ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT EASTHORPE, BOTTESFORD, LEICESTERSHIRE (BOET 13)

Work Undertaken For
Western Power Distribution

January 2013

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: SK 811 387
Accession No: X.A2.2013
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-141009

APS Report No. **1/13**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Quality Control

Easthorpe,
Bottesford
BOET 13

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Site Staff	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Bob Garlant
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Gary Taylor	Tom Lane
Date: 15/1/13	Date: 15.1.13

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological excavation was undertaken on land at Easthorpe, Bottesford, Leicestershire. The excavation was carried out to mitigate electric cabling works which were being undertaken at the site which is also a Scheduled Monument.

The site lies within an area of earthworks of medieval date (AD 1066-1540) which include a circular moated manorial centre, watercourses and closes indicating the former extent of the medieval settlement of Easthorpe.

The works identified a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits. The area had been disturbed previously by cabling works but no archaeological features were encountered. No finds were retrieved from the investigation.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Excavation

An archaeological excavation is defined as, *"a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during the fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design"* (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Western Power Distribution to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation during new cabling works at Easthorpe, Bottesford, Leicestershire. The investigations were undertaken on the 2nd January 2013 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Historic Environment Field Advisor, English Heritage.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Bottesford is located 20km northeast of Melton and 33km northeast of Loughborough in the administrative district of Melton, Leicestershire (Fig. 1).

Easthorpe is located a further 550m southeast of the centre of Bottesford at National Grid Reference SK 811 387 (Fig. 2). Located on the north side of Manor Road, the site lies at a height of *c*. 33.1m OD on generally level ground adjacent to the River Devon.

Local soils are of the Arrow Association, typically gleyic brown earths, with calcareous pelosols of the Evesham 2 Association to the north of the site (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 95, 188). These soils are developed on a drift geology of fluvial sands and gravels which in turn seal a solid geology of Lower Jurassic limestones of the Beckingham Member (BGS 1996).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Bottesford is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c*. 1086. Referred to as *Botesford*, the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the ford belonging to the *bōtl* or house' (Ekwall 1989, 54). Easthorpe is not specifically referred to until *c*. 1240 and the place-name means the secondary village to the east, from the Old Scandinavian *Thorpe* (Fellows Jensen 1978, 125).

At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by Robert de Tosny and comprised two manors, one of which was

held of Robert by ten individuals. In addition there is mention of a priest and 6½ mills (Williams and Martin 2002, 638). In the subsequent Leicestershire Survey of *c*. 1125, the land was held by William de Albini (Round 1909, 203).

The trench falls within an area of earthworks. These comprise a circular moat to the west which appears to encircle the Manor House as well as earthworks of a substantial building. To the north of the site are a number of enclosures, of differing phases, and a large ditch which connects to a mill pond to the northeast. The trench itself is situated within a large rectangular close (Hartley 1987, 6). This area of earthworks has been afforded Scheduled Monument status (No. 1009195).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological work was to mitigate the impact of the electric cabling works by recording all deposits within the affected area. Specific objectives were to establish the type, extent, date, function, preservation, spatial arrangement of archaeological deposits and how they relate to the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

A single trench measuring 5m long by up to 1.37m wide (Fig. 4) was excavated to the depth required to undertake necessary electrical works, generally no more than 0.7m below the current ground level.

Removal of the topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. To ensure as much finds retrieval as possible, the spoil was regularly scanned with a metal detector for which a Section 42 licence was granted by English Heritage.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation, the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposit encountered during the investigation was a natural layer of brownish yellow silty clay containing frequent gravel (003).

This was sealed by a subsoil comprising yellowish brown sandy silt (002) that was 0.38m thick. This had previously been disturbed as evidenced by electric cables. Sealing this was the current topsoil of brown sandy silt (001) that was 0.25m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise silty clays with gravel which relate to the underlying drift

geology of fluvial sands and gravels.

Developed upon the natural was a subsoil layer. Although disturbed by later electric cabling, the presence of a subsoil suggests that the area of the trench lay within an area of agricultural practises. This was sealed by the current topsoil.

No archaeological features were encountered during the investigation which confirms the largely agricultural nature of the site, despite the presence of earthworks within the field. No artefacts were retrieved from the investigation.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at Easthorpe, Bottesford, as the site lay in an area of medieval manorial and village earthworks.

