
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, WATCHING
BRIEF AND EARTHWORK SURVEY ON LAND
AJACENT TO HINCKLEY ROAD,
BARWELL,
LEICESTERSHIRE
(BAHR 09)**

**Work undertaken for
Pick Everard**

March 2010

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National Grid Reference: SP 4383 9667 - SP 4257 9668
Accession No: X.A240.2009
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-73663

APS Report No: **16/10**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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HINCKLEY ROAD, BARWELL

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to Rogues Lane, at Barwell, Leicestershire. This was as part of a program of archaeological works along the route of a sewer replacement scheme.

Previous geophysical survey of the proposed line of the works had identified the possibility of surviving archaeological remains. Trenches were located over selected anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey in order to establish whether or not the anomalies were caused by archaeological disturbance of the underlying deposits.

The evaluation identified a sequence of natural, subsoil, and recent deposits. No archaeological features were encountered, apart from a modern feature of probable agricultural origin. It seems likely, therefore, that the results of the geophysical survey were caused by variations in the underlying natural geology.

Natural, subsoil and topsoil were identified during the watching brief with no archaeological features present.

The earthwork survey plotted ridge and furrow of the medieval field system in a single field east of the Ashby Road.

Two probable Bronze Age flints, representing waste material, were recovered during 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 1999a).

2.2 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 1999b).

2.3 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Pick Everard to undertake an archaeological evaluation, watching brief and earthwork survey on land to the north of Rogues Lane and Hinckley Road, Barwell, Leicestershire, in advance of trenching for a new pipe to replace a defective scheme. The work was undertaken between the 2nd December 2009 and the 26th February 2010 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council.

2.4 Topography and Geology

Barwell is located 3km northwest of Hinckley and 16km southwest of Leicester in the Hinckley and Bosworth District of

Leicestershire (Fig. 1).

The pipeline route is located west of the village of Barwell (Fig. 2) starting some 560m northwest of the centre of the village as defined by the parish church (National Grid Reference SP 4383 9667) and continues to a point 1.8km west of the village (National Grid Reference SP 4257 9668). Located north of Hinckley Road and Rogues Lane, the land slopes down northwards and westwards to the Tweed River and a tributary and lies at a height of c. 119m OD.

Local soils along the route are mapped as fine loamy over clayey soils of the Beccles 3 Association and reddish fine loamy over clayey soils of the Flint Association (Hodge et al. 1984, 121, 199). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of glacially derived sand and gravel along with till which in turn sealed a solid geology of Triassic mudstones.

2.5 Archaeological Setting

Barwell is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Neolithic and Bronze Age finds are recorded from east of the church and a roundhouse was recorded to the west.

Romano-British finds are also quite numerous from the parish indicating settlements within the vicinity, including a large settlement area to the north of Bosworth House Farm. A possible villa site is located east of the church.

Barwell is first mentioned in a charter of AD 1048. Referred to as Barwalle the name is derived from the Old English and means 'boar (*bār*) stream' (Ekwall 1989, 29). The charter relates to the granting of lands at Barwell to St Mary's Abbey, Coventry (Thorpe 1865, 352). In the

subsequent Domesday Survey of c. 1086, Barwell is still held by the abbey and is recorded as containing extensive meadow and woodland along with a priest (Morgan 1979). The presence of a priest implies that a church existed at this time.

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the parish church of St Mary which dates from 1300-50 (Pevsner 1992, 93). Earthworks also survive in the vicinity, including ridge and furrow of the medieval field system and a mill mound.

A geophysical survey undertaken before this work identified possible linear anomalies at the western end of the pipeline route and evidence of ridge and furrow to the east of Ashby Road (Malone 2009, 3).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to confirm the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits. In particular, the evaluation was designed to explain the anomalies recorded in the previous geophysical survey, and to find out whether they could be attributed to archaeological disturbance of the underlying deposits.

The requirements of the watching brief were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

The earthwork survey aimed to provide a record of the surviving ridge and furrow which may be damaged by the works.

4. METHODS

The evaluation comprised two trenches

that were located by a Global Positioning System (GPS) over anomalies identified in the geophysical survey (Fig. 3). They were excavated to the surface of the underlying natural geology. Trench 1 was 35 metres long by 1.55 metres wide, and located perpendicular to the line of two of the geophysical anomalies. Trench 2 was approximately 5 metres square, and located over another isolated anomaly. A further trench was laid out during the GPS survey, but its location fell outside the area of topsoil stripping defined by the principal contractor. On the instruction of the county archaeologist, this trench was not excavated.

During the watching brief, which was undertaken principally on the eastern part of the pipeline route (Fig. 6), removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation and watching brief 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 earthwork survey was undertaken using a Thales Global Positioning System. A base receiver was established over a temporary survey station which logged satellite data while a roving receiver was used to record points of detail. This was processed using N4ce (version 1.11)

software to produce CAD drawings.

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 based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Archaeological Evaluation

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Trench 1

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a layer of light orange and yellow sand and gravel (103). This deposit was not entirely uniform, displaying irregular bands and patches of mid red sand and of orange clay, again tinged with mid red. This layer represents the underlying geology.

