

Archaeological Works at The Warren, 6 Chapel Lane, Osgathorpe, Leicestershire



ARS Ltd Report 2019/71

April 2019

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ARS Ltd Report 2019/71



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name:	<i>Archaeological Works at The Warren, 6 Chapel Lane, Osgathorpe</i>
Site Code:	<i>OSW19</i>
Planning Authority:	<i>North West Leicestershire Borough Council</i>
Planning Reference:	<i>18/000978/FUL</i>
Location:	<i>The Warren, 6 Chapel Lane, Osgathorpe, Leicestershire, LE12 9SX</i>
Parish:	<i>Osgathorpe</i>
Geology:	<i>Gunthorpe Member Mudstone</i>
NGR:	<i>SK 43089 19447</i>
Date of Fieldwork:	<i>21/03/19 and 27/03/19</i>
Date of Report:	<i>12th April 2019</i>

Archaeological Research Services was commissioned by Lucy Wilmot to undertake archaeological works comprising trial trench evaluation and an archaeological watching brief at The Warren, 6 Chapel Lane, Osgathorpe, Leicestershire, LE12 9SX. The project discharged a condition placed on planning permission for the construction of two detached dwellings with associated off-street parking and detached garage accommodation along with the demolition of modern outbuildings. The site lies close to the parish church of St. Mary the Virgin, which dates back to the 14th century, and the village of Osgathorpe is thought to have its' origins in the medieval period..

The watching brief was carried out on 21st March 2019 and the evaluation was undertaken on 27th March 2019 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed in advance with the Principal Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council.

The evaluation comprised two trenches which were targeted to assess the presence or absence of archaeology within the footprints of the two proposed dwellings. The trenches demonstrated extensive truncation from the footings of the modern outbuildings and from a 20th century duck pond. No archaeological features or artefacts were present.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Scope of Work

1.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and watching brief undertaken by Archaeological Research Services on behalf of Lucy Wilmot in advance of groundworks associated with the construction of two dwellings and associated off-street parking with detached garage accommodation at The Warren, 6 Chapel Lane, Osgathorpe, Leicestershire (Figure 1), centred at NGR SK 43089 19447.

1.1.2 A planning application was approved in August 2018 for the development of the site. The Leicestershire County Council (LCC) Principal Archaeologist, on behalf of North West Leicestershire Borough Council, was consulted and a condition was attached to the planning permission for a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation.

1.1.3 Planning conditions 8 and 9 of the planning consent (Ref. No. 18/000978/FUL) state that:

8. No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a programme of archaeological work, commencing with an initial phase of trial trenching, has been detailed within a Written Scheme of Investigation, submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording (including the initial trial trenching, assessment of results and preparation of an appropriate mitigation scheme)*
- The programme for post-investigation assessment*
- Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

9. The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

1.1.4 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process. The aim of this programme of works was, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 199 (MHCLG 2019), to record and to advance understanding of the significance

of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or partly) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publically accessible.

1.1.5 The archaeological works comprised the excavation and recording of two trenches measuring 25m x 2m and 15m x 2m (Figure 2) and the archaeological monitoring of four environmental analysis pit. The site was signed off after a précis of the results was submitted to Richard Clark Principal Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council.

1.1.6 The works were undertaken in compliance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Cole 2019). The monitoring of the environmental test pits took place on 21st March 2019 and the evaluation trenching took place on 27th March 2019. The monitoring was undertaken by Alexis Thouki, Assistant Projects Officer at Archaeological Research Services Ltd. and the evaluation was undertaken by Robert Cole, Assistant Projects Officer at Archaeological Research Services Ltd. The project was managed by Adam Lodoen, Project Manager at Archaeological Research Services Ltd.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The village of Osgathorpe lies 11km west of Loughborough and 22km north-west of Leicester. The site is located on the eastern side of Osgathorpe, south-east of Chapel Lane and south of the parish church of St Mary the Virgin.

1.3 Site Description

1.3.1 The proposed development area (PDA) comprises two fields and an area of hardstanding with a ménage and four single storey outbuildings. The land rises generally from the north to south and from the east to west. The PDA is bounded to the south and east by agricultural land with the field boundaries comprised of hedges and mature trees. To the north the PDA is bounded by the gardens of residential properties and to the east by Snarrows Road and Chapel Lane. The site is accessed from Chapel Lane along the drive that serves two of the residential properties to the north and is centred at NGR SK 43089 19447 (Figure 1).

1.4 Geology and Soils

1.4.1 The underlying solid geology of the PDA is comprised of mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member. This is sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 237 to 247 million years ago in the Triassic Period when the local environment was previously dominated by hot deserts. These sedimentary rocks are fluvial, lacustrine and marine in origin. They are detrital, deposited in lagoons or shallow seas; where a hot arid climate also leads to the precipitation of beds of evaporates. No superficial geology is recorded (BGS 2019).

1.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.5.1 The village of Osgathorpe dates back at least as far as the medieval period. It is listed in the Domesday book as *Osgodthorp* when it had a population of eight households and a taxable value of 1 geld unit, which is considered to be very small (opendomesday.org 2019).

1.5.2 The village contains several listed buildings, some of which lie close to the site along Church Lane c. 100m to the north. These date from 14th to the 17th centuries and include Manor Farmhouse, a timber framed building from the late 16th century which lies immediately north of the PDA, and the Church of St Mary, which was built in the 14th century and extensively restored in the 19th century and lies immediately north of Manor Farmhouse.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd. in consultation with and approved by Richard Clark, Principal Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council, prior to the commencement of works.

2.1.2 The evaluation aimed to:

- ◆ *Identify, sample and fully record archaeological deposits and features within the evaluation trenches.*
- ◆ *Obtain, where possible, relative dating and phasing frameworks for deposits and features encountered.*
- ◆ *Establish the nature, date, character, extents and level of preservation of deposits and structures.*
- ◆ *Produce information on the economy and local environment.*

2.1.3 These aims were pursued in the context of relevant objectives in the regional research framework outlined in *An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Knight et al. 2012, 58-69)*. Specifically:

- ◆ *Research Objective 7E for the High Medieval (1066 – 1485) period: investigate the morphology of rural settlements;*
- ◆ *Research Objective 8E for the Post-Medieval (1485 – 1750) period: identify agricultural improvements of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries.*

3 Method Statement

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The methodology for the works is outlined in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Cole 2019) which is attached as Appendix III of this document. A summary is presented below.

3.2 Coverage

3.2.1 Two trenches and four environmental analysis pits were excavated across the site. Trench 1 measured 25m x 2m and trench 2 measured 15m x 2m. Together they encompassed 80m². The environmental analysis pits measured approximately 2m x 1.5m and covered a total area of 12m².

3.2.2 The locations of the trenches were agreed with Richard Clark, Principal Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council prior to excavation. Both trenches were located within the footprint of the proposed dwellings.

3.3 Evaluation

3.3.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2014b).

3.3.2 All aspects of the projects conformed to the specifications set out in the Leicestershire County Council's generic *Brief for Archaeological Investigation* (2017).

3.3.3 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work. Health and Safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

3.3.4 Trenches were sited in accordance with the pre-agreed trench plan using a Leica Smartrover GNSS to a tolerance of 0.025m. The same GNSS was later utilised to locate drawn plans and sections and to take spot heights within the trenches.

3.3.5 Each trench was opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. Excavation was undertaken in spits to the first archaeological/natural geological horizon.

3.3.6 Each trench was cleaned by hand to expose and clarify archaeological features. Pre-excavation photographs were taken of exposed archaeology and each cleaned trench.

3.3.7 All archaeological features were drawn and recorded at an appropriate scale and were sample excavated in accordance with agreed strategies and to agreed proportions.

3.3.8 All features and trenches were tied into Ordnance Survey, all deposits were levelled and their spot heights calculated in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

3.4 Watching Brief

3.4.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014c).

