University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

An Archaeological Watching Brief conducted during ground works for the installation of a wind turbine at Hall Farm, Brentingby, Leicestershire. NGR: SK 77996 18992

Sue Henderson

ULAS Report No. 2015 - 121

An Archaeological Watching Brief conducted during groundworks for the installation of a wind turbine at Field no. 0003, Hall Farm, Brentingby, Leicsetershire.

NGR: SK 77996 18992

Sue Henderson
July 2015

Client: I.F. Hawley LLP

Planning application no. 13/00552/FUL

Approved by

Signed: **Date**: 2/12/2015..

Name: R.J. Buckley..

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ULAS Report Number 2015-121

X.A76.2015

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Sue Henderson. July 2015

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Summary

A watching brief was carried out by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) during groundwork associated with the installation of a wind turbine on agricultural land at Hall Farm, Brentingby, Leicestershire (SK 779 189). The work was carried out on behalf of I.F Hawley and involved archaeological attendance for inspection and recording during these ground works. There were two aspects to the monitoring. The first was to monitor the preparation of the area for the siting of the base of the turbine. This involved supervision and inspection of topsoil removal and ground reduction by mechanical excavator for any indication of archaeological features. The second aspect was to monitor the excavation of trenches designed to accommodate a cable running between the turbine and the farm. Field 0003, the site of the turbine, was one of a number of open fields to the north-west of the farm displaying pronounced ridge and furrow. No archaeological features were identified in either phase of work.

The archive will be deposited with the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record under the accession number X.A76.2015.

1. Introduction.

This document constitutes the final report of an archaeological watching brief carried out at Field 0003, Hall Farm, Brentingby, Leicestershire (SK 779 189). The work was carried out on behalf of I. F. Hawley LLP by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on week commencing 20th July 2015.

Planning permission has been granted for the installation and operation of one 50Kw wind turbine with a tip height of 46m on agricultural land at Hall Farm, Brentingby, field no. 0003 (Planning Application No. 13/00552/FUL). Hall Farm itself 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 field is situated *c*.150m south of the Saxby Road and *c*.500m to the north west of Hall Farm and is accessed by field tracks approaching diagonally from the farm (Figure 1).

Following National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (DCLG 2012). Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to

the planning authority have recommended to Melton Borough Council that archaeological monitoring is undertaken during construction works.

