



AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT FORMER GARAGES, HARE AND HOUND LANE, HEATH END, NUNEATON, WARWICKSHIRE

PROJECT DESIGN

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document details the project design for an archaeological investigation of land at Hare and Hounds Lane, Heath End, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, CV10 7JA (Score, 2022). This work is to be undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on behalf of David Granger Design, to fulfil planning conditions prior to the construction of four domestic terrace houses on the site (Flavell & Score, 2023).

The proposed development sits within an area of significant archaeological potential related to the Chilvers Coton medieval pottery industry, and as such this excavation offers a rare opportunity to develop our understanding of a key medieval pottery production site in the region. The anticipated high quantities of ceramic material from the site will potentially also provide further insights into both the forms and fabrics originating from this area, which will prove beneficial to medieval archaeological studies as a whole.

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1 Introduction and Scope

1.1 Project Context

1.1.1 This work concerns the excavation of land at Hare and Hounds Lane, Heath End, Nuneaton, Warwickshire prior to a residential development project. Planning proposals for the site entail a series of four terraced houses sited roughly centrally within the proposed development area, with gardens to their rear on the north of the site, and parking/vehicle access to the front on the south of the site. The proposed development area lies within the National Monument area of Chilvers Coton (Warwickshire Historic Environment Record MWA 7370), a significant medieval pottery production area, dating from the 13th to the 17th, and as such is a site of significant archaeological potential century (Flavell & Score, 2023).

1.1.2 In January 2022 an evaluation excavation carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on the site confirmed the presence of two possible medieval pottery kilns within the proposed development area, and Planning Archaeologist John Robinson of Warwickshire County Council advised that the results of this evaluation necessitate the full excavation and recording of the site to appropriately mitigate the impact of the proposed development work.

1.1.3 The Heath End area of Nuneaton has seen limited archaeological intervention having been developed as a residential area prior to the introduction of PPG16 in 1990 (Darvill et al, 2018). The most significant period of archaeological investigation occurred between 1967 and 1971 when the installation of services in the area uncovered the remains of kiln waste material, and the local authority subsequently enacted a series of rescue excavations in a number of sites in the area where developments were taking place at the time (Mayes & Scott, 1984). This work resulted in the excavation of more than 44 possible kiln sites in the Heath End and nearby Harefield Lane area, establishing the location of the Chilvers Coton medieval pottery industry, whose fabrics make up a significant proportion of medieval pottery assemblages in the region from the 13th century onwards (Sawday, 2000).

1.1.4 With opportunities having been limited for further study of this key pottery production centre, the Hare and Hounds Lane site offers a rare chance to further our understanding of the nature of both the medieval pottery in industry in the Chilvers Coton area and the medieval period as a whole. Pottery production centres are also extremely important for our understanding of pottery forms and fabrics, and with a review and reassessment of the medieval fabric series for the Midlands being due in the near future, the potential recovery of more material that could have a significant impact on this work would be extremely beneficial at this time.

1.1.5 In line with requirements of the Local Planning Authority this work will provide a record of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area to mitigate the impact of the development in such a way as to comply with the requirements of the planning permission for this work (Speed, 2023). This document was prepared in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Section 16 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (DCLG, 2018) and commencement of work will be subject to the approval of the Planning Archaeologist (Score, 2022).

1.2 Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The proposed development area is a flat rectangular site covering an area of 635m², that was previously the site of a set of garages that have since been demolished, with an area of hard standing remaining (Flavell & Score, 2023). The site is situated 1.5km southwest of Nuneaton town centre, within the residential area of Heath End, and centred on national grid reference SP 35038 90818 (Fig. 1) (ibid).

1.2.2 The site's natural geology is suggested to be Thrussington Member Diamicton overlying Pennine Middle Coal Measures which consists of a mix of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (BGS, 2023; Flavell & Score, 2023). The overlying soil has an acid loamy and clayey character that suffers from poor drainage, (Flavell & Score, 2023; Soilscape, 2023).

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

1.3.1 Historical Background

1.3.1.1 The Chilvers Coton area took its name from the Saxon *Ceolweards Cotta* (Vernon, 1975). During the Saxon period the area consisted of two manors, Griff, and Coton, which were later combined into the manor of Griff and Coton (Wilson, 2015). In the late 12th century the manor was subsequently divided into three parts by its owner Lord de Sudeley: Chelverscote Manor (later St John's Manor), Griff and Coton Manor, and the Manor of Erdbury (Fig. 2) (ibid). The Manor of Erdbury was the siting for the foundation of an Augustinian priory in the late 12th century, while Chelverscote Manor was donated to the Knights Templar in 1185 before being passed on to the Knights Hospitaller in the 14th century (ibid). The manor of Griff and Coton was retained by Lord de Sudeley and separated these two manors, along with having an outlier area within the manor of Chelverscote; it is in this outlier area that the proposed development area lies and is where a majority of the medieval pottery kiln sites for which the Chilvers Coton area is most well-known for were discovered (ibid). The usage of this area for this form of industry may be the reason why this portion of land was retained in the manor when the surrounding land was donated to the Knights Templar (ibid).

1.3.1.2 Evidence from historic Ordnance Survey maps suggest that in 1888 the proposed development area was of an agricultural character with a residential area 75m to the south (Digimap, 2024). By 1952 this residential area had spread to include the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area, and by 1975 Heath End was a fully residential parish, including the construction of the garages previously present on the site of the proposed development (ibid).