3.4.2 All aspects of the project conformed to the specifications set out in the Leicestershire County Council's generic *Brief for Archaeological Attendance* (2019).

3.4.3 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work. Health and Safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

3.4.4 Analysis pits were excavated at regular intervals across the site using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. The depths of the pits varied depending on the requirements of the Geo-Environmental Engineer.

4 Description and Results

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Trench summary table is presented below. These provide a synthesis of the presence/absence of archaeology or potential archaeology in each of the trenches as well as the depths of the topsoil and subsoil.

Trench No	Archaeology? Y/N	Period	Top soil thickness	Sub soil thickness
1	N	N/A	0.52m	0.54m
2	N	N/A	0.47m	0.50m

Table 1. Trench summary table demonstrating presence absence of archaeology/excavated deposits/structures and topsoil/subsoil depths.

4.1.2 Topsoil on the site characteristically comprised a dark blackish brown sandy silt with occasional mudstone pebbles accounting for c.1% of the deposit by volume. Subsoil on the site was characteristically comprised of a mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional mudstone pebbles.

4.2 Evaluation Trenches

(Also see Context Tables in in Appendix II)

Trench 1

(Figures 3, 5, 6)

4.2.1 Topsoil (101) and subsoil (102) were removed by machine under continuous archaeological supervision to a depth of 1.07m below ground level where geological natural (103) was encountered at a height of 84.17 aOD. In the centre of the trench the topsoil had been completely truncated away by the construction and subsequent demolition of the outbuildings that previously occupied the site. The truncation, [104] had a maximum depth of c.0.60m and was backfilled with modern demolition debris (105). The subsoil was thus well preserved across most of the trench and the geological natural was not impacted by the modern truncation. No archaeological features or artefacts were present in trench 1.

Trench 2

(Figures 4, 7, 8)

4.2.2 Topsoil (201) and subsoil (202) was removed by machine under continuous archaeological supervision to a depth of 0.90m below ground level where geological natural (203) was encountered at a height of 83.82m aOD. A very large cut feature [204] was identified in the centre and northern end of the trench. It was reported by the landowner that this was a former duck pond which had been backfilled roughly twenty years previous. The fill (205) was consistent with this interpretation, containing large quantities of concrete and plastic rubbish. Only the southern extent of the feature could be found as the other edges lay outside the trench. Excavation stopped at a safe working of 1.2m below ground level.

4.3 Watching Brief

4.3.1 The test pits were excavated at regular intervals across the site to the width of a single machine bucket, c.1m, and a length of approximately 1.5m. Test pits 1 – 3 showed the same sequence of deposits comprising modern rubble (001) relating to the demolition of the outbuildings previously occupying the site, topsoil (002), subsoil (003) and geological natural (004). Test pit 4 was excavated through the ‘duck pond’ mentioned above and had a different sequence from the other three. It showed topsoil (002) and redeposited subsoil (003) overlying pond backfill (005). No archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

5 Conclusion

5.1.1 The archaeological works have helped to demonstrate the extent of truncation related to modern building and landscaping which was particularly severe in the area of the former ‘duck pond’ where the historic land surface has been completely removed along with any evidence of settlement or activity that may have taken place there. The truncation relating to the footings of the outbuildings was much less pronounced, with some survival of the subsoil and the full preservation of the upper surface of the geological natural.

5.1.2 There was no sign of any archaeological features or artefacts within the two trenches or the four test pit. This indicates that the proposed development area has been peripheral to the village of Osgathorpe throughout much of its’ history, perhaps being used intermittently for agriculture or grazing, but does not appear to have been part of the curtilage of the church at any point in time or to have been built on prior to the construction of the modern outbuildings.

6 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

6.1.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

6.1.2 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

7 Statement of Indemnity

7.1.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

8 Archive

8.1.1 A digital and paper archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data, which will be deposited with Leicestershire Arts and Museums Services.

8.1.3 The archive will be prepared in line with the recommendations provided by ClfA's (2014c) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, the Society of Museum Archaeologists' (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*.

8.1.4 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features on CD or DVD ROM will be deposited with the report.

8.1.5 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> has been initiated and will be completed for this work and all parts of the OASIS online form completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

9 Acknowledgements

9.1.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank to thank Lucy Wilmot for commissioning the project. We would also like to thank Richard Clark, Principal Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council, for his assistance with the project.

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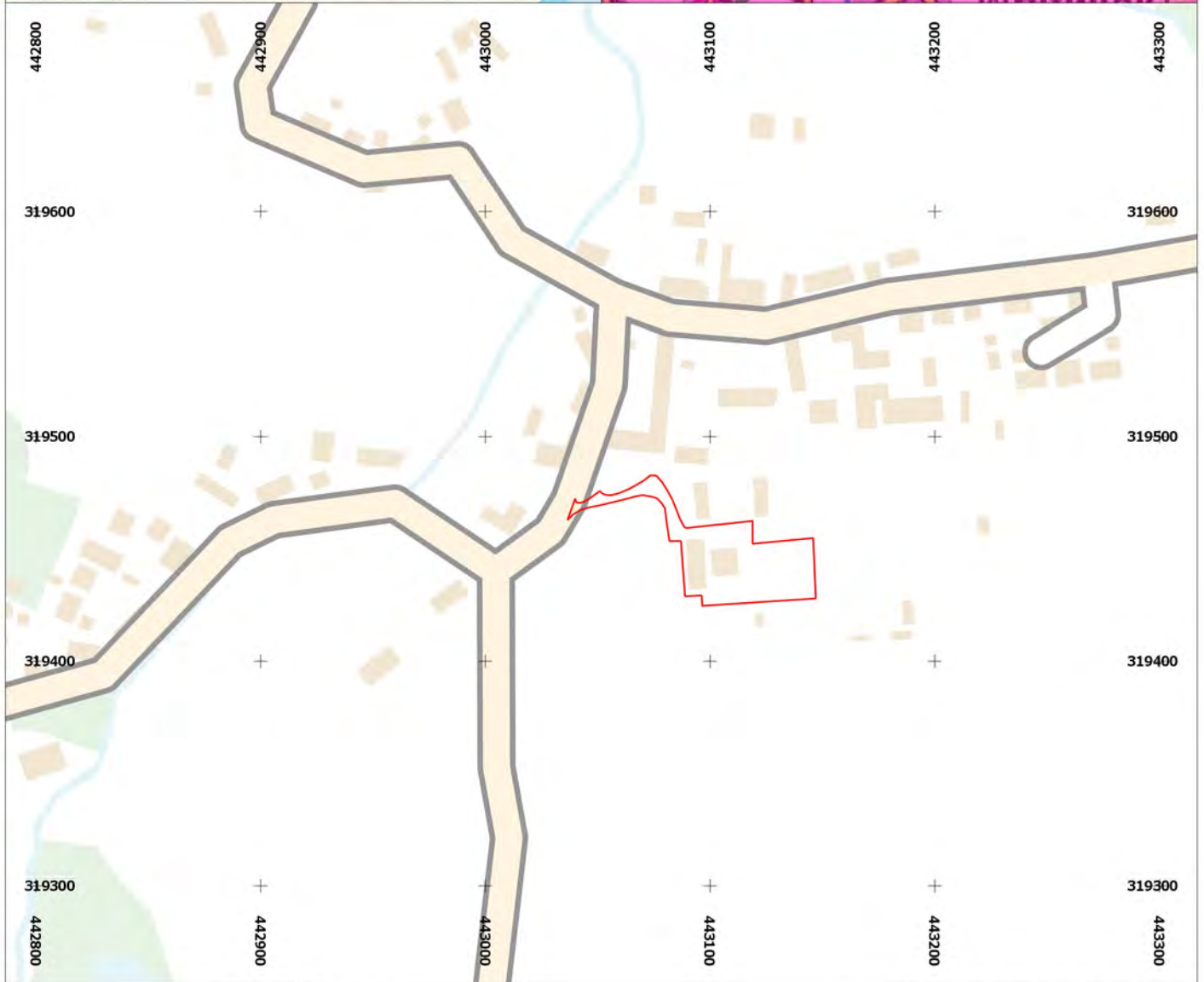
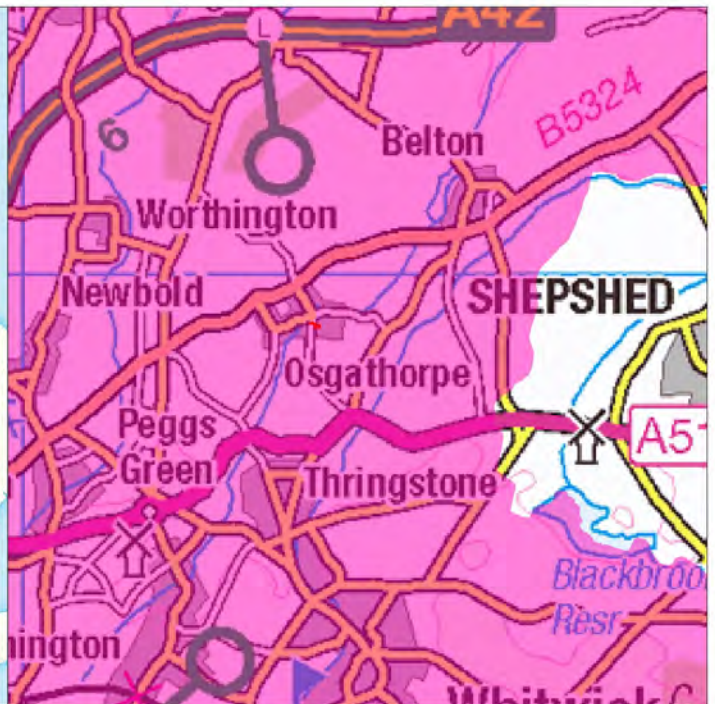
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APPENDIX I: FIGURES



