	1.35m

Trench 3

Trench 3 was parallel to, and west of, trench 2. It contained the same strata as identified in trench 1, topsoil (1) above a light to mid-brown orange clean alluvial clay (2), in turn above a blue clay subsoil (3) overlying sand and gravel substratum (4). A single fragment of daub was recovered from the base of the alluvial clay (2).

Trench No:	3
Orientation:	North-east to south-west
Length:	30m
Width:	1.6m
Maximum topsoil depth (below ground level):	0.20m
Maximum alluvial clay depth (below ground level)	1.2m
Maximum subsoil depth: (below ground level):	1.85m
Top of natural sand and gravels (below ground level)	1.85m
Maximum trench depth:	2m

Trench 4

The trench was located parallel to the west edge of the site. It contained the same strata as identified in trench 1, topsoil (1) above a light to mid-brown orange clean alluvial clay (2), in turn above a blue clay subsoil (3) overlying sand and gravel substratum (4). No archaeological deposits were observed and no finds or features were located.

Trench No:	4
Orientation:	North-east to south-west
Length:	30m
Width:	1.6m

Maximum topsoil depth (below ground level):	0.3m
Maximum alluvial clay depth (below ground level)	0.9m
Maximum subsoil depth: (below ground level):	1.6m
Top of natural sand and gravels (below ground level)	1.6m
Maximum trench depth:	2m

Trench 5

The trench was located north of and between trench 2 and 3. It contained the same strata as identified in trench 1, topsoil (1) above a light to mid-brown orange clean alluvial clay (2), in turn above a blue clay subsoil (3) overlying sand and gravel substratum (4). No archaeological deposits were observed and no finds or features were located.

Trench No:	5
Orientation:	North-east to south-west
Length:	30m
Width:	1.6m
Maximum topsoil (1) depth (below ground level):	0.20m
Maximum alluvial clay (2) depth (below ground level)	0.5m
Maximum subsoil (3) depth: (below ground level):	1.54m
Top of natural sand and gravels (4)(below ground level)	1.54m
Maximum trench depth:	1.54m

Trench 6

Trench 6 was located along the crest of a plough ridge, one of a number noted in the east side of the site. It contained the same strata as identified in trench 1, topsoil (1) above a light to mid-brown orange clean alluvial clay (2), in turn above a blue clay subsoil (3) overlying sand and gravel substratum (4). Three sherds of pottery were recovered and animal bone observed in the topsoil.

Trench No:	6
Orientation:	North-east to south-west
Length:	30m
Width:	1.6m
Maximum topsoil (1) depth (below ground level):	0.22m
Maximum alluvial clay (2)	0.55m

depth (below ground level)	
Maximum subsoil (3) depth: (below ground level):	0.88
Top of natural sand and gravels (4)(below ground level)	0.88m
Maximum trench depth:	1.10m

Trench 7

The trench was located north of, and between, trenches 2 and 3. It contained the same strata as identified in trench 1, topsoil (1) above a light to mid-brown orange clean alluvial clay (2), in turn above a blue clay subsoil (3) overlying sand and gravel substratum (4). No archaeological deposits were observed and no finds or features were located.

Trench No:	7
Orientation:	North-east to south-west
Length:	30m
Width:	1.6m
Maximum topsoil (1) depth (below ground level):	0.16m
Maximum alluvial clay (2) depth (below ground level)	1 m
Maximum subsoil (3) depth: (below ground level):	2m
Top of natural sand and gravels (4)(below ground level)	2m
Maximum trench depth:	2m