1.3.2 Archaeological Background

1.3.2.1 The proposed development area is in an area of significant archaeological potential due to its proximity to the medieval pottery production site of Chilvers Coton, Nuneaton (MWA 7370)

(Flavell & Score, 2023). Excavations took place at 21 sites within the Chilvers Coton area in the late 1960s to early 1970s, and these found evidence of more than 44 kilns in the Heath End and Harefield Lane areas, with a number of the excavated sites lying within a 50m radius of the proposed development area, to the north and east (MWA 5039, MWA5040, MWA5041, MWA5144, MWA5145, MWA7855, Fig. 3) (Flavell & Score, 2023; Wilson, 2015). The evidence from these excavations suggests that pottery production was a widespread industry in the area with individual kiln sites potentially operated by families of potters, with production sites remaining active from the 13th to the 17th century, producing ceramics ranging from earlier 13th century white wares to later Midland Purple and Cistercian wares (Flavell & Score, 2023; Mayes & Scott, 1984; Wilson, 2015). The evidence from the excavation sites in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development suggest that pottery production had, however, finished in this portion of the area by the 15th century (Mayes & Scott, 1984).

1.3.2.2 A watching brief was carried out at 8 Hare and Hounds Lane, 20m southeast of the proposed development area, in 2005 which showed additional evidence of pottery production in the area, with finds including wasters and kiln superstructure material (Hancox, 2005). The pottery recovered from the site fell within the 13th – 15th century range in keeping with the results from the adjacent excavations (ibid).

1.3.2.3 A 2008 excavation at Bermuda Park approximately 750m to the south of the proposed development area found evidence for a series of remains relating to the occupation of the area by the Knights Templar and Hospitaller from the 12th to 16th century (Eddisford et al., 2008). It also uncovered large amounts of pottery associated with the Chilvers Coton pottery industry, though no evidence of pottery production was found (ibid).

1.3.2.4 An evaluation excavation carried out by ULAS on the proposed development area in 2022 found a mix of overfired and underfired pottery and tile wasters dating from the 13th-14th century, along with kiln furniture, with material being recovered across all contexts of the targeted areas (Forward, 2023). There was also evidence for the presence of at least two kilns (ibid). The material recovered was only a sample of that present on the site due to the quantity found (ibid).

1.4 Project Scope

1.4.1 Inclusions:

- All previous archaeological work within the proposed development area will be taken into account as part of the site analysis.
- Student volunteers from the University of Leicester may be considered to assist with work in both the excavation and post-excavation phases as part of the unit's ClfA certified internship programme.

1.4.2 Exclusions outside of the project scope:

- Comparative work will not be carried out on material from prior excavations in the immediate vicinity as part of this project, i.e. Sites 1, 2, & 3 excavated in 1971.

- Material gathered may be utilised in the reassessment of the medieval pottery fabric series for the Midlands but work towards that endeavour will not form part of this project.

1.5 Interfaces and Partnerships

1.5.1 The project relates to a proposed development by David Granger Design, and the findings of this project may be both impactful to the planning permissions dependent on this work, and in their potential use in the marketing and sales of these properties. Direct contact with a representative of David Granger Design is anticipated throughout the project, and changes to the project design may be initiated as a result of this during the course of the work.

1.5.2 Any changes to the project sought either by ULAS or David Granger designs will have to be approved by the planning archaeologist, and site visits and inspections by John Robinson in this capacity are to be expected.

1.5.3 The project will also interface with the School of Archaeology and Ancient History at the University of Leicester whose students may be involved in work relating to this project, and who utilise such links with ULAS as a recruitment tool.

1.5.4 Work from this project will feed into work to reassess the medieval pottery fabric series under the oversight of the Medieval Pottery Research Group.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The primary aim of this work is preservation by record of any archaeological remains present on the site, in order to mitigate the impact of the development. This evidence will be used to understand the dating, character, and function of the site, as well as contributing to the further understanding the medieval pottery industry and refining the regional medieval pottery fabric series .

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 The general objectives of the project are:

- To identify and provide evidence for the nature, extent, and condition of surviving archaeological remains on the site.

- To determine the date range, character, and significance of any archaeological deposits found.
- To acquire ecofactual and environmental material from any well stratified archaeological deposits and features which have the potential to help determine the environmental character of the site.
- To provide sufficient information on the archaeological remains encountered to be able to place the site within its local historical context.
- To add to the corpus of information on kiln locations in the Chilvers Coton area, and to assist with the understanding of the spatial and chronological development of these sites.
- To attempt to refine the timeline of the pottery production industry in the immediate area, specifically to determine whether there is any evidence of pottery production continuing in this portion of the area beyond the 15th century.
- To advance understanding of the medieval pottery industry in the region, and the associations between forms and fabrics with the various Chilvers Coton kiln sites.
- To create an archaeological record capable of enabling the delivery of a thorough, high-quality report of the project results, and disseminate these results in an accessible manner.
- To produce a comprehensive archive of the site, meeting the standards for physical and digital deposition.

2.3 Research Objectives

2.3.1 Due to the significant archaeological potential of the proposed development area, at the heart of the Chilvers Coton medieval pottery industry, the findings from this work have the potential to contribute towards a number of priorities detailed in regional and material specific research agendas. The approach of this project is designed to contribute to selected topics from the West Midlands Research Framework (WMRF, 2024) and the Research Framework for Post-Roman Ceramic Studies (MPRG, 2011) in particular.

