
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
AT HALL FARM,
MAIN STREET,
FROLESWORTH,
LEICESTERSHIRE
(FWMS 07)**

**Work Undertaken For
Francis Jackson Estates Limited**

July 2008

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: 06/01882/FUL
National Grid Reference: SP 5068 9048
Museum Accession No: X.A226.2007
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-45968

APS Report No. **90/08**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological investigation was undertaken during groundworks at Hall Farm, Main Street, Frolesworth, Leicestershire. The investigation monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for six new dwellings and their associated garages.

The site lies to the east of the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) village, best represented by the 13th century church of St Nicholas. It has been suggested that Hall Farm marks the site of one of the medieval Domesday manors. Roman (AD 43-410) coins are also known from the village.

The investigation revealed a sequence of post-medieval and modern deposits. A post-medieval pit, buried soil and two soakaways were recorded along with a modern pit. Finds retrieved from the watching brief comprise pottery, glass, clay pipe, a nail and slag of post-medieval or later date. A single animal bone was also retrieved.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Francis Jackson Estates Limited to undertake an archaeological investigation during groundworks

associated with new residential development at Hall Farm, Main Street, Frolesworth, Leicestershire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application 06/01882/FUL. The work was carried out between the 6th November 2007 and the 2nd July 2008 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Assistant Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Frolesworth is located 16km southwest of Leicester and 23km west of Market Harborough in the Harborough District of Leicestershire (Fig. 1).

Hall Farm is located 400m west of the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St Nicholas at National Grid Reference SP 5068 9048 (Fig. 2). The site lies on the west side of Main Street at a height of c. 110m OD on a slope down to the north, towards tributaries of the River Soar.

Local soils are of the Wick 1 Association, typically coarse loamy and sandy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984). These soils overlie a drift geology of glacially derived till which in turn seals a solid geology of Triassic mudstones.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Frolesworth is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Coins of Constantine were found in the village during the 18th century.

Frolesworth is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Frellesworde* the name is derived from the Old English *worþ* meaning an enclosure around a farm with the first element derived from the personal name

Freopuwulf or *Freopulāf* (Ekwall 1989, 189). The Domesday Survey records that the village was held by the Count of Meulan, Hugh of Grandmesnil, Robert of Bucy and the Countess Judith (Morgan 1979). It has been speculated that Hall Farm might mark the position of one of the Domesday manors.

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the church of St Nicholas which dates from the 13th century (Pevsner 1992, 155).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

The original condition of the planning application was to comprise historic building recording and evaluation of the site. However, the buildings had been demolished, part of the area stripped and development commenced without archaeological supervision. As a result, a scheme of investigative work was undertaken to salvage archaeological information, comprising a strip map and sample exercise during different stages of the development. Due to the limited archaeological discoveries, examination of the final plot (Plot 5) was cancelled with the agreement of the Assistant Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council.

Topsoil was stripped from the site followed by the excavation of foundation trenches by machine to depths required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual

material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at scales of 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

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

Plot 1

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the foundation trenches was a natural layer of orange sand (001). This measured in excess of 1.25m thick.

Cut into the natural was a circular soakaway (027). This had a diameter of 1.2m and was 1.2m deep (Fig. 7, Section 12). This was filled with grey silt with frequent brick/tile fragments.

Overburden had been removed from this plot prior to the excavation of foundation trenches.

Plot 2

Natural layers comprised yellowish brown sand and gravel (025) that exceeded 0.25m thickness. Developed upon the natural was a subsoil of orange yellow sand (024) that was 0.5m thick (Fig. 7, Section 10).

Sealing the subsoil was a topsoil of greyish brown silt with frequent gravel (023).

Garage Plot 2-4

The earliest deposit in these foundation trenches was a layer of reddish brown sand (013). This measured over 1.08m thick.

Cut into the natural sand towards the northwest corner of the plot was a pit (015). This was over 10.8m long and 0.7m deep (Fig. 5, Section 6) and contained a single fill of black silty sand (016) from which 20th century pottery was retrieved.

To the east of this pit was a second pit (017) that measured 1.94m long, 1.33m wide and 1.01m deep (Fig. 6; Fig. 7, Sections 7, 8 and 9). Three fills were recorded, the lowest comprising reddish brown sand with gravel (022). This was overlain by brownish grey silty sand (018) followed by greyish brown silty sand (019). Slag of post-medieval date was retrieved from (018).

Cut into the top of this pit was a square posthole (020) that was 100mm wide and 0.3m deep with an *in situ* post (021).

Sealing all deposits was a 0.2m thick mixed topsoil and demolition deposit comprising reddish to greyish brown silty sand with frequent brick fragments (014).

Plots 3-4

Natural deposits in this plot comprised orange sands (001).

Cutting the natural in the southern foundation trench was a possible rectangular foundation trench (007). This measured over 1m wide and was 1m deep (Fig. 4, Section 1). Constructed within this trench was a brick wall (006), perhaps for a cistern. Fills within the cistern comprised grey silty clay (008) and a greyish brown sand (009).

Overlying the natural towards the northeast corner of the plot was a layer of

grey sandy clay (010) that measured 0.2m thick (Fig. 4, Section 2). This was in turn sealed by a possible buried soil of black silty sand (011) with frequent gravel that contained 17th – 18th century pottery and clay pipe. This was 0.35m thick.

Plot 6

Natural deposits consisted of brownish red sand (029) that was over 0.84m thick. Sealing this was a subsoil of yellowish brown silty clay (028) that was 0.36m thick (Fig. 7, Section 13).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise sands and occasionally gravels of the underlying drift geology of glacially derived till.

No medieval deposits or artefacts were identified during the watching brief. It is unlikely that Hall Farm does represent the site of a medieval manor as debris from such an establishment is likely to have been revealed.

A pit was recorded along the southern edge of the site which attests to post-medieval activity as does a buried soil. Two soakaways were identified which may also have been associated with the post-medieval farm.