South east facing section of
soil profile of south end TR 7

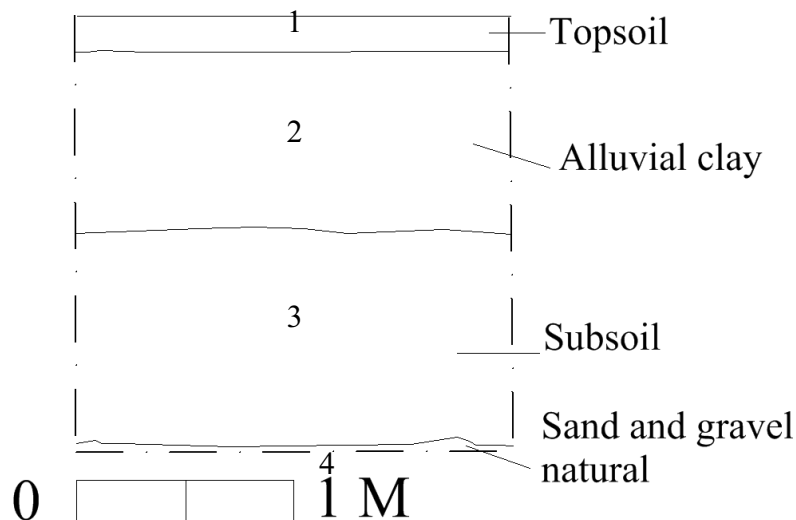


Figure 5: Trench 7 soil profile section.

6. Conclusion

Observation and supervision of the excavation of the trial trenches revealed no significant archaeological deposits. The natural subsoil was sealed by a thick layer of alluvium and lay above fine sands and gravels, interpreted as the natural geological substratum. This layer appeared to descend across the site from the east to the west.

Ridge and furrow appeared within the eastern half of the area but appeared absent to the west, perhaps affected by the underlying topography. A single small piece of daub was located from trench 3 at the base of the alluvium, and three pieces of pottery were recovered from trench 6 within the topsoil of the peak of the ridge. While one was a modern sherd, the second was mid - late Roman (2nd-4th century AD) and the third was early Anglo Saxon (late 5th-6th century AD). Given the retrieval of a single sherd of Anglo Saxon pot from the first marinas excavation and the prevalence of Roman material in the vicinity, retrieval of such ceramics from the ridge and furrow is of note and would suggest Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity in the area. Ridge and furrow on part of the site might indicate a mixed use of the area, with some agricultural ploughing of the land mixed with use of the field as natural flood / water meadow. The ridge and furrow may derive from the operation of the open field system within Barrow upon Soar combined with some pastoral use of the field. Contemporary flooding from rising ground water is noted in the area along the River Soar and tributaries. This is perhaps to be expected given the location of the site in relation to the River Soar.

7. Archive

A full copy of the archive as defined in *The Guidelines For the Preparation Of Excavation Archives For Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990), the *Standards In The Museum: Care Of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1992) and *Guidelines for the Preparation of Site Archives and Assessments for all finds* (RFG/FRG) will usually be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all records directly relating to the investigation undertaken.

The archive consists of 1 copy of this report, 7 trench recording sheets, 1 sketch plan on sheet of permatrace, 1 sheet A4 with fieldnotes, 1 photo index form, 1 colour digital photo contact sheet, and 1 CD containing 30 digital photos. The site archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council.

8. Acknowledgements and publication

I would like to thank Meadow Farm Marina Ltd for their help and co-operation. The project was managed by Patrick Clay, the fieldwork was carried out by Dan Stone and Keith Johnson. A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the local archaeological journal *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* and any relevant period journals in due course. The report has been added to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) Online Access to the index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) database held by the University of York.

Dan Stone
ULAS

University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 252 2848

Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: jds17@le.ac.uk

18.05.2009

9. Oasis Record

INFORMATION REQUIRED	EXAMPLE
Project Name	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Meadow Farm Marina, Barrow on Soar, Leicestershire.
Project Type	Evaluation by trial trenching
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Daniel Stone
Previous/Future work	Marina extension
Current Land Use	Pasture land
Development Type	Commercial
Reason for Investigation	PPG16
Position in the Planning Process	Pre planning enquiry
Site Co ordinates	SK 585 163
Start/end dates of field work	6-8 th May 2009
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council
Study Area *	c 1.7ha

11. Bibliography

- Browning , J., 2000 *An Archaeological Evaluation On Land at Meadow Farm Marina, Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicestershire* (SK 584 166). ULAS Report 2000-127
- 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)

12. Appendix 1. Trench Descriptions

Trench	Length	Maximum topsoil depth : (below ground level):	Maximum subsoil depth: (below ground level):	Top of natural sand and gravels : (below ground level)	Maximum depth of trench
1	30m	0.26m	1.1m	1.1m	1.10m
2	30m	0.25m	1.3m	1.3m	1.35m
3	30m	0.30m	1.85m	1.85m	2 m
4	30m	0.3 m	1.6 m	1.6 m	2 m
5	30m	0.2 m	1.54m	1.54m	1.54m
6	30m	0.22m	0.88m	0.88m	1.10m
7	30m	0.16m	2m	2m	2 m