2.3.2 For the West Midlands Research Framework, the main topic for investigation is ‘Industry in Town and Country’ during the medieval period. Key areas of this topic which require further study according to the framework that this project can contribute towards include:

- What kind of divisions existed between agriculture and industry during the medieval period?

- Were pottery industries secondary or seasonal activities, even at apparently major production centres?
- The necessary re-assessment of the products of kiln sites, including the study of the distribution of wares, particularly as part of commodity trade networks.
- Increase in site-specific distribution plots for vessel forms.
- The study of manorial economies, and their associated trade links.

2.3.3 For the Research Framework for Post-Roman Ceramic Studies, the applicable priority areas for the West Midlands are:

- “WM1. Creation of a single form type series for general reference, in order to raise the compatibility and structuring of data to a higher level and facilitate referencing” (MPRG, 2011)
- “WM3. Targeting fieldwork projects to further investigate local ceramic industries and aid their characterisation” (ibid)

2.3.4 And additionally for the Research Framework for Post-Roman Ceramic Studies, the applicable priority areas for Warwickshire in particular are:

- “WM20. Conducting an overhaul of the type series for Warwickshire” (ibid)
- “WM21. Reassessment of, and further work on, the Chilvers Coton production site; the Nuneaton industry is large but its extent is not known” (ibid)

2.3.5 These research objectives will be updated should reassessment of the nature of the site be necessary during the course of the excavation.

3 Business Case

3.1 The Heath End area of Nuneaton is a heavily built-up area that retains a high degree of archaeological significance. The excavations which took place within this area between 1967 and 1971 investigated 17 sites within an zone of approximately 300 x 500m (Fig. 4)(Mayes & Scott, 1984; Wilson, 2015), and of those 17 locations 12 had evidence of kilns present and 1 further site had evidence of a dump of kiln wasters. This equates to a figure of 76% of sites within this area showing evidence for having been the locations of pottery production. This non-systematic random sample of investigations illustrate just how extensive and significant the pottery production site of Chilvers Coton was during the medieval period. Opportunities to excavate further within this area are likely to be very slim in the near future as a result of the area’s built-up nature. With less than 1% of the ‘outlier’ portion of the Griff and Coton manor having been excavated, estimates indicate that of the approximately 35 hectares of land which previously constituted this ‘outlier’ area, less than 4 hectares of viable archaeological potential remain (Wilson, 2015). Therefore, the chance to undertake a full excavation of an area, which the

evaluation excavation has already shown to be the site of at least two further kilns, is one which cannot be passed over.

3.2 Alongside this, ULAS is currently in the process of training an apprentice medieval pottery specialist who is completing a postgraduate Master's program in partnership with this training. The employee will soon be working on the analysis and reporting of a pottery assemblage for the purposes of a Master's dissertation, the costing for which is already accounted for. By taking the opportunity to make the pottery assemblage recovered from this excavation the focus of this dissertation it would reduce the costs for analysis of the assemblage greatly. By working on the material for this purpose it will also allow for a higher sample proportion of ceramic material to be recovered than would be cost effective for an alternative specialist to analyse, thus improving the level of study of what could potentially be a highly significant assemblage. This analysis will be overseen by ULAS's other in-house medieval pottery specialist Dr Alice Forward in order to maintain rigorous standards and accuracy in this work.

3.3 Applications are also currently under way for a funding grant which will allow ULAS's post-excavation pottery specialists to begin work on the thorough reassessment of the medieval pottery fabric series for the Midlands region, of which Chilvers Coton fabrics are a major part of pottery assemblages in the region from the 13th century onwards (Sawday, 2000). The importance to the wider archaeological community in the region of this fabric series refinement and reassessment is likely to be very high, so any material gained from this excavation has the potential to have a lasting effect of medieval pottery analysis in the region, and perhaps beyond. The opportunity to recover a cache of material that has the potential to shape the classification of the Chilvers Coton fabrics prior to this undertaking makes this project particularly pertinent at this time.

4 Archive and Dissemination

4.1 Report and archiving

4.1.1 Upon completion of the fieldwork phase of the project all material will be processed and undergo assessment by appropriate specialists. Any material requiring conservation will be sent to a designated conservator for this purpose. Following completion of the analysis phase and finalising of the project report all material and documentation, including that from the evaluation phase will be prepared for archiving in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (CIfA, 2020) and *Warwickshire Museum Heritage and Culture Warwickshire. Conditions for the Acceptance of Archaeological Archives* (Warwickshire Museum, 2021), and deposited with Warwickshire Museum at the earliest opportunity.

4.1.2 An initial draft of the assessment report will be produced for the client (David Granger Design) and local planning authority (Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council) for approval, with a full report following shortly after finalisation of all aspects of the analysis. This final report

will also be provided for the client and local planning authority, along with being deposited with the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record.

4.1.3 The final report will follow the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists ‘*Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*’ (CIfA, 2014) advice for the preparation of a post-excavation assessment report and will include:

- Non-technical summary.
- Introduction, including project context, scope, location, and topography.
- Historical and archaeological background.
- Project Aims and Objectives.
- Methodology.
- Results detailing the nature, location, and extent of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
- Specialist reports on all artefactual and ecofactual material.
- General discussion and conclusions.
- Assessment of the potential of the archive.
- Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, artefact illustrations and photographs.
- The future location and contents of the archive.
- OASIS record

4.2 Publication and dissemination

4.2.1 Archive of the digital documentation from the project will be uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service’s grey literature archive, and an Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) form will be completed including information on the findings of the project.

