
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
ON LAND AT
43 OLD FORGE ROAD
FENNY DRAYTON
LEICESTERSHIRE
(FDOF07)
(Planning Application 01/01223/FUL)**

**PREPARED BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT
SERVICES**

March 2007

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
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ON LAND AT
43 OLD FORGE ROAD
FENNY DRAYTON
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Work Undertaken For

Mr and Mrs Masters

March 2007

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA(Hons)

National Grid Reference: SP 350 967

A.P.S. Report No. **17/07**

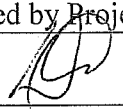
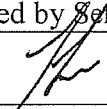
OASIS reference number: archaeo11-23827

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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Land at Old Forge Road,
Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire
FDOF 07

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Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Dale Trimble	 Tom Lane
Date: 6 March 2007	Date: 6 March 2007

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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological investigations were undertaken prior to residential development at 43, Old Forge Road, Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire, because the site was archaeologically sensitive.

The investigation was necessary as the site lay within the historic core of Fenny Drayton. Medieval pottery had been recovered in the area and evidence of metal working and a possible pottery kiln was known from 35 Old Forge Road, directly opposite the application area.

A single linear boundary feature dated to the post-medieval period was revealed by the investigation.

Artefacts comprising a sherd of probable Saxo-Norman pottery and three pieces of post-medieval roof tile were recovered.

No evidence for the postulated pottery kiln was discovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

A planning application (01/01223/FUL) for construction of a detached dwelling was submitted to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. The Senior Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council advised that planning permission should be granted subject to a programme of archaeological investigation, comprising a strip, plan and sample excavation, to determine the character of any surviving archaeological remains on the site. This comprised the excavation of a single trench within the footprint of the proposed dwelling and the stripping of the site of the proposed garage. APS was commissioned to undertake this work by Mr and Mrs Masters in accordance with a specification

written by APS (Appendix 1) based on a brief issued by Leicestershire County Council. The work was carried out on 29th January 2007.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Fenny Drayton is located in the county of Leicestershire, approximately 5.5km northwest of Hinckley and 2km east of Atherstone in the District of Hinckley and Bosworth (Figs. 1 and 2). Number 43, Old Forge Road lies at the south end of the village on a very slight slope towards the road (Fig. 2).

The site lies on level ground at approximately 86m OD on solid geology comprising Mercia Mudstone, with no drift geology mapped (GSGB, Sheet 169).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

References to Fenny Drayton in the Domesday Survey of 1086 indicate that the village was in existence by the Late Saxon period (Morris 1979). The place-name Fenny is derived from Old English *fynig* and meant mouldy or musty; while dray is also derived from the Old English *draeg* denoting a portage, and *tun* a hamlet or farmstead (Ekwall, 1989).

The site lies within the historic core of Fenny Drayton village (HER Ref: MLE 8930). Approximately 150m to the north, Drayton Lane follows the line of the Roman Mancetter Road. Roman building material and domestic pottery (MLE 8927) has been recovered from around the parish church on the north side of the village. A recent watching brief at this site undertaken by Archaeological Project Services identified buried features of Roman date which contained material suggesting a Roman building of comparatively high status (Bradley-Lovekin 2005). At Glebe Farm, located approximately 500m south of the

application area, late Iron Age and Roman period brooches have been recovered in association with Roman coins (MLE 3310).

The parish church of St Michael and All Angels is situated at the northern end of the village, north of the line of the Roman road. Dating from the late Norman period (late 12th century) and much restored in 1860, the earliest surviving portions of the church are the south doorway and a window in the northeast wall of the chancel, the small west tower being 14th century in origin (Pevsner, 1992 152-3) (MLE 13101). Earthworks of three medieval fishponds lie to the west of the church.