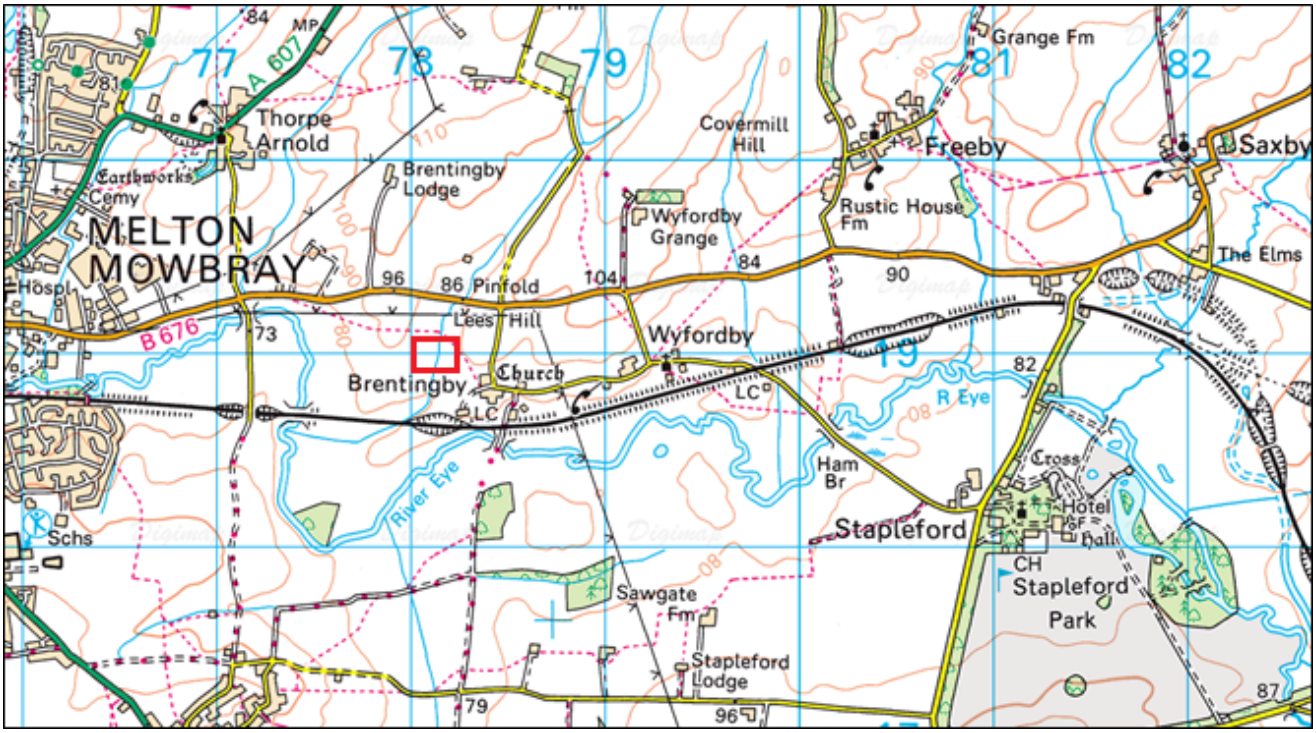

Figure 1. Site location

2. 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). Hall Farm lies to the north of the River Eye at *c*.85m above Ordnance Datum (OD). The ground undulates between the Hall and Field 0003, but rises to a high point in the north-west corner of the field (Figure 2).

The field is approximately 130m x 115m and the site of the turbine is slightly off-centre to the south east, approximately100m below the high point in the landscape. The field falls away from a height of c.92m above OD in the north west to c. 84m above OD in the south east. The turbine is sited at c. 88m above OD. The field has mature hedgerows on all four sides and a dyke to the east. This field and two adjacent fields display pronounced ridge and furrow.

Figure 2. Photograph showing site of wind turbine in Field 0003. Looking south east. Brentingby Church and Hall Farm are to the left of the picture.

3. 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 place-name Brentingby has both Old English and Old Scandinavian origins. There are two interpretations: either 'the farmstead of a man called Branting,' or, 'the farmstead at a steep place,' from the Old English 'brant' meaning steep. The first written reference to Brentingby, or 'Brantingbia,' is in the Leicestershire Survey of c. 1125 when the village was held by the Earl of Leicester. The manor acquired a resident lord in 1318 when John de Woodford bought the manor. There is no moated site in the parish and the likely location of his manor is that of Brentingby Hall (Liddle and Hughes 1979). The poll tax of 1377 suggests that the village had 25 households and an adult population of 52. In 1445 Brentingby was designated an impoverished village and the population had fallen to seven taxpayers in 1524 and eight households by 1563 (Nichols 1795). These falls in population probably reflect the move from arable to pastoral farming. The Hall was rebuilt in the 1650's by the Hartopp family and at the same time the village saw the end of a process of piecemeal enclosure. By the end of the eighteenth century there were only six households recorded. The map of 1880 shows the field boundaries around the turbine site, almost

exactly as they exist today. A brick wall stands as a remnant of the farm building marked in the north west corner of the field.

