



# University of Leicester

## Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Watching Brief  
at Hall Farm, Brentingby,  
Leicestershire**

**NGR: SK 784 188**

**Mathew Morris**



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**An Archaeological Watching Brief  
At Hall Farm, Brentingby, Leicestershire**

**NGR: SK 784 188**

**Mathew Morris**

**Finds by Deborah Sawday**

**For: ACORUS and J Hawley and Sons**

**Planning application no. 10/00188/FUL**

Approved by:

**Signed:**



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## **An Archaeological Watching Brief at Hall Farm, Brentingby, Leicestershire (SK 784 188)**

Mathew Morris

### **Summary**

*An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Hall Farm, Brentingby, Leicestershire (SK 784 188) by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on 14th September 2011. The work was carried out on behalf of ACORUS and J Hawley and Sons in advance of groundwork for the extension of an existing slurry lagoon to the west of the 17th century Hall. The work involved supervision and inspection of topsoil removal and ground reduction by mechanical excavator for any indication of archaeological activity. Across much of the development area, around the existing lagoon, only natural boulder clay was uncovered. This may be because the area has been artificially terraced when the original lagoon was put in. However, to the east of the lagoon, the remains of a stone wall and cobble path were found beneath a layer of building rubble. These are most likely post-medieval garden features associated with the Hall. They appeared to have been demolished in the 17th or 18th century. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council under the accession number X.A126.2011.*

### **Introduction**

This document constitutes the final report of an archaeological watching brief carried out at Hall Farm, Brentingby, Leicestershire (SK 784 188). The work was carried out on behalf of ACORUS and J Hawley and Sons by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on 14th September 2011.

The proposed extension of an existing slurry lagoon (Planning Application No. 10/00188/FUL) was located in pasture behind Hill Farm, c.26m to the west of the 17th century Hall. This is set back c.50m on the south side of Main Road, Brentingby, located approximately 3km east of Melton Mowbray and 24km north-east of Leicester. The development area covered approximately 1497 square meters (Figure 1 & Figure 2).

The watching brief was requested by Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to Melton Borough Council, in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning and the Historic Environment, Policy HE12.3. Work followed the approved *Design Specification for Archaeological Work* (Appendix 1).

### **Geology and Topography**

The British Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 142 (Melton Mowbray) indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of superficial deposits of boulder clay, with sand and gravel to the south, overlying bedrock deposits of Triassic and Jurassic mudstone belonging to the Blue Lias and Charmouth Mudstone Formations (BGS 2003). The site lies on the north side of a shallow valley through which the River Eye flows, at c.85m above Ordnance Datum (OD). The ground drops down from the development area to the river c.125m to the south at c.78m OD.