To the south the limit of the medieval village has been mapped to within 55m of the proposed area of development from earthworks of village closes and the extent of ridge and furrow earthworks. At the forge on Old Forge Road archaeological trial trenching recovered pottery sherds of 13th century pottery (MLE 8505). At 35 Old Forge Road, opposite the application site, 12th century pottery (MLE 8926), a timber built structure and evidence of metal working (MLE 3290) and large quantities of pottery including a Baluster jug waster (MLE 3289) have been recovered at various times. The presence of large quantities of pottery and the waster could suggest the presence of a pottery kiln.

3. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the investigations were to determine the form and function and spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered, to recover dating evidence from them and to establish the

sequence of archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

An archaeological trial trench (Trench 1, 10.7 x 1.2m), was excavated within the footprint of the proposed house. The area of the garage (Trench 2, 5m x 3.5m) was then stripped, planned and sample excavated on the same day, rather than returning to carry out a watching brief on the excavation of the footings.

Each deposit identified during the investigation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections and plans were recorded at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Trench 1 (house plot)(Fig 3)

The natural deposit in this trench was stiff red clay (1003) with light grey mottling. This was overlain by a 0.15m thick layer of light brown silty clay subsoil (1002) (Fig 4, Section 1). This was disturbed by a modern brick wall footing. North of this a

modern ceramic drain with manhole caused the trench to be realigned and another modern ceramic drain was revealed.

Trench 2 (garage plot)

In this trench, roughly covering the area of the new garage, the natural deposit (2004) was the same as (1003). This was cut by a shallow gully [2003] aligned northwest to southeast across the trench. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.08m deep (Fig 4, Section 2, Plates 4, 5) and was filled with dark brown silty clay (2002) with occasional small pebbles and coal fragments. This fill contained a sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery and some post-medieval roof tile. There was no subsoil in this trench indicating that topsoil had been placed onto a levelled surface at the time the existing house was built.

6. DISCUSSION

The natural deposit was stiff red clay with light grey mottling. No archaeological features were encountered in Trench 1.

The garage trench revealed a shallow gully of post-medieval date aligned northwest to southeast which contained a sherd of residual Saxo-Norman pottery. This was probably a boundary feature truncated by levelling when the current house was built in the late 1940s. This levelling is also suggested by the lack of a subsoil in this trench.

7. CONCLUSIONS

A single linear boundary feature dated to the post-medieval period was revealed by the investigation.

Findings consisted of a sherd of residual Saxo-Norman pottery and some post-medieval roof tile.

No evidence for the postulated pottery kiln was discovered.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance on site of Lee Cartwright and of Mr and Mrs Masters who commissioned both the fieldwork and this report. The project was co-ordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

