



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

Site: Land north of Brick Kiln Road, Raunds, Northamptonshire NN9 6BD

NGR: SP 99760 73680

Client: R. Hodgson & Sons Ltd and Mr Harvey Smith

Planning Authority: North Northamptonshire Council

Planning Ref: Pre Planning

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23- 572 Brick Kiln Road Raunds WSIv2	John Thomas	07/06/2023	Draft with changes to trench plan and development plan

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Written scheme of investigation for archaeological field evaluation

1. Introduction

Definition and scope of the project

- 1.1 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a phase of archaeological evaluation on land north of Brick Kiln Road, Raunds, Northamptonshire NN9 6BD. (NGR: SP 99760 73680), in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Section 16 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (MHCLG 2019) and will be submitted to the Planning Archaeologist for approval prior to any archaeological work taking place.
- 1.2 The work has been commissioned by R. Hodgson & Sons Ltd and Mr Harvey Smith and is intended to provide preliminary indications of the character and extent of any heritage assets in order that the potential impact of the development on such remains may be assessed by the Planning Authority.

2. Background

Context of the Project

- 2.1 The proposed development area (PDA) lies within an area of high archaeological potential. The PDA consists of a series of pasture fields and paddocks to the north of the town centre.
- 2.2 The Planning Archaeologist for North Northamptonshire Council has advised that the applicant should provide for an appropriate level of archaeological investigation and recording. This should consist of a programme of archaeological work, to be conducted as an initial stage of the proposed development.
- 2.3 A geophysical survey was carried out on the PDA by Sumo Survey in April 2023 (Rebecca Fradgley 2023). This recorded anomalies consistent with the presence of archaeological features. The trial trenching will form the second stage of evaluative work.

Topography and Geology

- 2.4 Raunds lies in North Northamptonshire and is located 19 km (12 miles) south-east of Kettering and 14 km (9 miles) north-east of Wellingborough (Figure 1). The PDA lies on the northern side of Brick Kiln Road at the northern edge of the town and consists of a group of pasture fields and paddocks (Figure 2).
- 2.5 The PDA covers around 6.8ha. The land is mostly flat and lies at a height of around 60m aOD.
- 2.6 The British Geological Survey website indicates that the underlying geology is likely to be Oxford Clay Formation mudstone overlain by Oadby Member diamicton with Bozeat Till diamicton recorded over the south-eastern portion of the PDA.
- 2.7 The Soilscape website indicates that the soils, will be freely draining lime-rich loamy soils (Soilscape 5: <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/>).

