
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATTENDANCE AND
RECORDING,
NEW PUMPING STATION KIOSK AND SEWER,
COVENTRY ROAD,
NARBOROUGH,
LEICESTERSHIRE
(NACR 09)**

**Work Undertaken For
Pick Everard**

May 2010

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: 2009/0757/01 (2009/C1611/01)
National Grid Reference: SP 5356 9740
Leicestershire Museums Accession No: X.A7.2010
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APS Report No. **38/10**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**Quality Control
 Archaeological Attendance and Recording,
 New pumping station kiosk and sewer,
 Coventry Road,
 Narborough,
 Leicestershire
 (NACR 09)**

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisors	Andrew Failes, Bob Garland, Chris Moulis, Mark Peachey
CAD Illustration	Mark Peachey
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Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey

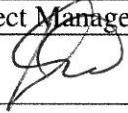
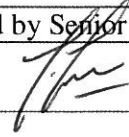
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble 	 Tom Lane
Date: 26 May 2010	Date: 26 May 2010

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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological attendance and recording was undertaken during groundworks for a new pumping station kiosk and sewer at Coventry Road, Narborough, Leicestershire.

The site lay in an area of potential archaeological interest close to the Roman Fosse Way and other remains of Iron Age to medieval date.

However, the investigation revealed only a sequence of natural, subsoil and modern road deposits.

No finds were 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

Planning permission for the new pumping station and sewer was granted by Leicestershire County Council (Application numbers 2009/0757/01 (2009/C1611/01)). This was subject to a condition that no development should take place within the application area until the applicant had secured the implementation of professional archaeological attendance and recording during the groundworks. Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned to carry out the work which was undertaken between 25th February and 9th March 2010 in accordance with a specification prepared

by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Narborough lies approximately 6km southwest of Leicester City Centre (Fig 1) within the administrative district of Blaby. The works were undertaken within the carriageway and on the grass verge overlying the former carriageway, at the junction of Coventry Road and King Edward Avenue at SP 5356 9740 (Fig. 2).

Soils in the area are mapped as belonging to the Salop Association, comprising predominantly clayey loam soils developed on glacial till. The junction of these with soils of the Wick 1 Association is close to the site, the latter comprising coarse loamy and sandy soils, locally over gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 155). These latter deposits are probably associated with the gravel terraces of the River Soar, which lies within 400m to the south of the proposed development site.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

As part of a previous consultation archaeological information regarding the impact of the project was provided by ARCUS as part of a Scoping report, from which the following summary is taken (LHER numbers in brackets).

To the southwest of the application area Coventry Road is on the line of the Fosse Way, a major Roman route between Lincoln and the southwest, running through Leicester. However, immediately adjacent to the current works its line is to the north of Coventry Road. A probable Roman villa site, with contemporary smelting furnaces was identified through excavation at Red Hill School, 400m to the northwest of the Roman road (MLE 247-8).

A Neolithic stone axe (4000-2300 BC)

was also recovered in the excavations at Red Hill School (MLE 7133). Other flint implements were found during a watching brief northeast of Lodge Farm, south of the River Soar (MLE 9562). A Late Iron Age coin (100 BC-43 AD) was found 800m to the west of the site (MLE 10198) and a Roman coin dating to the 4th century AD was found near the church (MLE 7719). There is likely to have been small scale settlement in the area in the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, possibly farmsteads as well as the villa site (May 2007).

The settlement at Narborough is likely to have been established in the early medieval period. It is recorded as *Norburg* meaning north fort in the 1209-35 Episcopal Registers (Ekwall 1989). The 'borough' element usually signifies an Anglo-Saxon fort or defended site. There was also some Scandinavian influence in the area, with a 10th-century hogback tomb found in a garden to the south of the church (MLE 6090). The current church is mainly of late medieval (15th-century) construction, heavily restored in the late 19th century (MLE 250/11098). A bronze key of a similar date was found in the cemetery to the north of the church (MLE 6647). The medieval core of the village was 500m to the east of the application area (MLE 8924). South of this, a water-powered mill, mentioned in the 13th century, may have been located close to the railway station (Fig 2), where a later mill stood in the early 19th century (MLE 244-245). The Fosse Way continued to be used in the medieval period, with a medieval bridge located 500m to the southwest of the application area (MLE 252).