Finds retrieved from the watching brief included pottery, tile, glass, clay pipe, an iron nail and slag of post-medieval and later date. A single animal bone was also retrieved.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological investigation was undertaken at Hall Farm, Main Street, Frolesworth, as the possibility existed of the site occupying a medieval manor.

However, no deposits were revealed that could be assigned a medieval date and no

finds of the period were retrieved. A post-medieval pit and buried soil were recorded along with two soakaways. A modern pit was also identified.

Finds include post-medieval and later pottery, a 17th century clay pipe fragment, modern glass, a nail, slag and animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr NJ Curtis and Mr N Jackson of Francis Jackson Estates Limited 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 kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Vicky Mellor, Katie Murphy, Mary Nugent, Jim Robertson, Fiona Walker
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Katie Murphy
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ekwall, E, 1989 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names* (4th edition)

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

IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Morgan, P, 1979 *Domesday Book: Leicestershire* 22

Pevsner, N, 1992 *Leicestershire and Rutland*, The Buildings of England (2nd edition, revised E Williamson)

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

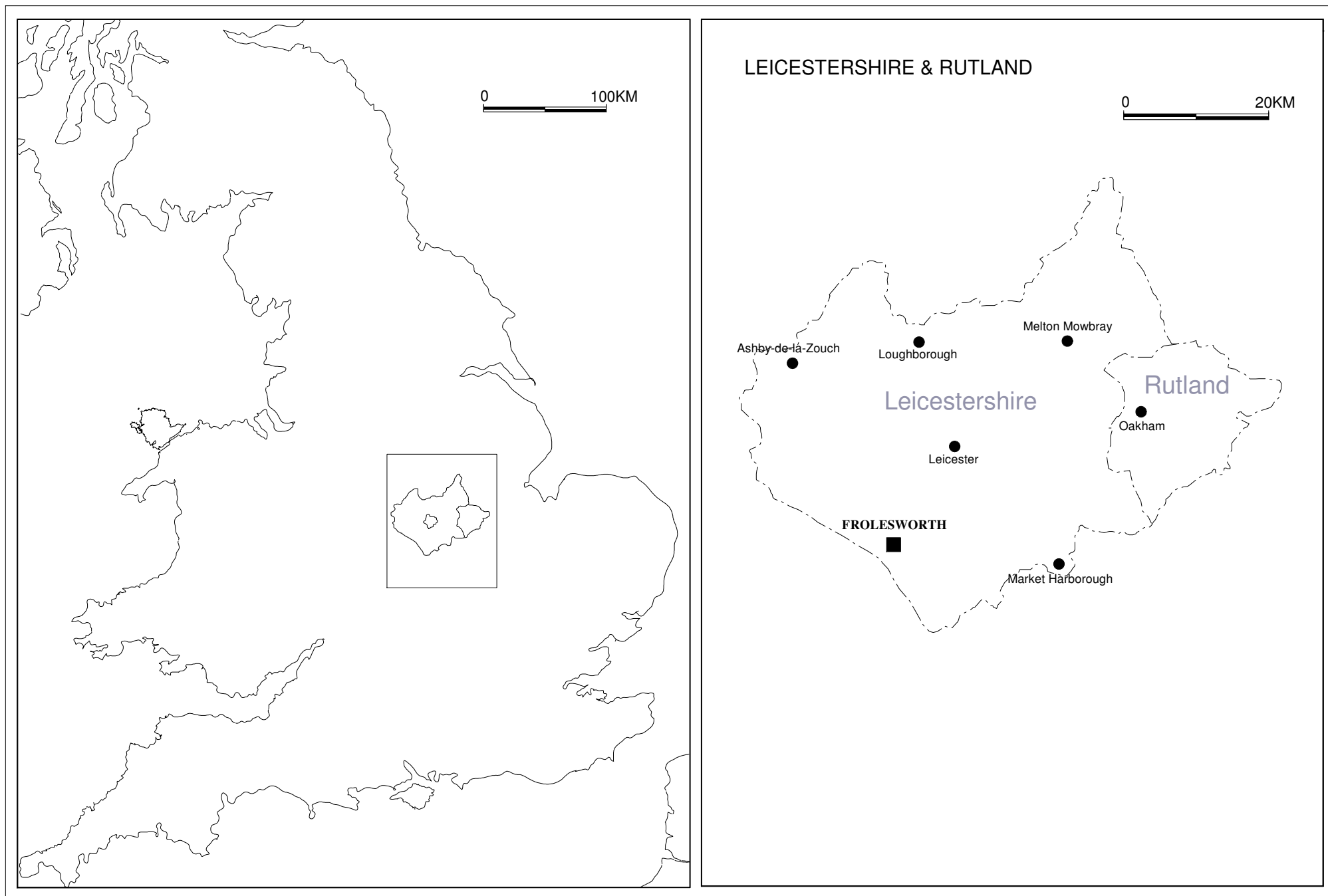
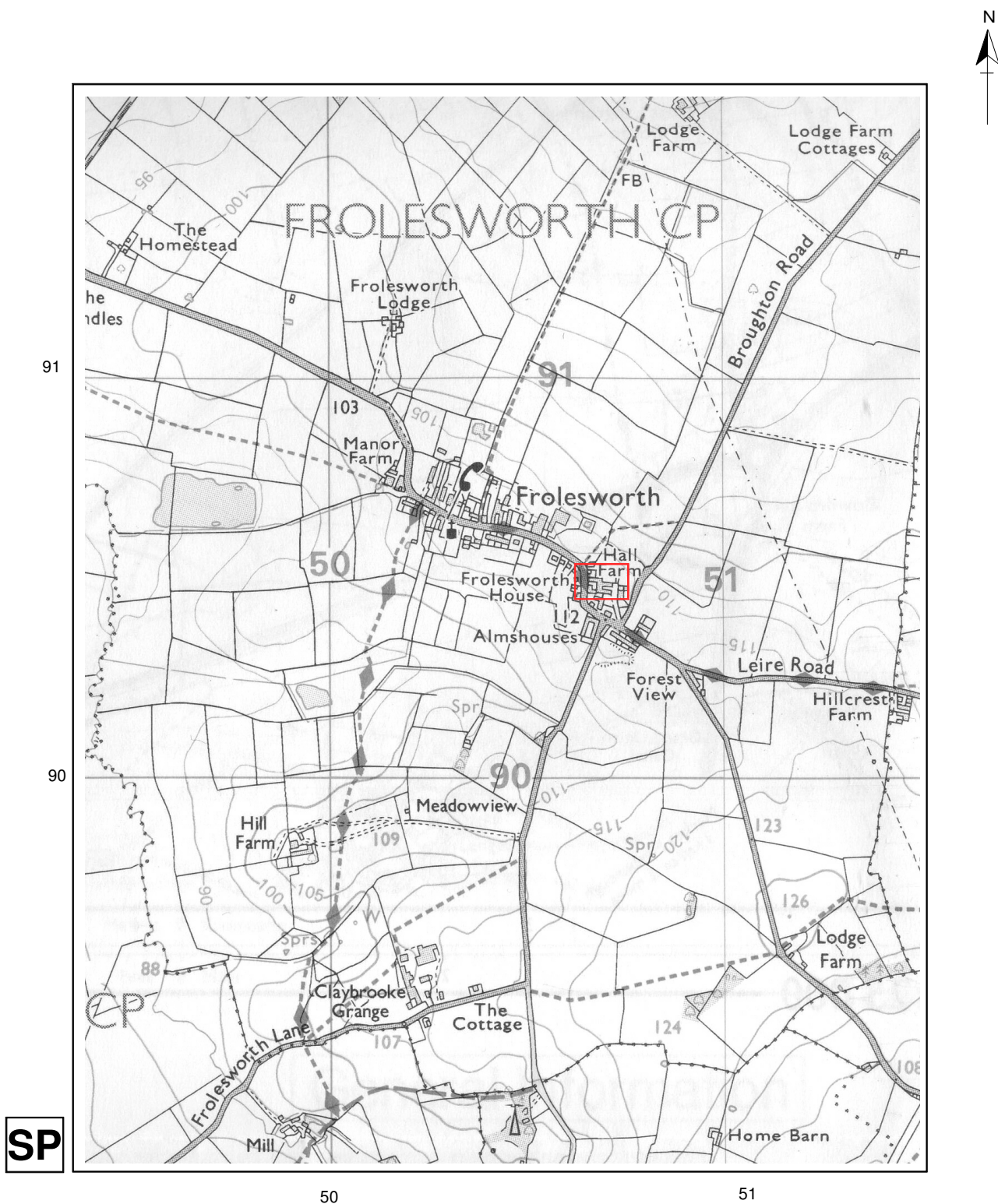