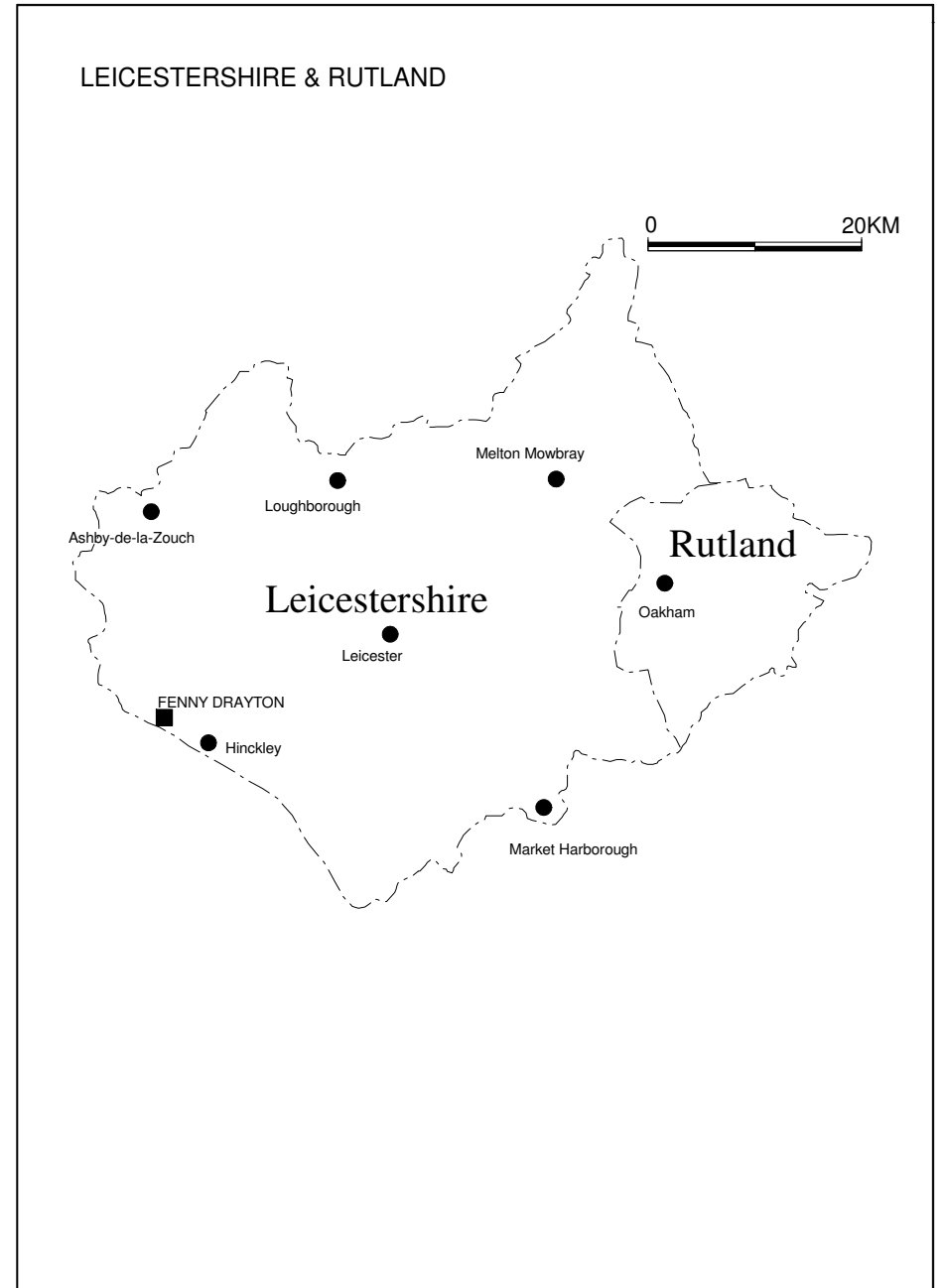


Figure 1: General location map