Above these natural deposits was the subsoil, comprising a 0.35m thick (Fig. 5, Section 1) layer of soft mid brown silty sand (102).

Cut into the subsoil, at the northeast end of the trench, was a northwest-southeast aligned feature (105). This measured at least 1.5m long by 0.75m wide and was no more than 0.35m deep (Fig. 4). A mixed fill of mid grey and mid brown silty sand was recorded (104). This feature was recorded as very recent, and probably of agricultural origin.

The uppermost deposit within this trench was the current topsoil of mid grey sandy

silt (101). This was up to 0.40m thick.

Trench 2

The earliest natural deposit comprised light brownish yellow sand and gravel with mid to light orange patches (203 and 207). Above this, within an irregular natural anomaly (209), were the following deposits (Fig. 5, Section 2); compact, very dark grey sand (206), a soft mix of light yellowish brown and orange sand (204), and a soft mix of mid brown and very dark grey sand (205). Deposit (205) probably results from weathering, and from mixing of the upper levels of (206) with the overlying subsoil.

Over these natural deposits was the subsoil (202), a slightly reddish mid brown silty sand approximately 0.32m thick (Fig. 5, Section 3).

The subsoil was, in turn, sealed by the current topsoil (201) comprising a soft dark brown silty sand that was 0.32m thick.

Archaeological Watching Brief

The watching brief observed the pipeline easement, an inspection pit and an access road and was limited to the eastern part of the area (Fig. 6). Further west, topsoil stripping either did not impact into underlying deposits or was heavily disturbed by the machinery used.

Natural deposits of brownish grey to brownish red clay (003) were recorded in Sections 1 and 2. This measured in excess of 0.8m thick (Fig. 7, Sections 1 and 2).

Developed upon this was a subsoil of reddish brown silty clay (002) that was 0.27m thick. Further west, subsoil was recorded as a reddish brown sandy clay (004) that was over 0.8m thick (Fig. 7, Section 3).

Sealing all deposits was a topsoil of dark brown sandy clay (001). This was 0.26m thick.

Earthwork Survey

The survey was carried out in the field south of Bosworth House Farm (centred on SP 4329 9678). Earthworks survived well in the centre and eastern parts of the field, though were much reduced in the western part (Fig. 8). Furthermore, an access road was being inserted along the western boundary at the time of the survey.

The earthworks comprised ridge and furrow aligned northeast-southwest. Individual selions measured up to 152m in length and were between 5.6m and 7.4m wide. Heights of individual ridges vary but are generally no more than 0.5m high.

There is a suggestion of a slight headland parallel to the southern boundary of the field. This is misleading as there is a single furrow continuing the alignment beyond to the south. This may be caused by ditch digging along the boundary with the upcast levelling the earthworks.

At the southwest corner of the visible earthworks is a slight semi-circular raised area (indicated by hachures on Fig. 8). Again this overlies the ridge and furrow and is likely to be of modern origin.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of sands and gravels were encountered at the western end of the pipeline route where they may be associated with glacially derived sands and gravels. Clay was more common during the watching brief and is likely to represent glacial till.

No archaeological features of any date were encountered, excepting the very

modern disturbance represented by feature (005).

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on land adjacent to Rogues Lane and Hinckley Road, Barwell, as the route traversed an area of known archaeological remains in the form of earthworks and previously identified geophysical anomalies.

However, no archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation and watching brief. It seems most likely that the results of the geophysical survey were prompted by variations in the underlying natural geology.

The earthwork survey successfully recorded an isolated area of ridge and furrow of the medieval field system.

Two flint flakes of probable Bronze Age date from Trench 2 were the only artefacts recovered. These were not retrieved from stratified contexts and represent residual material in the topsoil.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr P Cannaby of Pick Everard for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. David Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble

Site Staff: Andrew Failes, Bob Garland, Ross Kendall, Mark Peachey, Christopher Moulis, Jonathan Smith

Surveying: Andrew Failes

Finds Processing: Denise Buckley

Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth

Illustration:

Post-excavation Analysts: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Christopher Moulis

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Morgan, P, 1979 *Domesday Book; Leicestershire*

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

Thorpe, B, 1865 *Diplomatarium anglicum ævi saxonici: a collection of English charters, from the reign of King Æthelberht to that of William the Conqueror*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