Figure 1 - General location map



SP



Area detailed in Figure 3



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office
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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Main Street, Frolesworth FWMS07

Scale 1:15000 Drawn by: PCF Report No: 90/08

Figure 2 - Site location plan

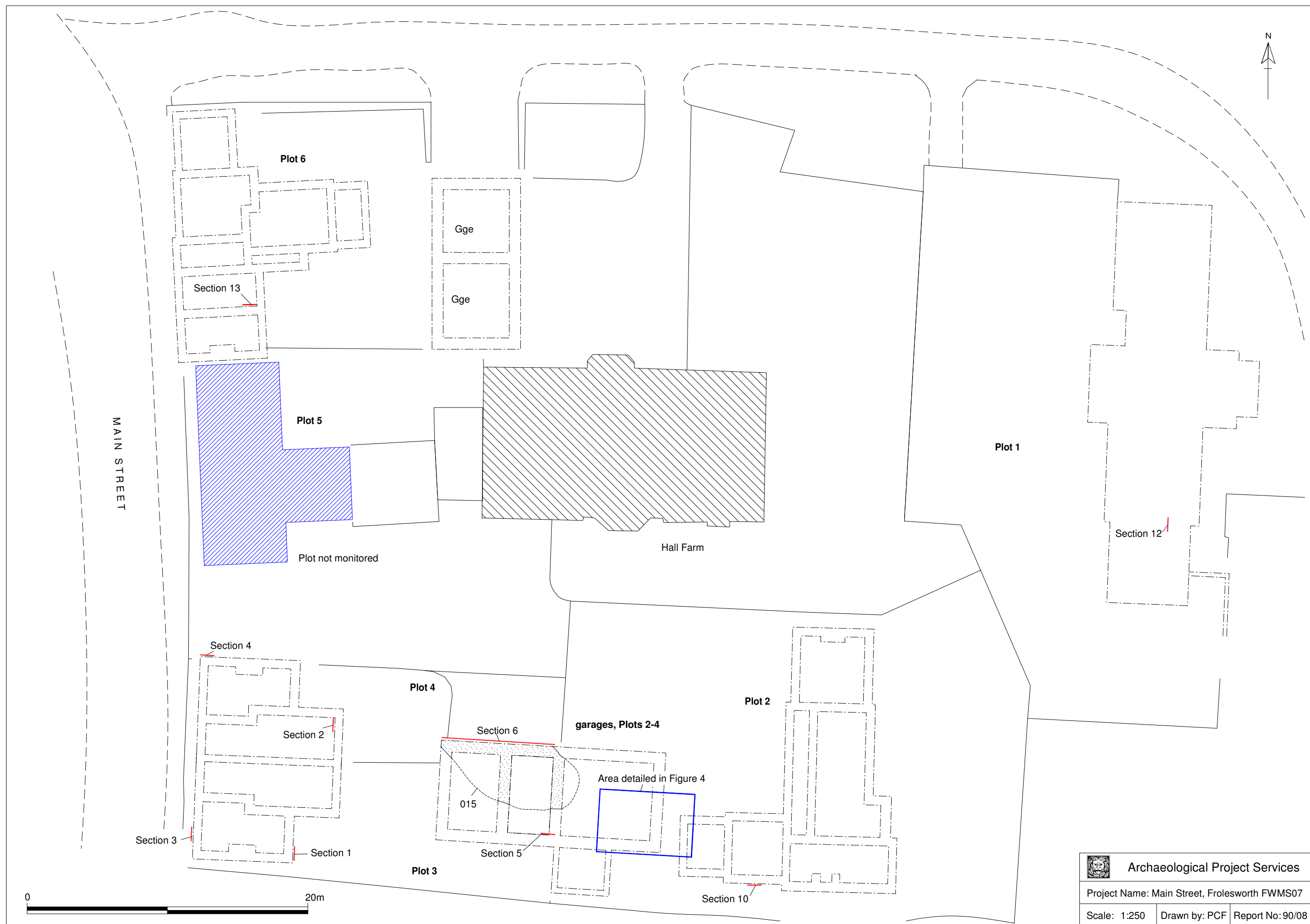
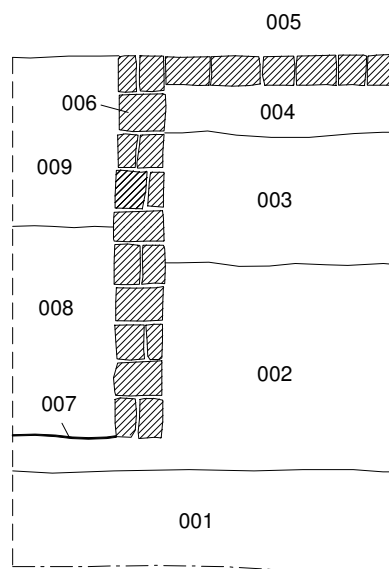
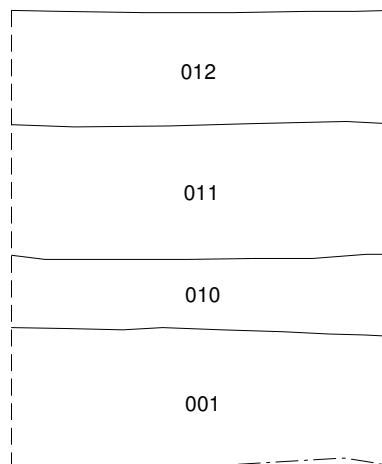