The application area is likely to have been surrounded by open fields in the medieval period. Coventry Road was probably in existence at that date. The open fields were enclosed in 1752 by an Act of Parliament. There was a period of rebuilding in the village in the 18th century, with many of

the current historic buildings dating to this period, but the village does not appear to have expanded into the application area until the mid-20th century. A row of houses were shown on the late 19th-century OS map to the south of Coventry Road near its junction with Harcourt Road, called Auburn Place. These buildings were demolished in the 20th century and replaced by a business park (May 2007).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims were to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the groundworks.

The objectives were to determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered, to determine their spatial arrangement and, as far as possible, recover dating evidence from them and to establish the sequence of archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

Four pits for the new sewer manholes and one for the pumping station kiosk were dug by mechanical excavator with an archaeologist in attendance. Following excavation the trenches were examined for archaeological deposits. 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 a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

5. RESULTS

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

field.

Pit 1 (Fig 3, Fig 4, Section 1; Plate 2)

The earliest deposit encountered in Pit 1, located within the current carriageway at the west end of the new sewer, was natural mid reddish brown clay (005) with occasional small grey patches at least 1.1m thick. This was overlain by 0.4m thick mid reddish brown clayey sand subsoil (004). Above this was 0.24m thick mid orange sand (003), a base layer for the modern road. This was overlain by a 0.65m thickness of old tarmac surfaces (002) sealed by 0.1m thick current tarmac road surface (001).

Pits 2, 3 (Fig 3)

These pits, located within the carriageway east of Pit 1 contained similar deposits and the sections were not drawn.

Pit 4 (Fig 3, Fig 4, Section 2; Plate 3)

Pit 4 was located within the carriageway east of Pit 3 adjacent to the grass verge. In this pit natural clay (005) was at least 1.3m thick. It was overlain by 0.38m thick clayey sand subsoil (004) which was below 0.2m thick mid greyish yellow stone rubble with frequent gravel (006). This was a much rougher road base than in Pits 1-3. It was overlain by 0.5m thick former tarmac surfaces (002) above which was current surface (001).

Pit 5 (Fig 3, Fig 4, Section 3; Plate 4)

The pit for the new pumping station kiosk was excavated within the triangular grass verge at the junction of Coventry Road and King Edward Avenue. Initially the 0.3m thick topsoil and turf were removed to reveal the tarmac surface of the former Coventry Road carriageway dating from before alterations to the junction.

The earliest deposit was at least 1.66m thick mid reddish brown clay natural with occasional small grey patches (011), the same as (005). This was overlain by up to 0.7m thick dark reddish brown redeposited clay with cobbles (010), probably made

ground. Above this was a 0.42m thick layer of loose limestone and brick fragments (009), a base for the modern road sealed by 0.14m thick hardcore (008). This was overlain by the 0.14m thick tarmac road surface (007).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprised mid reddish brown clay with occasional small grey patches. In the manhole pits within the current carriageway this was overlain by a clayey sand subsoil above which lay the base for the modern road. In the pumping station pit, on the verge, the natural was overlain by a thick subsoil of redeposited clay with occasional cobbles. Here, the tarmac road was not as thick as the current B4114 Coventry Road.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological attendance and recording was undertaken on groundworks for a new pumping station kiosk and sewer at Coventry Road, Narborough, Leicestershire as the site lay close to the Roman Fosse Way and other archaeological remains dating from the Iron Age to medieval periods.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and modern road deposits.