13. Appendix 2. Trench Photos



Figure 6: Pre-excitation site view facing north-east



Figure 7: Trench 2 View facing north-east



Figure 8: Trench 5 view facing north-east



Figure 9: Trench 7 view facing south-west



Figure 10: Trench 3 southern end east facing section of soil profile



Figure 11: Trench 4 southern end west facing section of soil profile collapse



Figure 12: Trench 7 southern end east facing section of soil profile

14. Appendix 3. Ceramic and Daub Report

Deborah Sawday

The pottery, three sherds, weighing 57 grams, was catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabrics Series (Connor and Buckley 1999; Blinkhorn 1999; Sawday 1989). The results are shown below.

Unfortunately all of this material occurred in unstratified contexts in trench 6, but the presence of the sherd of early Saxon pottery is of note.

Bibliography

- Blinkhorn, P., 1999. 'The Saxon Pottery' in Connor and Buckley 1999, 165.
 Connor, A., and Buckley, R., 1999. *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester*, Leicester Archaeology Mon. **5**.
- Sawday, D., 1989. 'The post Roman pottery' in J.N. Lucas, 'An excavation in the north east quarter of Leicester: Elbow Lane, 1977', *Trans. Leicestershire Archaeol. and Hist. Soc.* **63**, 18-47 (28-41).
 Young, J., Vince, A., and Nailor, V., 2005. *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*. Lincoln Archaeological Studies **7**.

Site/ Parish: Meadow Farm Marina, Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicestershire Accession No.: XA90 2009 Document Ref: barrow upon soar2.docx Material: pottery Site Type: outside village core, adjacent to River Soar	Submitter: D. Stone Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Identification: 27.5.09 Method of recovery: evaluation Job Number: 09/529
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Context	Fabric/Ware	Nos.	Grams	Comments
T6 (1)	Grey ware	1	3	Roman – wheel thrown body sherd, 2nd-4th century AD.
T6 (1)	Saxon	1	4	Saxon - hand made simple upright rim with rounded top, abraded, quartz/quartzite inclusions. Late 5th-6th century AD.
T6 (1)	Stoneware	1	50	Base fragment, modern.
T3 (3)	Daub	1	3	fragment

15. Appendix 4. Design Specification.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

Job title: Meadow Farm Marina, Barrow-upon- Soar, Leicestershire (SK 585 163)

Client: Meadow Farm Marina

Planning Authority: Charnwood Borough Council

Planning application No. pre-planning enquiry

1 Introduction

1.1 *Definition and scope of the specification*

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

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

2. Background

2.1 *Context of the Project*

- 2.1.1 The site is at Meadow Farm Marina, Barrow on Soar, Leicestershire (SK 585 163).
- 2.1.2 An application has been made for the extension of the marina c. 1.7 ha. (Figures 1-2).
- 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have agreed that an evaluation by trial trenching is required to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development.

2.2 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 2.2.1 The site is located on the edge of Barrow-upon-Soar, within an archaeologically significant landscape, particularly rich in the remains of Roman occupation. Four sites listed on the Historic Environment Record are located close to the site. These include a Roman cemetery and post-medieval limekilns (51NE.AM) which were found to the east of the application area. A Roman well, together with finds of pottery, worked antler and mammal bones (51NE.AQ), was located during quarry work to the south-east of the area. The route of the Roman Salt Way (51NE. BN) passes to the north of the site. The closest of the known sites is the possible Roman villa (51NE.H), which is thought to have existed around the site of the present marina. Finds of Roman greyware, coins, Roman tile, a dolphin brooch and a single sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery were found in the 1970's during the excavation of the marina (R. Knox pers. comm.).

- 2.2.2 An evaluation to the north for an earlier extension to the marina did not locate any archaeological remains although it did confirm the presence of alluvial deposits (Browning 2000).