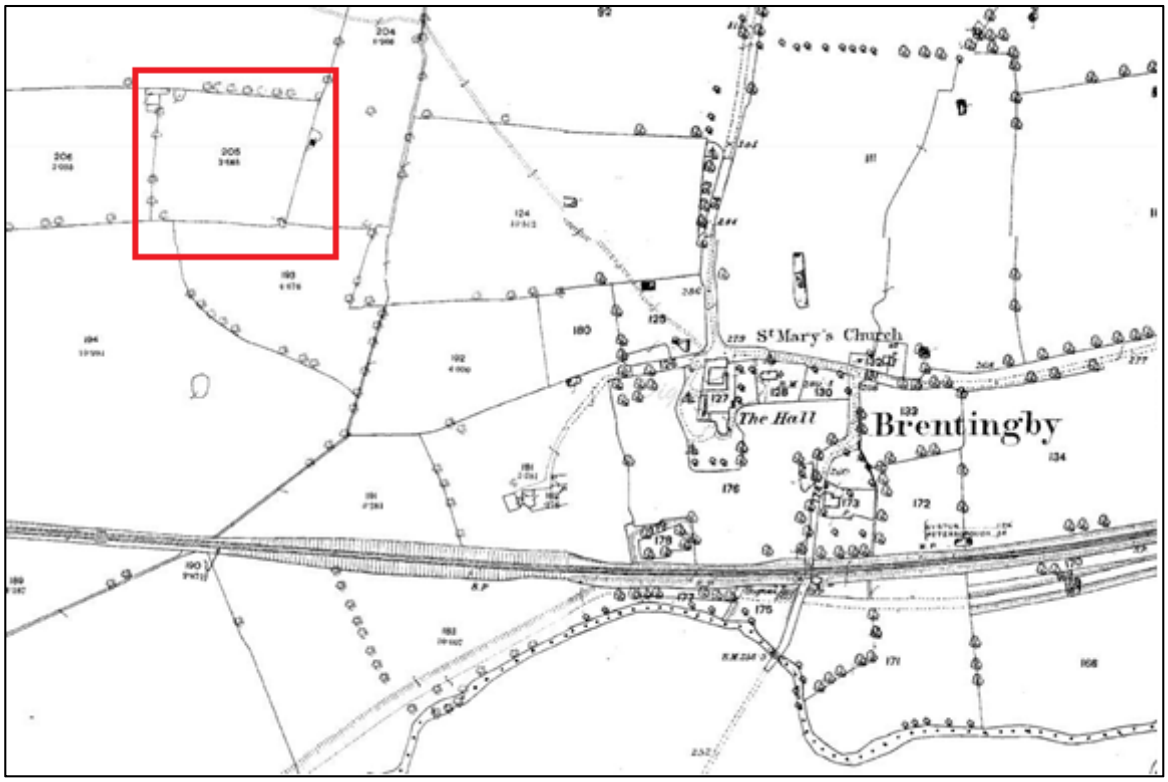

Figure 3. The 1885 Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition map. Scale 1:2500

Earthworks still visible in the village (**MLE3683**) are probably the remains of old village closes and demonstrate how Brentingby has reduced in size from its Medieval boundaries. The former Church of St Mary (**MLE11209**), c500m from the development site, a 14th century building with mid-17th century alterations, was converted into a house in the 1970s. It replaced an earlier chapel (**MLE3682**), probably of Saxo-Norman origin (Liddle & Hughes 1979). Three sherds of Roman pottery were found on the same site (**MLE7980**). Approximately 300m to the south west of the development area, a small archaeological evaluation in 2002 (Jarvis) uncovered Mesolithic and late Neolithic/early Bronze Age flint scatters and a Bronze Age hearth and gully (**MLE10161, MLE10171 and MLE10172**).

The presence of ridge and furrow in the development area suggests that the field lies within the open fields of medieval Brentingby. As this has remained largely as pasture since this time, the archaeological potential is most likely to relate to the prehistoric and Roman periods.

4. Archaeological Objectives

The main objectives through the archaeological supervision of ground works by the client's contractors will be:

- To identify the presence/absence of any 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.