However, no medieval remains were revealed and only topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits were encountered. The previous insertion of electricity cables had caused some disturbance to the area. No artefacts were retrieved during the work.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr C Wesson of Western Power Distribution for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Staff: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Bob Garlant
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists

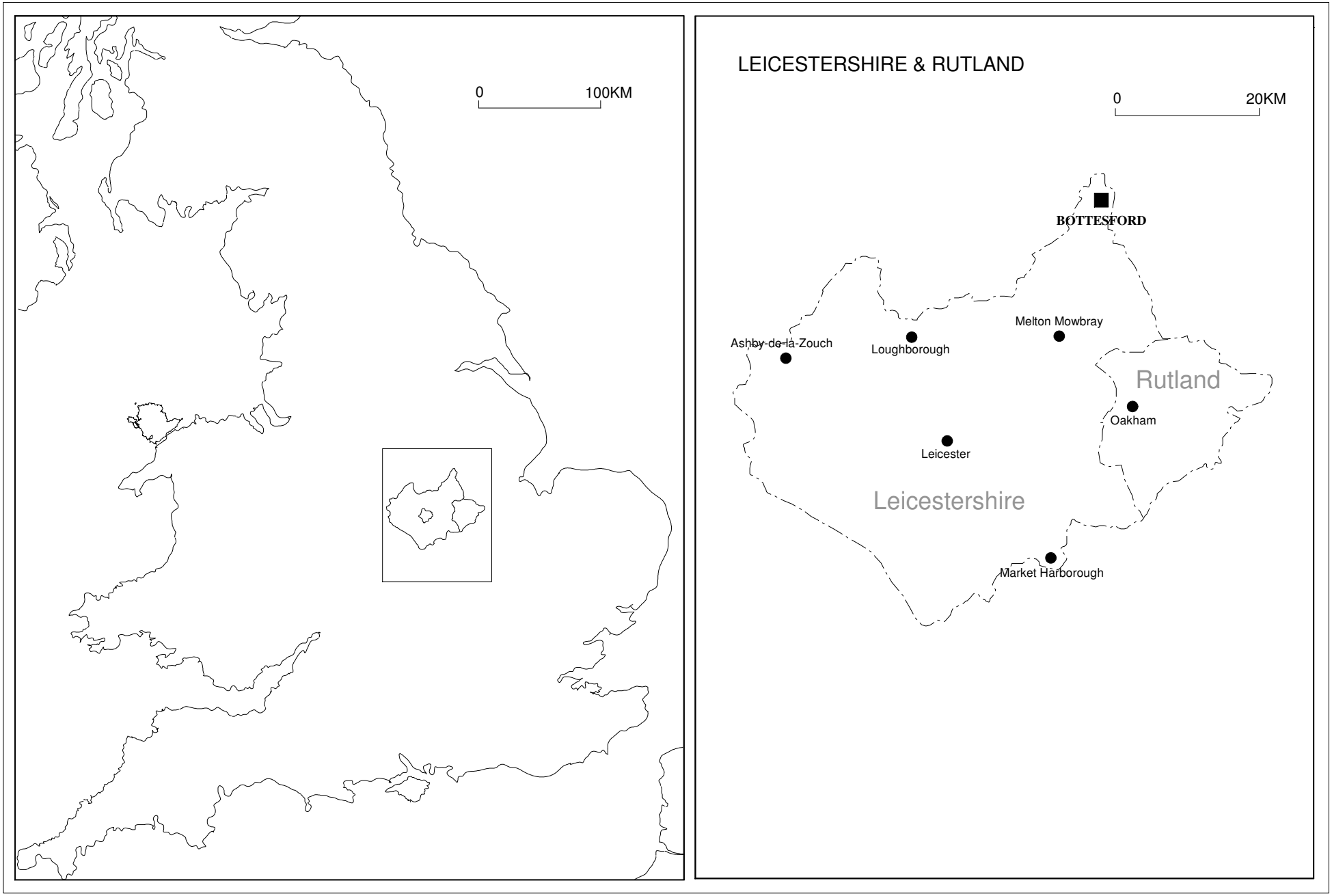
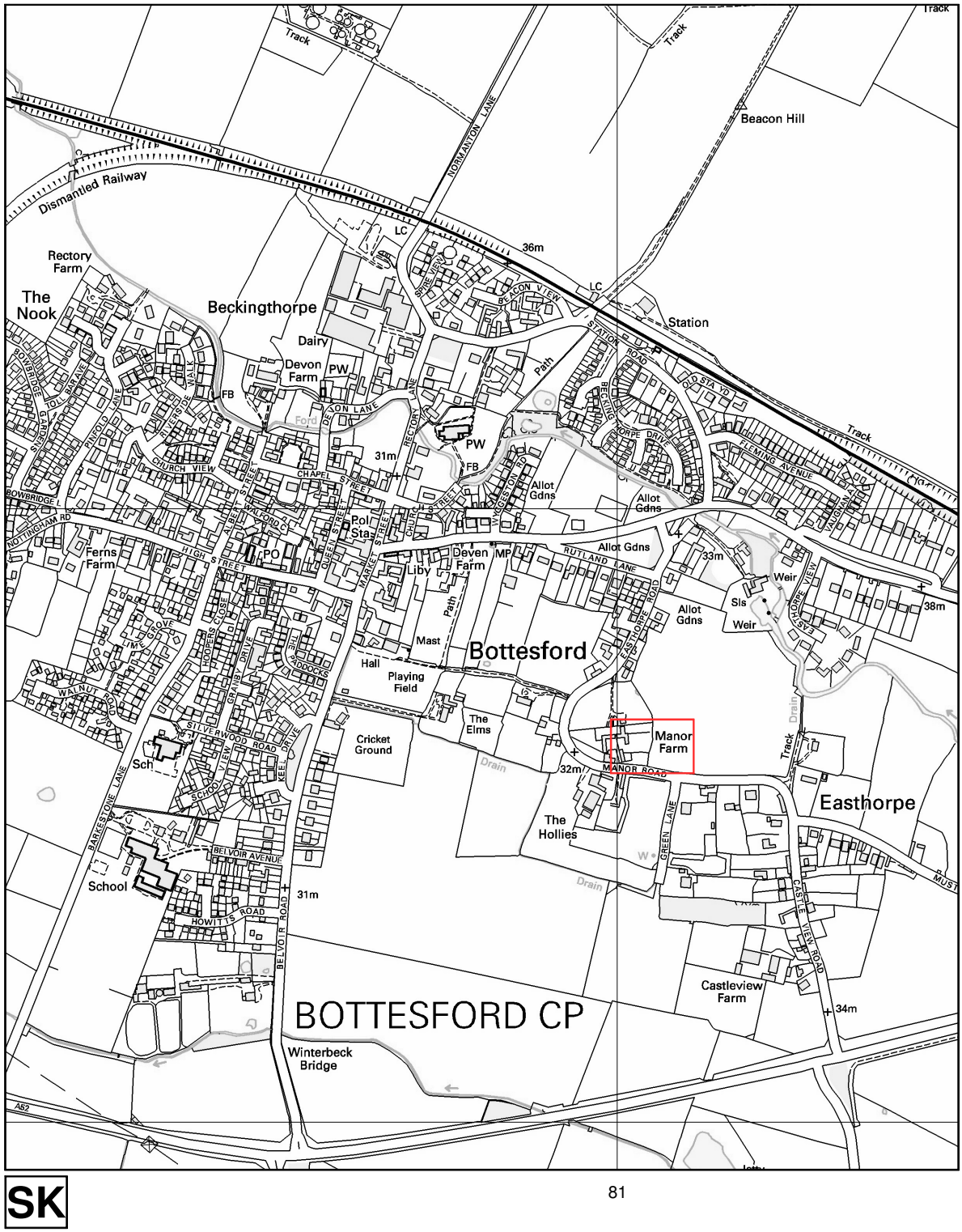