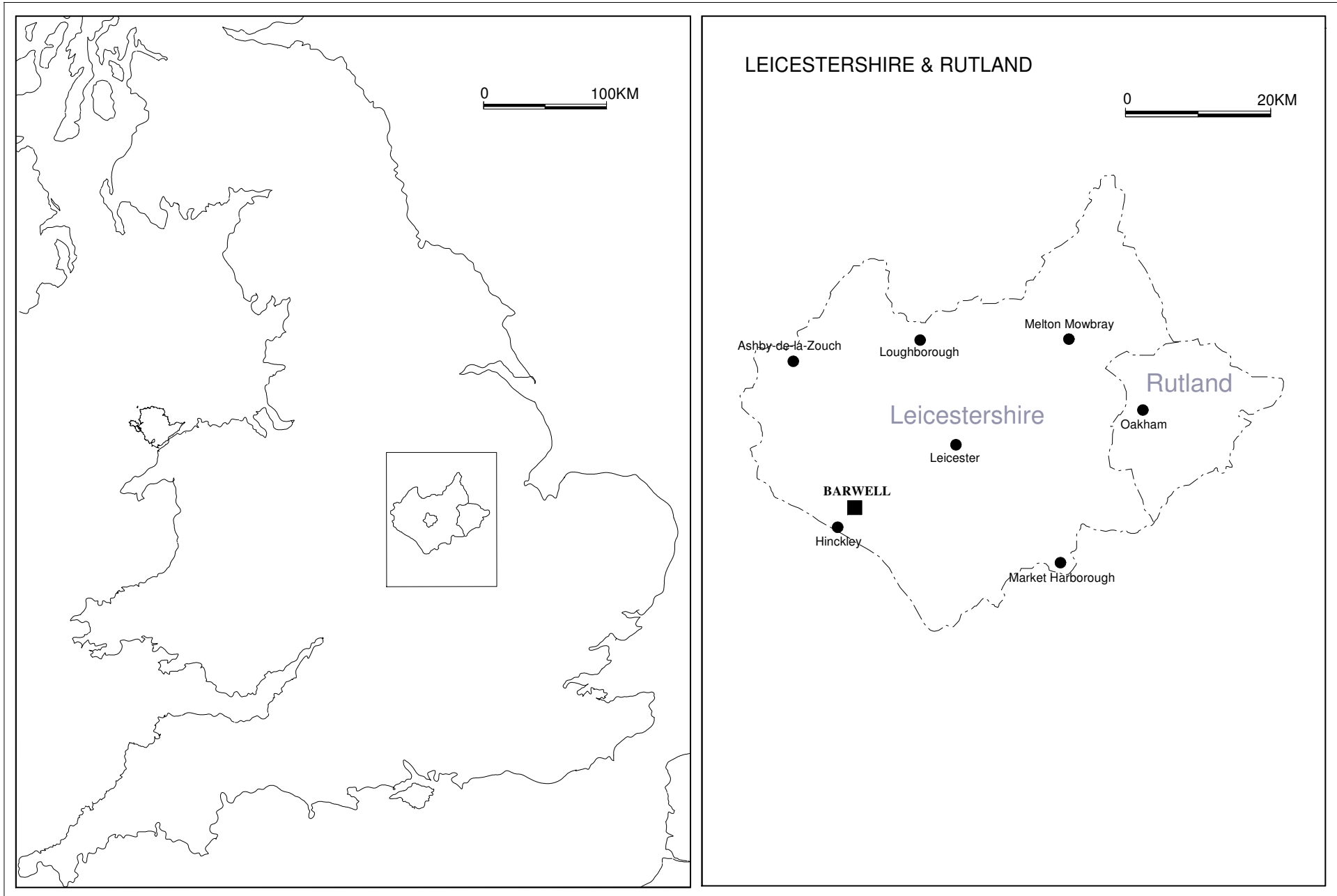


Figure 1 - General location map

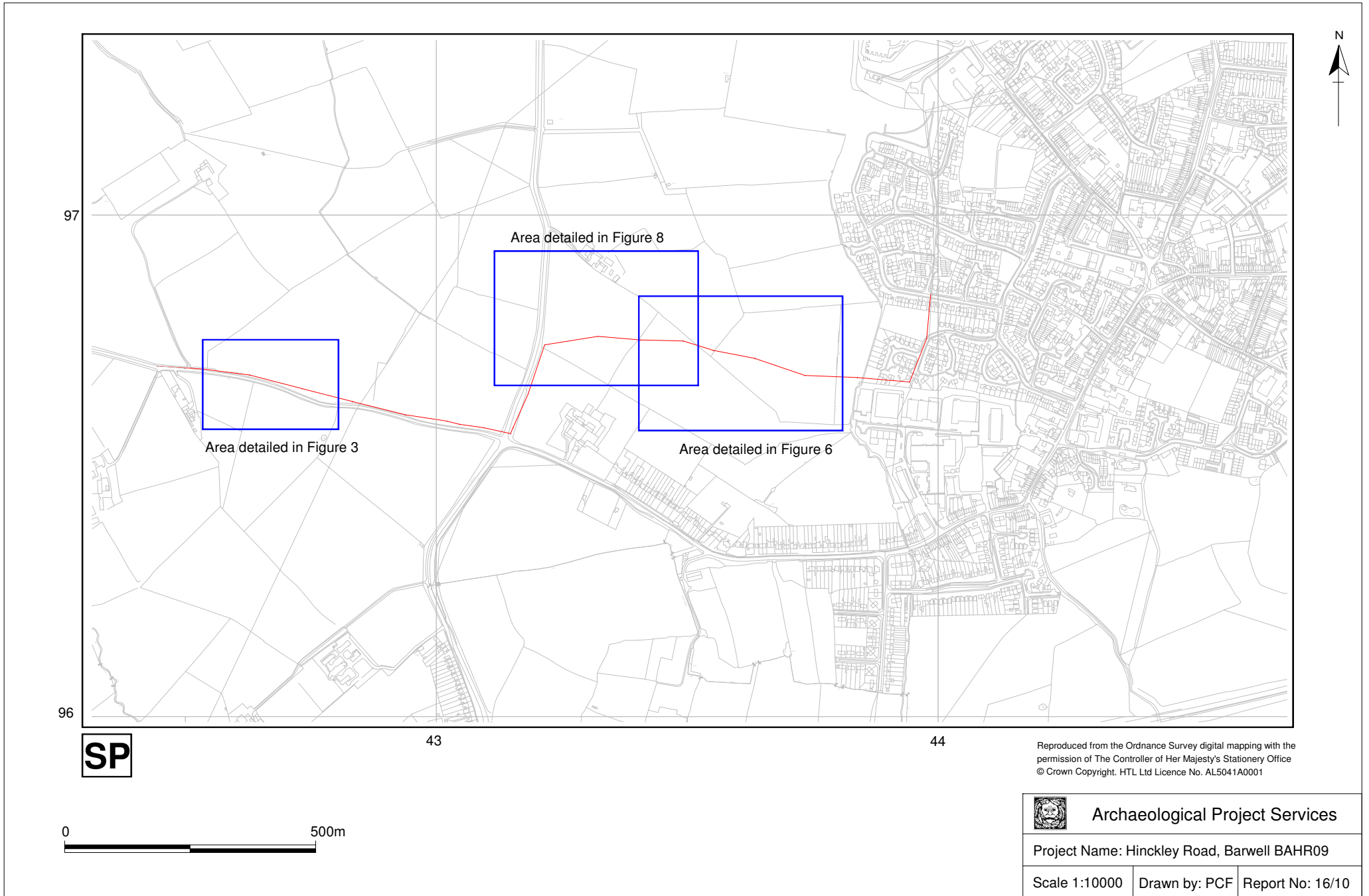