Work will be considered in the light of the updated research agenda and strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Knight et al. 2012). The site has the potential to contribute to the following research questions:

- *6.3 Neolithic and Early/Middle Bronze Age*

  6.3.5 Settlement patterns; 6.3.8 Neolithic and Bronze societies

- *6.4 Late Bronze Age and Iron Age*

  6.4.3 LBA/EIA Settlements; 6.4.4 MIA Settlements; 6.4.5 LIA settlements; 6.4.8 Agricultural economy and landscape; 6.4.9 Finds, crafts, industry and exchange

- *6.5 Romano-British*

  6.5.1. Chronology; 6.5.4 Rural Settlement Patterns and landscapes; 6.5.5 The agricultutral economy

- *6.7 High Medieval*

  6.7.2. Rural settlement; 6.7.7 The agrarian landscape

5. Methodology

There were two aspects to the monitoring of ground works (Figure 4). Firstly, to monitor the preparation of the base for the wind turbine: an area 7.50m x 7.50m was to be stripped and then excavated to a depth of 1.80m to receive the base. The work was to be completed using a 13 tonne 360 mechanical excavator with both toothed and toothless ditching buckets 1.8m wide. As a first stage, the excavated base was to be levelled and a concrete foundation laid.

Secondly, to monitor the excavation of a trench to carry the cable from the turbine to the farm over a distance of approximately 700m. This was to include two sections of moleing beneath road surfaces. As monitoring would be difficult in some areas, sections of greater potential were selected for recording. The trenching was to be completed using a 13 tonne 360 excavator fitted with a 4.5m toothless ditching bucket. Trenches were excavated to the width of the bucket and to a depth of 1.00m.

