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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT  
SUTTON CHENEY WHARF,  
WHARF LANE,  
SUTTON CHENEY,  
LEICESTERSHIRE  
(SCWL14)**

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**Work Undertaken For**  
Vinci Facilities

March 2014

Report Compiled by  
Neil Parker M.A.

National Grid Reference: SP 410 994  
Planning Application No: 13/00753/FUL  
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-176128


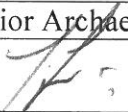
APS Report No.33/14

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



**Quality Control**  
 Sutton Cheney Wharf, Wharf Lane  
 Sutton Cheney, Leicestershire  
 SCWL14

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Site Assistant	Alex Beeby
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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Dale Trimble	 Tom Lane
Date: 01-04-2014	Date: 01-04-2014

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation comprising two trial trenches was carried out on land at Sutton Cheney Wharf, Sutton Cheney, Leicestershire, prior to the installation of a treatment plant, a new cess pit and rising main. The proposed work lies within an area of archaeological sensitivity with limekilns depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of the area. Prehistoric and Roman sites have also been recorded within the vicinity.*

*The evaluation revealed heavily disturbed ground consisting of layers of dumped industrial deposits in the form of cinder and coal and a mixture of deliberate levelling or sealing layers of imported material. Remains of a buried topsoil that had been recently covered by deposits of demolition material forming a hardstanding surface were also exposed. The natural silty clay substrate was encountered approximately 1m below the current ground surface.*

*No artefacts were recovered from the evaluation.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

*An archaeological evaluation is defined as a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate (IfA 2008).*

## 2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission (Application Nos 13/00753/FUL) for a treatment plant and a new cesspit with associated drainage works has been granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works. In the first instance this will comprise a programme of archaeological trial trenching to assess the archaeological potential of the site.

Should archaeological deposits associated with lime kilns or other significant remains be identified further archaeological works may be required. This may comprise monitoring during groundworks or excavation and recording in advance of construction.

## 2.3 Topography and Geology

The village of Sutton Cheney is located some 3km to the south of Market Bosworth and 5km to the north of Hinckley in the administrative District of Hinckley and Bosworth, County of Leicestershire. The proposed development is located at the Wharf Side Café approximately 1.5km southwest of the village at the junction of Wharf Lane and the Ashby de la Zouch Canal at National Grid Reference SP 410 994.

The local soils are of the Beccles 3 Association, typically slowly permeable fine loamy over clayey soils and some calcareous clayey soils on the steeper slopes that overlie deposits of chalky till (Hodge *et al*, 1984).

The site lies on level, even ground which rises slightly from southwest to northeast and lies at a height of approximately 133m above OD.

## 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The proposed area of development lies within an area of archaeological sensitivity. First edition Ordnance Survey mapping indicates 'Old Limekilns' on the site and the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record indicates Prehistoric and Romano-British features in the vicinity.

The village of Sutton Cheney contains earthworks (SMR NO. 40SW CL) suggestive of medieval settlement along Bosworth Road. The parish church of St James (SMR No. 40SW BW) is medieval in date and other earthworks of the period (SMR No. 40 SW Q) are known in the village. There is an early Bronze Age round barrow to the northeast of Bosworth Road.

## 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the work were to establish the type of archaeological activity that may have been present within the site and its likely extent; to determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site, their state of preservation and spatial arrangement; to determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extended into the application area and to establish the way in which any archaeological features identified fitted into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

## 4. METHODS

The evaluation consisted of one 10m x 1.6m trench located to the south of the

position of the proposed new cesspit and one 20m x 1.6m trench located on the route of the proposed rising main drainage. The trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision using a JCB 8060 fitted with a 1.6m toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

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.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings. The fieldwork was undertaken on the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

## 5. RESULTS

### Trench 1 (Figures 3 & 4, Plates 4 & 5)

Deposits of plastic, mottled blue and grey silty clay (106) were encountered at approximately 1m below the current ground surface within the trench. This low energy deposition of alluvial material formed the natural substrate.