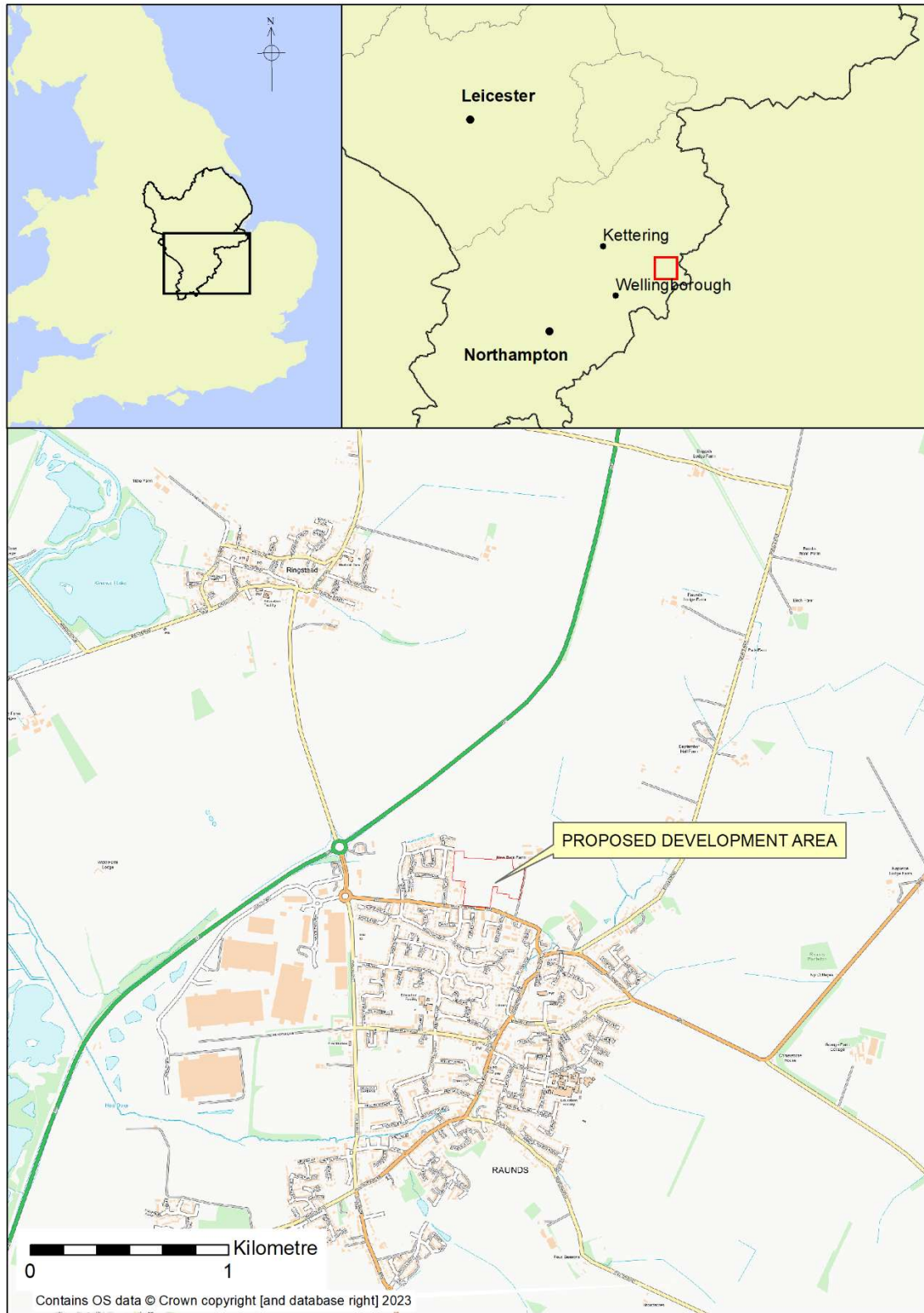


Figure 1: Location of site
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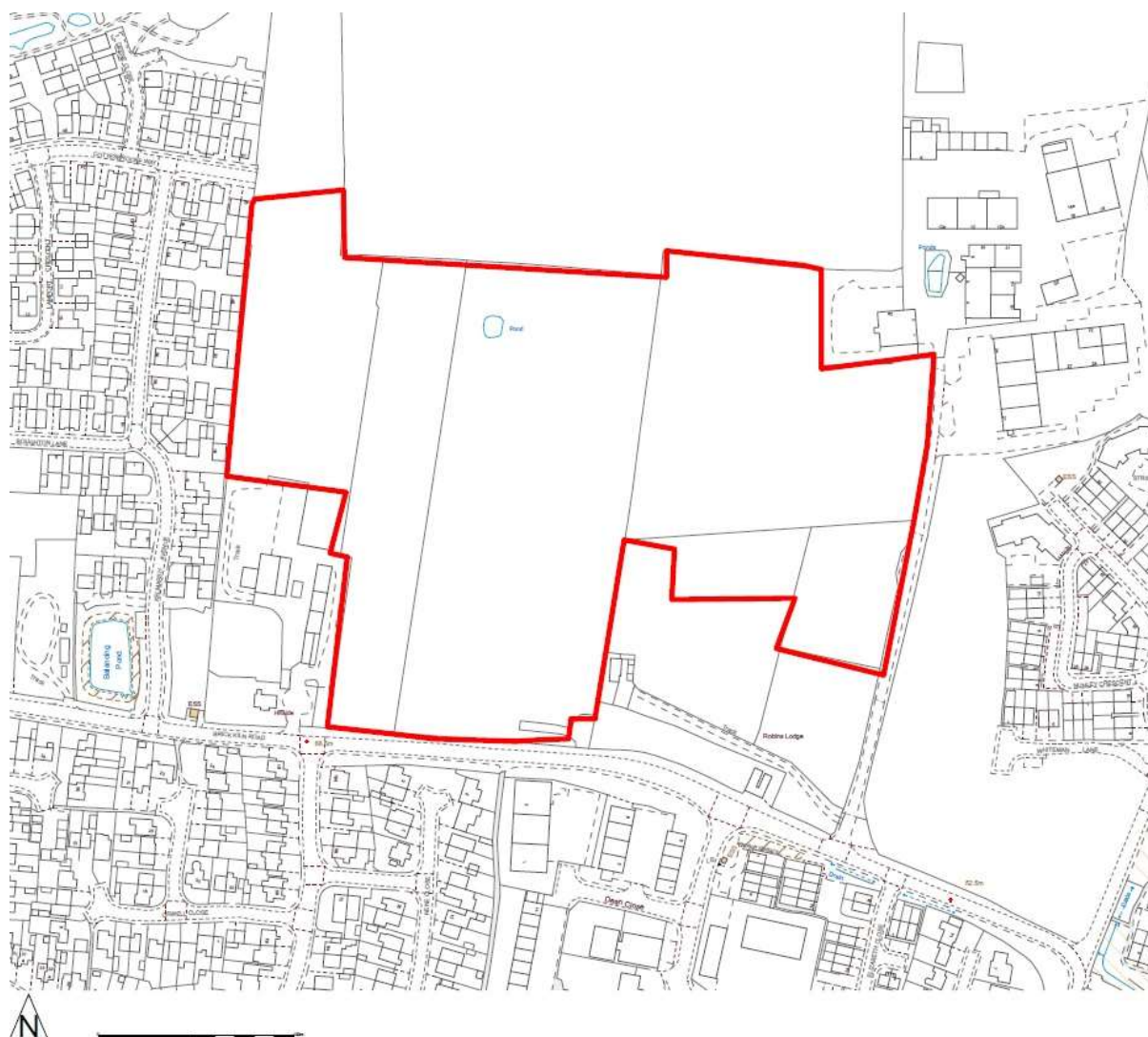


Figure 2: Proposed Development Area
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Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.8 Raunds village has Anglo-Saxon origins, being first attested in an Anglo-Saxon charter of c. 972–992. It appears as Rande in Domesday Book (1086); and as Raundes in a later survey of Northamptonshire. The place-name derives from the Anglo-Saxon ‘Rand’ meaning ‘border’, possibly as it lies on the edge of the county (KEPN).
- 2.9 The following is summary of the most relevant known archaeological remains within the PDA and close vicinity. The Historic Environment Record (HER) numbers are shown in bold.
- 2.10 Raunds lies in an area of significant archaeological potential. To the north-west of the PDA lies the remains of an Iron Age settlement and farmstead with several enclosures, a ring ditch and evidence of hearths and iron working (**MNN20876**). A trial trench evaluation located a further Iron Age pit to the north of the settlement (**MNN170866**). Further to the north of the PDA there is larger area of cropmarks associated with an Iron Age or Roman site. The date of this is unverified as the site is unexcavated (**MNN137090**).