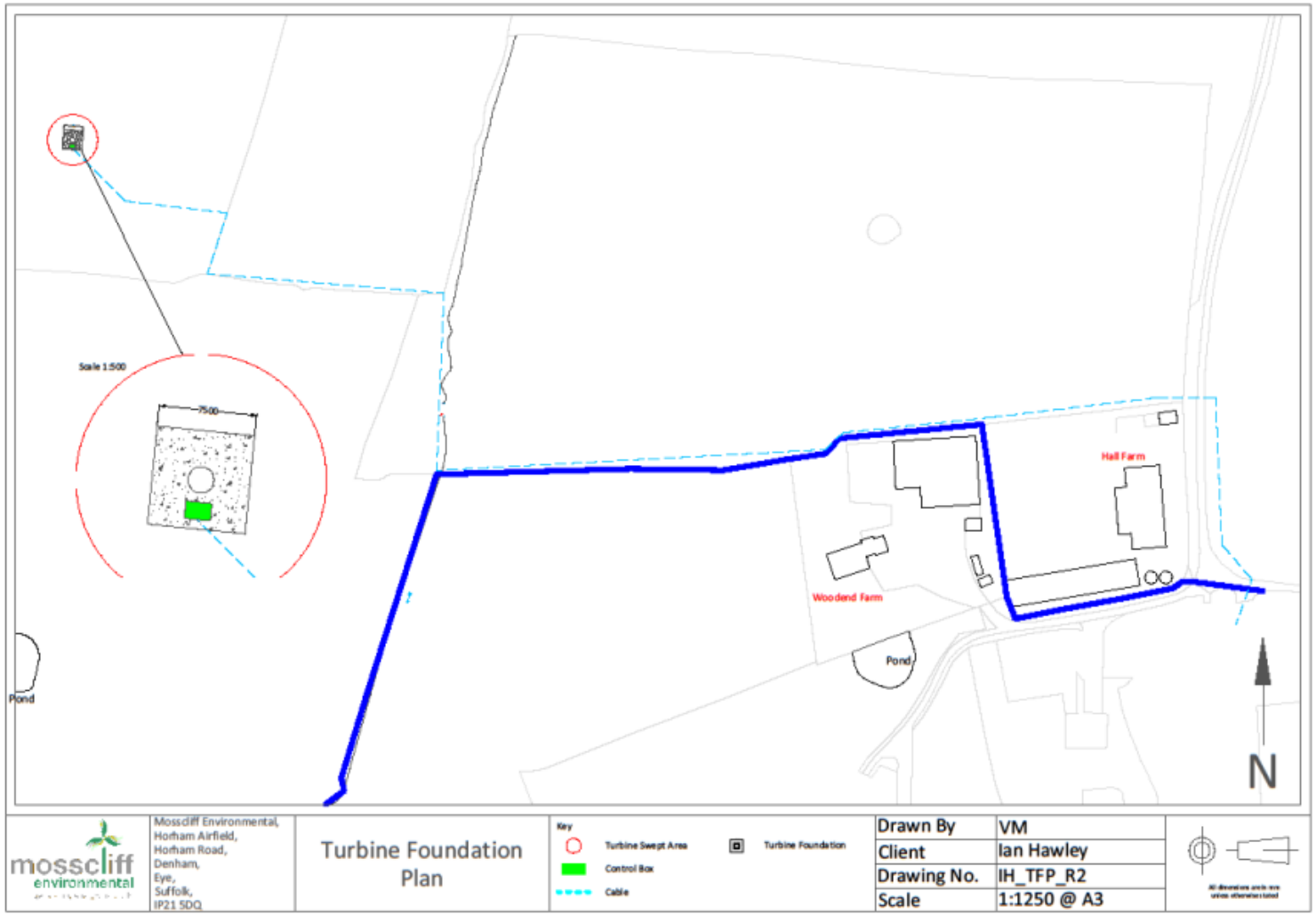

Figure 4. Plan of proposed works supplied by the developer

The work in both cases involved the supervision of the removal of topsoil and inspection of those areas to be removed in order to identify any archaeological deposits or the natural substratum. All exposed areas, sections and spoil heaps were to be visually inspected for features and finds. Any archaeological deposits seen to be present were to be excavated and recorded as appropriate. All work was to adhere to the Institute of Field Archaeologist's (IFA) Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs and the Guidelines for Archaeological work in Leicestershire and Rutland (LMARS).

6. Results

Initial work involved removal of the topsoil from across the site of the turbine base. The area excavated was 8.00m x 8.00m, slightly larger than indicated in the plans. The area was also stripped in two phases, west and then east. The topsoil consisted of a fine clean loose mixed deposit with rare fragments of flint and gravel and varied in depth according to the depth of the ridge and furrow from a maximum of 0.46m to 0.32m thick. Across the western half of the area, this was removed onto a mid orangish brown subsoil of sandy clay with occasional small pebbles and fragments of chalk and flint which had an average depth of 0.20m. Beneath this was natural boulder clay and no archaeological features were observed. The clay was a mid to light orangish brown with occasional fragmented sandstone boulders, chalk and flint nodules. The natural clay was reached at an average depth of 0.60m, although this did vary with the depth of furrow (Figure 6).

Figure 5. Stripping of western half of turbine base. Looking south.

The eastern half of the stripped area differed slightly in geology, there being lenses of sand and gravel visible in the natural clay, reflecting the deeper geology. No archaeological features were observed.

Figure 6. Photograph showing the eastern half of turbine base stripped and underlying geology (above) and trench section showing effect of ridge and furrow (below).

Further work involved the monitoring of trenching which began in Field 0003 approximately 10m south-east of the turbine base. This was observed for a distance of approximately 60m to the field entrance (Length A). The geology again alternated between clay and sand, there being two transitions in this distance. The average depth

of topsoil was 0.25m (Figure 7). Surprisingly, as a comparison, there was more depth of topsoil higher up the field; hill-wash could have been expected to add to the depth on these lower slopes. No archaeological features were observed during this first section of trenching.

Figure 7. Cable trenching looking south east.

Two further sections of trenching were observed (marked on Figure 8). Length B ran alongside the hedge in the field to the east. As the trench approached the dyke, the depth of topsoil increased to 0.40m this being the base of the slope. The natural geology at this point was a mid orange-brown sandy clay with occasional flint and sandstone fragments. No archaeological features were observed.

Length C marked a change in the original route of the cable trench as presented on the plans. To avoid a water pipe, the trench was moved c.20m north to run alongside the current field track (Figure 8). This field also displayed pronounced ridge and furrow running east to west, with a headland c.20m from the dyke. Trenching revealed a thin

loose topsoil of an average depth of 0.15m. The underlying geology was again varied, moving from orangish brown sandy clay to compact greyish brown clay. No archaeological features were observed.