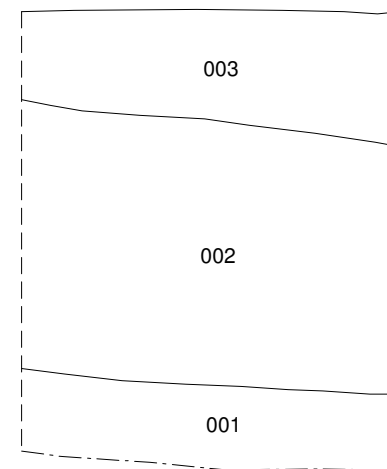
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



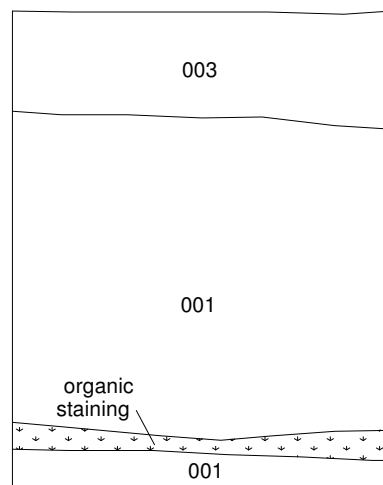
Section 1



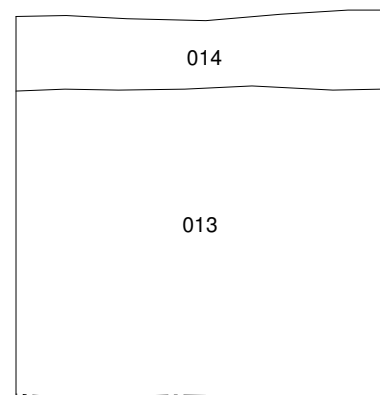
Section 2



Section 3



Section 4



Section 5



Archaeological Project Services

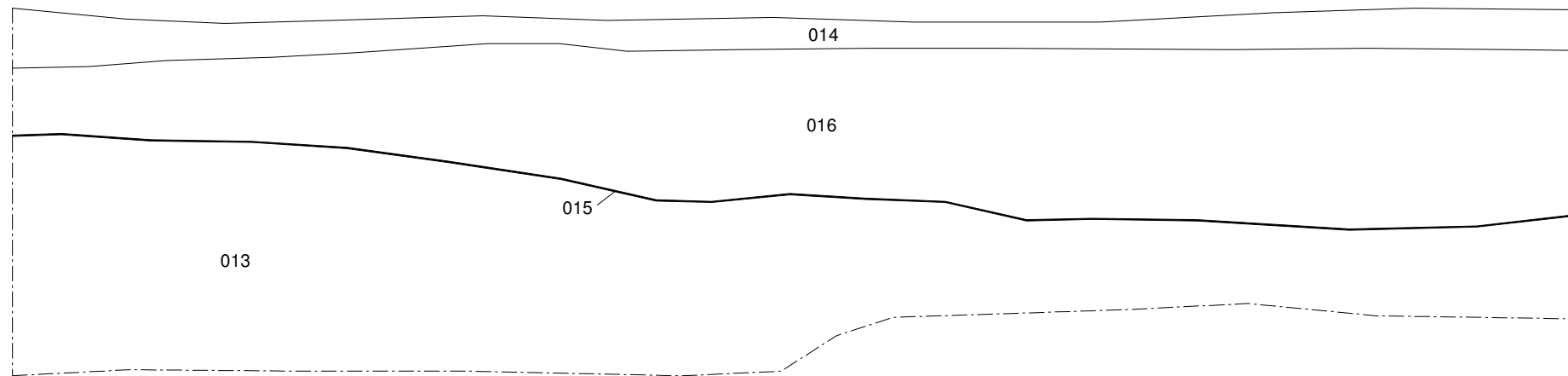
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Scale 1:20