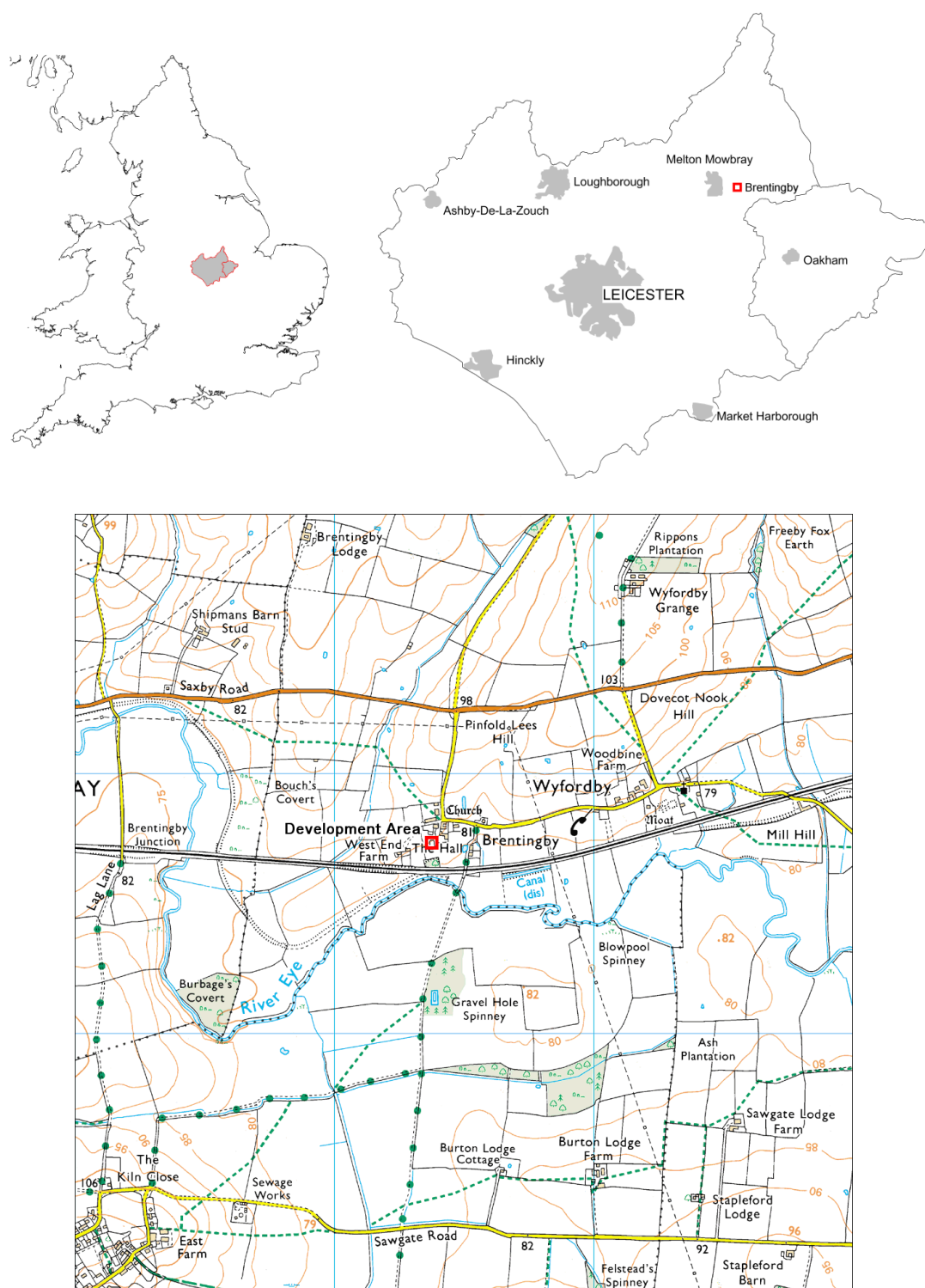


Figure 1: Location maps with development area highlighted

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## Historical and Archaeological Background

The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the development area lies in an area of archaeological interest, within the historic medieval and post-medieval settlement core of Brentingby (HER Ref. MLE8883). The first known reference to Brentingby is in c.1125 when the village was held by the Earl of Leicester. However, it did not gain a resident lord until 1318 when John de Woodford bought the manor (Liddle & Hughes 1979, 2). Today, Brentingby has contracted from its medieval and post-medieval extent and earthworks still visible around the village (MLE3683) are probably the remains of old village closes. Approximately 90m to the east of the development area is the former Church of St Mary (MLE11209). This is a 14th century building with mid 17th century alterations which was converted into a house in the 1970s. It replaced an earlier chapel (MLE3682), most-likely of Saxo-Norman origin (9th-11th century AD) which was found during a small excavation during the conversion (Liddle & Hughes 1979). Three sherds of Roman pottery were also found during the conversion works (MLE7980). Further afield, c.600m to the west of the development area, a small archaeological evaluation in 2002 uncovered Mesolithic and late Neolithic/early Bronze Age flint scatters and a Bronze Age hearth and gully (Jarvis 2002 – MLE10161, MLE10171 and MLE10172).

Brentingby Hall (MLE11210), c.26m to the east of the development area, was built in 1650 and has late 19th century alterations. It probably stands on the site of the original medieval manor house (Liddle & Hughes 1979: 2). Earthworks in the pasture to the south and east of the hall appear to represent a post-medieval garden, including a terrace and parterre (MLE3684) and a fishpond (MLE8870).