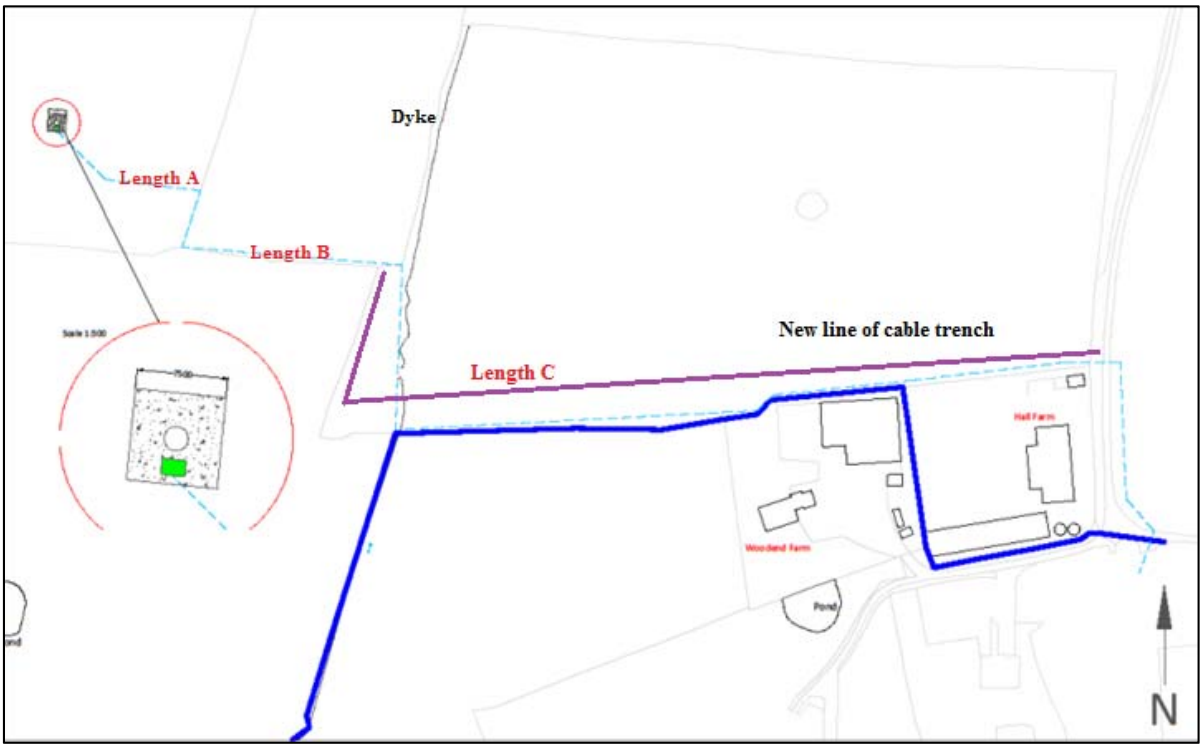

Figure 8. Plan showing amended line of trenching and areas of observed trenching.

Figure 9. Trenching of Length C. Looking East.

7. Finds

There were no finds from earthfast features or deposits. Close examination of the topsoil of all areas revealed very little. There were isolated sherds of post-medieval and modern pottery, indicating some more recent manuring practices. One small piece of worked flint flake was also identified and retained.

8. Conclusion

Monitoring of the base preparation and cable trenching for the wind turbine at Hall Farm, Brentingby revealed no archaeological features or deposits. The paucity of finds in the topsoil suggests that this area of pronounced ridge and furrow has seen little interference since the medieval period beyond simple manuring practices. Evidence of earlier activity was even more scarce. Deep ploughing in the furrows may have erased features, but there were none evident in areas where ridges were prominent. The wide deep furrows were presumably necessary for drainage, but a large amount of colluvium at the base of the slope was not observed. If erosion and hillwash were not an issue, then an absence of evidence points towards an area of little past activity.