Figure 2 - Site location plan

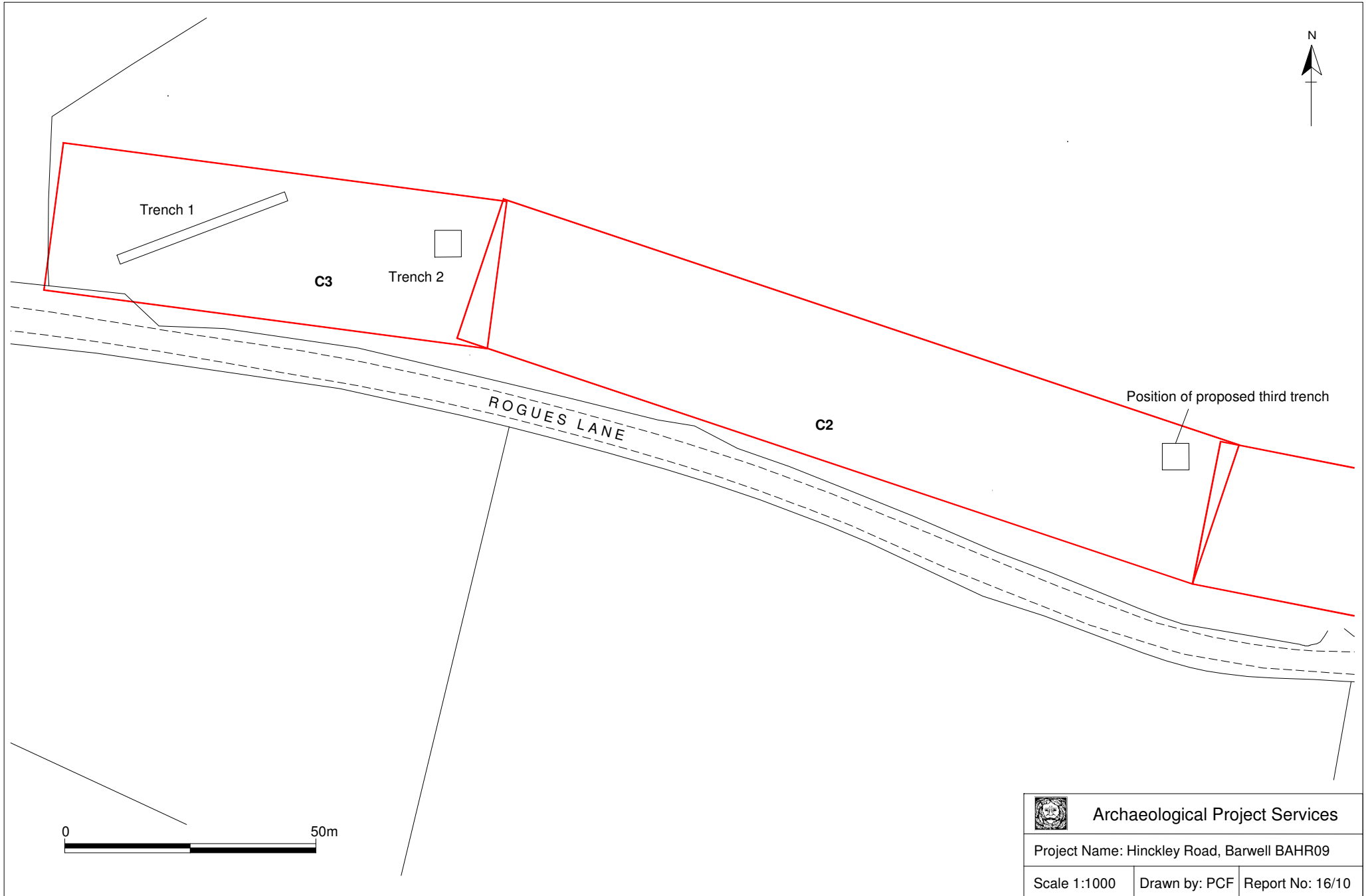


Figure 3 - Trench location plan