Ordnance Survey maps dating back to the 1st edition 25" map of 1885 show the development area to have been open ground, possible pasture or parkland, for the last 125 years. The existing slurry lagoon was put in 20 years ago (J Hawley *pers. comm.*).

## Archaeological Objectives

The principal objectives of the watching brief were:

- To identify the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date of any archaeological deposits to be effected by the proposed ground works.
- To excavate and record any archaeological deposits to be effected by the proposed ground works.
- To produce a report and archive of any results.

## Methodology

The proposed work required the presence of a professional archaeologist to supervise any activity likely to impact upon any archaeological remains.

The work involved the supervision of the removal of topsoil and modern overburden across the development area and inspection of areas due to be dug away for the extension of the slurry lagoon in order to identify any archaeological deposits or the natural substratum. This was carried out using a 360° mechanical excavator with a 1.8m toothless ditching. All exposed areas, sections and spoil heaps were visually

inspected for features and finds. Any archaeological deposits were hand cleaned, planned, photographed and sample excavated as appropriate to addressing the objectives of the watching brief. Field notes were recorded on a pro-forma ULAS watching brief record form and individual context information was recorded on pro-forma ULAS context record sheets.

All work followed the *Institute for Archaeologists' (IFA) Code of Conduct* and adhered to their *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and the *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland (LMARS)*.

## Results

The area impacted by the new development was located immediately south of and behind farmyards and ancillary buildings associated with Hill Farm (Figure 2). At the centre of the development area the existing slurry lagoon covered a c.326 square meter area. This was 23% of the total area. To the west the ground had clearly been artificially terraced and the area around the lagoon levelled, probably 20 years ago when the lagoon was first put in (Figure 3 & Figure 4).

Initial work involved removal of the topsoil from across the development area. This was c.0.2m to c.0.3m thick. Across the western half of the site, over the terraced ground and around the lagoon, this was removed directly onto natural boulder clay and no archaeological features were observed. The clay was mottled greyish-orange and orangeish-grey, and contained occasional lenses of sand and gravel, large quantities of small stones, flint and frequent large ironstone boulders. North of the lagoon the topsoil contained large quantities of modern building rubble.

On the eastern side of the area the topsoil covered a thin layer of soil and building rubble (1) which lay over a shallow stone footing for a wall (2) and the remains of a cobbled path (3). The rubble layer (1) was comprised of greyish-brown clayey-silt contained large quantities of stone fragments, cobbles, and some pottery and bone. The pottery dated to the post-medieval period (see below). It was probably a destruction horizon/ground levelling following the demolition of the stone wall.

The wall footing (2) was a single course of earth-bonded masonry laid within a shallow linear trench only c.0.1m deep (Figure 5 & Figure 6). The stones had been laid with large, unshaped ironstone blocks facing an earth and rubble core. West of the wall only natural clay was present, but laid against the eastern side of the wall was a cobble path (3) created using medium and large cobbles laid tightly together. This was c.1m in width and its eastern side was edged with a kerb of slightly larger sub-rounded fieldstones. The path was bedded into a layer of greyish-brown clayey-silt soil (4) which was not present west of the wall (2) but extended east beyond the development area. The wall is likely to have been a boundary associated with the hall to the east and the path and soil may be elements of the post-medieval garden which is known to have surrounded the hall. The wall could be traced for at least c.18m and areas of cobbling could be seen along a c.30m line.

Only limited investigation of the wall and cobbles was carried out and the majority of the area remained sealed beneath the rubble layer. This was deemed adequate as the line of the wall would remain undisturbed by the extension of the slurry lagoon and would ultimately be reburied beneath a berm of soil around the lagoons edge.



Figure 2: Plan of the development area showing the results of the watching brief.



Figure 3: Looking south-west across the development area stripped of topsoil. The existing slurry lagoon is visible centre-left



Figure 4: Looking south-east across the development area. Brentingby Hall is behind the trees top-left.