4.2.2 A summary report will be prepared for one or more of the local archaeological journals upon completion of the initial assessment phase. Following full analysis, a longer article will be prepared, to be published in the same journal if the findings of the excavation warrant it.

4.2.3 If the findings from the project merit it, articles may be submitted for publication in appropriate academic and research group journals.

5 Methods Statements

5.1 The excavation strategy is designed to extract maximum information from the site for the purposes of addressing the questions posed in the Research Objectives. All work will be undertaken in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists ‘*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation*’ (CIfA, 2014).

5.2 Owing to the contained nature of the site the program of excavation will take place in two phases to allow for the placement of site facilities and excavation spoil (Fig. 5). Access to the site is from the southwest west corner so Phase 1 will involve the stripping and excavation of the eastern half of the site to avoid the movement of vehicles and workers over excavated areas. Phase 2 stripping and excavation of the western portion of the site will take place immediately following Phase 1's completion and the removal of the spoil.

5.3 Due to the presence of the hard standing surface geophysical survey would be of diminished effectiveness so will not be used prior to stripping the site. During each phase the area will be stripped by mechanical excavator to remove the hard standing and topsoil, under supervision from a site supervisor. Following the surface stripping the area will be cleaned and the site will then be planned and photographed in order to create a record of the visible features. Drones may be used for aerial photography at this stage, depending on obtainable permissions.

5.4 Once the site is planned, a course of systematic excavation will take place. Due to the potentially high archaeological significance of the site, the potential importance of material recovered, and the features likely to be found based on those shown on plans from the 1967-71 excavations (Mayes & Scott, 1984), all features will be excavated in their entirety. All deposits will be excavated and recorded using standard ULAS procedures.

5.5 Linear features will have 1m slots cut through at a maximum of 5m spacing. Terminals and intersections will be targeted first with slots spaced between them. The remainder of the feature will then be excavated following completion of the recording of these slots.

5.6 All discrete archaeological features such as pits and postholes will be half sectioned and recorded, before then being fully excavated.

5.7 Any kilns found will be excavated in accordance with Historic England's guidance for best practice for Archaeological and Historic Pottery Production Sites (2015). A medieval pottery specialist will be available to provide training and guidance for site workers in the excavation of these features. All kilns will be excavated in their entirety.

5.8 Due to the anticipated high quantity of ceramic material, on site preliminary analysis of all ceramic finds will be carried out by a medieval pottery specialist as part of the material sampling strategy. Exact percentages of material retention will be approved by the appropriate parties following the initial stages of the excavation and will remain subject to alteration throughout the course of the fieldwork phase.

5.9 Environmental sampling will take place in all well stratified features. The standard sample size will be 40L, or 100% of deposits less than this.

5.10 A program of metal detecting will also be carried out across all unexcavated areas of the site as a precautionary measure.

5.11 Following completion of the fieldwork phase an approach to the post-excavation phase of the work will be devised based on the findings of this work and the project design will be updated accordingly.

5.12 As part of this post-excavation work, all finds and environmental samples will be processed in line with ULAS policies and procedures.

5.13 All processed material will be assessed by an appropriate specialist, and if one is not available in-house the material will be sent away to an external specialist for analysis.

6 Resources and Programming

6.1 Project Team

Name	Project Role	Key responsibilities
Vicki Score	Project Manager	Overall project management, stakeholder liaison, and budget management
Mathew Morris	Project Officer	Overseeing on-site excavation, management of the on-site project team, and project report write up
Georgia Day	Site Supervisor	Supporting the Project Officer in the implementation of the excavation strategy and report preparation
Tom Clayton	Fieldworker	Excavation and recording of archaeological features, and collecting environmental samples
Harriet Coulton	Fieldworker	Excavation and recording of archaeological features, and collecting environmental samples
George Isitt	Fieldworker	Excavation and recording of archaeological features, and collecting environmental samples
Josh Cattermole	Fieldworker	Excavation and recording of archaeological features, and collecting environmental samples
Dr Alice Forward	Post-excavation manager/Finds Specialist	Co-ordinating post-excavation analysis program, management of post-excavation budget, management of post-excavation team, and Post-Roman Pottery analysis
Heidi Addison	Finds Supervisor/Finds Specialist	Co-ordination of finds processing, along with Small Finds/Industrial residues and building materials analysis
Dr Rachel Small	Environmental Officer	Co-ordination of environmental sampling approach, and environmental analysis
William Johnson-Moss	Environmental supervisor/Finds Specialist	Environmental analysis
Elizabeth Johnson	Finds Specialist	Prehistoric and Roman Pottery analysis
Matthew Beamish	Finds Specialist	Wood/Geoarchaeology analysis, IT support
Wayne Jarvis	Finds Specialist	Lithic analysis
Kristophe Michaels	Apprentice Finds Specialist	Post-Roman Pottery analysis
Samuel Hay	Environmental Assistant	Environmental/Finds processing
Isobel Johnson-Moss	Archives Assistant	Archive preparation

6.2 Accommodation, Facilities and Equipment

6.2.1 A cabin will need to be provided on-site with basic kitchen and washroom facilities, along with two portaloos, in line with legal requirements for on-site working.

6.2.2 All necessary equipment will be provided from ULAS's equipment inventory. All individual PPE will also be provided by ULAS.