Directly overlying this was a near continuous deposit of loose, black carbonised material comprising cinder and partially burnt coal (105). Deposited in a single dumping episode, this 50mm thick layer was present over much of the trench.

Sealing this across the whole of the trench was a 0.2m thick deposit of mid reddish brown sand and gravel (104). Very clean

and uniform in its appearance the deposit was a deliberate deposition of imported material.

Another layer of carbonised material (103), also approximately 50mm thick had been deposited along the whole area of the trench and was indistinguishable from (105).

Pale yellow brown sand with lenses of dark brown silt (102) formed a 0.2m thick deposit of deliberately dumped and spread material at the west end of the trench.

The remains of a buried soil (101) comprising a 0.2m thick layer of dark grey brown silt was overlain by the upper limestone and brick rubble (100) that had been compressed into the upper hardstanding in the area of this trench.

#### **Trench 2** (Figures 3 & 4, Plates 6 & 7).

The natural substrate (207) was the same low energy deposition of alluvial silty clay as encountered in Trench 1 and was uncovered at a similar depth of approximately 1m below the current ground surface.

A very mixed deposit of mid reddish brown silt with banded deposits of patchy black, carbonised material (206) overlay the natural substrate. It was 0.3m thick along the trench and was similar to deposits (103-5) in Trench 1 but more mixed in nature.

Friable, pale greenish grey silt (205) was by far the thickest deposit encountered on site at between 0.4 and 0.5m thick. It contained large fragments of mudstone and formed what appeared to be a deliberate sealing deposit of imported material.

A buried soil (204) consisting of plastic brown silt with occasional cinder lay adjacent to loose mid reddish brown sand and gravel (203). This 0.2m thick deposit was only present at the northeastern end of

the trench.

Covering these layers was a trenchwide deposit of dark brown clayey silt with frequent gravel, brick and carbonised material (202) that appeared to be a spread of material from previous modern ground intrusion.

Limestone and brick (201) had been levelled to form a 0.3m spread of compacted hardstanding over which a degraded, mixed grey brown tarmac and rubble deposit (200) formed the upper layer and the current ground surface.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

Overall the site can be characterised by sequences of considerable disturbance to the ground adjacent to Sutton Cheney Wharf.

The layers of carbonised material (103-5) & (206) are not unexpected in an area such as this where wharfside industrial activity would be likely to produce such material. None of this material could be definitely attributed to the nearby limekilns however, and the ashy deposits could have been formed by a number of low level industrial processes.

Of interest are the deposits relating to the possible deliberate sealing of these earlier deposits, perhaps to make the ground viable for other purposes. The reddish brown sand and gravel (104) & (203) was a very clean deposit of what was clearly imported material, probably natural substrate dug from elsewhere. Likewise the thick layer of greenish grey silt and mudstone (205) appears to have been used for the same purpose.

Trench 1 showed more evidence of dumping after these deposits were laid down with more coal and cinder (103) and sand and silt (102). These were below the buried soil (101) but were not evident in trench 2. There the buried soil (202) lay

directly over the levelling layers. It is important to note that the ground had been so disturbed over time that the exact sequence of deposition was difficult to fully ascertain from two trial trenches.

The remaining deposits were all very modern in their nature and may well relate to the excavation and installation of the current cess pit and drainage works extant on the site. The ground had been finally levelled and compacted and was in use as an overflow car park for the café.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Two archaeological trial trenches were excavated on land at Sutton Cheney Wharf, Sutton Cheney, Leicestershire prior to the proposed installation of a new cess pit, treatment plant and associated drainage on the site. The purpose of the evaluation was to ascertain if any archaeological evidence relating to the nearby limekilns as evidenced on 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of the area was present.

The evaluation revealed industrial deposits possibly dating from the early period of the canal's use, subsequent, sealing and levelled layers, the remains of a buried soil and subsequent modern intrusion.

None of these deposits could be distinctly linked to the limekilns and no artefactual evidence was present to allow for exact dating of the earliest deposits.