- 2.11 Around 1km to the north-west of the PDA are further large areas of cropmarks suggesting a large prehistoric or Romano-British settlement (**MNN4050: MNN126914: MNN126916: MNN765**).
- 2.12 There are several areas of Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement remains located in and around the town. These include an area of Saxon and medieval settlement around 500m to the south of the PDA that has been protected as a scheduled monument (**SM 1013316**). The monument includes the remains of a medieval manor first mentioned in the 13th century. It is also likely to include the remains of part of an earlier Early and Late Saxon settlement (6th-10th century) as well as another medieval manor belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster. Other parts of the settlement have been excavated on a large scale to the west and to the north of the scheduled area and have produced evidence of a wide range of buildings and features. In the late Saxon and medieval periods the settlement formed a village with two separate foci consisting of two churches, three manors and associated enclosures, tenements, work areas and quarries.
- 2.13 Recent excavations on a site at Northdale Farm 200m to the east of the PDA have produced evidence for Late Saxon and medieval settlement. The features include enclosure ditches and post-built structures, a trackway, rubbish pits and a drying kiln (**MNN164497**). There is another larger area of settlement further to the east, north of Raunds Brook (**MNN164501**).
- 2.14 The site of a brickworks lies to the east adjacent to the PDA at Brick Kiln Road. The site is annotated on early OS maps of the area. The areas of quarrying include the south-eastern edge of the PDA itself (**MNN100200**).
- 2.15 There are several areas of ridge and furrow earthworks in the vicinity of the PDA including a group identified within the PDA itself, suggesting that much of the PDA was under cultivation during the medieval period and not part of the associated medieval settlement to the west and east.
- 2.16 The PDA was evaluated by geophysical survey in April 2023. The survey was divided into five survey areas (Areas 1-5) and specific anomalies were given numerical labels [1][2] etc (Figure 3 bottom). A concentration of ditch-type responses, linear trends and small pit-like anomalies [1] are visible extending across the north of Area 3 into Area 1 and are indicative of an area of former settlement activity covering an area of at least 1.6 hectares. The responses comprise adjoining rectilinear enclosures on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment, with some internal divisions and possible annexed enclosures also visible. Parallel ditch-type responses [2] to the north of the 'main' enclosures could represent a trackway (Fradgley 2023).
- 2.17 Numerous small discrete positive anomalies have also been identified, the strongest of which are located within the rectilinear enclosures and are likely to be a result of former rubbish, storage or post pits. Other discrete anomalies, particularly those outside of the enclosures were categorised as having a possible archaeological explanation based on a weaker magnetic response.
- 2.18 A negative linear trend [3] was detected in the south of Area 3, with further linear trends in Areas 1 and 5. Their origin is Uncertain. The straight linear anomaly [3] was most likely to have a modern explanation and could reflect a non-ferrous pipe or former fence line, whilst the other trends are likely to be due to natural or agricultural processes.
- 2.19 Ridge and furrow earthworks and other agricultural features were also identified along with former hedge boundaries and geological features (Fradgley 2023).



Figure 3: Geophysical results: greyscale (top) and interpretive plan (bottom) (from Fradgley 2023)

2.20 Strong magnetic debris and disturbance, indicative of made ground [5], is present across the whole of Area 2; it corresponds with the site of the former brickworks (see above).

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1 The main objectives of the archaeological work are:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to assess the impact of the proposed development on cultural heritage and to help formulate a mitigation strategy
- To record any archaeological deposits and produce an archive and report of any results.

3.2 The results of the evaluation will provide information in order for the local planning authority to make informed recommendations and to identify an appropriate mitigation strategy for the proposed development (Figure 4).