9. Archive

This archive consists of 3 watching brief form notes, 2 sheets of drawings with notes, 41 digital photographs, 3 sheets of thumbnail prints. The archive will be held by Leicestershire Museum Service under the accession number X.A76.2015.

10. 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 (ADS) at the University of York.

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.

11. Acknowledgements

Thanks are extended to Ian and Julia Hawley for their assistance and interest throughout the project and to the contractors, Mosscliffe Environmental, for their expertise.

Fieldwork was undertaken by the author Sue Henderson and the project was managed for ULAS by Richard Buckley.

12. References

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13. Appendix A.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Written scheme of investigation for archaeological work

Job title: Field 3 Main Road Brentingby,

***Leicestershire NGR:* SK 77996/18992**

Client: I.F. Hawley LLP

Planning Authority: Melton Borough Council

Planning application No. 13/00552/FUL

Scheduled Start date: TBC

1 ***Definition and scope of the specification***

1.1 This document is a design specification for Archaeological Attendance, Inspection and Recording (watching brief) at the above site, in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (DCLG 2012). This specification provides a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the fieldwork specified below which is intended to provide information on the character and extent of any buried archaeological remains which may exist on the site and if present record to an appropriate level.

1.2 The document provides details of the following work proposed by ULAS on behalf of the client.

Archaeological attendance, inspection and recording during groundworks.
Preparation of a report on the results
Preparation of an archive for deposition with the Leicestershire Museum Service.

2. Background

Context of the Project

2.1 Planning permission has been granted for the installation and operation of one 50Kw wind turbine with a tip height of 46m on agricultural land at Hall Farm, Brentingby, field no. 0003 (co-ordinates 477996/318992)

2.2 The British Geological Survey Geology of Britain Viewer shows that the site lie on superficial deposits of Till Diamicton above bedrock of the lias group – mudstone, siltstone, limestone and sandstone.

2.3 Following National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (DCLG 2012). Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have recommended to Melton Borough Council that archaeological monitoring is undertaken during construction works.

2.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1.1 The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the development area lies in an area of archaeological interest, north-west of 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. East of the centre 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). South 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 (MLE10161, MLE10171 and MLE10172). Brentingby Hall (MLE11210), to the south-east, was built in 1650 and has late 19th century alterations. It probably stands on the site of the original medieval manor house. 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).

2.1.1 The proposed wind turbine probably lies within the open fields of medieval Brentingby, based on the presence of ridge and furrow, therefore the archaeological potential is most likely to relate to the prehistoric and Roman periods.

3. Archaeological Objectives

3.1 *Research aims*

3.1.1 The work has the potential to contribute towards the following Research agenda topics (Knight et al 2012):

6.3 *Neolithic and Early/Middle Bronze Age*

6.3.5 Settlement patterns; 6.3.8 Neolithic and Bronze societies

6.4 *Late Bronze Age and Iron Age*

6.4.3 LBA/EIA Settlements; 6.4.4 MIA Settlements; 6.4.5 LIA settlements; 6.4.8 Agricultural economy and landscape; 6.4.9 Finds, crafts, industry and exchange

6.5 *Romano-British*

6.5.1. Chronology; 6.5.4 Rural Settlement Patterns and landscapes; 6.5.5 The agricultutral economy

6.7 High Medieval)

6.7.2. Rural settlement; 6.7.7 The agrarian landscape

3.2 The main objectives of the archaeological work will be:

To identify the presence/absence of any 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 for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2010) and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2008). The Leicestershire County

Council *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological work Leicestershire and Rutland* (1997) will be adhered to.

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

4.1.3 An accession number will be and used to identify all records and artefacts.

4.2 *Archaeological attendance for inspection and recording*

4.2.1 The project will involve a watching brief during groundworks by an experienced professional archaeologist. During these groundworks, if any archaeological deposits are seen to be present, the archaeologist will record areas of archaeological interest.