No features relating to any other archaeological activity were exposed.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mark Crocker of Vinci Facilities for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was

coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
 Site Supervisor: Neil Parker  
 Site Staff: Alex Beeby  
 Photographic reproduction: Neil Parker  
 CAD Illustration: Neil Parker  
 Post-excavation analysis: Neil Parker

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984  
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 Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

IfA, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS      Archaeological Project Services  
 IfA      Institute for Archaeologists



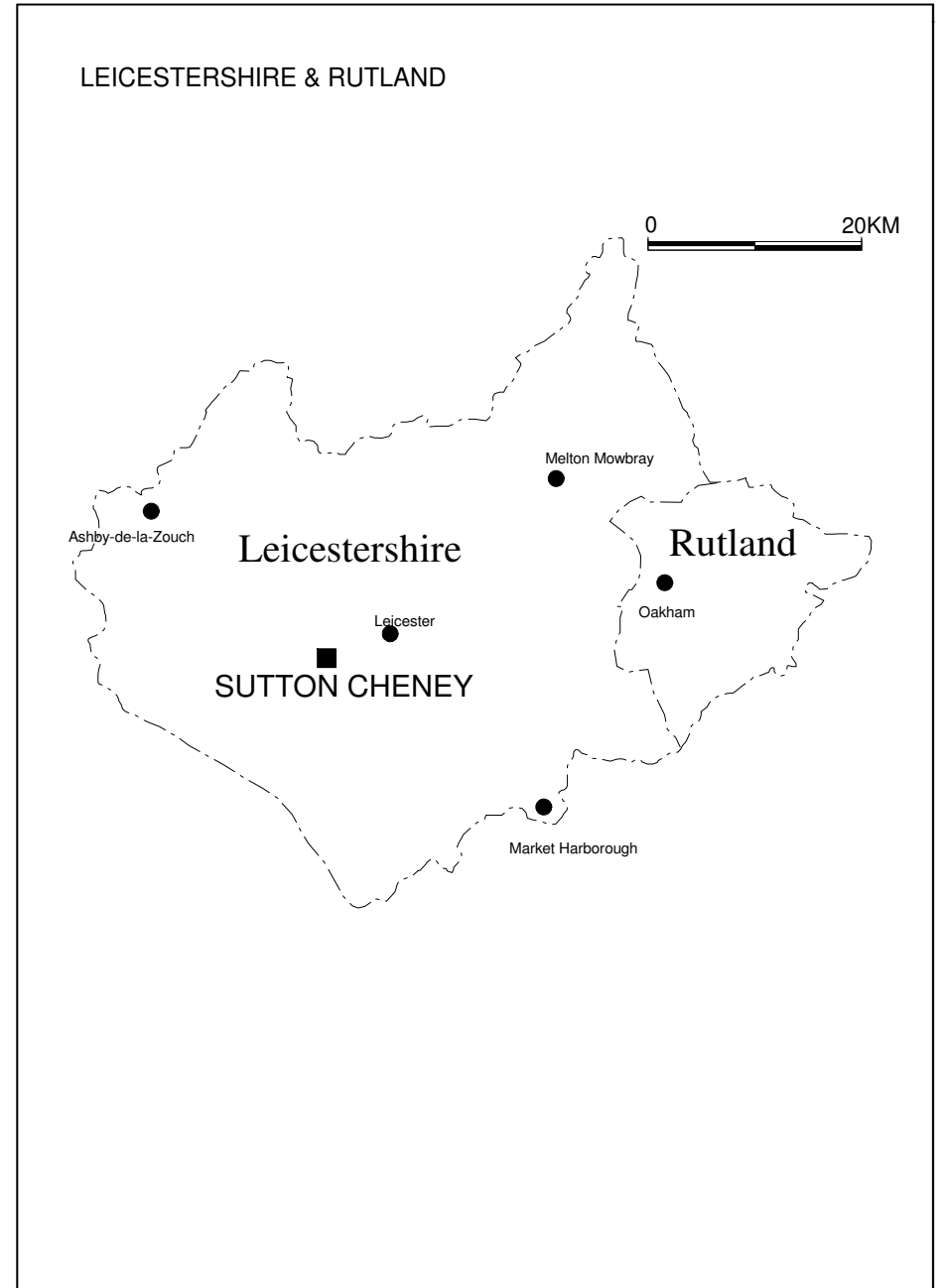
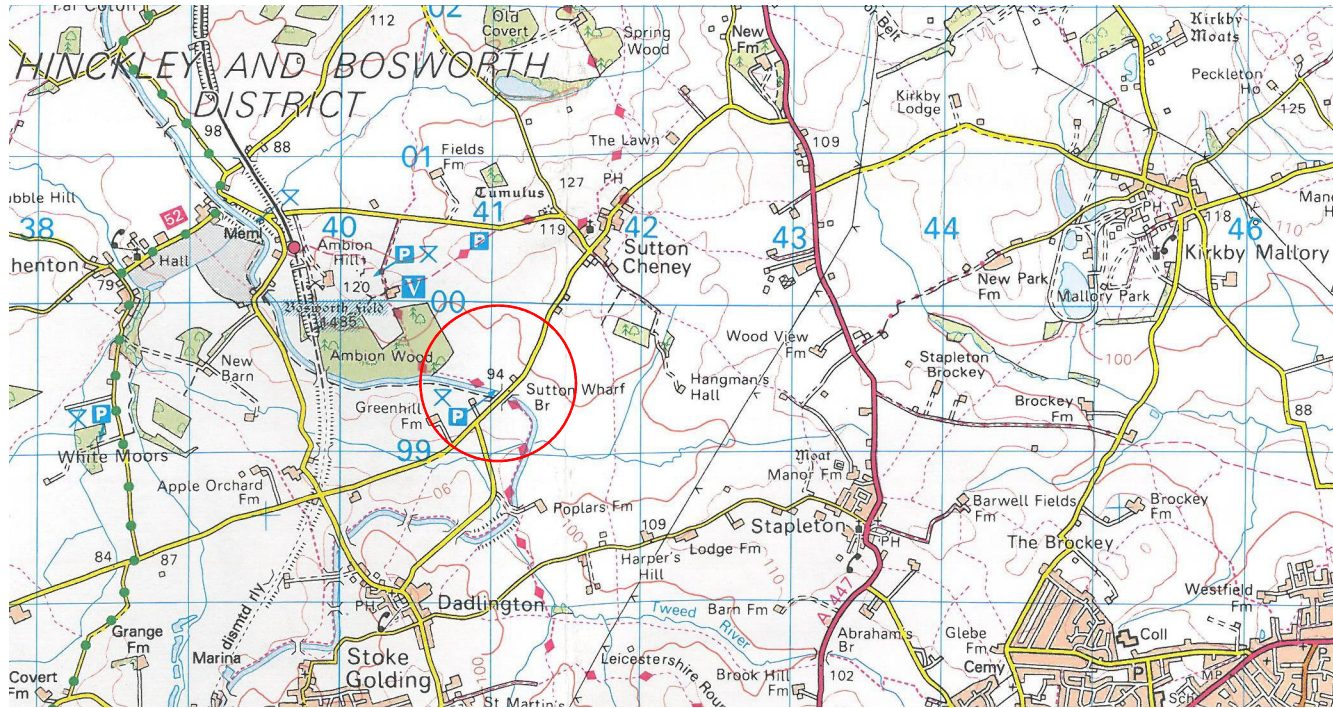


Figure 1: General location map



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	Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sutton Cheney Wharf Lane			
Scale 1:50,000	Drawn by: NP	Report No:33/14	