No finds were retrieved.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance 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.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisors: Andrew Failes, Bob
Garlant, Chris Moulis, Mark Peachey
Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

ARCUS Archaeology University of Sheffield

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

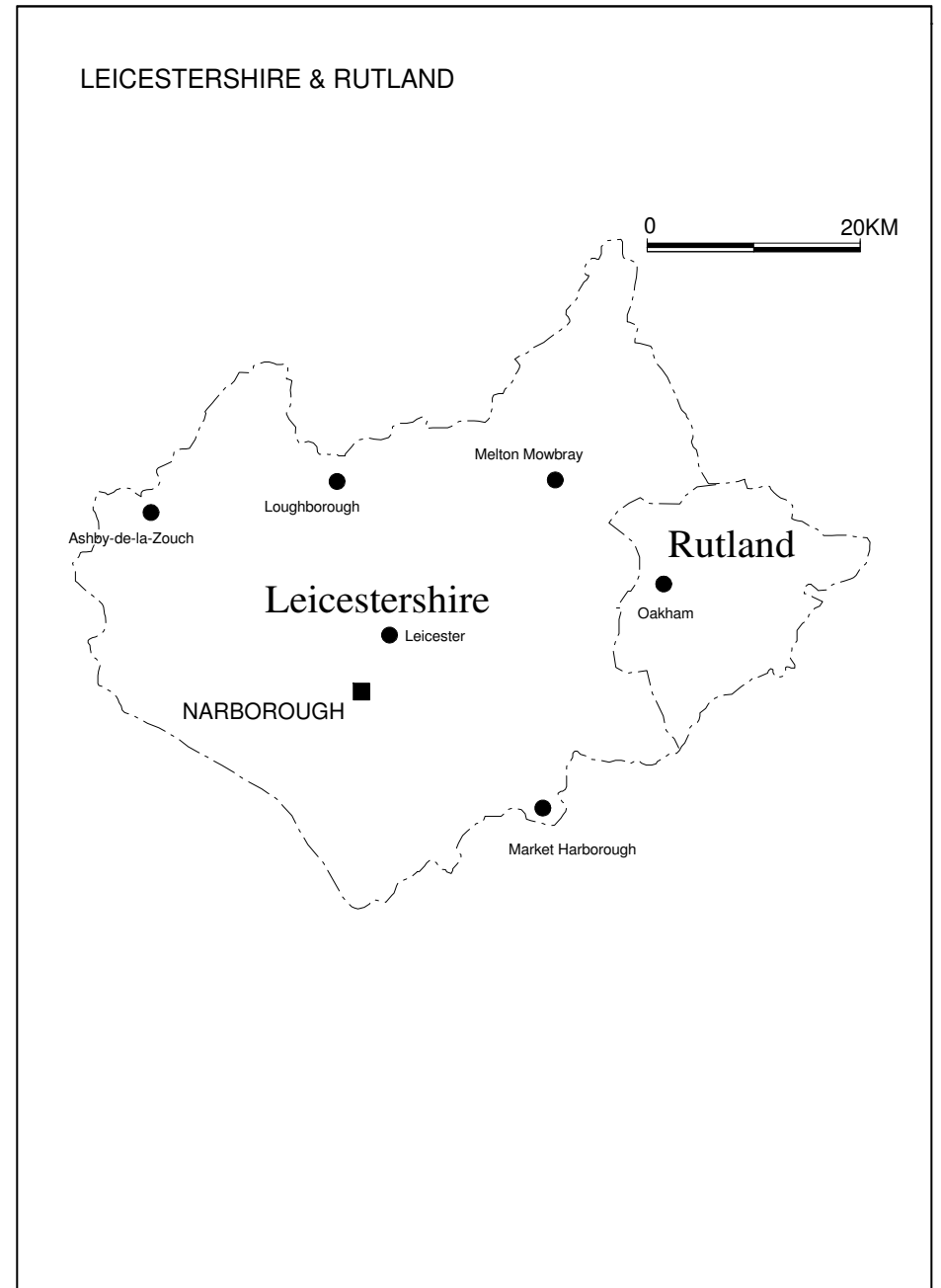
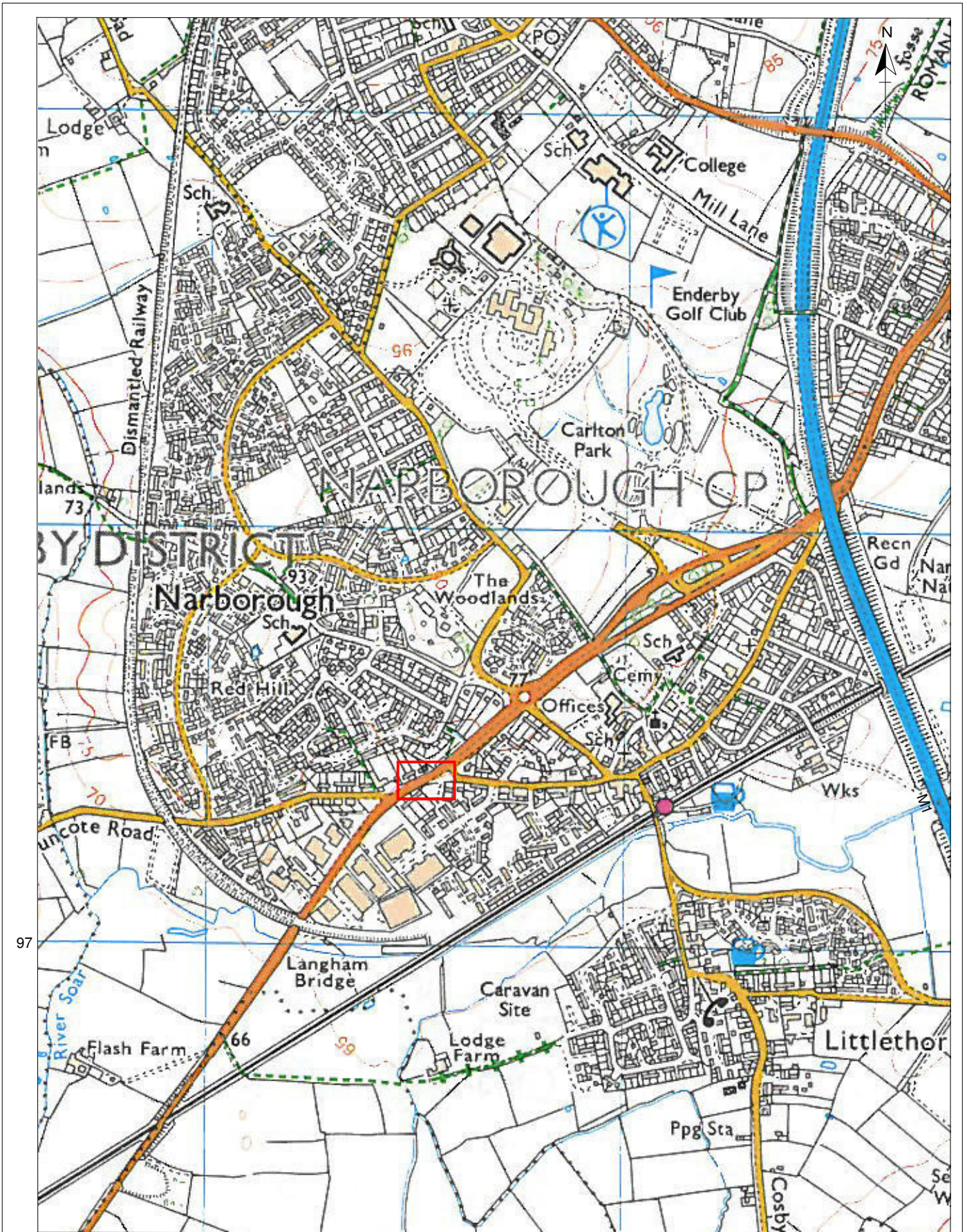
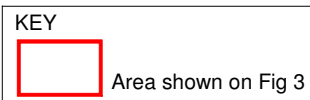
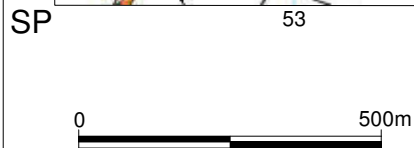