Figure 5: Looking south along wall (2) with cobbles (3) to the east (left) and natural clay to the west (right)



Figure 6: Looking north-east at cleaned area of wall (2) and cobbles (3)

## Finds

Deborah Sawday

The pottery, nine sherds, weighing 119 grams, was catalogued with reference to the guidelines set out by the Medieval Pottery Research group, (MPRG 1998), (MPRG 2001) and the ULAS fabric series (Sawday 1989), (Davies and Sawday 2004). Also present was a fragment of industrial residue and animal bone. All these finds occurred in the demolition layer, context (1). The results are shown below in Table 1.

Table 1: The pottery by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams), and miscellaneous finds by context

| Context       | Fabric/Ware                          | Nos | Grams | Comments   |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----|-------|--|
| 1 demo. layer | CW/MB – Cistercian Midland Blackware | 1   | 48    | Decorative rilling under brown/black glaze externally, later medieval, early post medieval (c.1450-1750).            |
| 1             | EA1 – Earthenware 1                  | 2   | 21    | Early post medieval (c.1500-1750).   |
| 1             | EA2 - Earthenware 2                  | 5   | 36    | Post medieval (17th/18th century).   |
| 1             | EA - Earthenware                     | 1   | 14    | Wheel thrown, buff body, over fired – crawled yellow glaze on interior surface, possibly a slip ware. Post medieval. |
| MISC.         |                                      |     |       |  |
| 1             | Industrial Residue                   | 1   |       |  |
| 1             | Animal bone                          | 1   |       |  |

## Discussion

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in the immediate vicinity or to the west of the existing slurry lagoon. However, it will remain unclear whether this is an effect of the groundwork carried out 20 years ago when the lagoon was first installed or a true absence of archaeological activity.

To the east of the lagoon, the wall (2), cobbles (3) and soil (4) probably represent garden features associated with Brentingby Hall, most likely a garden wall, path and garden soil. This fits with earthworks in the vicinity of the hall which show that it was once surrounded by a formal garden with terraces, parterres and fishponds. The wall may represent the western extent of this garden. However, it could be an earlier boundary wall which was cleared as part of a period of landscaping and laying out new gardens around the time the hall was being rebuilt in the mid 17th century. With only a small quantity of pottery recovered from the overlying rubble layer the wall's demolition cannot be precisely dated, but it probably occurred during the 17th or 18th century.

## Bibliography

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### **Archive**

The site archive consists of:

- 1 A4 watching brief record form
- 4 A4 context record sheets
- 9 digital photographs
- 9 black and white photographs
- 4 sherds of pottery
- 1 piece of industrial residue
- 1 piece of animal bone

The archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museum Services under the accession number X.A126.2011

### **Publication**

Since 2004 ULAS has reported the results of all archaeological work to the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York (Appendix 2).

A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in the local archaeological journal, the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*, in due course

### **Acknowledgements**

Thanks are extended to the clients, ACORUS and J Hawley and Sons, and the contractors for their co-operation and assistance on site. Fieldwork was undertaken and the report written by Mathew Morris. The project was managed for ULAS by Dr Patrick Clay.