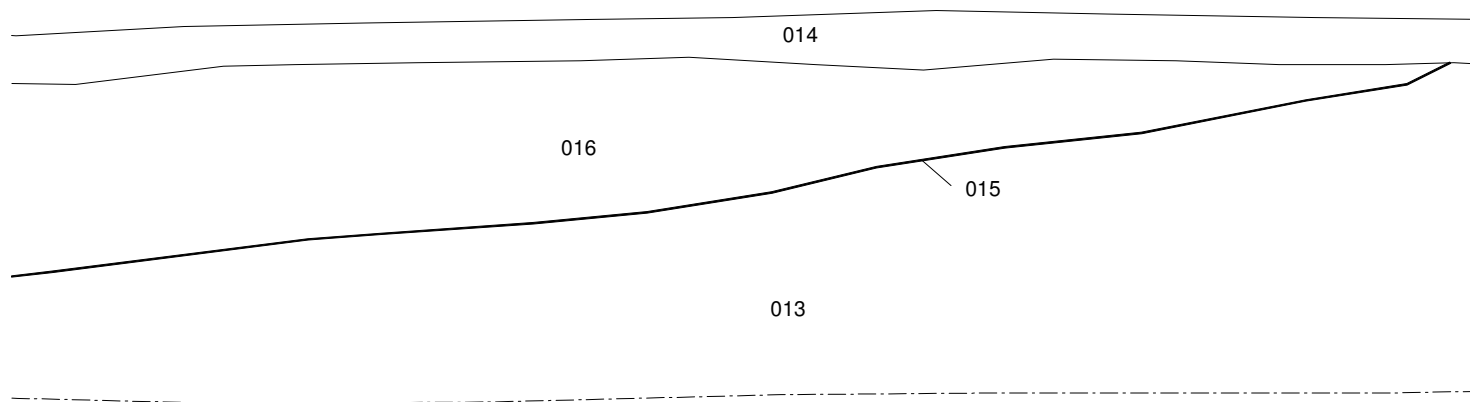
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Report No:90/08

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 5



Section 6



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Main Street, Frolesworth FWMS07

Scale 1:25

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 90/08

Figure 5 - Section 6

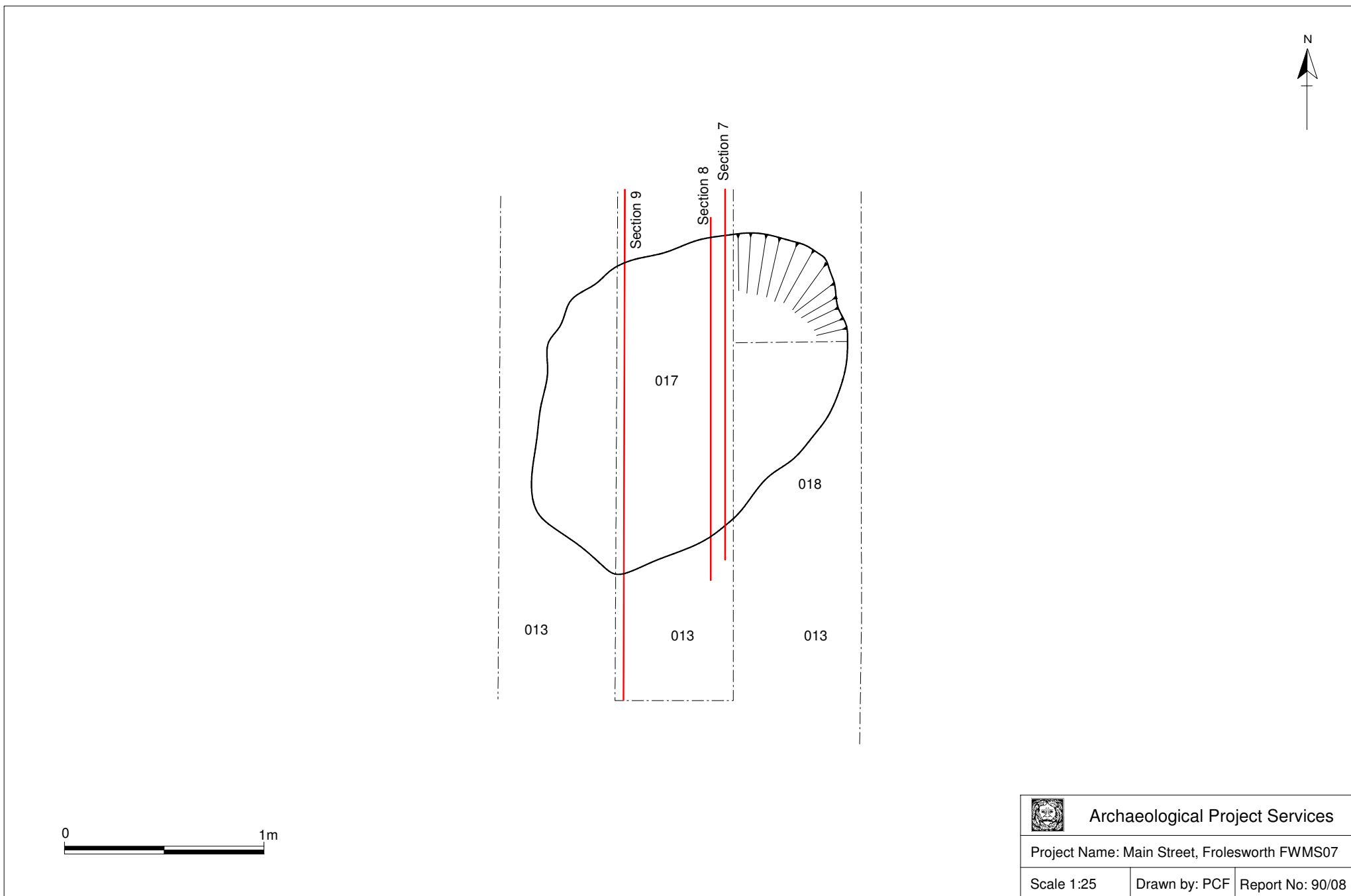


Figure 6 - Plan of Pit (017)