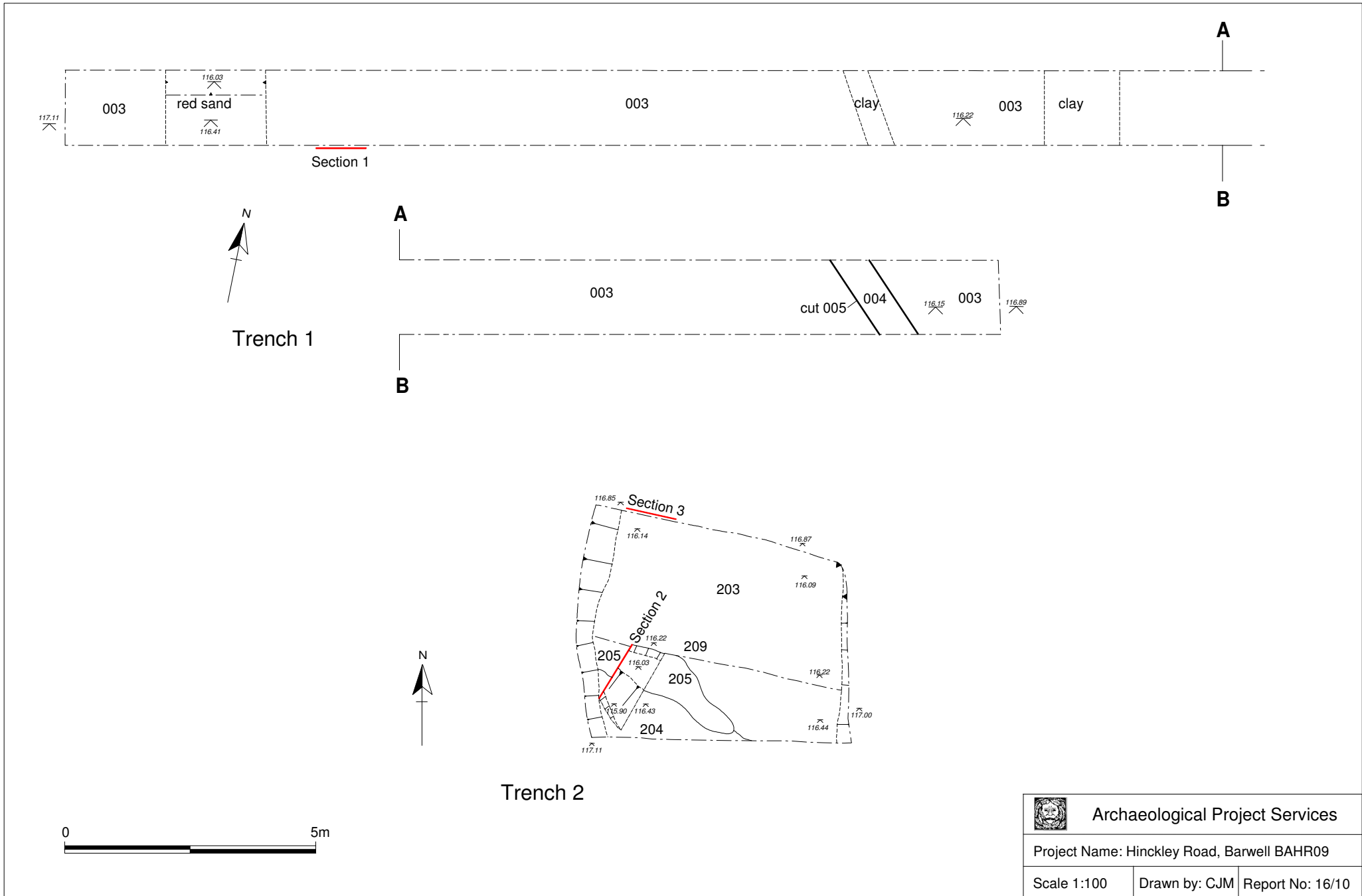
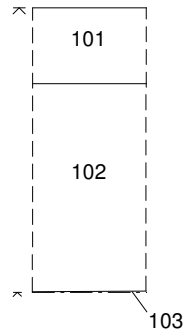
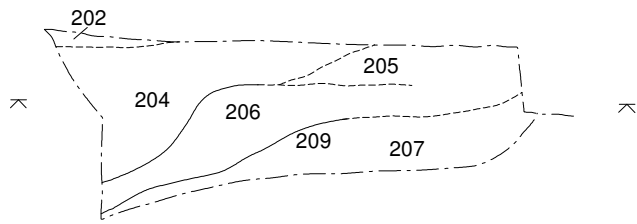