Figure 1: General location map



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 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Narborough Coventry Road NACR09		
Scale 1:12500	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 38/10

Figure 2. Site Location Plan

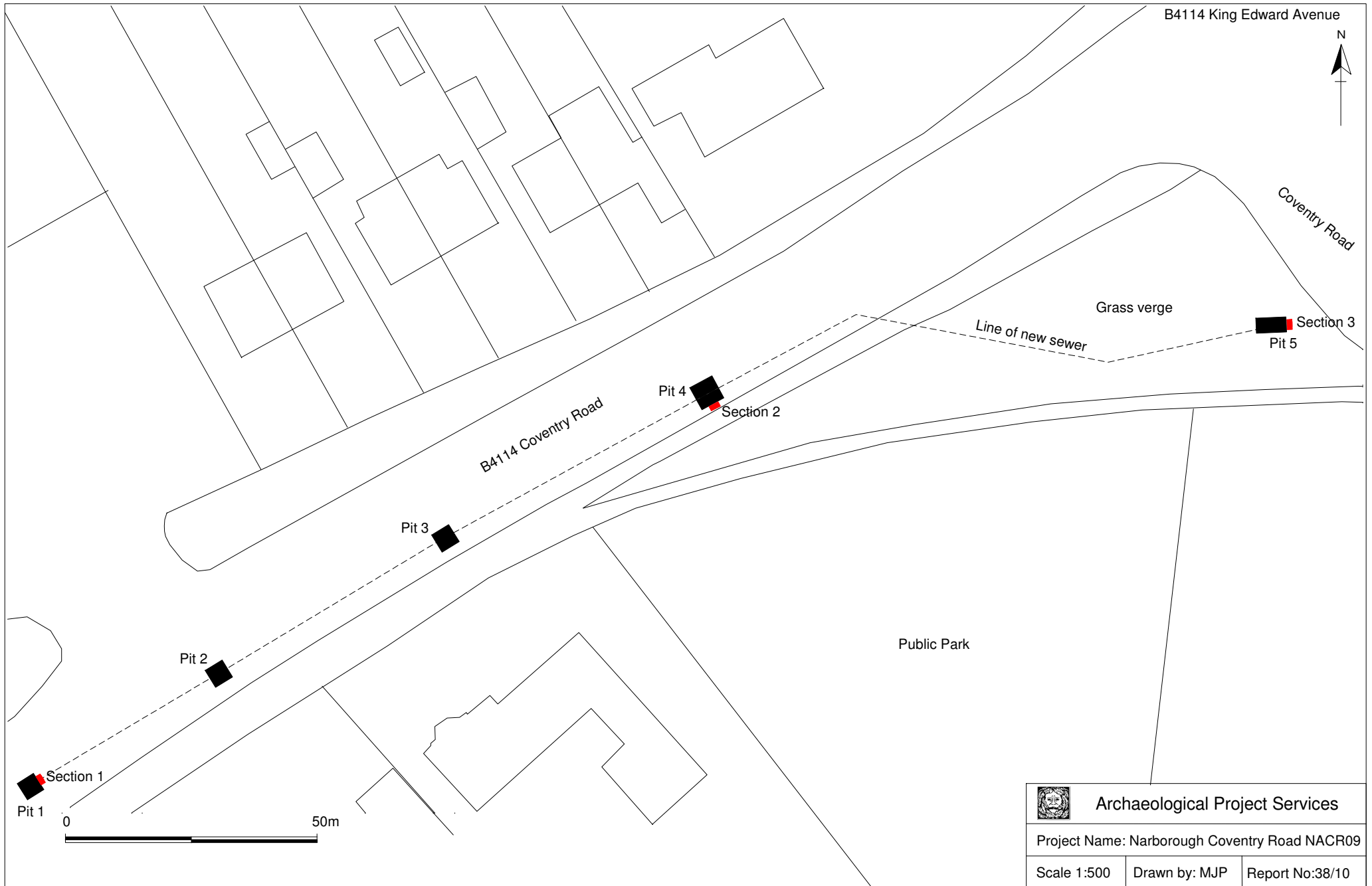
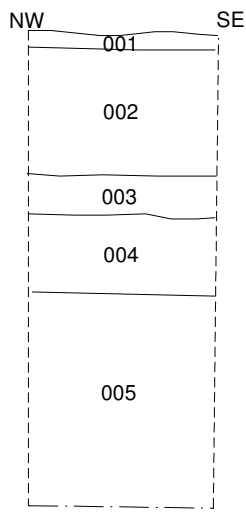
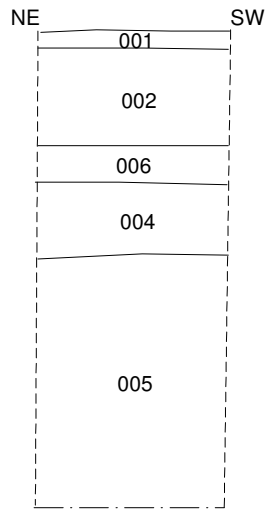