Site name: The Warren, Osgathorpe
 Date: February 2019
 Drawn by: RHC
 Scale: Varies

**Figure 1:
 Site location**

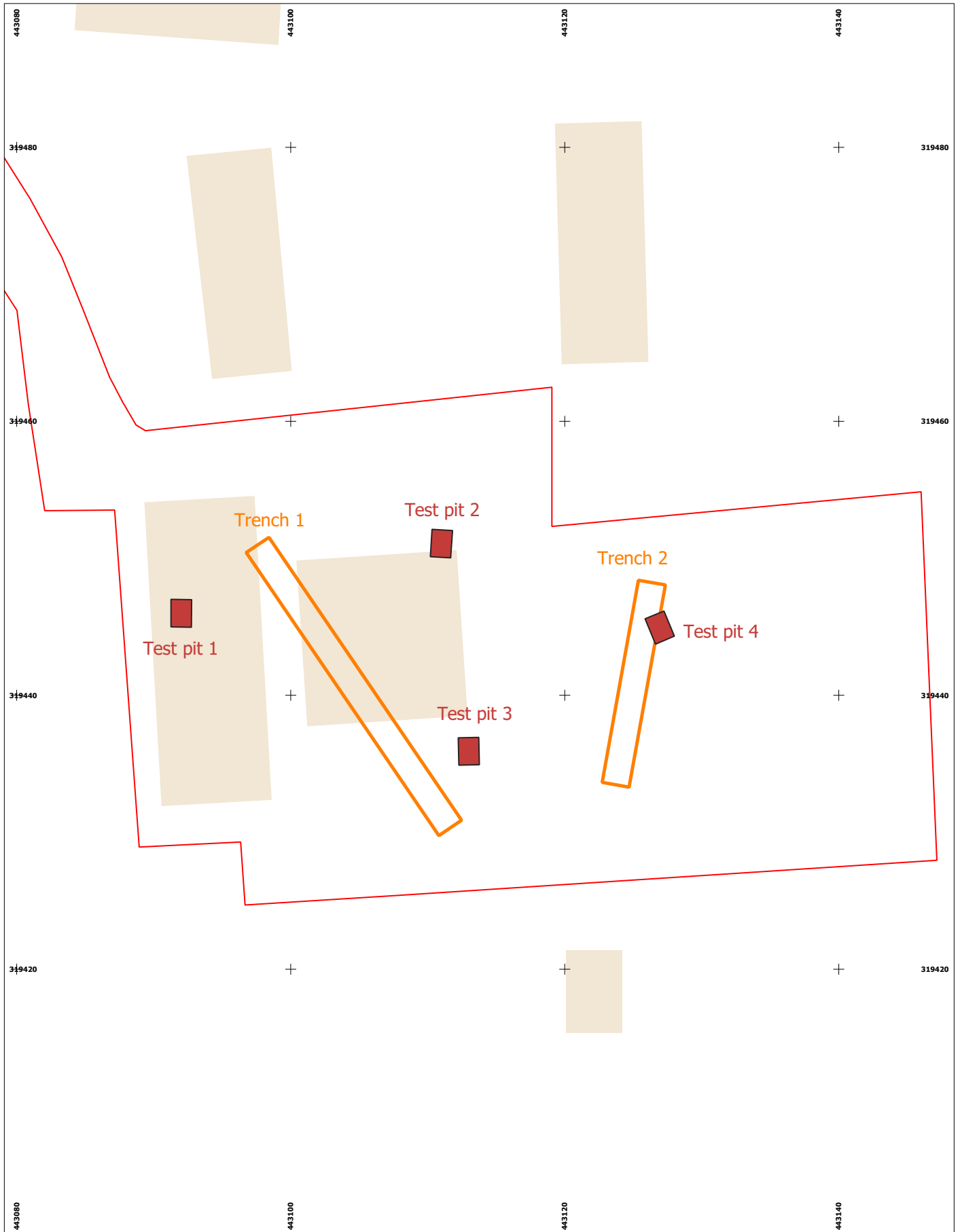


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 Site boundary  North West Leicestershire District



Site name: The Warren, Osgathorpe
 Date: April 2019
 Drawn by: RHC
 Scale: As shown