4.2.2 Excavation should be undertaken by hand or else using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket for stripping in level spits. A toothed bucket may be used for removing modern overburden or rubble deposits.

4.2.3 If the initial monitoring identifies areas of no archaeological interest (e.g. modern made ground or disturbed areas), then the archaeologist may stand down monitoring of that area.

4.2.4 If significant archaeological deposits are discovered work may need to be halted in order for contingency excavation and recording to be carried out. The archaeologist will co-operate at all times with the contractors on site to ensure the minimum interruption to the work.

4.2.5 Any archaeological deposits located will be hand cleaned and planned as appropriate. Samples of any archaeological deposits located will be hand excavated. 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.

4.2.6 Archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded using standard ULAS procedures. Sufficient of any archaeological features or deposits will be hand excavated in order to provide the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence.

4.2.7 All below ground stratigraphy will be recorded. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.

4.2.8 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.

4.2.9 Spoil will be monitored for artefacts. A representative sample of unstratified finds may be retained.

4.3 Recording Systems

4.3.1 The archaeological deposits will be hand-cleaned.

4.3.2 The archaeological features exposed 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.

4.3.4 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.

4.3.5 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.

4.3.6 Any material recovered which would be regarded as treasure following the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to the coroner.

4.3.7 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.

5. Finds

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 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, 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 shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to the appropriate authority for storage in perpetuity.

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 Planning Archaeologist.

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.

5.6 Finds which may constitute 'treasure' under the Treasure Act, 1996 must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

6. Environmental Sampling

6.1. If features are appropriate for environmental sampling a strategy and methodology will be developed on site following advice from ULAS's Environmental Specialist. Preparation, taking, processing and assessment of environmental samples will be in accordance with current best practice. The sampling strategy is likely to include the following:

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.

6.2 All collected samples will be labelled with context and sequential sample numbers.

6.3 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.

6.4 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.

6.5 Wet sieving with flotation will be carried out using a York Archaeological Trust 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.

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

7 Report and Archive

7.1 A full report in A4 format will follow within two months of the completion. The results of the watching brief will be included with the results from the previous work (Browning 2013). Copies will be provided for the client and the Local Planning Authority and deposited with the Historic Environment Record.

7.2 The report will include consideration of:

The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.

The nature, location and extent of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered. 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. Summary.

a summary of artefacts, specialist reports and a consideration of the evidence within its local, regional, national context.

The location and size of the archive.

A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage).

7.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in the IfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological archives (Brown 2008) will normally be presented to Leicestershire County Council within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken and will follow the LCC guidelines detailed in *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service* (LMARS).

7.4 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.

8 Publication and Dissemination of Results

8.1 A summary report will be submitted to a suitable regional archaeological journal following completion of the fieldwork. A full report will be submitted to a national or period journal if the results are of significance.

8.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at http://www.oasis.ac.uk will be completed detailing the results of the project. ULAS will contact the HER prior to completion of the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into the HER it may be placed on the web-site.

8.3 Where possible the archaeological work will include community involvement in the form of displays, open days and talks subject to the results of the archaeological work.

9 Acknowledgement and Publicity

9.1 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.

9.2 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.

10 Copyright

10.1 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.

11 Monitoring arrangements

11.1 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.

11.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* and *Watching briefs* (2008)

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

12 Timetable and Staffing

12.1 A start date is for the groundworks is to be arranged.

12.2 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.

13 Health and Safety

13.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (revised 2010) with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is in the Appendix. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.

14. Insurance

14.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Public Liability Insurance and Employers Liability Insurance: Allianz Insurance plc Policy No. SZ/21696148. Professional Indemnity Insurance – Novae Underwriting Ltd. Policy No. 702610MMA120

15. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

15.1 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., 2008 *Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives* (Institute for Archaeologists)

Cooper, N.J., (ed) 2006 *The Archaeology of the East Midlands An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda.* Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13.

Knight, D.; Vyner, B.; Allen, C.; 2012, *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands.* Nottingham Archaeological Monographs 6, University of Nottingham and York Archaeological Trust.

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