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28/9/2011

## Appendix 1: Design Specification for Archaeological Work

### UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

#### Design Specification for archaeological work: Watching Brief

*Job title: Hall Farm, Brentingby*

*NGR: (SK 784 188)*

*Client: ACORUS.*

*Planning Authority: Melton Borough Council*

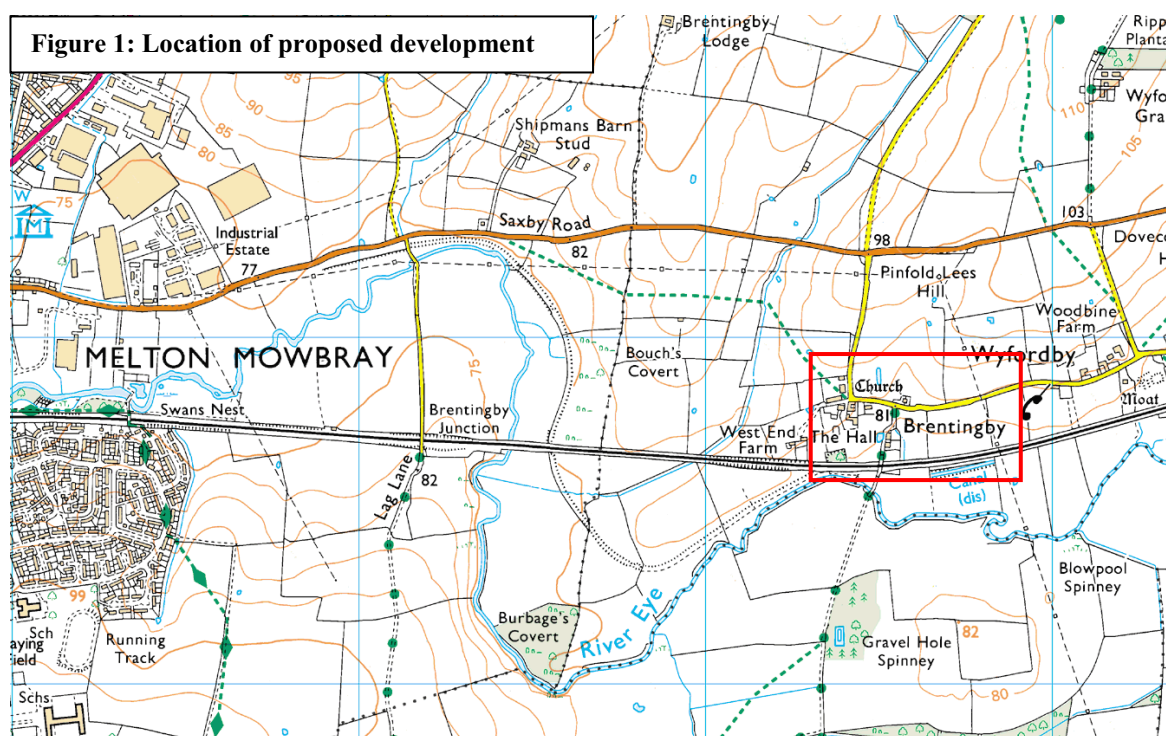
*Planning application No. 10/00188/FUL*

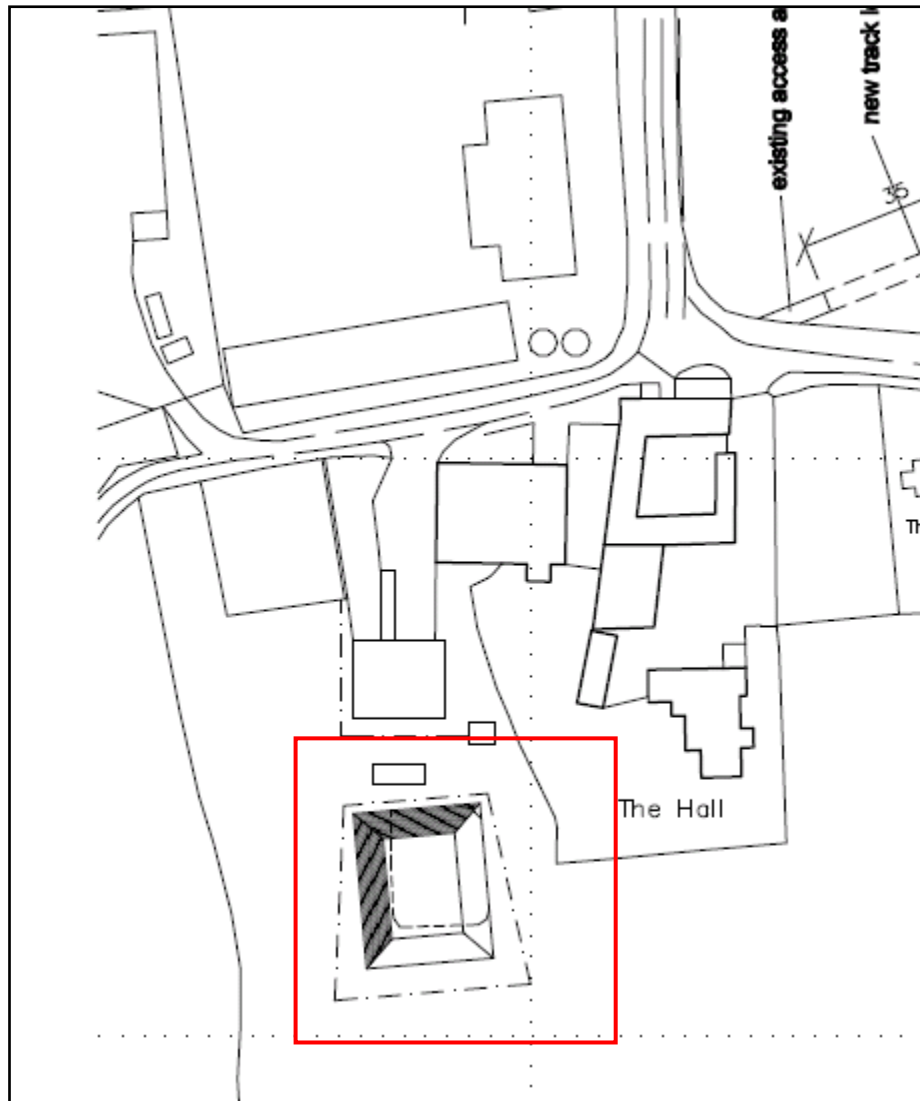
#### 1 Introduction

##### 1.1 Definition and scope of the specification

This document is a design specification for an archaeological watching brief at the above site, in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, Policy HE12.3 (DCLG 2010). This specification provides a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a phase of archaeological attendance for inspection and recording. The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide information on the character and extent of any buried archaeological remains which may exist on the site.

- 1.2 The definition of archaeological excavation, taken from the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological excavations (IfA S&G) is a controlled programme of intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features, structures, and as appropriate, retrieves artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design.





**Figure 2: Plan of the development area showing approximate area of archaeological investigation.**

## **2. Background**

### **2.1 Context of the Project**

- 2.1.1 The proposed development site is located off Main Road, Brentingby (fig.1). It consists of an area of c.625 sqm, centred on SK 784 188 in Melton District at a height of c.85metres.
- 2.1.2 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 142 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of boulder clay and sand & gravels to the south.
- 2.1.3 The proposed development is the extension of an existing slurry lagoon.