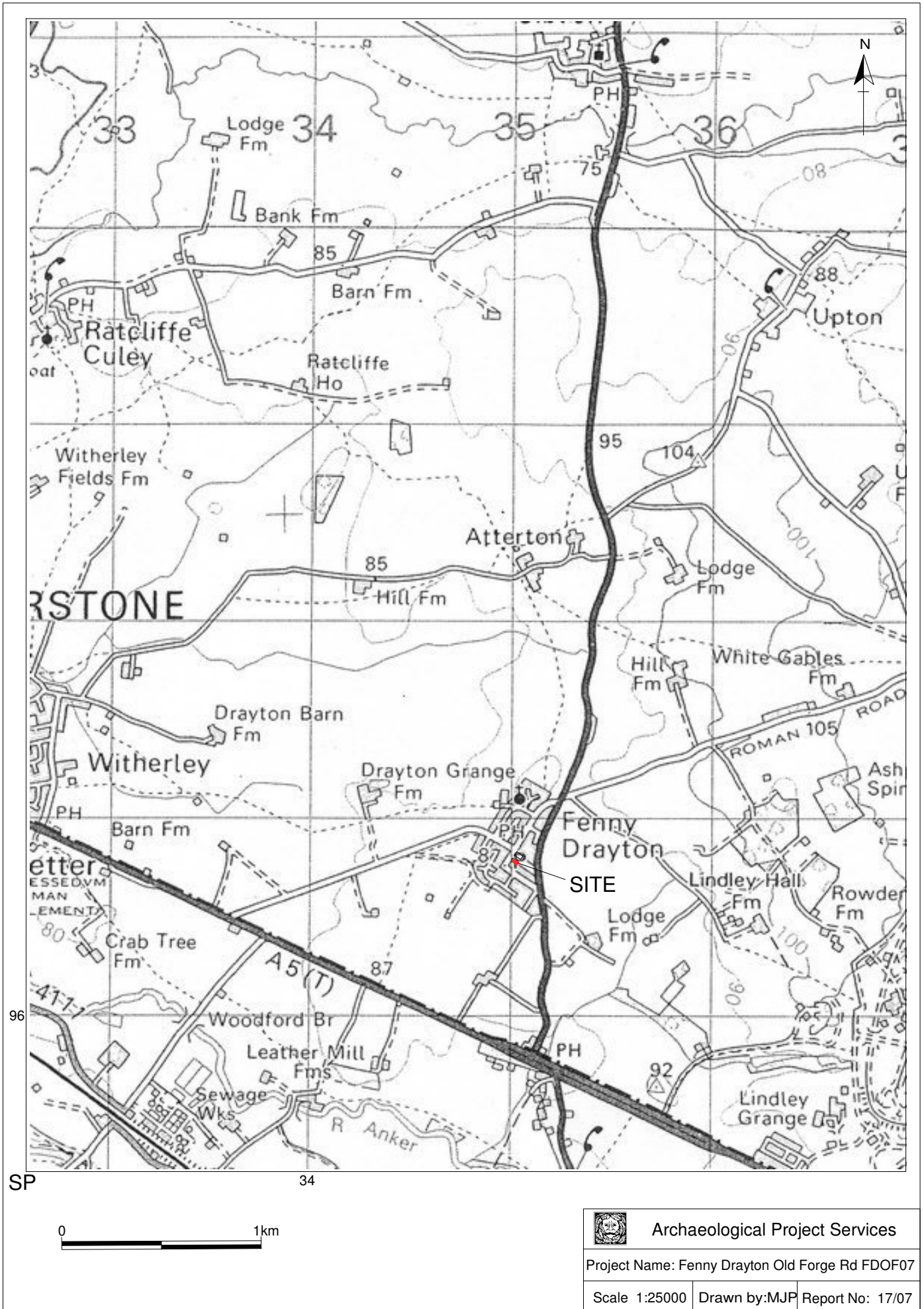


Figure 2. Site Location Plan

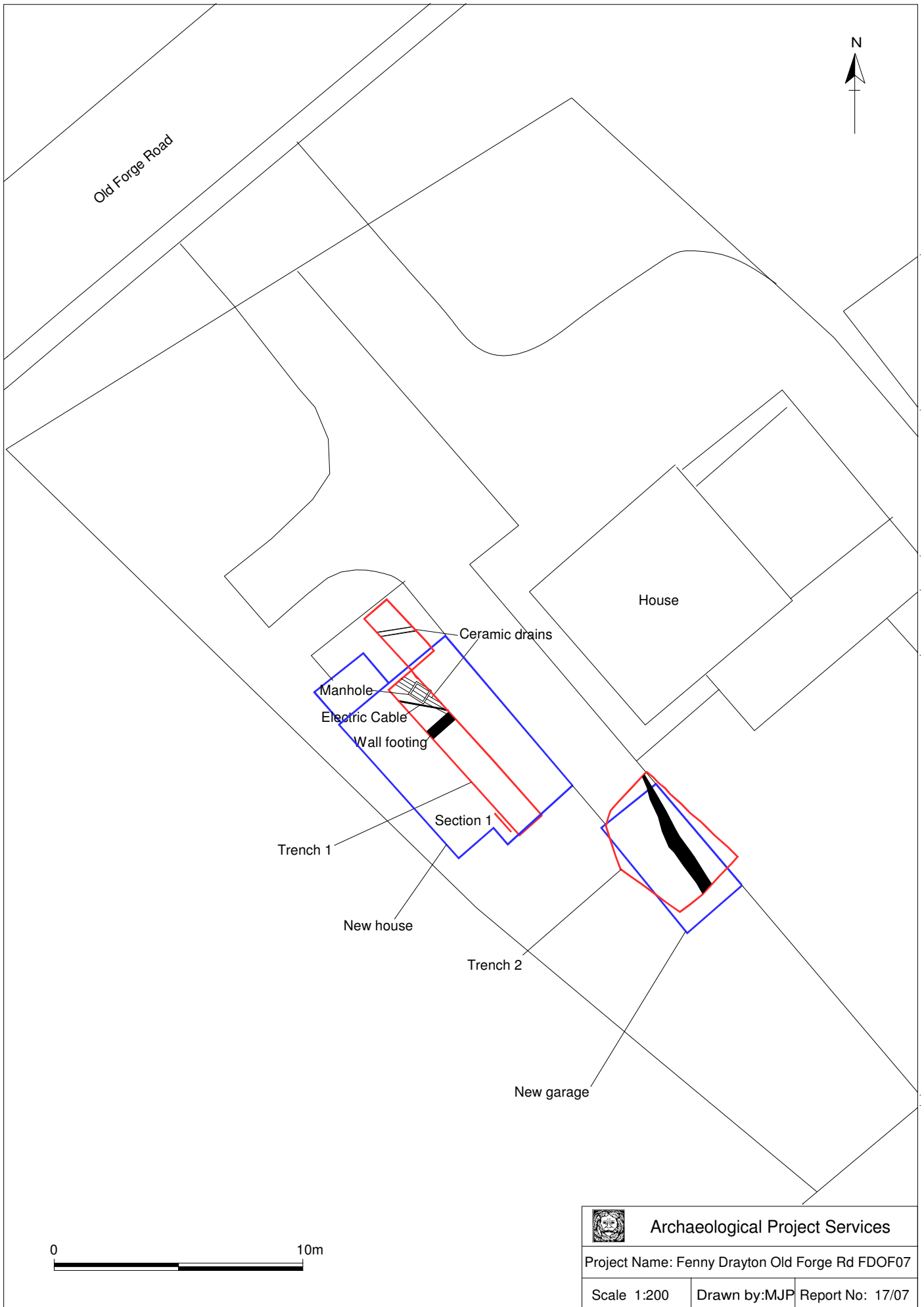