Figure 2 Site Location

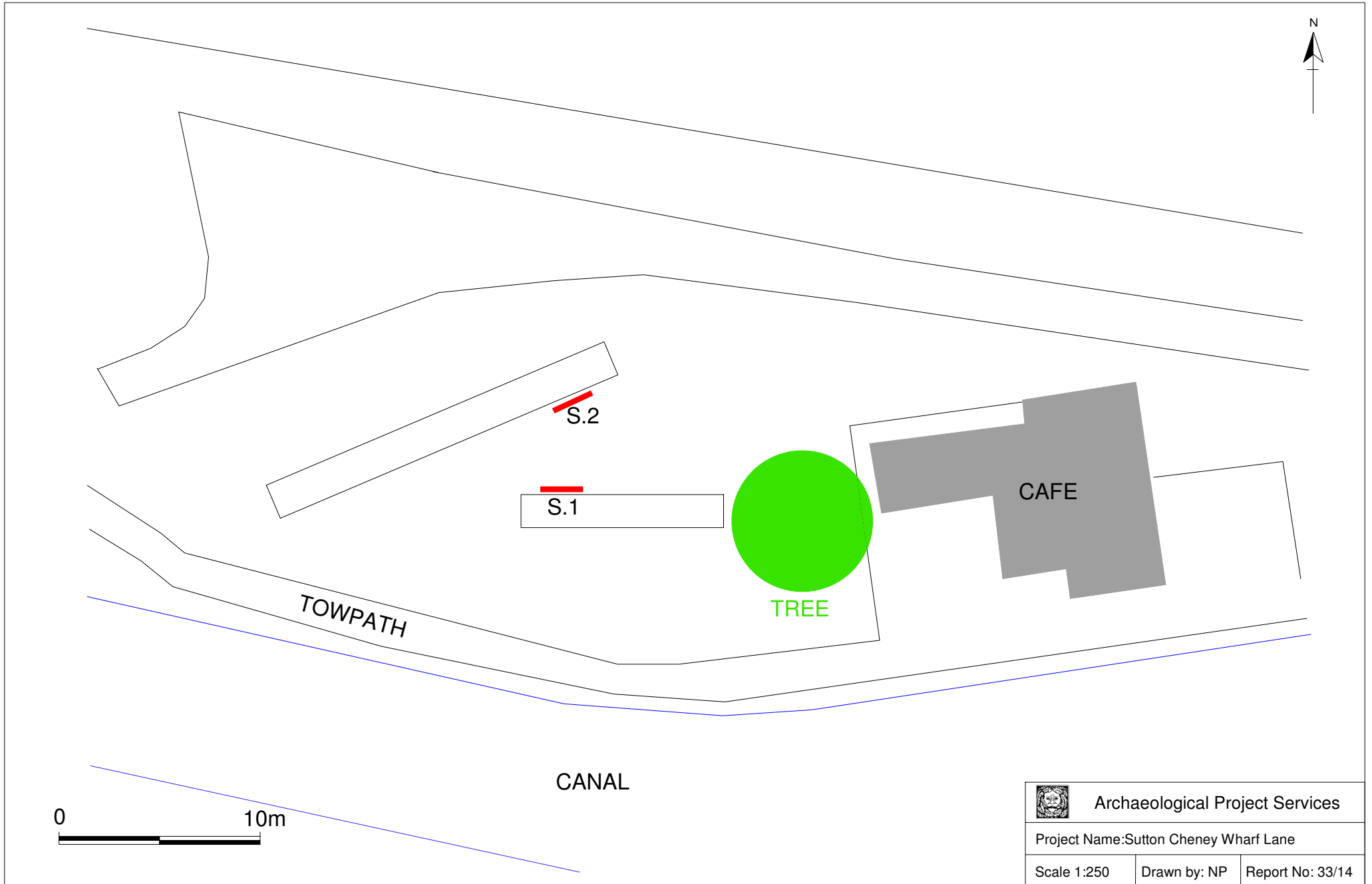
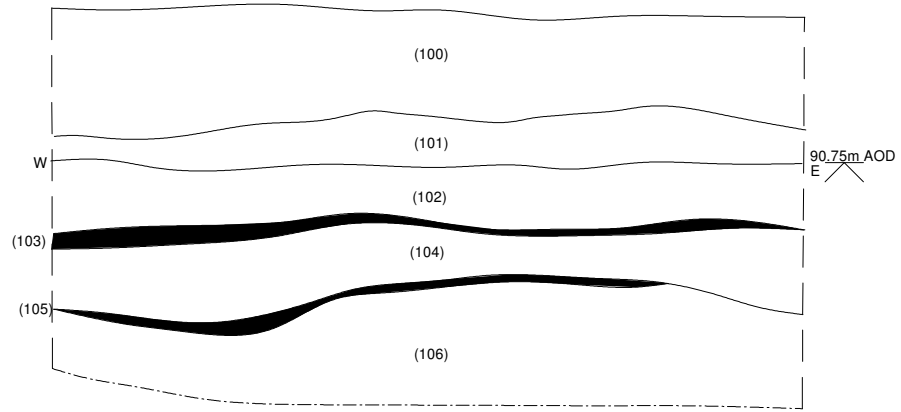
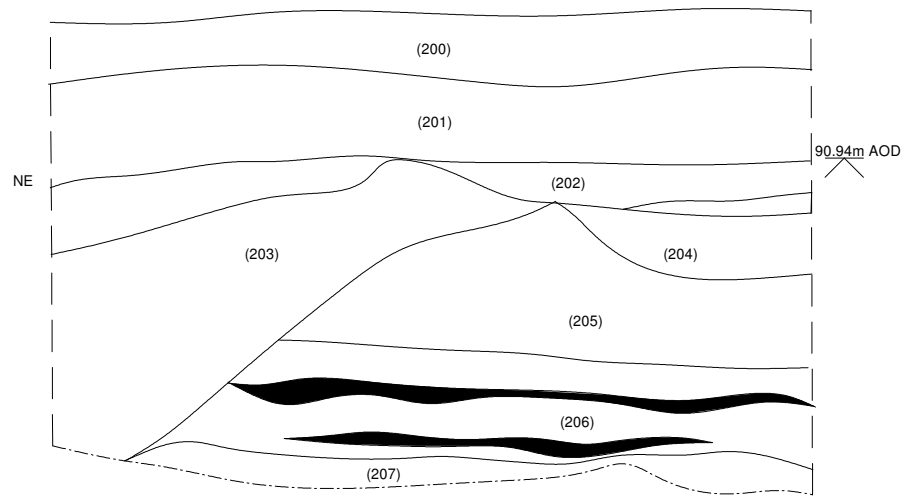