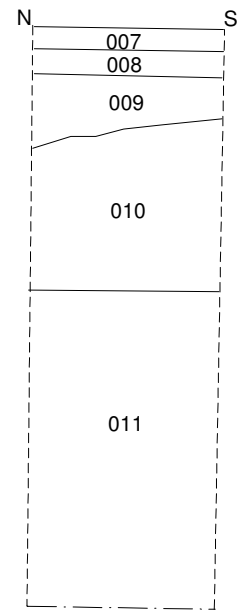
Figure 3. Trench Location Plan



Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Narborough Coventry Road NACR09

Scale 1:40

Drawn by: MJP

Report No: 38/10

Figure 4. Sections



Plate 1. General view of works looking northeast



Plate 2. Pit 1 Section 1 looking northeast



Plate 3. Pit 4 Section 2 looking southeast



Plate 4. Pit 5 Section 3 looking east

Appendix 1: SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATTENDANCE AND RECORDING

NEW PUMPING STATION KIOSK AND SEWER, COVENTRY ROAD, NARBOROUGH

PREPARED FOR PICK EVERARD

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *Archaeological monitoring and recording is required during groundworks associated with installation of a new pumping station and sewer at Coventry Road, Narborough.*
- 1.2 *The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the proposed sewer line lies within an area of archaeological interest, close to the projected line of the Fosse Way and just outside the historic core of Narborough (MLE8924).*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will comprise a watching brief involving attendance and recording during all phases of the work resulting in ground disturbance.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a proposed new pumping station and new sewers at Coventry Road, Narborough .
- 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

- 3.1 Narborough lies about six kilometers southeast east of Leicester City Centre within the administrative district of Blaby. The proposed pumping station works will be undertaken on a grass verge within a triangular piece of land off the carriageway, close at the junction of Coventry Road and King Edward Avenue at SP 5356 9740 (Fig. 1). A new sewer will also be constructed within the verge and other areas of new sewer will be placed in the carriageway.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission has been granted by Leicestershire County Council (Application 2009/0757/01 (2009/C1611/01)) subject to a condition that no development shall take place within the application area until the applicant has secured the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the director of community services.
- 4.2 Following consultation regarding the archaeological impact of the scheme, Richard Clark, Senior Planning Archaeologists of Leicestershire County Council has advised that , 'if the existing sewer route is used , there is unlikely to be a substantial impact on any surviving archaeological remains and we would therefore suggest no archaeological mitigation strategy would be required. However, if a new route is to be cut, as suggested in drawing number 060261/C/012 Rev. A (again submitted with the planning application), we would recommend that the applicant should provide professional archaeological attendance for inspection and recording during the groundworks for the proposed development, to ensure that any archaeological remains present are dealt with appropriately. A contingency provision for emergency recording and detailed excavation should be made, to the satisfaction of your authority in conjunction with your archaeological advisors in this Department's Historic & Natural Environment Team (HNET). HNET will provide a formal Brief for the work at the applicant's request.'

4.3 This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation referred to above.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Soils in the area are mapped as belonging to the Salop Association, comprising predominantly clayey loam soils developed on glacial till. The junction of these with soils of the Wick 1 Association is close to the site, the latter comprising coarse loamy and sandy soils, locally over gravel. These latter deposits are probably associated with the gravel terraces of the River Soar, which lies within 400m to the south of the proposed development site.