6.3 Task List

Stage	Task No.	Task	Performed by	Days
1	Project initiation			
	1	Project management co-ordination	VS	3
	2	Project meetings	VS, MM, AF	2
	3	Project documentation	VS, MM	2
2	Fieldwork preparation			
	4	Equipment checks	MM, GD	1
	5	Logistics: Site access, plant hire, welfare facilities hire	VS, MM	2
	6	Site Preparation	MM, GD	2
3	Fieldwork phase			
	7	Machine stripping Phase 1	MM, GD	1
	8	Site Survey Phase 1	MM, GI	1
	9	Excavation Phase 1	MM, GD, TC, HC, GI, JC	10
	10	Backfilling Phase 1	MM, GD	1
	11	Machine stripping Phase 2	MM, GD	1
	12	Site survey Phase 2	MM, GI	1
	13	Excavation Phase 2	MM, GD, TC, HC, GI, JC	10
	14	Backfilling Phase 2	MM, GD	1
	15	On site pottery assessment	AF, KM	4
	16	Site shutdown	MM, GD	1
4	Assessment phase (estimated timetable)			
	17	Post-excavation co-ordination	AF	6
	18	Site records checks	MM, GD, TC, HC	2
	19	Site stratigraphic index	MM	3
	20	Site database preparation	MM, MB	1
	21	Finds processing	SH, KM	5
	22	Finds databasing	SH, KM	1
	23	Environmental sampling processing	WJM, SH	3
	24	Residue sorting	WJM, SH	1
	25	Environmental databasing	SH	1
	26	Specialist assessments	AF, HA, RS, JB, WJM, KM, EJ, MB, WJ, MH	7
	27	Site phasing	MM, GD	3
	28	Draft report preparation	MM, GD	1
5	Analysis phase (estimated timetable)			
	29	Specialist analyses and reporting	AF, HA, RS, JB, WJM, KM, EJ, MB, WJ, MH	12
	30	Final report preparation	VS, MM, GD	8
6	Publication and Dissemination (estimated timetable)			
	31	Publication co-ordination	VS, MM	2
	32	Publication preparation	VS, MM, AF, HA, RS, JB, WJM, KM, EJ, MB, WJ, MH	5
7	Archiving (estimated timetable)			
	33	Archive management	HA, AF	2
	34	Archive preparation	MM, GD	3
	35	Archive assembly/deposition	IJM, HA	11
	36	OASIS record update	IJM	1

6.3.1 Days listed are calendar days spent on each task as a unit rather than total staff hours. See appendices for individual staff day allocations and Gantt chart.

6.4 Budget

Staff	Post	Name (if known)	Day rate	Overhead % as decimal	No. days	
	Project Manager	Vicki Score	£214.77	0.8	£386.59	14 £5,412.27
	Project Officer	Mathew Morris	£193.91	0.8	£349.04	62 £21,640.25
	Site Supervisor	Georgia Day	£150.95	0.8	£271.72	42 £11,412.16
	Fieldworker	George Isitt	£129.48	0.8	£233.06	22 £5,127.30
	Fieldworker	Tom Clayton	£129.48	0.8	£233.06	22 £5,127.30
	Fieldworker	Harriet Coulton	£129.48	0.8	£233.06	22 £5,127.30
	Fieldworker	Josh Cattermole	£129.48	0.8	£233.06	20 £4,661.18
	Post-excavation manager	Dr Alice Forward	£214.77	0.8	£386.59	15 £5,798.86
	Environmental Officer	Dr Rachel Small	£193.91	0.8	£349.04	10 £3,490.36
	Finds Supervisor/Finds Specialist	Heidi Addison	£193.91	0.8	£349.04	10 £3,490.36
	Environmental Supervisor/Finds Specialist	William Johnson-Moss	£193.91	0.8	£349.04	12.5 £4,362.95
*	Apprentice Finds Specialist	Kristophe Michaels	£129.48	0.8	£233.06	10 £2,330.59
	Finds/Environmental Assistant	Samuel Hay	£129.48	0.8	£233.06	6 £1,398.35
	Finds Specialist	Matt Beamish	£214.77	0.8	£386.59	4 £1,546.36
	Finds Specialist	Elizabeth Johnson	£193.91	0.8	£349.04	4 £1,396.15
	Finds Specialist	Jen Browning	£193.91	0.8	£349.04	2 £698.07
	Finds Specialist	Wayne Jarvis	£193.91	0.8	£349.04	2 £698.07
	Archives Assistant	Isobel Johnson-Moss	£129.48	0.8	£233.06	11 £2,563.65

Costings for 19 days of specialist work removed due to apprenticeship training offset

TOTAL STAFF **291** **£86,281.57**

Non staff	Item	Rate (including VAT charged)	No.	Total
	Transport (per week)	£200.00	2	£400.00
	Plant	£300.00	2	£600.00
	Site accommodation	£100.00	1	£100.00
	Portaloos	£50.00	2	£100.00

TOTAL NON STAFF **£1,200.00**

	Total	VAT	TOTAL including VAT
TOTAL COST	£87,481.57	£17,496.31	£104,977.88

6.5 Health and Safety

6.5.1 All work taking place in relation to this project will adhere to the 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act, along with the University of Leicester's Statement Of Safety Policy Health and Safety and Environmental policies (Speed, 2023). A complete set of risk assessment documents will be prepared before fieldwork commences.