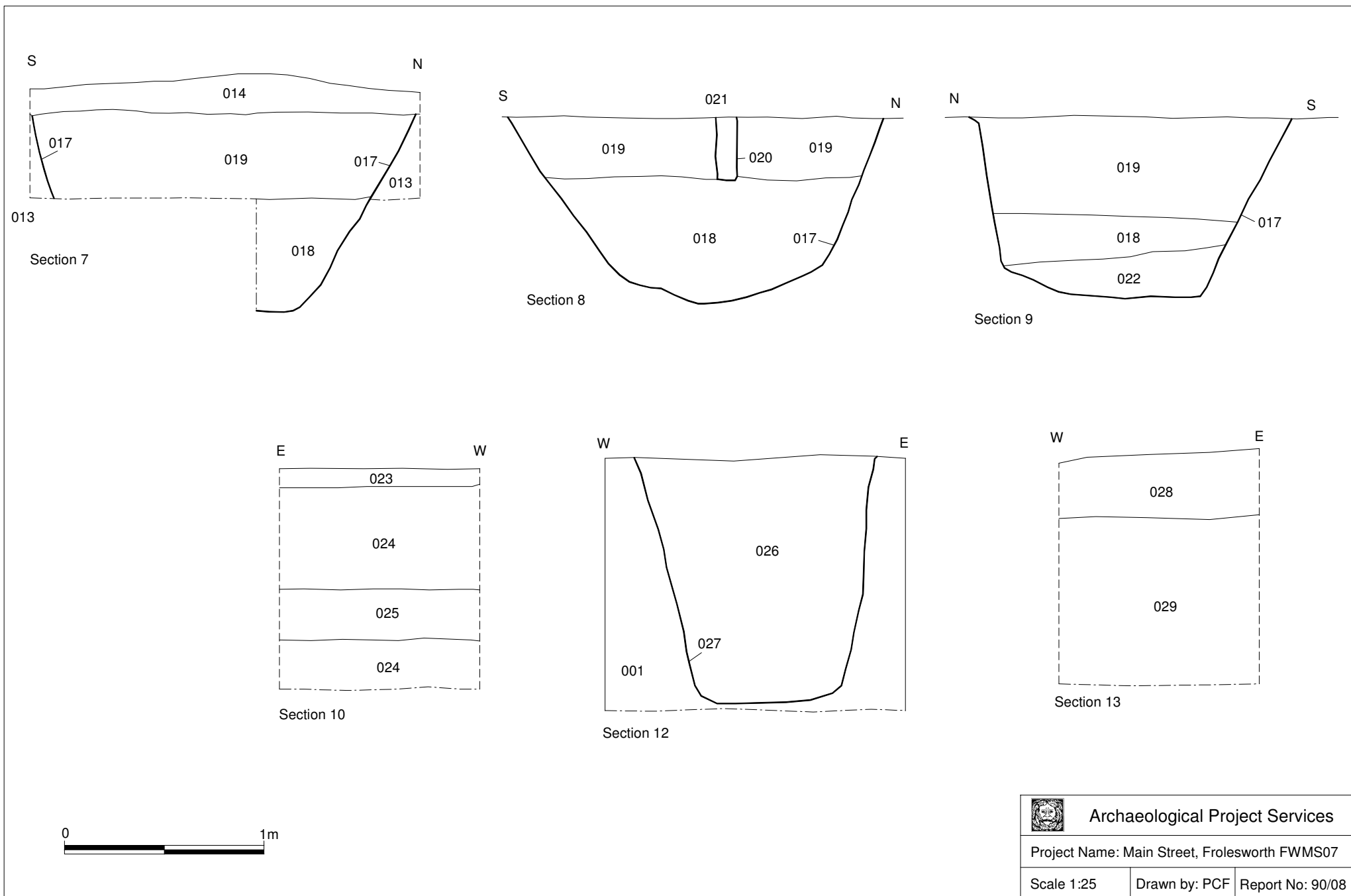


Figure 7 - Sections 7 to 10, 12 and 13



Plate 1 – View showing Hall Farm prior to development, looking northeast



Plate 2 – Section 1, looking east



Plate 3 – Section 2, looking west



Plate 4 – Section 5, looking north



Plate 5 – Section 6 showing pit (015), looking west



Plate 6 – Pit (017), looking northwest



Plate 7 – Section 12, looking west

Appendix 1

LAND AT HALL FARM, FROLESWORTH, LEICESTERSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological investigations at Hall Farm, Main Street, Frolesworth, Leicestershire.*
- 1.2 The site is archaeologically sensitive. Frolesworth was in existence in the Saxon period and comprised lands of 4 manors in the Domesday Book of 1086. Hall Farm may be on the site of one of these manors.*
- 1.3 Planning permission had been granted for development, subject to conditions requiring historic building assessment and archaeological evaluation by trial trenching. However, the buildings have been demolished, part of the area stripped, and development commenced, without the necessary archaeological works being undertaken. As a result, the archaeological curator has advised that a scheme of investigative work is necessary to salvage archaeological information about the site. These investigations will include metal detecting of existing spoil heaps; stripping of Plot 1 and the lines of footing trenches of Plots 2-6 of the proposed new buildings, and investigation of any archaeological remains revealed. A watching brief on services trenches may also be necessary. Additionally, a report on the former historic buildings at the site, produced by historic map analysis and collation of any photographs of the buildings, will be required.*
- 1.4 On completion of the research and fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigations. The report will consist of a text detailing the evidence of historic maps and photographs of the buildings, and descriptions and interpretations of 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 Hall Farm, Main Street, Frolesworth, 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 Frolesworth is located about 7km northwest of Lutterworth in the Harborough District of Leicestershire. The site, Hall Farm, is in the southeastern part of the village, on the west side of Main Street, at National Grid Reference SP 5068 9048.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (06/01882/FUL) for the erection of 6 dwellings was granted, as reserved matters of 04/01539/OUT, by Harborough District Council, subject to conditions including the undertaking of a historic buildings assessment (condition 19) and an archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching (condition 20). However, the buildings were demolished, part of the site stripped, and development commenced without the necessary archaeological works being

undertaken. In consequence, the archaeological advisor to the planning authority has recommended that a programme of investigation is necessary to salvage archaeological information about the site.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Frolesworth village is on a northwest-southeast ridge, with the site lying at about 110m on a slope down to north. The ridge is flanked by streams that flow northwestward to join the Soar Brook/River Soar. Soils at the site are Wick 1 Association coarse loamy and sandy soils over glaciofluvial drift.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The place-name 'Frolesworth' is of Old English origin, referring to an enclosure or homestead, and indicates Saxon occupation in the area. Frolesworth is referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 when land there belonged to four separate manors. One of the Late Saxon landowners was also recorded. It is likely that the area of Hall Farm perpetuates the location of one of the Domesday manors. Just south of Hall Farm are the 18th century almshouses of Frolesworth Hospital.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to preserve by record archaeological data from the site and gather 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.
 - 7.2.8 To indicate from map evidence and any photographs, the nature, potential dates and development sequence of the former buildings at the site.

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 RECOVERY OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS INFORMATION

- 9.1 Historic maps held at Leicestershire Archives and (if appropriate) Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) will be examined and copied in order to provide information about the sequence and date ranges of construction of the former buildings at the site. Additionally, a search will be made for any readily available photographs of the buildings, checking with the developer, HER, Archives, and published sources. These will be copied if possible and used to provide information on the appearance, materials, functions, possible dates and developmental sequences of the former buildings.

- 9.2 The cartographic and photographic information will be included in the investigation report and supplemented by a synthetic text that explains the evidence.

10 FIELD INVESTIGATION

10.1 Requirements for investigation