Test pit
 Evaluation trench
 Site boundary

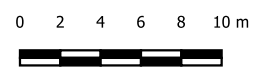


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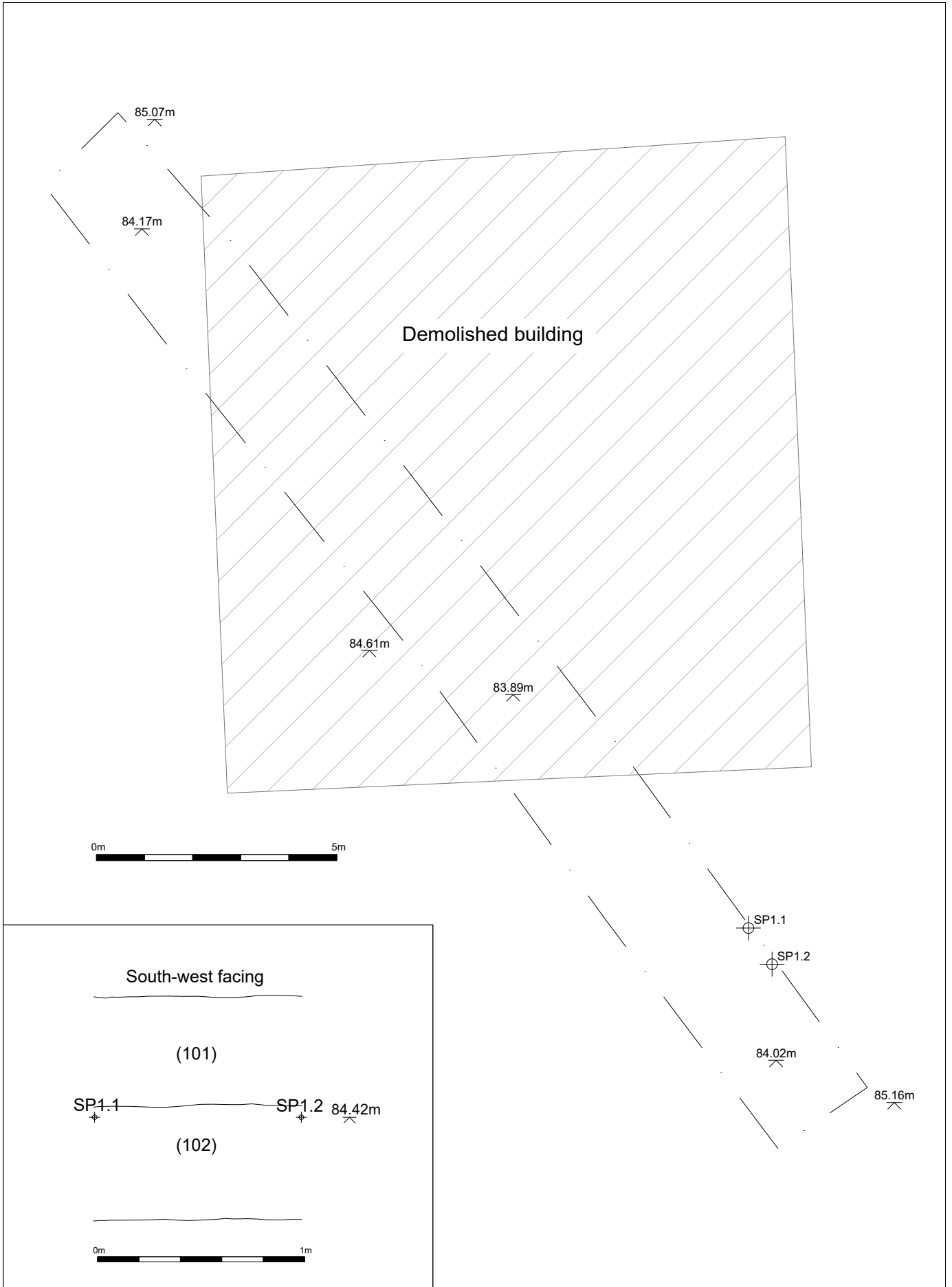


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Figure 2:
Evaluation trench and test pit location



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Figure 3: Trench 1 plan and section

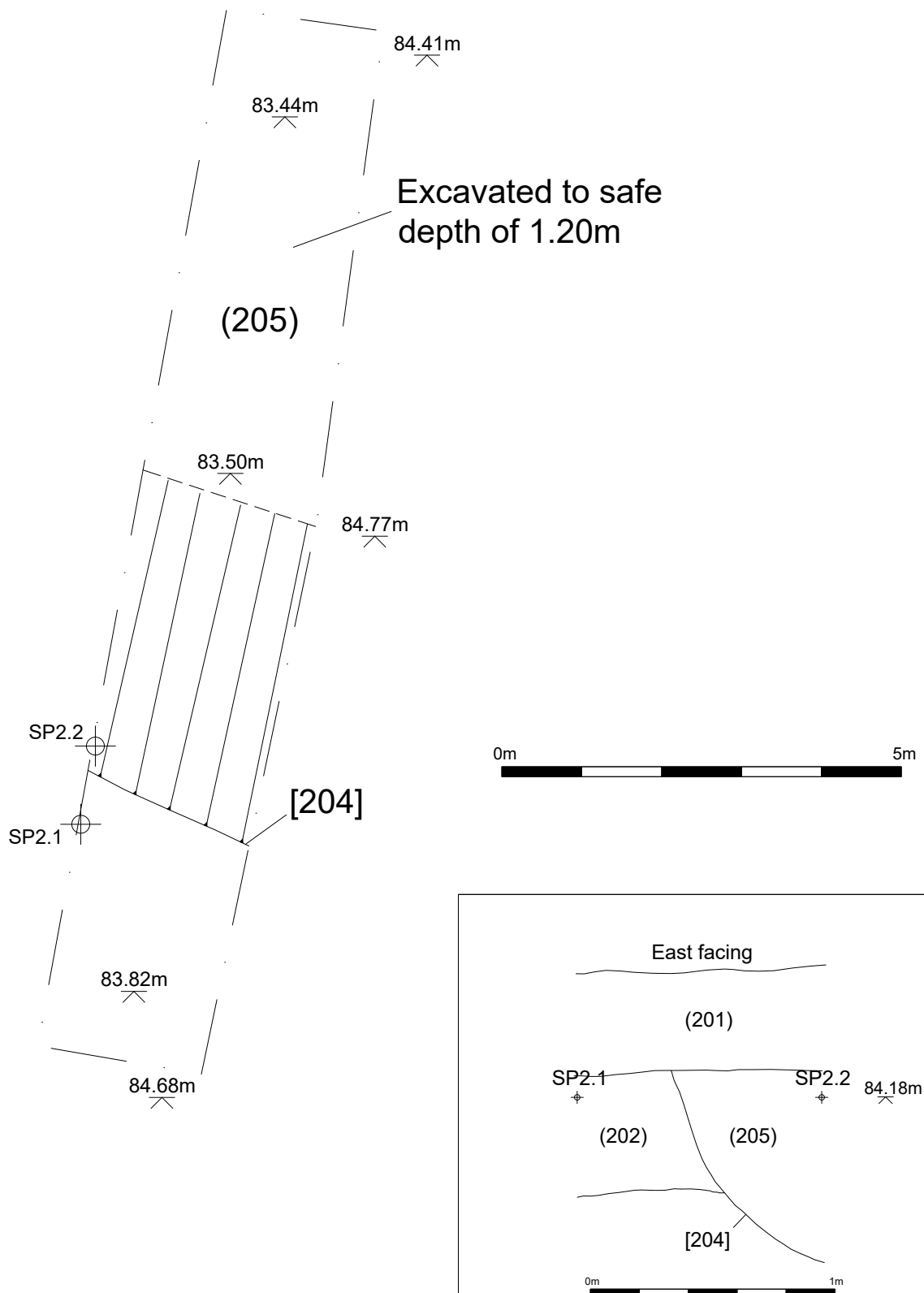


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Figure 4: Trench 2 plan and section



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Figure 5: Trench 1 looking north-west



Figure 6: Trench 1 representative section looking north-east



Figure 7: Trench 2 looking north



Figure 8: Trench 2 section showing 'duck pond' [204]



Figure 9: Test pit 1 looking south-west



Figure 10: Test pit 2 looking south



Figure 11: Test pit 3 looking east



Figure 12: Test pit 4 looking north-west

APPENDIX II: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE

Archaeological Works at The Warren, 6 Chapel Lane, Osgathorpe, Leicestershire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/ extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
1	101	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark blackish brown sandy silt with occasional stone	(l) (w) 2.00m (d) 0.55m	0
	102	Deposit/Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stones	(l) 25.00m (w) 2.00m (d) 0.50	0.55m
	103	Deposit/Geological Natural	Mid orangey red with grey patches silty clay with 5% mudstone	(l) 25.00m (w) 2.00m	1.05m
	[104]	Cut/Demolition	Cut created by the removal of concrete outbuilding footings	(l) 13.00m (w) 12.20m (d) 0.60m	0
	105	Deposit/Dump	Dump of concrete, brick and stone rubble derived from demolition of modern outbuildings	(l) 13.00m (w) 12.20m (d) 0.60m	0
2	201	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark blackish brown sandy silt with occasional stones	(l) 15.00m (w) 2.00m (d) 0.45m	0
	202	Deposit/Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stones	(l) 15.00m (w) 2.00m (d) 0.45m	0.45m
	203	Deposit/Geological Natural	Mid orangey red with grey patches silty clay with 5% mudstone	(l) 7.27m (w) 2.00m (d)	0.90m
	[204]	Cut/Duck pond	Large cut feature with steep, concave sides. Full extent and base not found	(l) 9.76m (w) 2.00m (d) 1.50m	0.90m