Figure 3 Trench Locations

Section 1



Section 2




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Sutton Cheney Wharf Lane		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: NP	Report No: 33/14

Figure 4 Sections

## The Plates



**Plate 1.**  
General view of the trench locations prior to excavation, looking approximately southwest.



**Plate 2.**  
General view of the site showing the proximity of the café, looking approximately southeast



**Plate 3.**  
General view from the café showing trench locations and proximity of the roadway, looking northwest



**Plate 4.**  
Post excavation view of Trench 1 showing natural deposits overlain by layers of dumped material, looking approximately east.



**Plate 5.**  
Section 1 showing the sequence of deposits overlying the natural substrate, looking approximately north.



**Plate 6.**  
Trench 2, post excavation showing the natural substrate and the proximity to the canal to the south, looking WSW.



**Plate 7.**  
Section 2 showing the deposition of dumped material overlying the natural substrate, looking SSW

# Appendix 1

## Specification

### SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation on land at Sutton Cheney Wharf, Wharf Lane, Sutton Cheney, Leicestershire.*
- 1.2 *The proposed development lies within an area of archaeological sensitivity with lime kilns depicted at the location on 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey maps and prehistoric and Roman sites have been recorded in the vicinity*
- 1.3 *On completion of the fieldwork a programme of post excavation analyses and reporting will be undertaken and a report produced describing the results of the evaluation.*

### 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological work at Sutton Cheney Wharf, Wharf Lane, Sutton Cheney, Leicestershire. The investigation will comprise the excavation of one twenty metre long trench and one 10m long trench with a contingency for an additional 20 metres depending on the results of the initial excavations.
- 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 The village of Sutton Cheney is located some 3km to the south of Market Bosworth and 5km to the north of Hinckley in the administrative District of Hinckley and Bosworth, County of Leicestershire. The proposed development is located at the Wharf Side Café approximately 1.5km southwest of the village at the junction Wharf Lane and the Ashby de la Zouch Canal at National Grid Reference SP410994.

### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application Nos 13/00753/FUL) for a treatment plant and a new cesspit with associated drainage works has been granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works. In the first instance this will comprise a programme of archaeological trial trenching to assess the archaeological potential of the site. Should archaeological deposits associated with lime kilns or other significant remains be identified further archaeological works may be required. This may comprise monitoring during groundworks or excavation and recording in advance of construction.

### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The local soils are of the Beccles 3 Association, typically slowly permeable fine loamy over clayey soils and some calcareous clayey soils on the steeper slopes that overlie deposits of chalky till (Hodge et al, 1984).
- 5.2 The site lies on level, even ground which rises slightly from southwest to northeast and lies at a height of approximately 133m above OD,



## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 The proposed area of development lies within an area of archaeological sensitivity. First edition Ordnance Survey mapping indicates 'Old Limekilns' on the site and the Leicestershire Historic Environment records contains records of Prehistoric and Romano-British features in the vicinity.
- 6.2 The village of Sutton Cheney contains earthworks (SMR NO. 40SW CL) suggestive of medieval settlement along Bosworth Road. The parish church of St James (SMR No. 40SW BW) is medieval in date other earthworks of the period (SMR No. 40 SW Q) are known in the village. There is an early Bronze Age round barrow to the NE of Bosworth Road.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 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 TRIAL TRENCHING

### 8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 8.1.2 A total of two trenches, one 20m in length and one 10m in length and both 1.6m wide. Locations will be as shown in the figure at the back of this document. A contingency for 20m of additional trenching will be utilised if features associated with lime kilns or other significant deposits area revealed. The actual quantity of trenching will be dependent on liaison with the planning archaeologist, limitations of space and the initial findings within the first two trenches.

### 8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 8.2.3 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.
- 8.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. All archaeological features exposed will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the Assistant Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council. The investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 8.2.5 Open trenches will be surrounded by Heras fencing as the site is publically accessible

and near busy footpaths. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

### 8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 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.
- 8.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required 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.
- 8.3.3 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.
- 8.3.4 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 larger scale.
- 8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour digital photographs will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
  - 8.3.6 the site before the commencement of field operations.
  - 8.3.7 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
  - 8.3.8 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - 8.3.9 groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - 8.3.10 the site on completion of field work
  - 8.3.11 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 Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
  - 8.3.12 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.
  - 8.3.13 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
  - 8.3.14 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

## 9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 If necessary specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary 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.
- 9.2 Environmental samples will be taken from primary and secondary fills of dated features, likely to comprise ditches and pits, the level of sampling being appropriate to the content of the individual feature and potential for the retrieval of environmental remains.

## 10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

## 10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 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.
- 10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching 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.

## 10.2 Stage 2

- 10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

## 10.3 Stage 3

- 10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:
  - 10.3.2 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
  - 10.3.3 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
  - 10.3.4 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
  - 10.3.5 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
  - 10.3.6 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
  - 10.3.7 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.
  - 10.3.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
  - 10.3.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
  - 10.3.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
  - 10.3.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
  - 10.3.12 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

## **7 ARCHIVE**

- 7.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief 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. An accession number from Leicestershire Museums has been applied and will be used for depositing the archive.
- 7.2 If required, microfilming of the archive will be carried out, with the silver master transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy deposited with the archive.
- 7.3 The landowner has agreed in principle to legal transfer of title of the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

## **8 REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 8.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client, the Senior Planning Archaeologist, and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

## 9 PUBLICATION

- 9.1 Details of the project will be entered into the OASIS database. A report of the findings of the evaluation will be submitted to the editor of the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*. If appropriate notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

## 10 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 10.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Leicestershire County Council Assistant Planning Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.
- 10.2 It is envisaged that there will be a site meeting with the curator immediately upon completion of the stripping/cleaning to discuss the extent of investigation by archaeological excavation required.