### **2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 2.2.1 An examination of the Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) identified that the area is located within the historic core of Brentingby (HER Ref MLE8883) where medieval and post-medieval remains are likely to be present. Other archaeologically significant remains are known to be within the vicinity of the proposed development.
- 2.2.2 Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested open area excavations and a watching brief as mitigation against the likely impact

of the development. The document provides details of the work proposed by ULAS on behalf of the client for this mitigation strategy.

### **3. Archaeological Objectives**

3.1 The main objectives of the archaeological work will be:

- To identify the presence/absence of any earlier building phases or archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

### **4. Methodology**

#### **4.1 General Methodology and Standards**

4.1.1 All work will follow the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological excavations* (2001).

4.1.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.

4.1.3 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 Senior Planning Archaeologist, the Planning authority and the Client.

#### **4.2 Watching Brief**

4.2.1 The watching brief will involve the supervision of overburden removal and other groundworks by an experienced professional archaeologist.

4.2.2 Should significant archaeological remains be identified during the watching brief a programme of excavation and recording may be necessary, using additional personnel as necessary.

4.2.3 The archaeologist will co-operate at all times with the contractors on site during the watching brief to ensure the minimum interruption to the work.

#### **4.3 Archaeological on-site recording**

4.3.2 The archaeological features exposed by the machine stripping will be planned and sample excavated to provide an adequate sample to address the objectives (3.1).

4.3.3 Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan of 1:100. All plans will be tied into the National Grid using a Total Station Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM). All excavated sections will be recorded and drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale, levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

4.3.4 The location of the excavation will be surveyed using a GPS or Total Station Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) linked to a hand held computer.