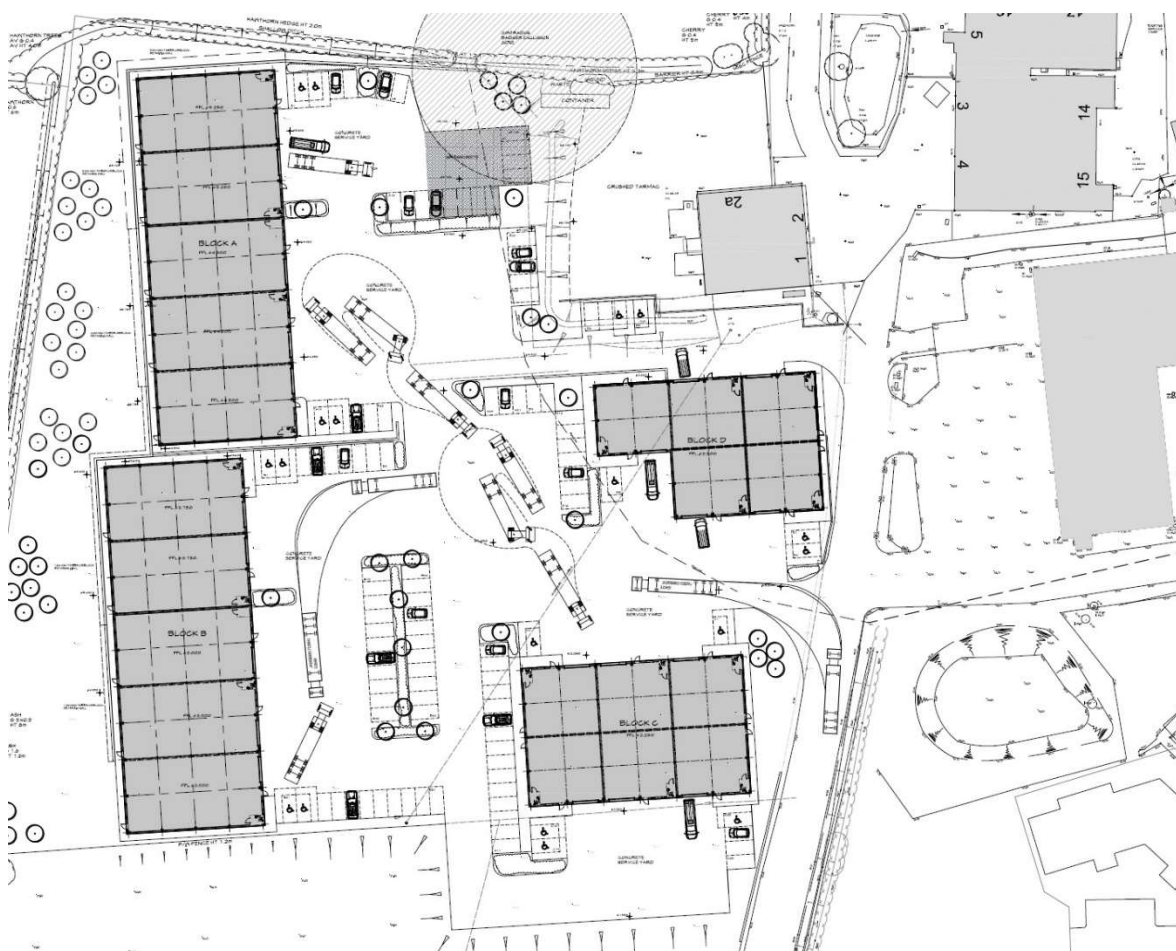


Figure 4: Plan of north-eastern section of proposed development with badger buffer zone (shaded area). Provided by client

Research Objectives

- 3.3 While the nature, extent and quality of archaeological remains within the areas of investigation for the project remain unknown until archaeological work is undertaken, it is possible to determine some initial objectives derived from *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (2006) and *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (2012).
- 3.4 The evaluation may contribute towards research into Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and Anglo-Saxon and early medieval settlement, including enclosures, field systems and deserted village remains.
- 3.5 There is potential for archaeology within the study area, particularly from the medieval period. The site has the potential to contribute to the following research aims:
4. LATE BRONZE AGE AND IRON AGE (c.1150 cal BC–AD 43):
- 4.5.2: *How are the nucleated settlements related to one another and to other settlements of the period? In particular, is there evidence for a developing settlement hierarchy?*
- 4.5.3: *How may nucleated and other settlements have developed in the Roman period?*
- 4.6.1: *Can we shed further light upon the development of field and boundary systems?*
- 4.9.1: *How can we add to our existing knowledge of industries and crafts in this region, particularly the extraction and smelting of iron and lead, salt production and quern manufacture?*
5. ROMANO-BRITISH (AD 43–c.410):
- 5.4.1: *How did the Conquest impact upon rural settlements and landscapes?*
- 5.4.2: *How and why did settlement forms and building traditions vary within the region and over time?*
6. EARLY MEDIEVAL (c. AD 410–1066):
- 6.4.3: *Can spatial and temporal variations in the morphology, functions and status of settlements be defined more precisely?*
- 6.4.4: *What factors may underlie the progression from dispersed to nucleated settlement and the growth of settlement hierarchies?*
7. HIGH MEDIEVAL (1066–1485):
- 7.2.3: *How can we improve our understanding of the form, evolution and functions of buildings within rural settlements and establish the extent of surviving medieval fabrics?*
- 7.2.4: *Can we clarify further the processes of settlement desertion and shrinkage, especially within zones of dispersed settlement?*
- 3.6 These research aims will be re-assessed and updated during the course of the fieldwork.
- 4. Constraints**
- 4.1 The client will be asked to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before the archaeological works commence.