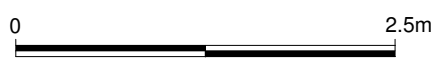
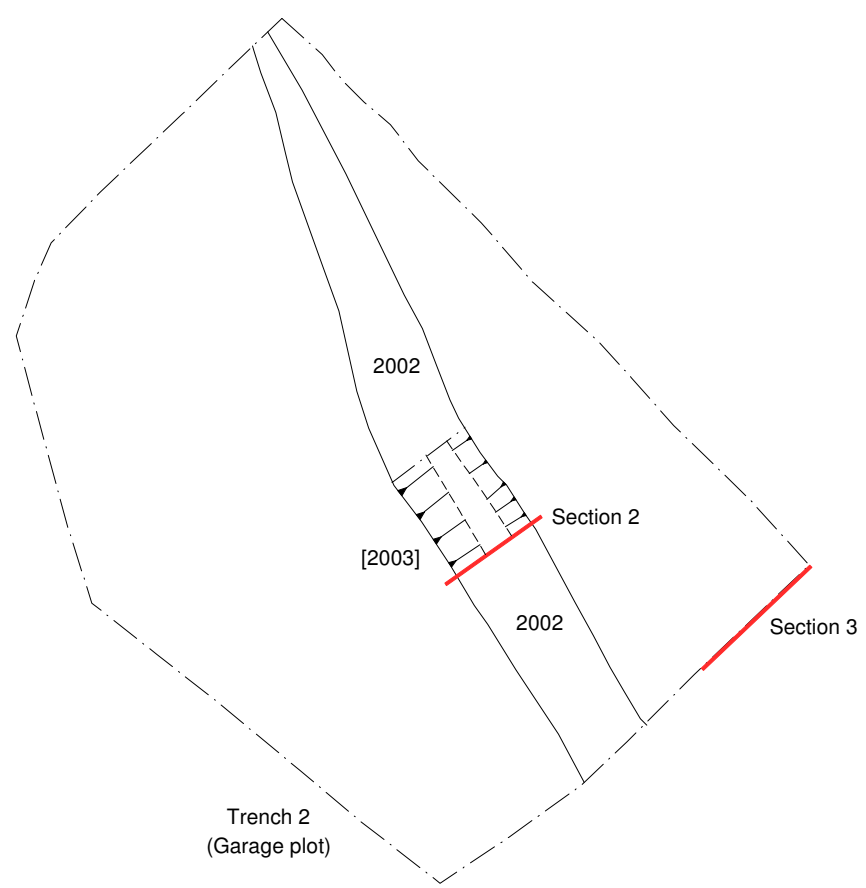