3. Archaeological Objectives

- 3.1 The main objectives of the evaluation will be:
1. To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
 2. To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
 3. To produce an archive and report of any results.
- 3.2 Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation is to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.
- 3.3 Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

4. Methodology

4.1 *General Methodology and Standards*

- 4.1.1 All work will follow the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2001).
- 4.1.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.
- 4.1.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Senior Planning Archaeologist, the Planning authority and the Client.

4.2 *Trial Trenching Methodology*

- 4.2.1 Topsoil/modern overburden will be removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by JCB 3C or equivalent using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 4.2.2 Trenches will be excavated to a width of 1.5m and down to the top of archaeological deposits. The area of the trenches will be protected by barrier fencing.
- 4.2.3 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 The area of impact covers *c.* 1.7 ha. A *c.* 2% sample of the area is the equivalent of *c.* seven 30m x 1.6m trenches totaling *c.* 335 sq m. (Fig. 3). The exact location of the trenches may need to be modified depending on constraints on site. They will be located along the top of existing ridge and furrow.
- 4.2.5 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.2.6 Sections of any excavated archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale. At least one longitudinal face of each trench will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed bench mark.
- 4.2.7 Trench locations will be recorded using an electronic distance measurer. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.2.8 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under Ministry of Justice guidelines and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.

4.3 **Recording Systems**

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

5. **Finds and Samples**

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

6. **Report and Archive**

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

8 Acknowledgement and Publicity

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

9 Copyright

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

10 Timetable

- 10.1 The evaluation start is proposed on 06.04.2009 with two staff. Further staff will be added if archaeological remains are discovered.
- 10.2 The on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

11 Health and Safety

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

12 Insurance

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

13. Monitoring arrangements

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

- Browning, J., *An Archaeological Evaluation On Land at Meadow Farm Marina, Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicestershire (SK 584 166)*. ULAS Report 2000-127
- 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)

Patrick Clay
Director

ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel:0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614

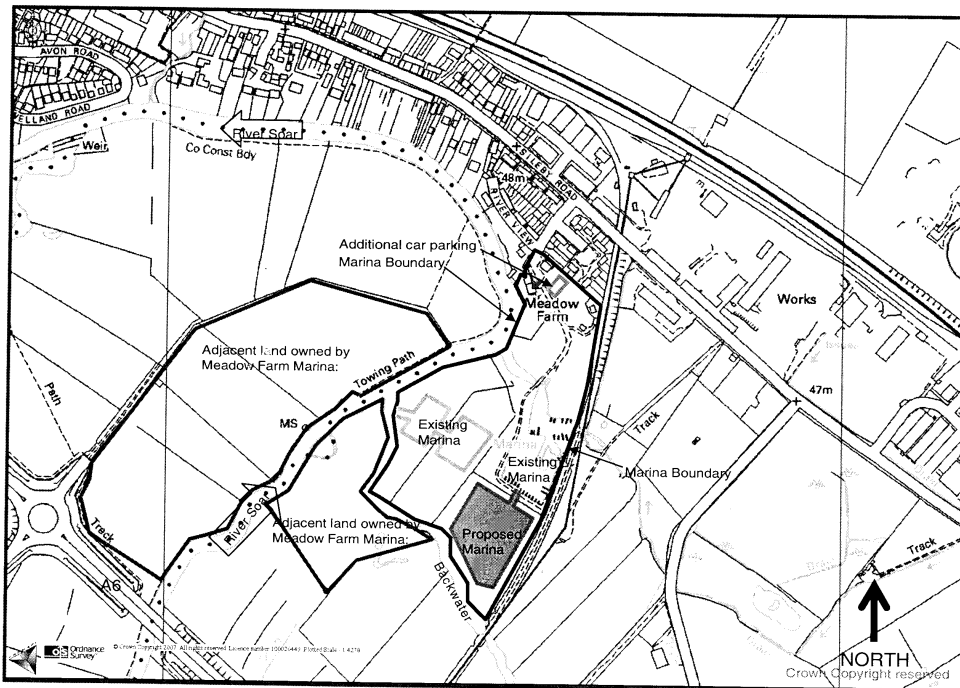
Email: pnc3@le.ac.uk

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Meadow Farm Marina | Barrow upon Soar | Leics | LE12 8NB

Location Plan/ schematic

1



Location Plan | not to scale | Meadow Farm Marina | December 2007 | updated Aug 08