- 4.2 An overhead powerline is located across the central part of the site from east to west and then from south-west to north-east. A system of work will be put in place to limit movement under and around these cables.
- 4.3 A line search survey was carried out prior to this WSI being compiled. There are no other overhead services, or underground services, recorded.
- 4.4 An ecological survey carried out by Turnstone Ecology Limited on the north-eastern section of the PDA in May 2023 identified a badger sett at the north-eastern edge of the site (Foulds 2023). It has been agreed that no excavation work should be carried out within 30m of the location of the sett (see Figures 4-6).

5. Methodology

- 5.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2020) and adhere to their *Code of Conduct* (2014a. Rev 2019).
- 5.2 An accession number (**ENN111132**) has been assigned to the work. This will be used to identify all records and artefacts.
- 5.3 Prior to machining of the trenches, general photographs of the site will be taken.
- 5.4 Evaluation trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using an appropriate methodology. The position and size of trenches may be adjusted on site to account for constraints, with the approval of the planning archaeologist.
- 5.5 The planning archaeologist for North Northamptonshire has asked for a percentage sample of 3% of the land area. This equates to 38 x 30m trenches, across all anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and other apparently ‘empty’ areas including the likely areas of made ground in Area 2 (Figure 5). The trenches have been positioned to avoid the overhead cables.
- 5.6 Excavation will be carried out with a machine appropriate for the work fitted with a flat-bladed bucket to expose the underlying strata. A toothed bucket may be employed to remove tarmac and building debris. A breaker may be needed within areas covered by concrete.
- 5.7 Topsoil and overburden will be removed carefully in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision. The trenches will be excavated down to the top of archaeological deposits or natural undisturbed ground, whichever is reached first. All excavation by machine and hand will be undertaken with a view to avoid damage to archaeological deposits or features which appear worthy of preservation in situ or more detailed investigation than for the purposes of evaluation. Where structures, features or finds appear to merit preservation in situ, they will be adequately protected from deterioration.
- 5.8 Any archaeological deposits encountered will be recorded in plan and excavated using standard ULAS procedures. All exposed features will be investigated (unless otherwise agreed with the Planning Archaeologist). Discrete features will be half-sectioned as a minimum where possible; a 1m wide section of each linear feature will be excavated.



Figure 5: Proposed trench locations with and without geophysical interpretation

- 5.9 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
- 5.10 A site plan will be prepared showing the location of the areas examined in relationship to the overall investigation area and OS grid. All principal contexts will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using GPS) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). The relative height of all principal strata and features will be recorded.
- 5.11 Excavated trench locations will be recorded by an appropriate method and be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 5.12 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered and their location and context. The photographic record will also include overall site and working shots to
- 5.13 The primary photographic record will be by digital camera, although 35mm Black and White (silver halide) photographs will also be taken if required and as appropriate. The photographic record will also include overall site and working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 5.14 All photographs (except general or publicity shots) will include a suitable scale bar or rod.
- 5.15 All photographs of features will include a north arrow.
- 5.16 Photographs will be taken in appropriate light conditions (i.e. not in strong sunlight). Where this is not feasible, measures will be taken to ensure that photographs are clear.
- 5.17 Photographs will be taken with a high-resolution digital SLR camera with sensors exceeding 12 mega pixels.
- 5.18 All photographs will be taken using the highest quality setting to provide adequate illustrations for the site archive.
- 5.19 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations, and all site records and finds will be kept securely.
- 5.20 After completion of the trenching, following prior agreement with the Planning Archaeologist, excavated trenches will be backfilled with the excavated arisings.