Figure 1 - General location map



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Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Easthorpe, Bottesford BOET13		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 1/13

Figure 2 - Site location plan

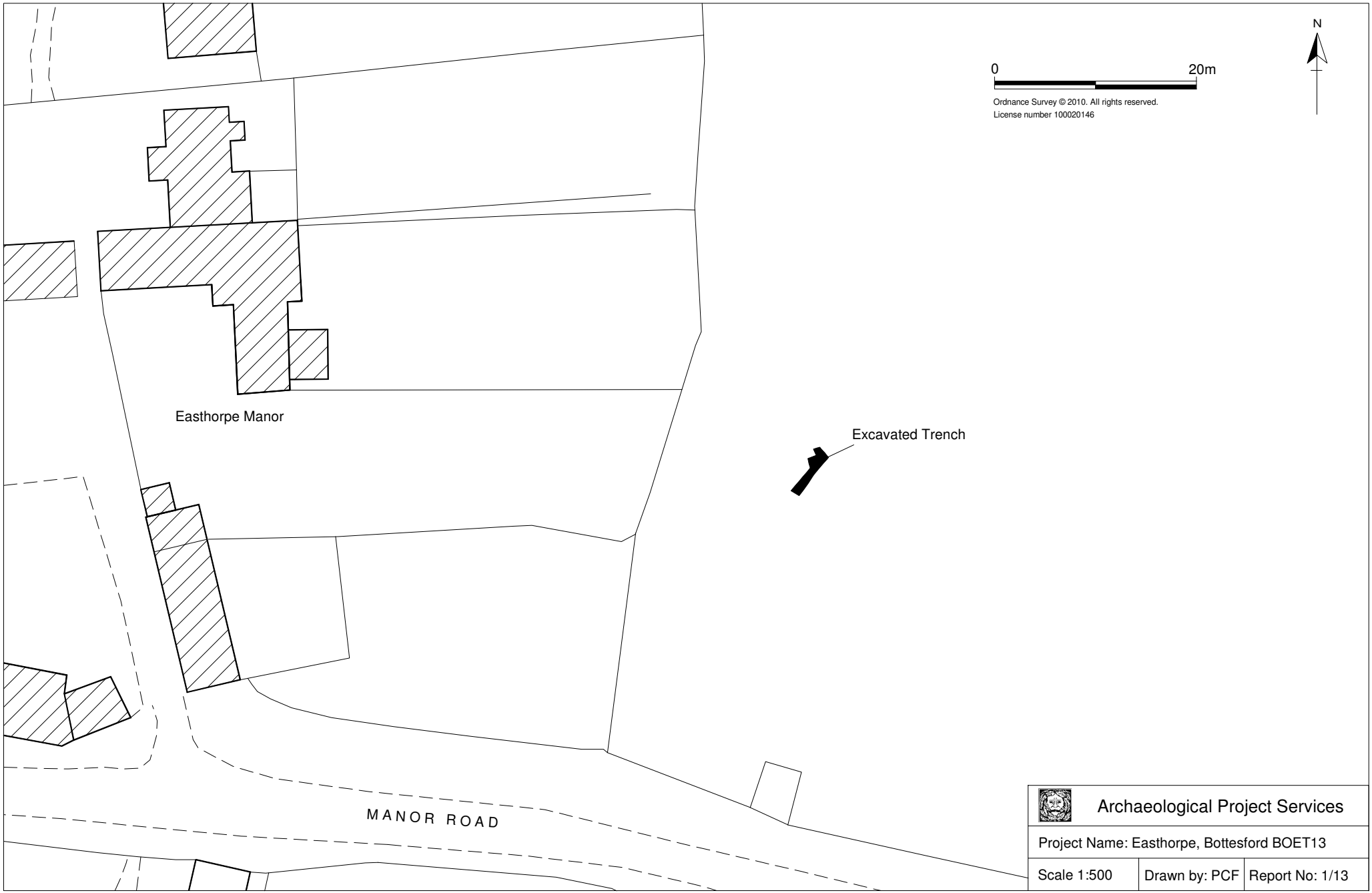

Figure 3 - Trench location plan

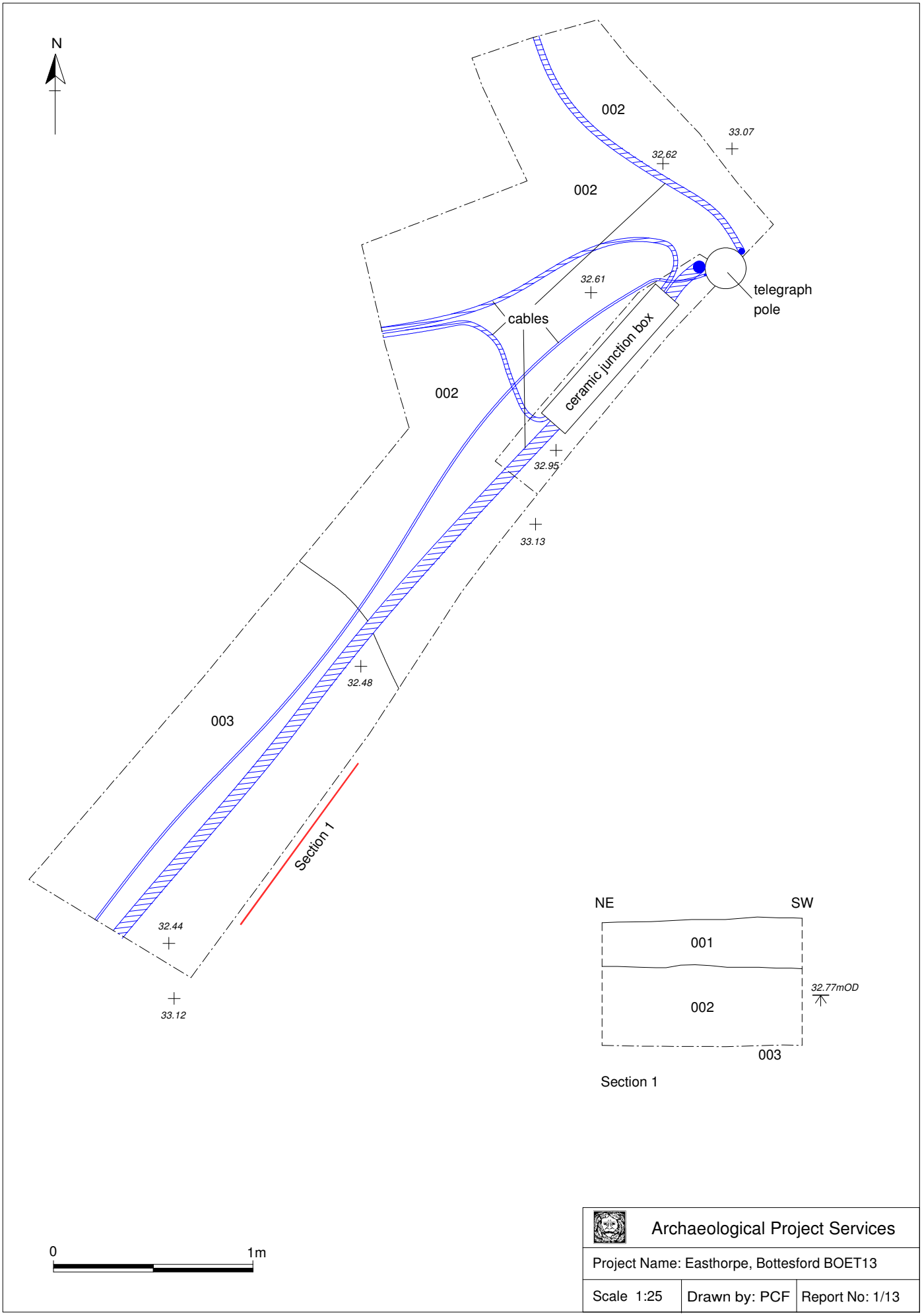

Figure 4 - Plan and section of excavated trench

Plate 1 – General view looking north towards the area of excavation

Plate 2 – The trench after excavation, looking northeast

Plate 3 – Section 1 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking southeast

Appendix 1

LAND AT EASTHORPE SHIFTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE SCHEDULED MONUMENT, MANOR ROAD, EASTHORPE, BOTTESFORD, LEICESTERSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

1 SUMMARY

1.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological investigations at Easthorpe shifted medieval village site Scheduled Monument, off Manor Road, Easthorpe, Bottesford, Leicestershire.

1.2 The area is of high archaeological sensitivity, being a Scheduled Monument comprising Easthorpe shifted medieval village and circular moat. The village earthworks represent house plots, gardens and closes divided by a network of ditches.

1.3 Electricity cabling works are required at the site and have been granted Scheduled Monument Consent subject to archaeological investigations being undertaken. The programme of archaeological investigation will include a trench to permit connection of cables. This will be archaeologically excavated and recorded. Small trenches for the removal of poles and to allow stay wires to be cut off and electricity cables to be pot-ended will be subject to archaeological monitoring and recording.

1.4 On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigations. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological investigation of land at Easthorpe shifted medieval village, off Manor Road, Easthorpe, Bottesford, Leicestershire.

2.2 The document contains the following parts:

2.2.1 Overview

2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting

2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used

2.2.4 List of specialists

2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Bottesford is located 20km northeast of Melton Mowbray in the Melton borough of Leicestershire. Easthorpe is about 0.5km southeast of Bottesford. Easthorpe shifted medieval village is an open area on the north side of the hamlet. The Scheduled Monument of the shifted medieval village is on the north side of Manor Road, with Easthorpe Road looping around the west side, and is centred on national grid reference SK 811 387.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Works at the site involve the connection of two cables and the removal of existing poles. Redundant cables will also be pot-ended and stay wires for the existing poles will be cut off below ground level. The methodology for the removal of the poles and stay wires with adhere to that described in the application for Scheduled Monument Consent, previously submitted by Western Power Distribution to English Heritage. Specifically, this will involve the minimum disturbance necessary to remove the poles (by rocking and lifting) and stays (by excavating small areas around the rods and cutting them off to prevent them protruding above ground