Doug Hynd Design Ltd

Fig 1 Location of Meadow Farm Marina, Barrow on Soar with proposed extension

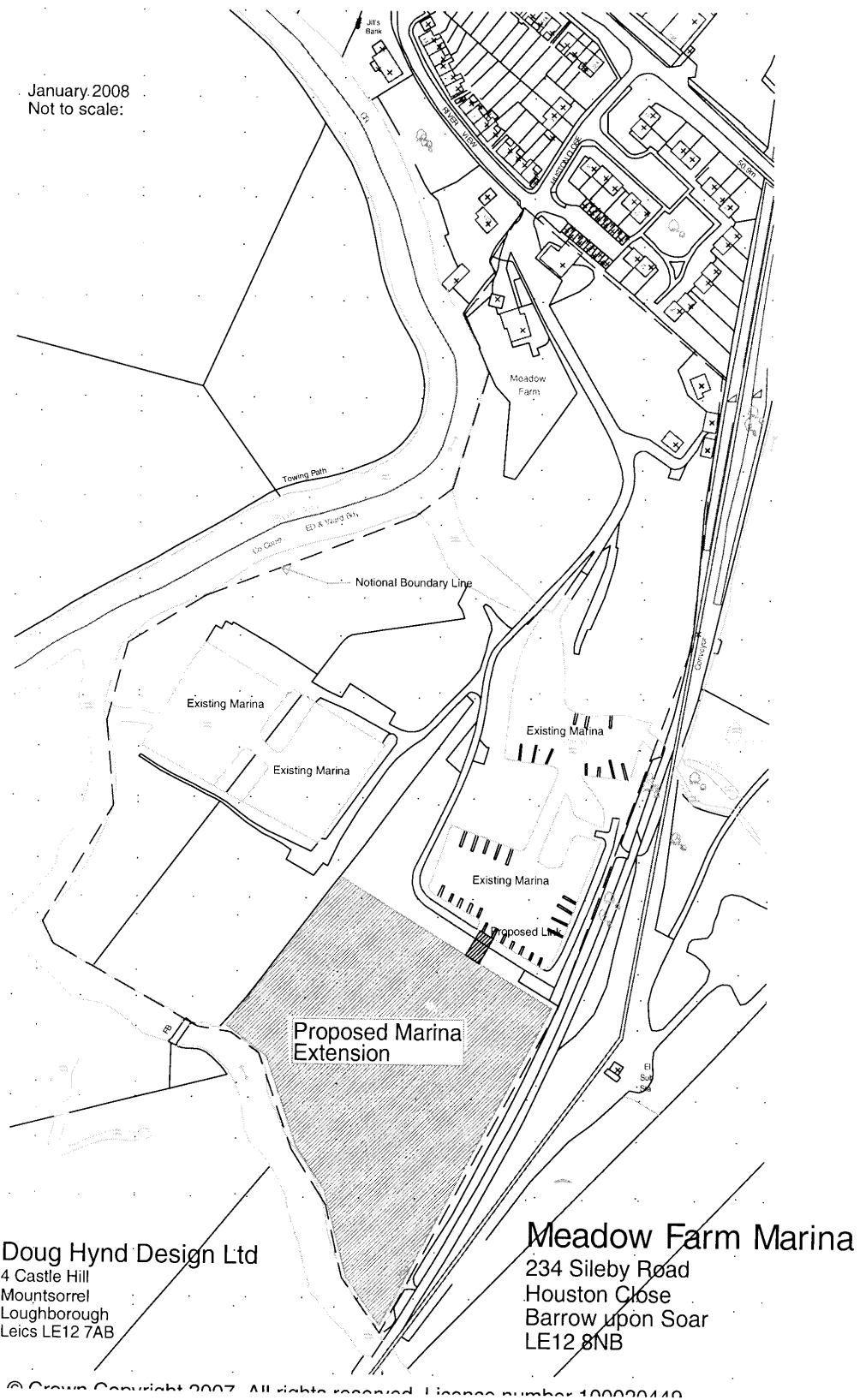


Figure 2 Location of proposed marina extension



Fig 3 Topographical Survey with suggested trench locations

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.

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 Wiels 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.