Figure 3. Site Plan




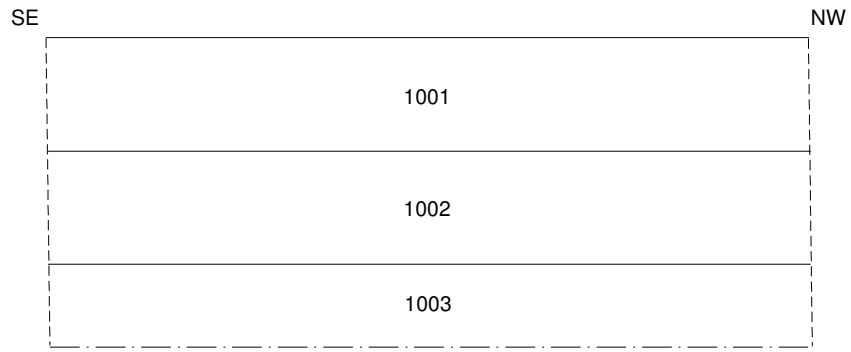
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Project Name: Fenny Drayton Old Forge Rd FDOF07		
Scale 1:50	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 17/07

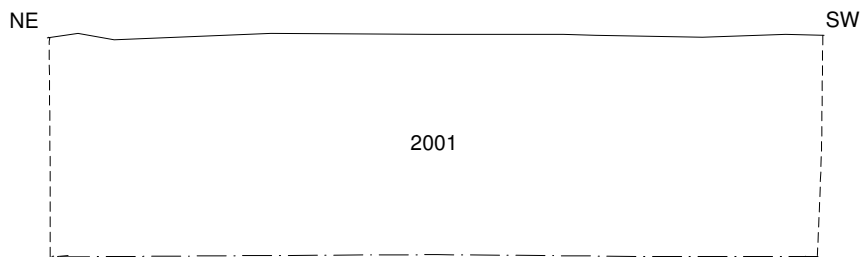
Figure 4. Trench 2 Plan



Section 1



Section 2



Section 3




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Fenny Drayton Old Forge Rd FDOF07		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 17/07

Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1: Pre-machining view of site looking SE



Plate 2: Machining Trench 1 looking NW



Plate 3: House plot Trench 1
looking SE



Plate 4: Garage plot Trench 2
looking north



Plate 5: Gully [2003],
Section 2

Appendix 1

43 OLD FORGE ROAD, FENNY DRAYTON LEICESTERSHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION COMPRISING A STRIP, PLAN AND SAMPLE EXCAVATION