5.2 The local terrain is generally level with some very gentle undulations.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 As part of a previous consultation archaeological information regarding the impact of the project was provided by ARCUS as part of a Scoping report, from which the following summary is taken (May, 2007).

The southern extent of Coventry Road, south of its junction with King Edward Avenue, is on the line of the Fosse Way, a major Roman route between Lincoln and the southwest, running through Leicester. The Fosse Way is identified as a Known Area of Archaeological Interest in the Blaby District Local Plan. A probable Roman villa site, with contemporary smelting furnaces was identified through excavation at Red Hill School, to the northwest of the Roman road (MLE 247-8).

A Neolithic stone axe (4000-2300 BC) was also recovered in the excavations at Red Hill School (MLE 7133). Other flint implements were found during a watching brief northeast of Lodge Farm, south of the River Soar (MLE 9562). A Late Iron Age coin (100 BC-43 AD) was found to the west of Narborough (MLE 10198). A Roman coin dating to the 4th century AD was found near the church in Narborough (MLE 7719). There is likely to have been small scale settlement in the area in the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, possibly farmsteads as well as the villa site.

The settlement at Narborough is likely to have been established in the early medieval period. The 'borough' element usually signifies an Anglo-Saxon fort or defended site. There was also some Scandinavian influence in the area, with a 10th-century hogback tomb found in a garden to the south of the church (MLE 6090). The current church is mainly of late medieval (15th-century) construction (MLE 250/11098). A bronze key of a similar date was found in the cemetery to the north of the church (MLE 6647). The medieval core of the village was to the west of the application area (MLE 8924). A water-powered mill, mentioned in the 13th century, may have been located close to the station, where a later mill stood in the early 19th century (MLE 244-245). The Fosse Way continued to be used in the medieval period, with a medieval bridge located to the south of the application area (MLE 252).

The application area is likely to have been surrounded by open fields in the medieval period. Coventry Road was probably in existence at that date. The open fields were enclosed in 1752 by an Act of Parliament. There was a period of rebuilding in the village in the 18th century, with many of the current historic buildings dating to this period, but the village does not appear to have expanded into the application area until the mid-20th century. A row of houses were shown on the late 19th-century OS map to the south of Coventry Road near its junction with Harcourt Road, called Auburn Place. These buildings were demolished in the 20th century and replaced by a business park.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the groundworks.

7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

7.2.4 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 watching brief.
- 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 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming 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 field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the 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 watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of 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 chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 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.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 Details of the project will be entered into the OASIS database. A report of the findings 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.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The monitoring will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work. Should archaeological remains of greater significance or intensity be encountered there is additional provision for a site assistant.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post- excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 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 - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	M. Holmes, independent archaeologist APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with 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 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.
- 18.3 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. Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

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**

May, R., 2007 *Severn Trent Water Scoping Advice*; Coventry Road, Narborough Sewer Renewal. Scoping Advice from ARCUS

Specification: Version 1, January 2010

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Pit	Description	Interpretation	Date
001	1- 4	Tarmac 0.1m thick	Current road surface	Modern
002	1- 4	Tarmac up to 0.65m thick	Previous surfaces	Modern
003	1-3	Friable mid orange sand 0.24m thick	Base for modern road	Modern
004	1- 4	Firm mid reddish brown clayey sand 0.4m thick	Subsoil	
005	1- 4	Firm mid reddish brown clay with occasional small grey patches, at least 1.3m thick	Natural	
006	4	Loose mid greyish yellow stone rubble (up to 0.3m x 0.2m x 0.2m frags) with frequent gravel, 0.2m thick	Base for modern road	Modern
007	5	Tarmac 0.14m thick	Road surface	Modern
008	5	Hardcore 0.14m thick	Base for modern road	Modern
009	5	Loose yellowish brown limestone frags and occasional brick frags, up to 0.42m thick	Base for modern road	Modern
010	5	Loose dark reddish brown 75% redeposited clay, 25% cobbles, up to 0.7m thick	Subsoil/made ground	
011	5	Firm mid reddish brown clay with occasional small grey patches, at least 1.66m thick	Natural	

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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].
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
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
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 1st century AD.
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 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

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

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

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Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	NACR09
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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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