Archaeological Works at The Warren, 6 Chapel Lane, Osgathorpe, Leicestershire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/ extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
	205	Deposit/Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with 30% modern rubble and rubbish	(l) 9.76m (w) 2.00m (d) 1.50m	0.90m
Test pits	001	Deposit/Modern spread	Mid grey coarse deposit of rubble with plastic rubbish derived from demolition of the outbuildings previously on site	(d) 0.12m	0
	002	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark blackish brown sandy silt with occasional stone	(d) 0.13m	0.12m
	003	Deposit/Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stones	(d) 0.37m	0.25m
	004	Deposit/Geological Natural	Mid orangey red with grey patches silty clay with 5% mudstone		0.62m
	005	Deposit/Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with 30% modern rubble and rubbish. Only present in test pit 4.		0.62m

APPENDIX III: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**The Warren, 6 Chapel Lane, Osgathorpe, Loughborough,
Leicestershire**

**Written Scheme of Investigation
for Archaeological Works**

February 2019



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Prepared on behalf of:	Lucy Willmott
Date of compilation:	February 2019
Compiled by:	Robert Cole BA
Planning Reference:	18/000978/FUL
Local Authority:	North West Leicestershire District Council
Site central NGR:	SK 43089 19447

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Lucy Willmott (the client) to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for pre-commencement discharge of condition 8 of planning consent (Ref. No. 18/000978/FUL) for the erection of two detached dwellings with associated off-street parking with detached garage accommodation, along with demolition of modern outbuildings at The Warren, 6 Chapel Lane, Loughborough, Leicestershire (Figure 1).

1.2 A planning application was approved in August 2018 for the development of the site. The Leicestershire County Council (LCC) Principle Archaeologist, on behalf of North West Leicestershire Borough Council, was consulted and a condition was attached to the planning permission for a programme of archaeological works, commencing with an initial phase of trial trench evaluation, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation.

1.3 Planning conditions 8 and 9 of the planning consent (Ref. No. 18/000978/FUL) state that:

8. No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a programme of archaeological work, commencing with an initial phase of trial trenching, has been detailed within a Written Scheme of Investigation, submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording (including the initial trial trenching, assessment of results and preparation of an appropriate mitigation scheme)*
- The programme for post-investigation assessment*
- Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

9. The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.



1.4 The archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* paragraph 199 (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2018, 56) to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportional to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publically accessible.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

2.1.1 The village of Osgathorpe lies 11km west of Loughborough and roughly 22km north-west of Leicester, off the B5324 Ashby Road.

2.1.2 The 'red line boundary' of the site (c.0.21ha in area) is situated on the south-east side of Chapel Lane on the eastern side of the village. The proposed development area (PDA) comprises two fields and an area of hardstanding with a ménage and four single storey outbuildings. The land rises generally from the north to south and from the east to west. The PDA is bounded to the south and east by agricultural land with the field boundaries comprised of hedges and mature trees. To the north the PDA is bounded by the gardens of residential properties and to the east by Snarrows Road and Chapel Lane. The site is accessed from Chapel Lane along the drive that serves two of the residential properties to the north and is centred at NGR SK 43089 19447 (Figure 1).

2.2 Geology and Soils

2.2.1 The underlying solid geology of the site comprises mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member. This is sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 237 to 247 million years ago in the Triassic Period when the local environment was previously dominated by hot deserts. These sedimentary rocks are fluvial, lacustrine and marine in origin. They are detrital, deposited in lagoons or shallow seas; where a hot arid climate also leads to the precipitation of beds of evaporates. No superficial geology is recorded (BGS 2019).

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.3.1 The village of Osgathorpe dates back at least as far as the medieval period. It is listed in the Domesday book as *Osgodthorp* when it had a population of 8 households and a taxable value of 1 geld unit, which is considered to be very small (opendomesday.org 2019).

2.3.2 The village contains several listed buildings some of which lie close to the site along Church Lane c.100m to the north. These date from the 14th to the 17th centuries and include Manor Farmhouse, a timber framed building from the late 16th century which lies immediately north of the PDA, and the Church of St Mary, which was built in the 14th century and extensively restored in the 19th century and lies immediately north of Manor Farmhouse.



2.3.3 A section of the short-lived Charnwood Forest Canal lies directly south of the PDA. The canal opened in 1794 but became derelict sometime in the early 19th century and was officially abandoned in 1846.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The proposed archaeological works have the potential to provide evidence relating to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in the *Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012), notably the following:

- ◆ Research Objective 7E for the High Medieval (1066-1485) period: investigate the morphology of rural settlements (Knight *et al.* 2012, 100);
- ◆ Research Objective 8E for the Post-Medieval (1485-1750) period: identify agricultural improvements of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries (Knight *et al.* 2012, 114-5).

3.2 Evaluation Trenching Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The aims of the evaluation trenching are to gather sufficient evidence to establish, supplement, improve and make available information about any archaeological remains existing within the area of investigation, and to provide appropriate post-excavation assessment, analysis, reporting, archiving and dissemination.

3.2.2 The objectives are as follows.

- ◆ To produce a photographic, drawn and descriptive record of any surviving below-ground archaeological remains.
- ◆ To produce dating and phasing for archaeological deposits recorded on the site.
- ◆ To establish the character and delimit the extent of archaeological deposits in order to define functional areas on the site, e.g. industrial, agricultural and domestic.
- ◆ To produce information on the economy and local environment.

4 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 Evaluation trenching will comprise two trenches (one measuring 25mx2m and one measuring 15mx2m) encompassing 80m² of the site (Figure 2).

4.1.2 The location of the trial trenches has been agreed with Richard Clark, Principal Archaeologist of LCC, as sufficient to cover the proposed works. The trenches are located within the footprints of the proposed dwellings.



4.1.3 Any subsequent changes to trench locations will be agreed with LCC's Principal Archaeologist.

4.2 General Statement of Practice

4.2.1 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified for their respective project roles and have substantial experience of archaeological excavation and recording.

4.2.2 All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies of the evaluation and will be given a copy of this WSI to read.

4.2.3 All ground works covered under this specification will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket working in plan.

4.2.4 ARS Ltd will ensure that plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until they have been recorded.

4.2.5 Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site.

4.2.6 Regular contact will be ensured between ARS Ltd and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd is kept up to date with site works and given the change to respond appropriately and in line with the requirements of LCC's Principal Archaeologist.

4.2.7 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

4.3 Excavation and Recording

4.3.1 All elements of the evaluation trenching will be carried out in accordance with CIFA's *Code of Conduct* (2014a); *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014b); *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014c) and Leicestershire County Council's *Generic Brief for Archaeological Investigation* (2017).

4.3.2 The project will involve the removal, under archaeological control, of overburden followed by the investigation and recording of exposed archaeological deposits. This work will be undertaken by an experienced professional archaeologist appointed by ARS Ltd.

4.3.3 Mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a suitable 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket working in plan. Stripping will be continuously monitored by an experienced archaeologist. Excavation will proceed to the top of any significant archaeological horizon, or to the proposed formation level where this lies no less than 0.15m above any significant archaeological deposits. No machinery



will track over areas that have previously been stripped until the area has been signed off by ARS Ltd.

4.3.4 Where archaeological deposits/features are located, appropriate archaeological investigation and recording will be completed prior to further ground reduction. The developer will make provision for the necessary archaeological investigation (fieldwork, post-excavation analysis, reporting and archive deposition). The archaeologist will co-operate at all times with contractors on site to ensure the minimum interruption to the work.