PREPARED FOR Mr & Mrs Masters

**BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

FEBRUARY 2007

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *Archaeological investigations are required prior to residential development at 43 Old Forge Road, Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive and lies within the historic core of Fenny Drayton. Archaeological finds of medieval pottery have been recovered in the area and evidence of metal working and a possible pottery kiln is known from 35 Old Forge Road, directly opposite the application area.*
- 1.3 *The investigation will comprise an archaeological trial trench in the first instance followed by a strip, plan and sample investigation, should this be necessary.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological investigations in advance of residential development at 43 Old Forge Road, Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 The site is located at 43 Old Forge Road in the southern part of Fenny Drayton, on the eastern side of Old Forge Road at NGR SP 350 967. The site is approximately 0.04ha in extent, comprising a roughly rectangular plot fronting onto Old Forge Road to the west.
- 3.2 The plot of proposed dwelling lies within the bounds number 43 Old Forge Road, immediately to the south of the existing building. There are areas of drives and hard standing adjacent.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (01/01223/FUL) for construction of a detached dwelling was submitted to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. The Senior Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council has advised that planning permission should be granted subject to a programme of archaeological investigation.
- 4.2 The archaeological investigations will comprise a 'Strip, Plan and Sample' investigation preceded by a trial trench to investigate the preservation and potential of any undisturbed archaeological remains on the site. The purpose of the investigation will be to identify and record threatened archaeological remains on the site and is in accordance with planning guidance note PP16 'Archaeology and Planning'.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies on level ground at approximately 86m OD on solid geology comprising Mercia Mudstone, with no drift geology mapped (British Geological Survey of Great Britain, Coventry, Sheet 169).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) contains records showing that the application site is located within an area of archaeological interest.
- 6.2 The site lies within the historic core of Fenny Drayon village (HER Ref: MLE 8930). Approximately 150m to the north, Drayton Lane follows the line of the Roman Mancetter Road. Roman building material and domestic pottery (MLE 8927) has been recovered from around the parish of St. Michael on the north side of the village. A recent watching brief at this site undertaken by Archaeological Project Services identified buried features of Roman date which contained material suggesting a Roman building of comparatively high status (Bradley-Lovekin 2005). At Glebe farm located approximately 500m south of the application area, late Iron Age and Roman period brooches have been recovered in association with Roman coins (MLE 3310)
- 6.3 The parish church of St Michael and All Angels is situated at the northern end of the village, north of the line of the Roman road. Dating from the late Norman period (late 12th century) and much restored in 1860, the earliest surviving portions of the church are the south doorway and a window in the northeast wall of the chancel, the small west tower being 14th century in origin (Pevsner, 1992 152-3). (MLE 13101). Earthworks of three medieval fishponds lie to the west of the church and to the south the limits of the medieval village has been mapped to within 55m of the proposed area of development from earthworks of village closes and the extent of ridge and furrow earthworks. At the Forge on Old Forge Road archaeological trial trenching recovered pottery sherds of 13th century pottery (MLE 8505). At 35 Old Forge Road, opposite the application site, 12th pottery (MLE 8926), a timber built structure and evidence of metal working (MLE 3290) and large quantities of pottery including a Baluster jug waster (MLE 3289) have been recovered at various times. The presence of large quantities of pottery and the waster could suggest the presence of a pottery kiln.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The objectives of the investigations will be to:
- 7.1.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.1.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.1.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.1.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the excavation.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 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 Methodology

- 8.2.1 In the first instance a single 1m wide trench will be excavated along the full length of the proposed footing. Overburden and topsoil will be removed either the top of the latest archaeological deposit or to the upper surface of undisturbed natural deposits, which ever is encountered first. Machining should be continued to 0.15m below formation level of the development if necessary i.e. if archaeological or natural deposits have not been identified above

this level. The trenching phase will determine the depth, preservation and character of any archaeological remains buried on the site.