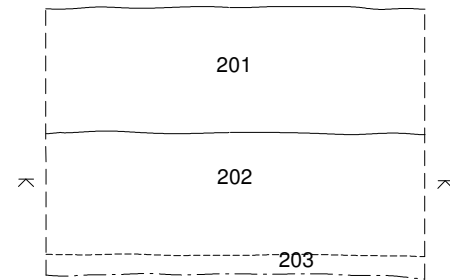
Figure 4 - Evaluation trench plans



Trench 1: Section 1



Trench 2: Section 2



Trench 2: Section 3



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Scale 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 16/10

Figure 5 - Evaluation trench sections

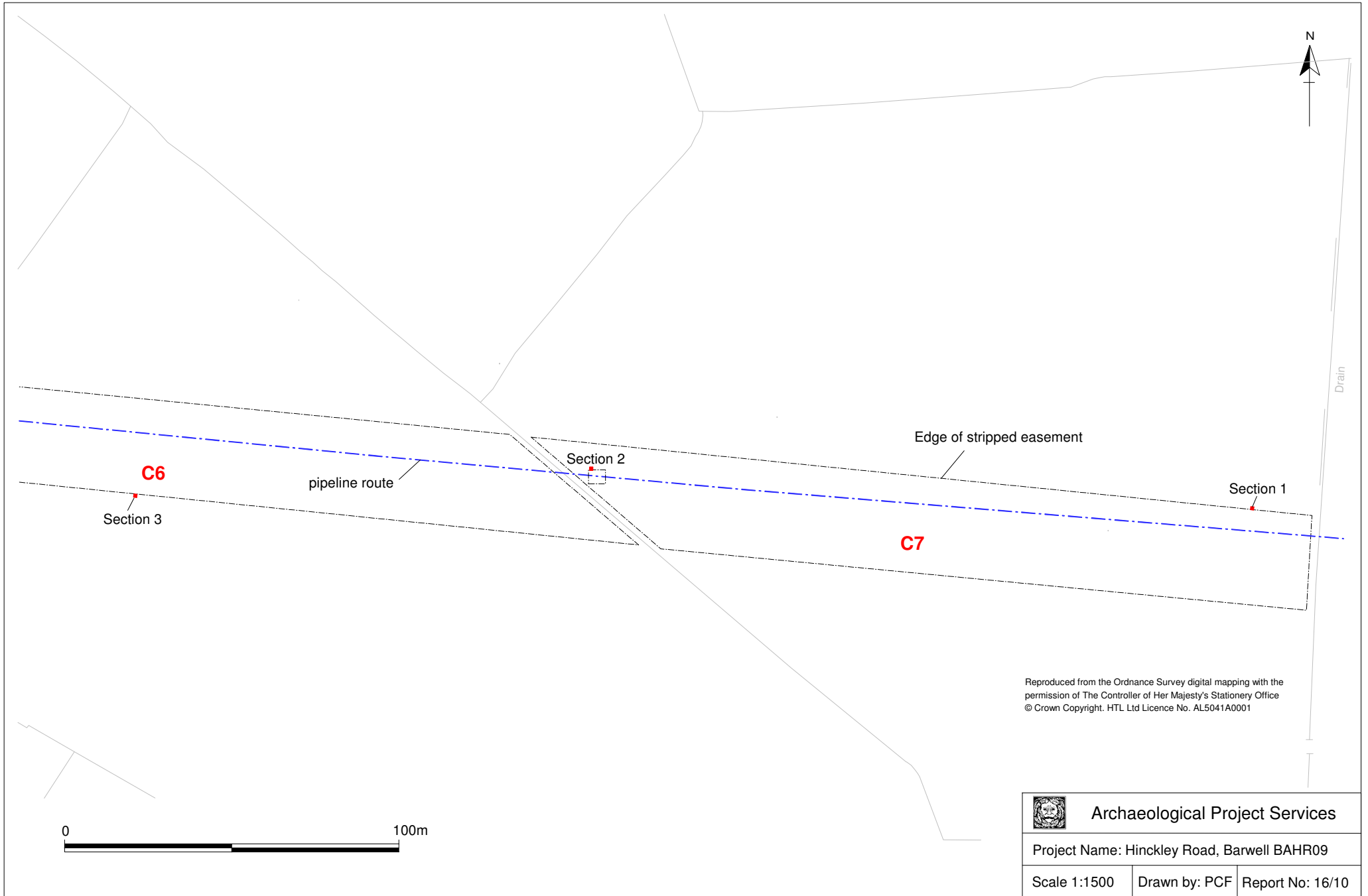
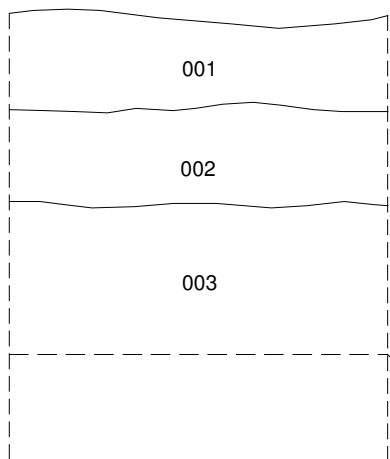