4.3.5 Any archaeological deposits located will be hand cleaned and recorded as appropriate. Samples of any archaeological deposits located will be excavated. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosoils and waterlogged deposits in consultation with our in house environmental officer.

4.3.6 Archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded in accordance with the ARS Ltd field recording manual and single context recording system as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. This will encompass a minimum sample excavation of: 50% of each discrete feature; 10% of each linear feature in addition to terminals and intersections, each excavated slots measuring at least 1m in width (wherever possible); 100% of special features/deposits including burials, structural remains, kilns, etc. will be excavated, unless otherwise agreed with the Planning Archaeologist.

4.3.7 Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied to an overall site plan of 1:100. All plans will be tied into the National Grid using an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) or Leica Survey grade GPS. All excavated sections will be recorded and drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale and these tied to XYZ coordinates of the Ordnance Survey. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

4.4 Photography

4.4.1 Photography will comprise colour slide photography and black and white print and will be compiled under the following (excepting those provisions specifically relating to digital photography).

4.4.2 Where digital photography is undertaken:

- ◆ Photographs will be taken with a high resolution digital SLR camera with sensor exceeding 12 Mega pixels;
- ◆ Photographs will only be taken by staff who have been trained properly to use the camera;
- ◆ All photographs will be taken using the highest quality setting and saved in JPEG format. JPEG images will not be constantly re-opened and re-saved and that filing naming processes do not lead to additional image compression.



- ◆ All digital photographs will be taken in colour;
- ◆ Digital photographs will be taken either on a manual, aperture or shutter priority setting;
- ◆ A low ISO setting will be used.
- ◆ The aperture setting will be appropriate to the required depth of field of the image;
- ◆ A tripod will be used in low light conditions so that a long exposure shot (slower shutter speed) can be taken;
- ◆ All photographs (except large general or publicity shots) will include a suitable scale bar or rod.
- ◆ Photographs of features will include a north arrow;
- ◆ All photographs (except general shots) must include an information board displaying the Site Code or Accession Number and the principal context number;
- ◆ The information board must be legible;
- ◆ Photographs will be taken in appropriate light conditions (i.e. not strong sun). Where this is not feasible measures will be taken to ensure detail and clarity in representation of the object photograph.
- ◆ A photographic register will be compiled.
- ◆ Where 'bracketed shots' are taken (where it may not be possible to check an image for quality immediately or where lighting levels may affect contrast), only one image from the bracketed shot will be archived, the rest should be deleted.
- ◆ All digital photographs should be saved with a file name that uses the Accession Number, then an underscore followed by 'Figure' and a simple numerical sequence.
- ◆ ARS Ltd has a daily and weekly back-up and data recovery protocols. All digital photographs will be uploaded onto the project file on our network at daily intervals where backup copies are also made on a daily basis.

4.5 Sampling, Faunal Remains and Treasure

4.5.1 This section outlines sampling methodologies to be utilised.

4.5.2 A minimum bulk sample of 40 litres will be taken from sealed and stratigraphically secure deposits, that are adjudged to have the potential to provide environmental evidence relating to diet and economy, dating evidence or land use regime. A 100% bulk sample of the deposit will be taken if the deposit is less than 40L in volume.

4.5.3 Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist and provision will be made for scientific dating, where justified against the project aims.



4.5.4 In the case of waterlogged or anaerobic deposits a minimum sample size of 20L will be taken.

4.5.5 Should a sequence of superimposed deposits of note be present, column sampling may be considered.

4.5.6 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or samples of them) will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c.10ml) will be collected from micro-slugs (hammer scale and spherical droplets) in accordance with *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015a) and *Archaeological Evidence for Glassworking* (Historic England 2018).

4.5.7 Samples will be taken for scientific dating (such as radiocarbon dating) in specific circumstances that will apply where dating by artefacts is insecure or absent.

4.5.8 Appropriate consideration will be given to the need for any geoarchaeological assessment of buried soils and sediment sequences exposed. Where said is necessary these will be inspected and recorded on site by a recognised geoarchaeologist as field inspection may provide sufficient data for understanding site formation processes. The procedures and techniques presented in *Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* (Historic England 2015b) will be applied. Samples for laboratory assessment will be collected where appropriate, following discussion with the LCC Principal Archaeologist.

4.5.9 Sampling strategies for wooden structures should follow the methodologies presented in Historic England's *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood* (2010). For other waterlogged organic finds, guidance provided by Historic England's *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidance on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (2011) will be followed.

4.5.10 Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Advice from the Historic England Scientific Advisor will be taken as appropriate.

4.5.11 In all instances sampling strategies will be in accordance with guidelines issued by Historic England's *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (Campbell *et al.* 2011) and will be targeted in order to explore the levels and types of preservation present.

4.5.12 Any human remains will initially be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will be undertaken, if deemed necessary, once a Coroners licence has been obtained in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations.

4.5.13 All finds that may constitute 'treasure' under the Treasure Act, 1996, will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner in accordance with the



Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer will also be notified.

HM Coroner

Mr T.H Kirkman
Charnwood Borough Council Offices
Southfield Road
Loughborough
Leicestershire
LE11 2TR

Finds Liaison Officer

Wendy Scott
Room 600
County Hall
Glenfield
Leicestershire
LE3 8TE

Tel: 0116 305 7732

Tel: 0116 3058325

E-mail: wendy.scott@leics.gov.uk

4.5.14 Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft. The LCC Principal Archaeologist will be notified and, if necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

4.6 Treatment of Finds

4.6.1 All finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *First Aid for Finds* (1998) and ClfA (2014d) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the recipient museum's guidelines.

4.6.2 If large quantities, bulky or conservationally complex finds are discovered on site, ARS Ltd will contact the Archives Curator at the earliest opportunity to enter into discussions regarding preservation and long-term storage of the archive.

4.6.3 In line with an agreed discard strategy, all identified finds and artefacts will be retained. Certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is recommended by the recipient museum's Archives Curator.

4.7 Preservation *in-situ* and Contingency

4.7.1 In the event of significant archaeological remains being located during the archaeological investigation there may be a need for contingency time and finance to be invoked to ensure that adequate recording is undertaken. Should significant remains be discovered ARS Ltd will inform the developer, the LCC Principal Archaeologist and the Planning Authority.

4.7.2 Should significant archaeological deposits or structural remains requiring preservation *in situ* be encountered then detailed discussions between all relevant parties will be initiated. Where structures, features or finds appear to merit preservation *in situ*, they will be adequately protected from deterioration.

4.7.3 Where design modification is not practically possible ARS Ltd will liaise with the developer for sufficient time and financial resources for full excavation,



conservation, and curation of the archaeological resources before development continues.

5 POST-EXCAVATION

5.1. The archaeological fieldwork will be followed by post-excavation analysis and reporting. This will include the cataloguing and analysis of any finds, samples and the preparation of the archive for the site report and its subsequent deposition. Where artefacts are recovered from identified features they will be quantified by date class and type; in other circumstances, they will be quantified by period and class and type (e.g. five sherds, late Roman grey ware pottery); in other circumstances, as a minimum, they should be quantified by period and class (e.g. five sherds, Roman pottery).

5.2 Artefacts, biological samples and soils will be assessed for evidence of site and deposit formation processes and for evidence of recent changes that may have been caused by alterations in the site environment. Assessment will where necessary include x-radiography of all iron objects, (after initial screening to exclude obvious recent debris), and a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) in accordance with Historic England's *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork* (2006).

5.3 Where necessary, active stabilisation or consolidation will be carried out to ensure long-term survival of the material with due consideration to possible future investigation.

5.4 Once assessed, all material should be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in guidance provided by UKIC (1990, 1998).