6.5.2 Priority will be given to the safety of ULAS staff over the recording of archaeological deposits at all times.

7 Bibliography

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Figures



Figure 1. Location of site (Courtesy of Flavell & Score, 2015)

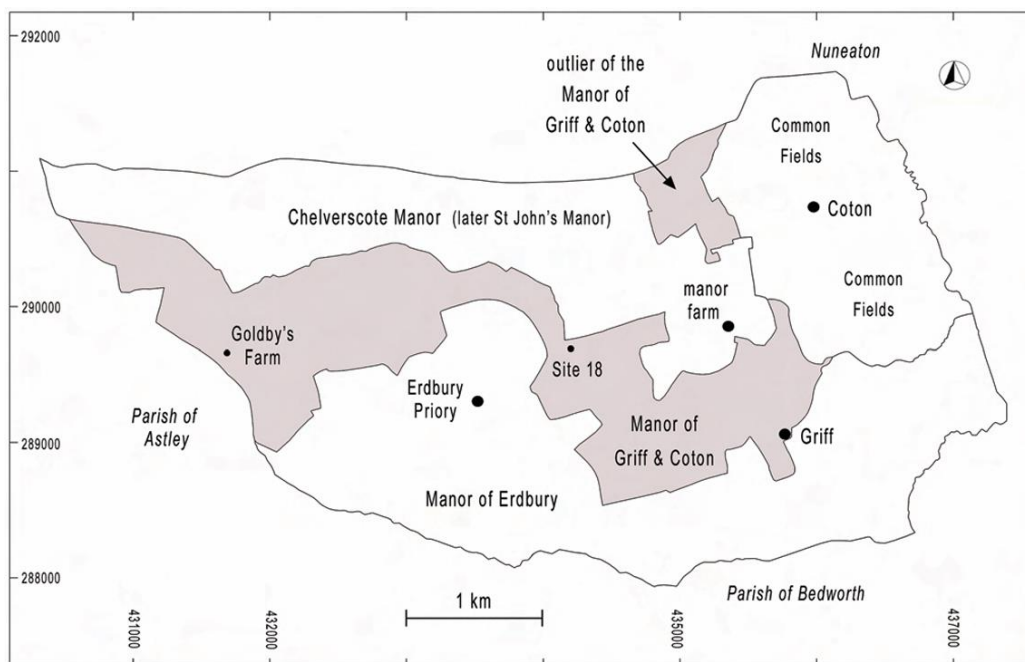


Figure 2. Chilvers Coton medieval manors (Courtesy of Wilson, 2015)

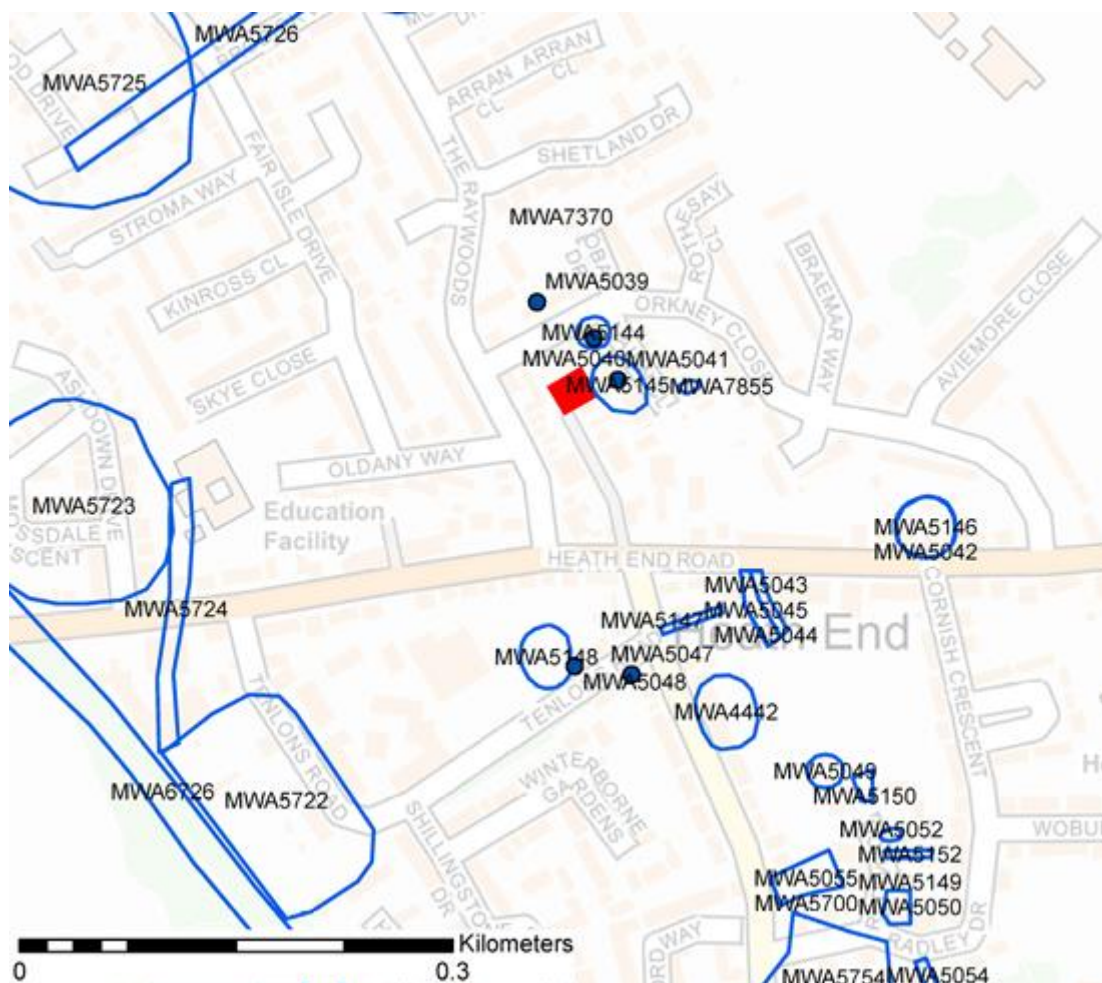


Figure 3. Location of HER designations around site (Courtesy of Flavell & Score, 2023)