level). As the area of these works is within the confines of a Scheduled Monument, English Heritage has stipulated that archaeological investigations need to be undertaken, and has granted Scheduled Monument Consent for the operations.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Easthorpe is on the south side of the River Devon. A further watercourse, Winter Beck, is located about 0.5km to the south. The site is on a slight rise between these two watercourses, rising from 33m on the southern boundary up to *c*. 35m in the north. Soils at the site are Arrow Association gleyic brown earths developed in glaciofluvial material, river terrace deposits and Head (Hodge *et al*. 1984, 95-6). Immediately to the north are Evesham 2 Association calcareous pelosols developed in drift over Jurassic and Cretaceous clay shales (*ibid*., 188).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Bottesford is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, indicating that the settlement was in existence in the Late Saxon period. At the time of Domesday, Bottesford was a manor that contained a number of subsidiary land holdings. In the total manor area there were several mills, which would have been located along the River Devon. Easthorpe may be the location of one, or a group, of the subsidiary land holdings. The shifted medieval village of Easthorpe is located alongside the present settlement and is a Scheduled Monument. The earthworks of the village comprise a series of house plots, gardens and closes subdivided by ditches. Alongside them, and part of the Scheduled Monument, is a circular moat. On the island of this are house platforms and foundations of earlier building which may be the original manor house.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the archaeological work will be to mitigate the impact of the proposed cabling operations. This will be achieved by a programme of archaeological investigation and recording of all deposits and remains in those parts of the Scheduled Monument that will be affected by the cabling works.

7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.

7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

8.1 Close contact will be maintained with the archaeological curator throughout the investigation to ensure that the scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

9.1 <u>Trench Excavation</u>

9.1.1 Excavation enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth,

environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

9.1.2 The excavation trench will be 5m x 1m in area, in the location of the cable-splicing.

9.1.3 Excavation will fully examine all archaeological features and deposits in order to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. The investigation will extend to a maximum of 1m depth, this being the intended depth of cabling works. However, if natural is reached at a shallower level then the archaeological investigation will terminate at the top of natural, although any archaeological features dug into natural will be excavated and recorded.

9.2 Watching Brief

9.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

9.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions.

9.3 General Considerations

9.3.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

9.3.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IfA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21), managed by a member (MIfA) of the institute.

9.3.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office and Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer.

9.3.4 Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trench will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3.5 Under the terms of the Scheduled Monument Consent, equipment and machinery will not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument or cause ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorized in the consent.

9.3.6 A metal detector will be used (under the terms of a licence issued under Section 42 of the 1979 Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act, as amended by the 1983 National Heritage Act) to survey the areas of excavation and watching brief examination, to ensure recovery of metal artefacts. The metal detector will not be used beyond these areas.

9.3.7 Samples of topsoil will be trowelled/hand or barrow-sorted/dry sieved in order to aid artefact recovery.

9.4 Methodology

9.4.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required.

Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

9.4.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features, and the archaeological curator will be asked to make a decision on the necessity for preservation or archaeological removal of the remains.

9.4.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

9.4.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a more appropriate scale.

9.4.5 Throughout the duration of the investigations a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and digital images will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of fieldwork

9.4.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Ministry of Justice licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

9.4.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

9.4.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

9.4.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by a GPS and/or EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the investigations will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

11.2 Stage 2

11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

11.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

11.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

11.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found.

12 ARCHIVE

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Leicestershire Museums Service. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service* for

long-term storage and curation.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; the English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments; and to the Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record.

14 PUBLICATION

14.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

14.2 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted to the editor of the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical* Society. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator and the client.

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIfA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

17.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: D Trimble, APS/TPAU Roman: A Beeby, APS Post-Roman: A Beeby, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Kendall, University of Durham
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner, APS/J Rackham, independent specialist
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy/V Fryer, independent specialist

Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistants. The trench excavation is expected to take about 2 days. The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will take about 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists.

19 INSURANCES

19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation are enclosed.

20 COPYRIGHT

20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 and may result in legal action.

20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 Soils and their use in Eastern England, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable dark brown sandy silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
002	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.38m thick	Subsoil
003	Friable to plastic mid brownish yellow silty clay with frequent gravel	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, *e.g.*(004).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Context register sheet
3	Context record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
1	Section record sheet
2	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services
Room 500
County Hall
Leicester Road
Glenfield
Leicester
LE3 8TE

Accession Number: X.A2.2013

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BOET 13

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.