5.5 Assessment of any technological residues should be undertaken in accordance with Historic England's *Luminescence Dating: Guidelines on using luminescence dating in archaeology* (2008).

5.6 Any samples for dating will be promptly submitted and prior agreement will be made with the laboratory on turn-around time and report production.

5.7 Processing of all soil samples collected for biological assessment, or sub-sample of them, will be completed. The preservation state, density and significance of material retrieved will be assessed by recognised specialists. Special consideration will be given to any evidence for recent changes in preservation conditions that may have been caused by alterations in the site environment. Unprocessed sub-samples will be stored in conditions specified by the appropriate specialists.

5.8 Samples collected for geoarchaeological assessment should be processed as necessary by a recognised specialist and appropriate assessment should be undertaken. Where preservation *in-situ* is a viable option consideration should be given to the possible effects of compression on the physical integrity of the site and to any hydrological impacts of development.

5.9 Animal bone assemblages, or sub-samples of them, should be assessed by a recognised specialist.



5.10 Where human remains have been lifted assessment should be undertaken by a recognised specialist.

6 REPORTING

6.1 Following completion of analysis ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include:

- ◆ Non-technical executive summary
- ◆ Introductory statement
- ◆ Aims and purpose of the project
- ◆ Methodology
- ◆ A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads All plans tied into the Ordnance Survey data
- ◆ Measured drawings and plans with accurate scales and north arrows
- ◆ Photographs showing the general nature and character of the site (even where no archaeological remains are encountered)
- ◆ Deposit descriptions, including depth of overburden and section drawings where necessary
- ◆ A summary of any artefacts together with their interpretation
- ◆ Any specialist reports
- ◆ A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- ◆ Conclusions
- ◆ A full listing of the archive contents
- ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- ◆ References
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ◆ A copy of the WSI and OASIS form

The report will be provided to assess the following:

- ◆ The archaeological significance of the development site and any archaeological deposits encountered during the fieldwork
- ◆ The evidence in its local, regional and national context, as appropriate, also aiming to highlight any research priorities where applicable

6.2 The final report(s), detailing all stages of the investigations, will be deposited with the Leicestershire and Rutland HER no later than six months after completion of the project, unless otherwise agreed with the LCC Principal Archaeologist. As a



minimum this will comprise one full colour digital copy of the written report in pdf/A-1a (archival pdf) format including its relevant accompanying plans.

6.3 A further digital copy of the report should be sent to the Planning Archaeologist for their approval on behalf of the Planning Authority.

6.4 Results of the project, even if negative, will be submitted for publication in appropriate academic journals. As a minimum ARS Ltd will provide a summary of findings to the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* (School of Archaeology & Ancient History, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH).

6.5 Where wider dissemination is appropriate and the significance of the results warrant, a full copy of the report in an appropriate format will be submitted for publication in a relevant academic journal. If significant results are obtained a copy of the final report(s) will be deposited in the Historic England Archive (NMR), Swindon. Where archaeological scientific investigation has formed an element of the project a copy of the report should be sent to the Historic England Regional Science Advisor for the East Midlands.

7 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Notice of the commencement of works will be given to the LCC Principal Archaeologist.

Richard Clark
Principal Archaeologist
Historic and Natural Environment Team, Chief Executive's Department
Leicestershire County Council
Room 200, County Hall
Leicester Road, Glenfield
Leicestershire
LE3 8RA
Email: Richard.Clark@leics.gov.uk
Tel: 0116 3058322

7.2 Internal monitoring of the project will be maintained by Reuben Thorpe, MCIFA, FSA, Senior Project Manager at ARS Ltd, who will ensure the application of appropriate professional standards. Provision will be made for monitoring visits by representatives of the Historic & Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council and the Planning Authority.

7.3 ARS Ltd will liaise with LCC's Principal Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

7.4 The client will afford reasonable access to LCC's Principal Archaeologist, or their representatives, for the purposes of monitoring the works.



8 STAFFING

8.1 The Project Manager for the archaeological works will be Reuben Thorpe MCIfA, FSA, Senior Project Manager at ARS Ltd. The fieldwork Project Officer will be a suitably experienced core member of ARS Ltd staff.

8.2 Specialist analyses will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

◆ Flint and prehistoric pottery:	Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA, FSA
◆ Romano-British pottery:	Dr Phil Mills
◆ Samian ware:	Dr Gwladys Monteil
◆ Medieval and post-medieval pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch or Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA, FSA
◆ Clay pipes:	Gary Taylor MCIfA
◆ Industrial Remains:	Dr Rod Mackenzie MCIfA
◆ Plant macrofossils and charcoals:	Luke Parker
◆ Molluscs:	Dr Andy McWilliams
◆ Human and animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska
◆ Geo-archaeology	Dr Clive Waddington MCIfA, FSA
◆ Radiocarbon dating:	Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
◆ Finds conservation:	Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

9 ARCHIVING

9.1.1 An Accession Number will be drawn prior to the commencement of the fieldwork, the accession number is X.A13.2019.

9.1.2 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see above).

9.1.3 The archive will consist of all artefacts, written records, drawn and photographic records. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will contain a site matrix, site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data. The site Accession Number will be appropriately marked on all elements of the site/project archive.

9.1.4 The archive will be prepared in line with the Leicestershire Arts and Museums Services *Museum Collection Development Policy* (Leicestershire County Council, 2014) and other appropriate professional guidelines e.g. UKIC (1990), SMA (1993) and ADS (2011) guidelines for the preparation of archaeological archives for long-term storage and *Standards and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2014e).



10 OASIS

10.1 The Leicestershire & Rutland HER supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Upon completion of the fieldwork, the online OASIS form <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/> will be completed. Once reports have become public documents and have been incorporated into the HER they will be uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service website so they can be freely consulted.

11 GENERAL ITEMS

11.1 Health and Safety

11.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all our workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Citation as its expert health and safety consultants.

11.2 Insurance Cover

11.2.1 ARS Ltd holds full Employer's Liability (£10 million), Public Liability (£5 million) and Professional Indemnity (£5 million) insurance, which also cover community groups and volunteers working under the supervision of ARS Ltd staff.

11.3 Community Engagement and Outreach

11.3.1 Any opportunities for engaging the local community in any archaeological findings should be sought, for example a guided site tour and/or dissemination of information via ARS Ltd's website and local media.

11.4 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

11.4.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of LCC's Principal Archaeologist.