- 10.1.1 Most of the site was concrete covered, with gardens along the north side. The concrete has been stripped from the main farmyard area, and topsoil has been stripped from the gardens. Spoil heaps resulting from these stripping operations are present in the area.
- 10.1.2 The archaeological curator has advised that the areas of proposed new buildings should be stripped under archaeological supervision, and any archaeological remains that are revealed should be investigated and recorded. This will entail the footing trenches of Plots 2-6, and the entire footprint of Plot 1.
- 10.1.3 The archaeological curator also requires that the soil spoil heaps are scanned by metal detector.
- 10.1.4 In addition, a watching brief may be required during the excavation of new service trenches.

10.2 General Considerations

- 10.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 10.2.2 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).
- 10.2.3 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.
- 10.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, 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.
- 10.2.5 Open areas will be marked by orange mesh fencing attached to road irons or similar poles.

10.3 Methodology

- 10.3.1 Removal of any 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 stripped areas will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 10.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. A representative sample of exposed features will be hand-excavated. This will include: the excavation of structures, post trenches or other structural slots; half- or quarter-sectioning of postholes and pits; cross-sectioning of linear features, where not forming parts of structures 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.

- 10.3.3 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.
- 10.3.4 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 more appropriate scale.
- 10.3.5 Throughout the duration of the field investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - 10.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - 10.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - 10.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - 10.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - 10.3.5.5 the site on completion of fieldwork
- 10.3.6 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 Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 10.3.7 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.
- 10.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the stripped areas for subsequent backfilling.
- 10.3.9 The precise location of the stripped areas within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by a GPS or EDM survey.

11 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 11.1 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

9 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 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 and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the investigation 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.

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

10 **ARCHIVE**

- 10.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to 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. Acc no X.A226.2007.

11 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 11.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; the local planning authority; and to Leicestershire County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

12 **PUBLICATION**

- 12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 15.2 A note or article detailing the results of the investigation will be submitted to the editors of the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society Record*. 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.

13 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Historic and Natural Environment Team of the Environment and Heritage Services Department of Leicestershire County Council. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

14 **VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

- 14.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator, the client and their consultant.
- 14.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

15 **STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 15.1 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.
- 15.2 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.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Post-Roman: J Young, independent specialist/A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or V Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

16 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 16.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistants, and will be undertaken prior to development recommencing.
- 16.2 The watching brief on the service trenches will be integrated with the development programme.
- 16.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be completed within approximately 2 months

of conclusion of fieldwork. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists.

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 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.