## 11 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 11.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability from the archaeological curator.
- 11.2 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.

## 12 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 12.1 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 investigations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.
- 12.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principal 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.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Alex Beeby in house APS ceramic analyst or Dale Trimble, Project Manager Roman: Alex Beeby in house ceramicist.
Anglo-Saxon:	Dr Anne Irving, Independent ceramic analyst.
Medieval and later:	Alex Beeby with Dr Anne Irving
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	M . Holmes, independent specialist
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist

Soil Micromorphology	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

### **13 PROGRAMME OF WORKS**

- 13.1 The duration for the evaluation is estimated at 3 days using a team of 1 Site Assistant and one Project Officer. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered, and the involvement of specialist analysts.

### **14 INSURANCES**

- 14.1 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 can be supplied on request.

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### **16 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

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
<b>100</b>	Mixed, dark grey brown silt, limestone and brick rubble hardcore, 0.3m thick trenchwide.	Levelled rubble hardstanding
<b>101</b>	Mixed mid and dark grey brown moderately plastic silt with occasional cinder and fired clay inclusions. Approximately 0.1m thick trenchwide.	Buried soil layer
<b>102</b>	Loose, pale yellow brown sand with lenses of dark brown silt at west end of Trench 1, up to 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
<b>103</b>	Loose, black carbonised material (coal and cinder) approx 50mm thick	Dumped industrial deposit
<b>104</b>	Loose, mid reddish brown sand and gravel. Very clean deposit around 0.2m thick	Redeposited imported natural material
<b>105</b>	Loose, black carbonised material (coal and cinder) approx 50mm thick	Dumped industrial deposit
<b>106</b>	Plastic, mottled, mid blue and grey silty clay.	Natural substrate
<b>200</b>	Mixed dark grey brown tarmac and modern building waste, compacted hardcore, 0.2m thick trenchwide	Hardstanding
<b>201</b>	Mixed, dark grey brown silt, limestone and brick rubble hardcore, 0.3m thick trenchwide.	Levelled rubble hardstanding
<b>202</b>	Friable dark brown clayey silt with frequent gravel, carbonised material and fragmented brick.	Dumped industrial deposit.
<b>203</b>	Loose, mid reddish brown sand and gravel. Very clean deposit around 0.2m thick	Redeposited imported natural material
<b>204</b>	Mixed mid and dark grey brown moderately plastic silt with occasional cinder and fired clay inclusions. Approximately 0.1m thick trenchwide.	Buried soil layer
<b>205</b>	Friable, pale greenish grey clay silt containing large pieces of mudstone. Up to 0.4m thick along the trench	Redeposited, imported natural substrate
<b>206</b>	Very mixed deposited of mid reddish brown silt with banded deposits of black carbonised material (patchy within the deposit). Up to 0.3m thick along the trench	Dumped industrial deposits
<b>207</b>	Plastic, mottled, mid blue and grey silty clay.	Natural substrate

### Appendix 3

#### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Intrusive</b>	Artefacts of later date found in deposits that must pre-date them are said to be intrusive. Such intrusive artefacts will usually be small and have worked down in the soil through cracks, or by root, worm or rodent action. Intrusive artefacts will generally be isolated and be distinctively later than a larger assemblage of earlier artefacts, for example, a single 19 <sup>th</sup> century pottery fragment found in a large collection of medieval ceramics in a refuse pit.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Till</b>	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Trench Recording sheets
1	Section Record Sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
2	Daily record sheets
2	sheets of drawing film

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

Museum Accession No:	X.A39.2014
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	SCWL14
OASIS Record No:	archaeo11-176128

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.

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