4.3.5 Archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.

- 4.3.6 Any human remains encountered will be initially left in situ, where appropriate the police and coroner shall be informed. Human remains will only be removed following appropriate liaison with the Ministry of Justice and in compliance with their requirements and in accordance with appropriate professional standards and guidance, as well as other relevant environmental health regulations. In all circumstances the developer and Leicestershire County Council, will be informed immediately upon the discovery of significant human remains.
- 4.3.7 Any material recovered which would be regarded as treasure following the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to the coroner.
- 4.3.8 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site from the project manager. These will ensure that professional standards are being maintained. Provision will be made for monitoring visits with representatives of the developer (Leicestershire County Council Highways), Leicestershire County Council's Historic & Natural Environment Team and the planning authority.
- 4.3.9 In the event of significant archaeological remains being located during the fieldwork programme there may be the need for contingency time and finance to be provided to ensure adequate recording is undertaken. On the discovery of potentially significant remains the archaeologist will inform the developer, the Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council, HNET and the planning authority. If the archaeological remains are identified to be of significance additional contingent archaeological works will be required.

#### **4.4 Recording Systems**

- 4.4.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.
- 4.4.2 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
- 4.4.3 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid.
- 4.4.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made. Sections including the half-sections of individual layers of features will be drawn as necessary, typically at a scale of 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be recorded.
- 4.4.5 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 4.4.6 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

#### **5. Finds and Samples**

- 5.1 The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.2 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 5.3 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. If significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the environmental sampling strategy is likely to include the following:

- i. 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.
  - ii. Any buried soils or well sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
  - iii. Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
  - iv. Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated and datable. Consultation with the specialist will be undertaken.
- 5.4 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 Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.5 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

## **6. Report and Archive**

- 6.1 Following an Assessment in accordance with English Heritage MORPHE 2006 will be prepared. This will indicate what further analysis, if any, is required. The assessment report will include:

### **6.2 Interim Report**

- 6.2.1 This will include the aims and methods used, the nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of data recovered with appropriate illustrative material. It will include an assessment of the effectiveness of the methodologies employed.

### **6.3 Factual Data**

- 6.3.1. The quantity of material and data including provenance, provisional dating, evidence for contamination and residuality and means of data collection used.
- 6.3.2. The range and variety of material including any possible biases resulting from collection or sampling methods.
- 6.3.3. An assessment of the condition of the material including preservation bias and potential for long term storage.
- 6.3.4 The existence of primary sources or relevant data which may enhance the study of site data.

### **6.4 Site Assessment**

- 6.4.1 On completion of the fieldwork the site archive will be prepared to ensure accessibility and an interim report prepared. All records will be updated during the assessment stage and all plans sections and photographs indexed.
- 6.4.2 On completion of the archive an assessment report of the site's potential for further analysis will be prepared incorporating the information from the finds and environmental assessments. Contact will be maintained between the specialists during the assessment stage.

## **6.5 *Finds Assessment***

- 6.5.1 Any pottery recovered will be sorted by form, fabric and decoration following ULAS type series. Sequences will be established where possible in conjunction with the site information. Spot dating will be provided if diagnostic elements are present.
- 6.5.2 Finds assessment reports will be prepared for each category of find encountered. Consultants will be contacted where necessary.
- 6.5.3 An assessment of the conservation requirements for material recovered will be undertaken in consultation with the Conservator at the University of Leicester School of Archaeology and Ancient History.

## **6.6 *Environmental Assessment***

- 6.6.1 Sieving and sorting of the coarse residues of sediment will be completed and recorded immediately following the fieldwork phase. The fine residues (0.5-4mm) will be prioritised for sorting and the flots packed and labelled. Any additional samples will have been recorded and stored.
- 6.6.2 During the assessment phase the following work will be carried out:
  - i) The prioritised fine residues (0.5-4mm) will be sorted.
  - ii) The flots will be scanned and prioritised. Selected flots will have plant remains identified to assess the range, quantity, preservation and potential of the remains. Flots with potential for further analysis will be selected for sorting during the analysis stage.
  - iii) Any additional environmental materials will be assessed and considered for analysis.
  - iv) Samples of charcoal and cereal grains will be selected for possible C14 dating if from appropriate deposits.
  - v) Any additional samples will be assessed for further sieving.
  - vi) Sediment samples will be selected for phosphate analysis, magnetic susceptibility or sediment analysis as appropriate to assist with the interpretation of the site.