11.5 Publicity and Copyright

11.5.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

12 REFERENCES

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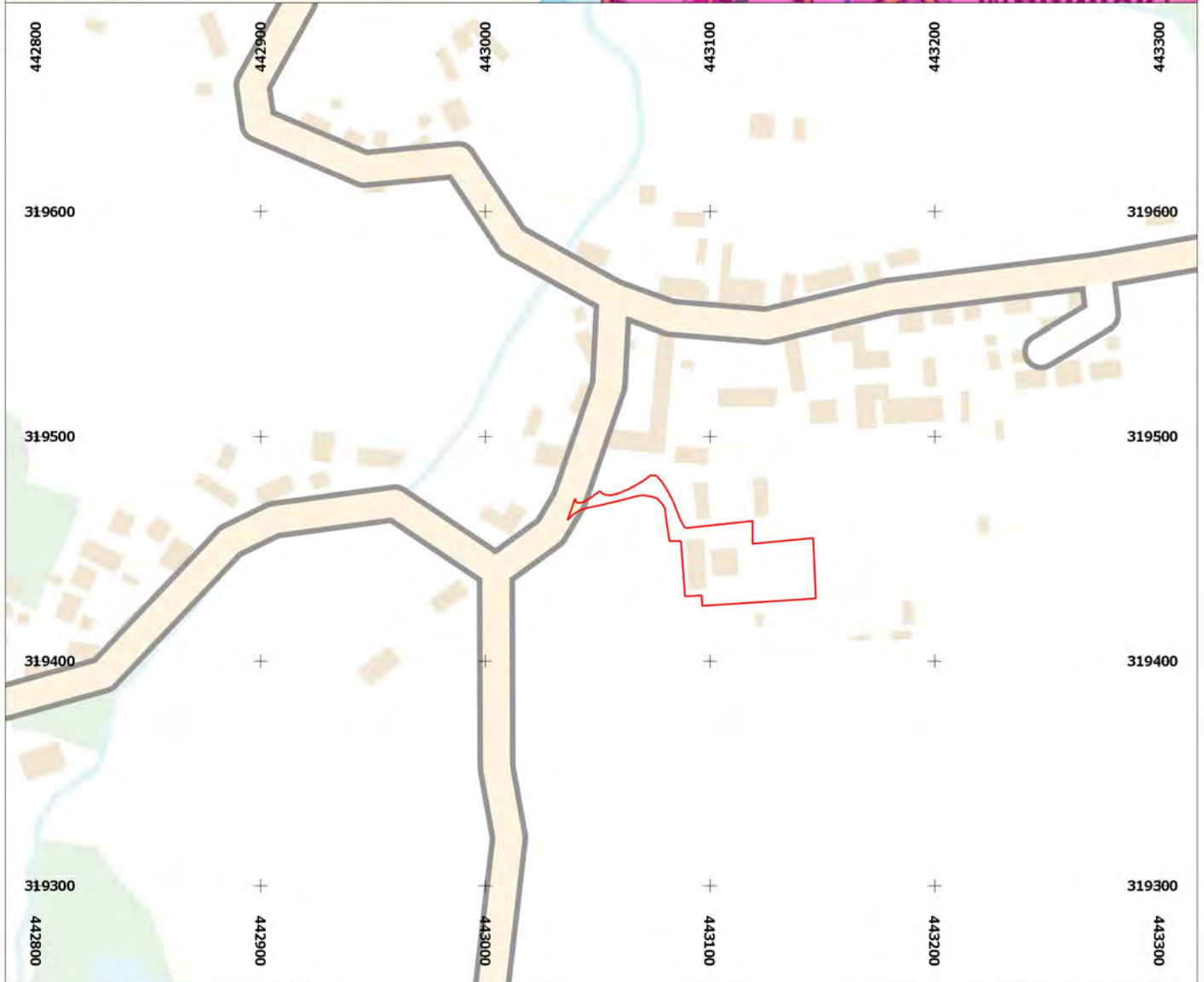
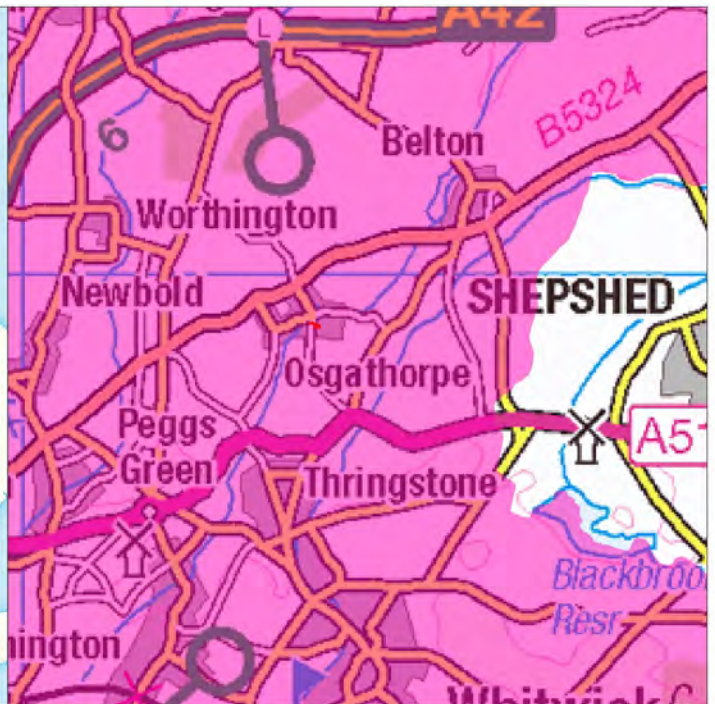
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United Kingdom Institute for Conservation. 1998. *First Aid for Finds*. RESCUE - The British Archaeological Trust; Archaeology Section of the UKIC; The Museum of London



FIGURES





Site name: The Warren, Osgathorpe
 Date: February 2019
 Drawn by: RHC
 Scale: Varies

**Figure 1:
 Site location**



Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB
 Tel: 01629 814540
 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



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 Site boundary  North West Leicestershire District



Site name: The Warren, Osgathorpe
 Date: February 2019
 Drawn by: RHC
 Scale: 1:500 @ A4

**Figure 2:
Trench locations**



Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB



Tel: 01629 814540

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

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 Site boundary  Evaluation trench

APPENDIX IV: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-348676

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Works at The Warren, 6 Chapel Lane, Osgathorpe
Short description of the project	Archaeological Research Services were commissioned to carry out a 2 trench evaluation and to monitor the excavation of 4 environmental test pits. The archaeological works showed extensive truncation related to 20th century buildings and landscaping. No archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 21-03-2019 End: 27-03-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 11 - Thoroughfare
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches", "Test Pits"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE OSGATHORPE The Warren, 6 Chapel Lane, Osgathorpe
Postcode	LE12 9SX
Study area	0.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 43089 19447 52.77055977666 -1.361253844225 52 46 14 N 001 21 40 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 83.82m Max: 84.17m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

originator
 Project design originator Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Project director/manager Adam Lodoen
 Project supervisor Robert Cole
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Physical Archive recipient Leicestershire Arts and Museums Service
 Digital Archive recipient Archaeological Data Services
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Leicestershire museums archaeology collections
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological Works at The Warren, 6 Chapel Lane, Osgathorpe
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Cole, R
 Date 2019
 Issuer or publisher Archaeological Research Services
 Place of issue or publication Bakewell
 Entered by Robert Cole (robert@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
 Entered on 10 April 2019

OASIS:

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 Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

APPENDIX V: META DATA STATEMENT

Archive Composition and Meta-Data Statement

The Archive

The site has also produced a paper and digital archive relating to the archaeological discoveries which will be deposited, along with this report, in digital form with Archaeological Data Service (ADS). In addition, a copy of this report will be deposited with Leicestershire and Rutland (HER). A digital PDF version of the final report will also be uploaded as part of the OASIS record.

Meta-Data

This report has been compiled in Microsoft Word® 2010 on a 64-bit PC running Windows 10®. All illustrations have been digitally drawn in DraftSight®. All original site drawings were scanned at a scale of 1:1 and converted into Tagged Image File Format (TIFF) before being imported into DraftSight® and digitised in two dimensions (X and Y).

The accompanying table provides a metadata statement and details the location of the digital archive at ARS Ltd. The Leicestershire County Council Principal Archaeologist will be notified in writing on archive deposition.

Record type	Quantification	Location
Site Records (Context Sheets, Context Register, Trench Sheets)	11 records, 11 pages of a single PDF	Z:\Contract Projects New\The Warren, Osgathorpe\Evaluation_Trenching\Site_Records
Scanned Drawings	4 drawings in 3 individual JPEG files	Z:\Contract Projects New\The Warren, Osgathorpe\Evaluation_Trenching\Site_Records
Digitised Drawings	4 individual drawings as a DWG file	Z:\Contract Projects New\The Warren, Osgathorpe\Evaluation_Trenching\Draftsight
Written Report	1 file, 57 pages in a single PDF	Z:\Contract Projects New\The Warren, Osgathorpe\Evaluation_Trenching\Report\Final
Digital Photographs	13 digital images as JPEG	Z:\Contract Projects New\The Warren, Osgathorpe\Evaluation_Trenching\Photographs\100NIKON