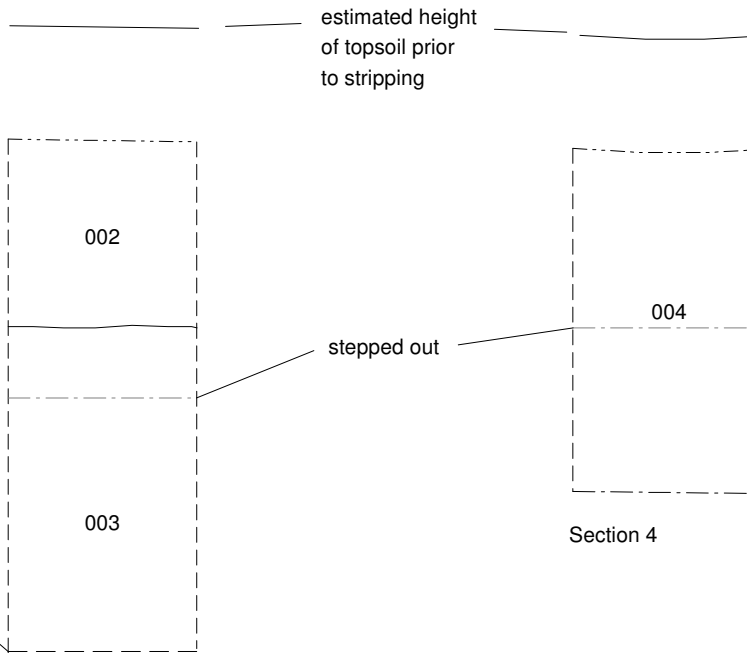
Figure 6 - Plan showing the area of watching brief and location of drawn sections

W E



Section 1

W E E W



Section 2

Section 4



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Hinckley Road, Barwell BAHR09

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 16/10

Figure 7 - Watching brief sections



Figure 8 - Results of the earthwork survey


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Scale 1:1500	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 16/10