- 8.2.2 Where significant archaeological remains are identified, and are likely to be affected as a result of the proposed groundworks (based upon the depth of disturbance and the overburden sealing archaeological remains), the foot print of the proposed development (structures, landscaping, access and/or services) will be stripped under full archaeological control and supervision. The overburden strip will be taken down to the top of the archaeological horizon.
- 8.2.3 Where archaeological remains are identified or no archaeological remains are immediately evident, a watching brief will probably form the most appropriate form of monitoring.
- 8.2.4 Following hand cleaning of areas containing significant archaeological remains, an appropriate level excavation will be undertaken to provide a representative sample (by type and character) of exposed deposits.
- 8.2.5 A greater or lesser level of sampling may be appropriate depending on the nature and potential of features encountered.
- 8.2.6 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.
- 8.2.7 Industrial features including those interpreted as domestic will be sampled for analysis
- 8.2.8 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.
- 8.2.9 Throughout the duration of the field work a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour prints 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 field work
- 8.2.10 If the removal of human 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.
- 8.2.11 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 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

9.1 Stage 1 Initial processing of site archive

- 9.1.1 The records and schedules produced during the excavation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence. 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.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the excavation will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the Lincoln City and County Museum.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council; Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council Planning Department; and to the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record. If significant results are obtained these will be deposited in National Monuments Record.

11 **ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in line with the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990). Arrangements will be made with the Leicestershire Museums Arts and Records Service for the deposition of the project archive within a reasonable time following the production of the final report. The site archive will be accessioned under deposition number X.A11.2007.

12 **PUBLICATION**

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented to the editors of the *'The Transaction of the Leicestershire Historical and Archaeological Society'*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Senior Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council.

14 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 14.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 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.

15 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 15.1 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 Assessment	Prehistoric: David Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required Medieval and later: J Young, independent specialist, A Boyle, APS, or local specialist if required
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit)
Human Remains Assessment	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Jennifer Kitch Archaeological Project Services
Environmental Analysis	V. Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Assessment	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Masonry/dressed stone Assessment	Jeremy Ashbee, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 16.1 Project Manager, Dale Trimble, will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.
- 16.2 Site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer, with experience of archaeological excavations of this type, assisted by up to 2 appropriately experienced archaeological technicians. The archaeological works will as far as possible be fitted into the groundworks programme of the road scheme. Staff numbers may need to be adjusted to enable works to be completed within the required timescale.
- 16.3 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by the Project Officer, or post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. A final report will be produced within 1 year of the completion of on-site works subject to the nature of the discoveries and further discussions over research priorities.

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance of £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.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 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.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 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.
- 18.4 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.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bradley-Lovekin, T., 2005, *Archaeological Evaluation and Recording of Land at St. Michael and All Angels Church, Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire (FSM05)* Unpublished Archaeological Project Services Report No **185/05**

Pevsner, N. (2nd ed, revised Williamson, E. 1992) *The Buildings of England: Leicestershire and Rutland. 152-3*

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
1001	1	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt 0.15m thick	Topsoil	
1002	1	Soft light brown silty clay subsoil 0.15m thick	Subsoil	
1003	1	Stiff red clay with light grey mottles	Natural	
2001	2	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt 0.3m thick	Topsoil	
2002	2	Firm dark brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles and coal fragments, 0.08m thick	Fill of [2003]	
2003	2	Linear cut NW-SE 5.2m+ long x 0.6m wide x 0.08m deep	Gully	
2004	2	Stiff red clay with light grey mottles, same as (1003)	Natural	

Appendix 4

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 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, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used 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
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Context records
1	Context record sheet
1	Trench record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
2	Drawing sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
1	Box of finds

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.A11.2007

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: FDOF07

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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