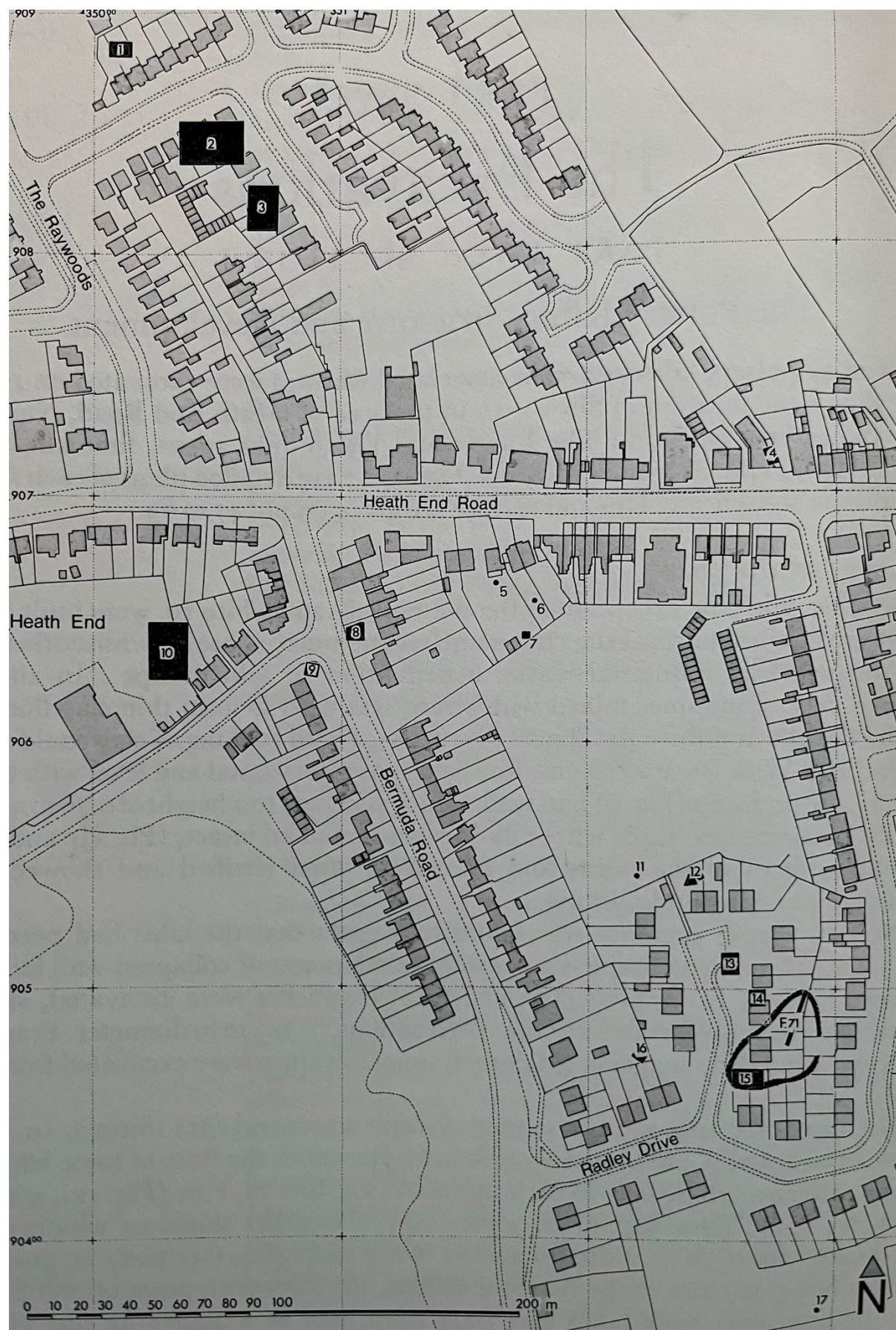


Figure 4. Map of Chilvers Coton excavation sites 1-17 from 1967-71 excavations (Courtesy of Mayes & Scott, 1984)