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.
- 21.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 21.3 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.
- 21.4 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

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

Specification: Version 2, 29/10/07

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	1, 3-4	Soft/loose mid to light orange sand, >1.25m thick	Natural deposit
002	3-4	Soft mid to light orange grey sand, 0.55m thick	Subsoil
003	3-4	Firm mid to dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks, 0.35m thick	Former topsoil
004	3-4	Firm dark grey silty clay and gravel with frequent brick fragments, 0.12m thick	Overburden
005	3-4	Brick (230mm x 120mm x 50mm), laid horizontal	Brick surface
006	3-4	Brick structure	Soakaway
007	3-4	Feature, >1m wide by 1m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench for (006)
008	3-4	Firm mid to dark grey silty clay	Fill of (007)
009	3-4	Firm mid greyish brown sand	Fill of (007)
010	3-4	Soft mid grey sandy clay, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
011	3-4	Firm to friable black silty sand with frequent gravel, 0.35m thick	Former topsoil
012	3-4	Firm mid grey sand with frequent gravel, cobbles and brick fragments, 0.3m thick	Demolition deposit
013	2-4g	Soft mid to light reddish brown sand, >1.08m thick	Natural deposit
014	2-4g	Soft mid reddish to greyish brown silty sand with frequent brick fragments, 0.2m thick	Mixed topsoil and demolition deposit
015	2-4g	Feature, >10.8mm long by >4.5m wide by 0.7m deep, obscured sides and rounded base	Pit
016	2-4g	Loose dark black silty sand	Fill of (015)
017	2-4g	Sub-circular feature, 1.94m long by 1.33m wide and 1.01m deep, near vertical sides and flattish base	Pit
018	2-4g	Soft mid brownish grey silty sand	Fill of (017)
019	2-4g	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (017)
020	2-4g	Square feature, 100mm long by 100mm wide and 0.3m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Posthole
021	2-4g	Wood, squared	Post
022	2-4g	Soft and loose mid reddish brown sand with frequent pebbles	Fill of (017)
023	2	Loose dark greyish brown silt with frequent gravels, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
024	2	Soft mid to light orange yellow sand, 0.5m thick	Subsoil
025	2	Loose light to mid yellowish brown sand and gravel, 0.25m thick	Natural deposit
026	1	Loose dark grey silt with frequent brick/tile fragments	Fill of (027)
027	1	Circular feature, 1.2m diameter by 1.2m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Soakaway
028	6	Plastic light to mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.36m thick	Subsoil
029	6	Soft mid brownish red sand, >0.84m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A small, mixed assemblage of artefacts was recovered. Pottery was most abundant but items of glass, clay pipe, metal and industrial residue were also retained. All of the material, where datable, was post-medieval to early modern. Faunal remains were also retrieved.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* 2005; the equivalent Leicestershire codenames are included in Table 1. A total of eight sherds from eight vessels, weighing 108 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the post-medieval to the early modern period.

Condition

The pottery was in moderately good condition.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Leics cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
011	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	EA1	MP type	Jar	1	1	11		BS	Burnt internal glaze; soot	Late 16th to 17th
011	BL	Black-glazed wares	EA1	MP type	Jar	1	1	46		BS		17th to 18th
011	STMO	Staffordshire/ Bristol mottled-glazed	EA3		Hollow	1	1	14		Base		Late 17th to 18th
016	CREA	Creamware	EA8		Small hollow	1	1	1	Black slipped horizontal bands	Rim	Fe stained	19 th
016	ENPO	English Porcelain	PO		Cup?	1	1	9	Blue sponge design	BS	Fe stained	19 th
016	NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	EA		Bowl	1	1	10		BS	Fe stained	19 th
016	WHITE	Modern whiteware	EA10		Plate/ dish/ bowl	1	1	4	Blue transfer print	Rim	Fe stained	20 th
016	WHITE	Modern whiteware	EA10		?	1	1	13		Base	Fe stained	20 th

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from layer (011) and (016) fill of Pit [015].

Range

The assemblage contains a range of wares and forms that is typical of post-medieval and early modern assemblages.

Potential

The assemblage poses no problems for long-term storage. No further work is required.

Summary

A small group of 17th to 19th century pottery was recovered from two contexts. The limited nature of the assemblage inhibits interpretation, although it does indicate activity of this date occurring in the area.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001). A single fragment of ceramic building material weighing 100 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

Condition

The fragment is large and in fresh condition.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
016	MODTIL	Modern tile	Vitrified	1	100	Flat roofer	18th to 20th

Provenance

Tile came from (016) fill of Pit [015].

Range

The fragment is a piece of flat roofing tile.

Potential

The assemblage poses no problems for long-term storage. No further work is required.

Summary

A single piece of early modern tile was recovered from the site.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A single animal bone weighing 22grams was retrieved from a mixed layer (011).

Condition

The condition of the bone was good.

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
011	Pig	humerus	1	22	juvenile

Summary

As a single bone, the assemblage needs no further comment. It should be retained as part of the site archive.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Two pieces of glass weighing 7g were recovered from a single context.

Condition

The glass is in good condition.

Results

Table 4, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
016	Green bottle glass, 20 th century	1	4	20 th century
	Olive green bottle glass, 20 th century	1	3	

Provenance

The glass was recovered from a pit fill.

Range

Two pieces of modern bottle glass were recovered.

Potential

As early modern material, the glass is of very limited potential, other than providing dating evidence.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

The clay pipe is in good condition.

Results

Table 5, Clay Pipe

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
011			1			1	5	Stem	17 th century

Provenance

The clay pipe was retrieved from a mixed layer. It is probably a fairly local Leicestershire product.

Potential

As a single item the clay pipe is of very limited local potential, other than providing some dating evidence.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Two 'other finds', together weighing 175g were recovered.

Condition

Both of the other finds are in good condition.

Results

Table 6, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
011	Iron	Nail	1	6	

018	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag	1	169	Post-medieval
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Provenance

The other finds were recovered from a mixed deposit (011) and a pit fill (018).

Potential

The assemblage of other finds is of limited potential. Slag is usually generated in abundance, so the one piece recovered would tend to suggest it was imported to the site and does not signify a smithy in the area.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 7 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 7, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
011	17th to 18th	Includes 17th century clay pipe
016	20 th	
018	Post-medieval	Based on industrial residue

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

- ~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>
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- Slowikowski, AM, Nenck, B, and Pearce, J, 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper **2**
- Young, J, Vince, AG and Nailor, V, 2005 *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

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 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, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	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.
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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Till	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 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

29	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
9	Drawing sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds 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.A226.2007

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: FWMS 07

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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