Contingency Provisions

- 5.21 In the event of potentially significant archaeological deposits being found for which the resources allocated are not sufficient or which are of sufficient significance to merit an alternative approach the archaeologist will inform the client, the planning archaeologist and the planning authority in order for detailed discussion between all relevant parties to take place. Following assessment of the archaeological remains ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

Monitoring

- 5.22 Notification of the start of the site works will be made to the Planning Archaeologist prior to commencement of the archaeological work in order that monitoring arrangements can be made. All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2020)*.
- 5.23 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Planning Archaeologist, Planning Authority and the Client, if required, subject to the health and safety requirements of the site.
- 5.24 While ULAS attempts to foresee and make allowances for all possible site specific constraints, there may on occasion be unusual circumstances which have not been included in the programme or quote, which may entail additional costs and/or time for the client. These could include: unavoidable delays due to bad weather, vandalism, poor ground conditions, areas requiring shoring or stepping, unknown contamination or services, further work required by the Planning Archaeologist (e.g. extensions to trenches, extra trenches or changes to excavation sample sizes) or significant archaeological deposits that may require specialist input.
- 5.25 In the event of potentially significant archaeological deposits being found or further work being required for which the resources allocated are not sufficient or which are of sufficient significance to merit an alternative approach the archaeologist will inform the client, the planning archaeologist and the planning authority in order for detailed discussion between all relevant parties to take place. Following assessment of the archaeological remains ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

6. Finds

- 6.1 All finds and samples will be bagged separately, marked with the accession number/site code and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2020)*.
- 6.2 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Planning Archaeologist.
- 6.3 All objects or remains of archaeological interest, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client other than articles subject to the Treasure Act, shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to the appropriate authority for storage in perpetuity.

Treasure

- 6.4 In the event of discovery of artefacts that might constitute Treasure under the definition of The Treasure Act 1996 and its revisions (Treasure (Designation) Order 2002), these will be excavated and removed to a safe place. The client, Coroner, the Planning Archaeologist and the Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) will be informed immediately. A treasure receipt will be completed and submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days.

Human Remains

- 6.5 If human remains are encountered they will be left in situ. ULAS will inform the client and the Planning Archaeologist immediately. If excavation of human remains is required ULAS will obtain a Ministry of Justice Licence (Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857). All excavation and post-excavation will also be in accordance with the standards set out in CIfA *Technical Paper 7: Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human remains* (Brickley and McKinley 2004) and *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2017). The final placing of human remains following analysis will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice License.

7. Environmental Samples

- 7.1 All environmental work will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. 2011).
- 7.2 Although the environmental potential of the site is uncertain, if significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the following environmental sampling strategy will be adopted, following consultation with the ULAS Environmental Officer.
- A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well-sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
 - Any buried soils or well-sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
 - Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
 - Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated.
 - Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated.
- 7.3 All collected samples will be labelled with the accession number/site code, context and sequential sample numbers.
- 7.4 Appropriate contexts (i.e. datable) will be bulk sampled (50 litres or the whole context depending on size) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and insects.
- 7.5 Recovery of small animal bones, bird bone and large molluscs will normally be achieved through processing other bulk samples or 50 litre samples may be taken specifically to sample particularly rich deposits.
- 7.6 Wet sieving with flotation will be carried out using a sieving tank with a 0.5mm mesh and a 0.3mm flotation sieve. The small size mesh will be used initially as flotation of plant remains may be incomplete and some may remain in the residue. The residue >0.5mm from the tank will be separated into coarse fractions of over 4mm and fine fractions of >0.5-4mm. The coarse fractions will be sorted for finds. The fine fractions and flots will be evaluated and prioritised; only those with remains apparent will be sorted. The prioritised flots will not be sorted until the analysis stage when phasing information is available. Flots will be scanned and plant remains from selected contexts will be identified and further sampling, sieving and sorting targeted towards higher potential deposits.

- 7.7 Where evidence of industrial processes are present (e.g. indicated by the presence of slag or hearth bases), samples will be taken for the analysis of industrial residues (e.g. hammer scale).