Plate 1 – General view
across the evaluated area,
looking west



Plate 2 – Trench 1 after excavation,
looking southwest



Plate 3 – Section 1, looking
north



Plate 4 – Trench 2 after cleaning, looking west



Plate 5 – Trench 2 with Section 3, looking north



Plate 6 – Trench 2 showing section 2, looking northwest



Plate 7 – Watching brief section 1, looking north



Plate 8 – Watching brief section 2, looking northwest

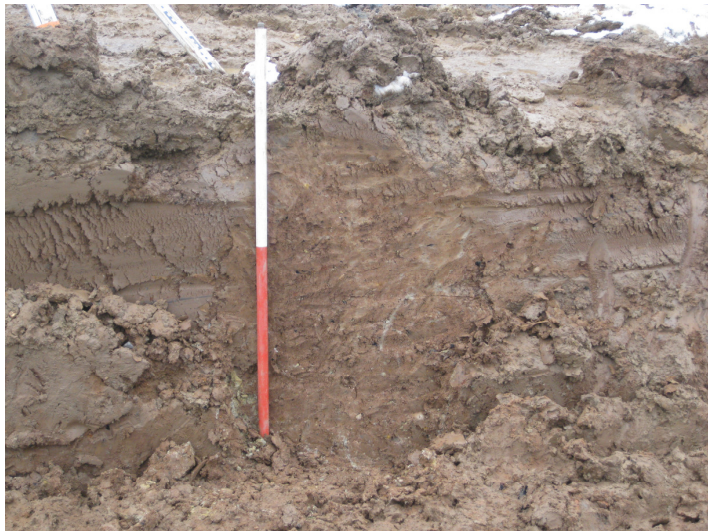


Plate 9 – Watching brief section 3, looking south



Plate 10 – View looking over the ridge and furrow earthworks, looking northwest

Appendix 1

BARWELL (DEFECTIVE COMBINED SEWER): ROGUES LANE, ASHBY ROAD TO BARWELL, LEICESTERSHIRE WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological evaluation of land at Barwell, Leicestershire along the proposed line of a defective combined sewer replacement scheme from Rogues Lane, Ashby Road to Barwell in Leicestershire.*
- 1.2 *A geophysical survey undertaken along the line of the scheme has identified a number of anomalies which may be of archaeological origin and at the request of the Senior Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council, these will be investigated through a programme of trial trenching.*
- 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 specification for a programme of archaeological work along the line of the defective combined sewer replacement scheme between Rogues Lane, Ashby road to Barwell, 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 Barwell is located 3km northeast of Hinckley and 16km southwest of Leicester in the Hinckley and Bosworth District of Leicestershire (Fig. 1). The route of the replacement sewer follows closely the existing line running west-east along the north side of Rogue's Lane from just east of Highfields, at SP 424 926, crossing Ashby Road at its junction with Hinckley Road to turn north, and then running eastwards again between Barwell House and Bosworth House Farm to the outskirts of Barwell at SP 438 966 (Figure 2).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The intended line of the proposed pipelines has been identified as an area of uncertain but potentially significant archaeological interest, based upon assessment of archaeological data held by the Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 4.2 Based on the results of a geophysical survey undertaken at the site, the Senior Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council has requested that a programme of archaeological trenching is undertaken to investigate a number of anomalies identified by the geophysics survey which might be of archaeological origin.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils along the route are mapped as fine loamy over clayey soils of the Beccles 3 Association and reddish fine loamy over clayey soils of the Flint Association developed on chalky and reddish till (Hodge et al. 1984, 121, 199).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 A geophysical survey of the route of the proposed replacement sewer identified a number of anomalies which may be of archaeological origin. These include two parallel curving linear features located at the west end of the route and two discrete features which might represent pits (Figure 3).
- 6.2 Evidence for medieval arable agriculture in the form of 'ridge and furrow' earthworks is present in a field immediately east of Ashby Road. Anomalies characteristic of furrows of this period were also identified east of Ashby Road by the geophysical survey.

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 Locations of the proposed trial trenches are shown on Figure 2. A single linear trench measuring 35 metres will investigate the two parallel linear anomalies in C3 at the west end of the route. Two square trenches each measuring 5m x 5m will be located to investigate to geophysical survey anomalies which might represent pits (Fig. 3).

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 marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. 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.
- 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, Leicestershire County Council; Rutland County Council Planning Department; 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: David Knight Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust or Dr Carol Allen, independent specialist. Small assemblages may be reported on by Dale Trimble, Project Manager for APS or by Dr Anne Boyle, the in house pottery specialist at APS. All work by the latter will be mentored by the named specialists.
Roman:	Barbara Precious, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required. APS is currently operating an IFA workplace bursary employing Alex Beeby who may undertake the work mentored by the named specialist.
Anglo-Saxon:	Dr Anne Boyle, APS in house pottery specialist.
Medieval and later:	Dr Anne Boyle, APS in house pottery specialist.
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 2 site assistants 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.

15 COPYRIGHT

- 15.1 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.
- 15.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 15.3 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.
- 15.4 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.

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**

Malone, S. Dr., *Barwell, (Defective Combined Sewer): Rogues Lane, Ashby Road to Barwell, Leicestershire, Geophysical Survey*. Unpublished APS report No. **113/09**.

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Evaluation Trench 1

No.	Description	Interpretation
101	Soft mid grey sandy silt, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
102	Loose mid brown silty sand, 0.35m thick	Subsoil
103	Loose dark yellow sand	Natural deposit
104	Firm mixed mid grey and mid brown silty sand	Fill of (105)
105	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >1.5m long by 0.75m wide, not excavated	Ditch

Evaluation Trench 2

No.	Description	Interpretation
201	Soft dark brown silty sand, 0.33m thick	Topsoil
202	Soft mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent gravel, 0.33m thick	Subsoil
203	Soft light brownish yellow sand with frequent gravel, >50mm thick	Natural deposit
204	Soft light brownish yellow sand with frequent gravel, >0.35m thick	Natural deposit
205	Soft mid brown sand, 90mm thick	Natural deposit
206	Firm dark grey sand, 0.21m thick	Natural deposit
207	Soft light brownish yellow sand, >0.16m thick	Natural deposit
208	Unstratified finds retrieval	
209	Irregular feature, >1.15m wide by 3.3m long	Natural feature

Watching Brief

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm mid to dark brown sandy clay, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.27m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm/plastic mid brownish grey to brownish red clay, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit
004	Firm mid reddish brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal, >0.8m thick	Subsoil

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

WORKED FLINT

By Tom Lane

Introduction

Two flint flakes were collected as unstratified finds.

Condition

Both are slightly abraded but overall in good condition and present no problems for long-term storage

Results

Table 1, Worked Flint Archive

Cxt	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
208	Squat Flake. 25 x 20 x 8mm	1	2	Prob Bronze Age
208	Flake 38 x 19 x 3mm	1	2	Prob BA

Provenance

Both items were collected as unstratified finds

Potential

Both items are almost certainly of Bronze Age date and indicate potential for other prehistoric finds being present within the area. Beyond that they have little potential for furthering prehistoric studies in the region.

Summary

Two pieces of waste from flint knapping indicate a prehistoric presence in the Barwell area.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
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).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
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.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	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 1 st century AD.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Selion	The basic unit of cultivation and tenancy within the open field system. They measured approximately 7m wide and 200m long.
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:

18	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
5	Sheets of scale drawings
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
Suite 4
Bridge Park Plaza
Bridge Park Road
Thurmaston
Leicestershire
LE4 8BL

Accession Number: X.A240.2009

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BAHR 09

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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