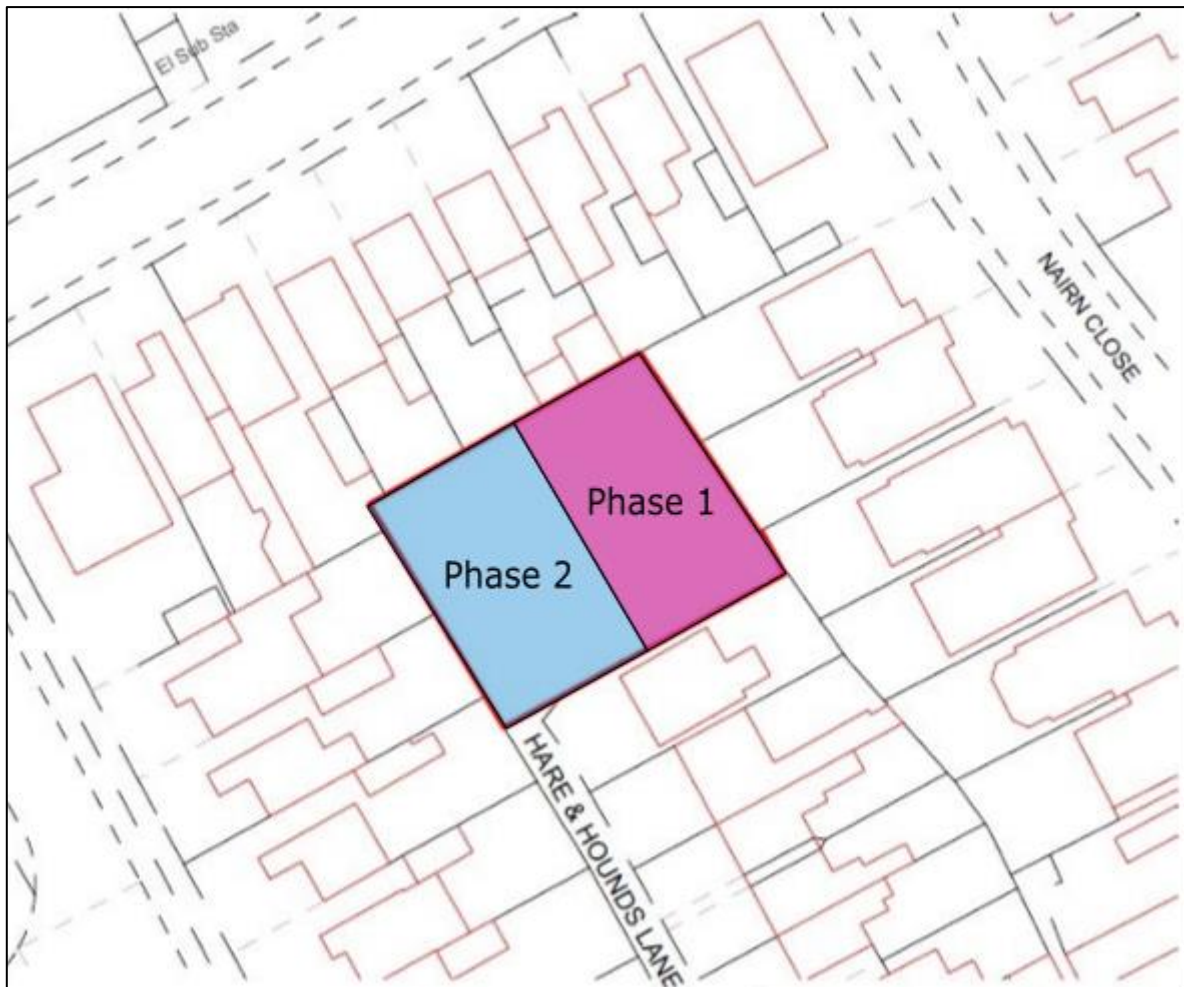


Figure 5. Site plan showing phases of excavation (adapted from Score, 2022)

[illegible]

Project tasks, staff days allocated:

Stage	Task No.	Task	Vicki Score	Mathew Morris	Georgia Day	George Isitt	Tom Clayton	Harrie Coulton	Josh Cattermole	Dr Alice Forward	Dr Rachel Small	Heidi Addison	William Johnson-Moss	Kristophe Michaels	Samuel Hay	Matt Beamish	Elizabeth Johnson	Jen Browning	Wayne Jarvis	Isobel Johnon-Moss
			Days on task																	
1	Project initiation																			
	1	Project management co-ordination	3																	
	2	Project meetings	2	2						2										
	3	Project documentation	2	2																
2	Fieldwork preparation																			
	4	Equipment checks		1	1															
	5	Logistics: Site access, plant hire, welfare facilities hire	1	1																
	6	Site Preparation		2	2															
3	Fieldwork phase																			
	7	Machine stripping Phase 1		1	1															
	8	Site Survey Phase 1		1		1														
	9	Excavation Phase 1		10	10	10	10	10	10											
	10	Backfilling Phase 1		1	1															
	11	Machine stripping Phase 2		1	1															
	12	Site survey Phase 2		1		1														
	13	Excavation Phase 2		10	10	10	10	10	10											
	14	Backfilling Phase 2		1	1															
	15	On site pottery assessment								2				4						
	16	Site shutdown		1	1															
4	Assessment phase (estimated timetable)																			
	17	Post-excavation co-ordination								6										

	18	Site records checks		2	2		2	2											
	19	Site stratigraphic index		3															
	20	Site database preparation		1											1				
	21	Finds processing											4	3					
	22	Finds databasing											1	0.5					
	23	Environmental sampling processing										2.5		0.5					
	24	Residue sorting										1		1					
	25	Environmental databasing												1					
	26	Specialist assessments							1	4	2	3	7		1	2	1	1	
	27	Site phasing		2	1														
	28	Draft report preparation		3	3														
5	Analysis phase (estimated timetable)																		
	29	Specialist analyses and reporting							2	5	5	5	12		1	1	1	1	
	30	Final report preparation	2	8	5														
6	Publication and Dissemination (estimated timetable)																		
	31	Publication co-ordination	2	2															
	32	Publication preparation	2	3					1	1	1	1	1		1	1			
7	Archiving (estimated timetable)																		
	33	Archive management							1		1								
	34	Archive preparation		3	3														
	35	Archive assembly/deposition									1								10
	36	OASIS record update																	1

Total days

14	62	42	22	22	22	20	15	10	10	12.5	10	6	4	4	2	2	11
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