Scientific Dating

- 7.8 Due care will be taken to identify deposits and structures which may have potential for scientific dating. Suitable samples for radiocarbon dating will be subsampled from the processed and identified plant remains in the bulk samples and monolith sample (if taken) as deemed appropriate. Consideration will also be given to the use of Dendrochronology, Archaeomagnetic dating, Thermoluminescence and Optical Luminescence Dating (TL and OSL). Specialists will be consulted in this regard and where deemed appropriate to provide advice and where necessary supervise sampling, take readings and undertake post-excavation reporting.

8. Timetable and Personnel

- 8.1 The start date is TBC subject to approval of the WSI.
- 8.2 This project will be under the management of John Thomas MCIFA. The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility will rest with the Site Supervisor who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 8.3 The site supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.
- 8.4 ULAS uses in-house and external specialists for post-excavation work as follows

Environmental analysis and reporting:	Rachel Small MA Will Johnson MA
Prehistoric and Roman Pottery:	Nicholas Cooper BSc, Dip post-ex, FSA, MCIFA Elizabeth Johnson BSc MA (Roman pottery) member SGRP
Post-Roman Pottery:	Paul Blinkhorn BA (external)
Animal bone	Jennifer Browning BA, MA, MCIFA (Animal Bone) Rachel Small MA Will Johnson MA
Human bone	Jennifer Browning BA, MA, MCIFA Rachel Small BSc York Osteological Unit (external)
Small Finds	Nicholas Cooper BSc, Dip post-ex, FSA, MCIFA
Industrial residues and building materials	Heidi Addison BA
Wood/Geoarchaeology	Matthew Beamish, MA (cantab), MCIFA

9. Post Excavation Analysis and Reporting

- 9.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with Cifa (2020b), ULAS procedures and the relevant Museums for transferring archaeological archives.
- 9.2 A draft report in will usually follow within six weeks. The report will include:

- A non-technical summary
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
- A description of the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of all archaeological deposits recorded during groundworks
- The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
- The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
- Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
- A summary of artefacts, specialist reports and a consideration of the evidence within its local, regional, national context.
- An index of the contents and location of the archive.
- Bibliography.

9.3 A draft digital version of the report will be provided for the client, the Planning Archaeologist and the Local Planning Authority for approval. Once approved the final report will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.

9.4 An indexed site archive will be prepared and deposited with the agreed museum in accordance with Archaeological Archives. The archive will be deposited at the Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre (NARC) and will follow the Northamptonshire Archaeological Archive Standards (Donnelly-Symes 2020).

Publication and dissemination of results

9.5 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

9.6 Arrangements will be made for an appropriate level of academic publication of the results of the excavations. A summary report will be published in the local journal where available. Where wider dissemination is appropriate and the significance of the results warrant, a full copy of the report in an appropriate format shall be submitted for publication in relevant academic journals.

9.7 ULAS supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. An online OASIS form will be completed detailing the results of the project. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into the HER it will be uploaded onto the web-site.

10. Public Engagement and Publicity

10.1 The work is small scale and not anticipated to be suitable for public involvement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made available via the ADS website, publication and if significant archaeological deposits are found talks and presentations to the local population can be provided.

10.2 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.

11. Health and Safety

11.1 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, University of Leicester Statement Of Safety Policy Health and Safety and Environmental policies as well as any Principal

Contractor's policies or procedures. A site specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork. This will be monitored on site and updated as necessary.

- 11.2 The safety of ULAS staff will take priority over the desire to record archaeological deposits.

12. Insurance

- 12.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability, Professional Indemnity and Employers Liability Insurance as documented in the RAMS.

13. Quality Assurance

- 13.1 ULAS is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. All ULAS Project Managers hold Member status and all ULAS Projects are overseen by the Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project.

14. Staff Training and CPD

- 14.1 All ULAS staff are subject to University of Leicester's Personal Development Discussion (PDD) strategy which reviews personal performance, identifies targets and areas for improvement and identified the need for appropriate. All members of staff are required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and log.

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