## **6.7 *Potential***

- 6.7.1 The data and material will be critically examined in the light of their potential to answer the research aims resulting from the fieldwork including local, regional and national priorities.
- 6.7.2 In addition each material category report will summarise any site specific questions posed in the project design which
- 6.7.3 The data and material will be critically examined in the light of their potential to answer the research aims resulting from the fieldwork including local, regional and national priorities.

## **7. *Report and Archive***

- 7.1 A report on the fieldwork will be provided following analysis of the records and materials.
- 7.2. 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.
- 7.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in the 'Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage' (UKIC 1990), and Standards in the Museum care of

archaeological collections (MGC 1992) and 'Guidelines for the preparation of site archives and assessments for all finds (other than fired clay objects) (RFG/FRG 1993) will be presented to an appropriate registered museum within six months of the completion of analysis. This archive will include all written, disk-based, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

- 7.4 On the completion of fieldwork the originating organisation should complete the on-line OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> on completion of the fieldwork.

## **8. Acknowledgement and Publicity**

- 8.1 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.
- 8.2 ULAS and the Client shall each ensure that a senior employee shall be responsible for dealing with any enquiries received from press, television and any other broadcasting media and members of the public. All enquiries made to ULAS shall be directed to the Client for comment.

## **9. Copyright**

- 9.1 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.

## **10. Timetable**

- 10.1 The watching brief is scheduled to start at a date to be confirmed with one member of staff.
- 10.2 Following the fieldwork the on-site director/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.

## **11. Health and Safety**

- 11.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Archaeological Services Health and Safety Policy and Health and Safety manual with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is attached as Appendix 1. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate. The HSE has determined that archaeological investigations are exempt from CDM regulations.
- 11.2 A Risks assessment will be completed prior to work commencing on-site, and updated as necessary during the site works.

## **12. Insurance**

- 12.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. The Public Liability Insurance is with St Pauls Travellers Policy No. UCPOP3651237 while the Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters (50%) and Brit Insurances (50%) Policy No. FUNK3605.

## **13. Monitoring arrangements**

- 13.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. At least one weeks notice will be given to the LCC HNET Senior Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological fieldwork in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.
- 13.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, excavations or watching briefs* as appropriate.

13.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

#### **14. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances**

14.1 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project, ULAS shall inform the site agent/project manager, Client and the Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority and prepare a short written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

#### **15. Bibliography**

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Brown, D.,<br>2008 | <i>Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives</i> (Institute for Archaeologists)                          |
|                    | <a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/chr/default.aspx">http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/chr/default.aspx</a> |
| IfA, 2010          | <i>Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs.</i>   |
| IfA, 2008          | <i>Code of Conduct</i>  |
| MBC, 2010          | <i>Decision Notice</i> 26/07/10   |

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## Appendix 2: OASIS Database entry

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| OASIS no.                        | universi1-110922                              |
| Project Name                     | Hill Farm, Brentingby, Leicestershire         |
| Project Type                     | Watching Brief                                |
| Project Manager                  | Dr Patrick Clay                               |
| Project Supervisor               | Mathew Morris                                 |
| Previous/Future work             | None  |
| Current Land Use                 | Pasture/slurry lagoon                         |
| Development Type                 | Agricultural                                  |
| Reason for Investigation         | PPS 5   |
| Position in the Planning Process | As a condition                                |
| Site Co ordinates                | SK 784 188                                    |
| Start/end dates of field work    | 14/9/2011                                     |
| Archive Recipient                | Leicestershire County Council Museum Services |
| Study Area                       | c.1497 square metres                          |

## Contact Details

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