



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

**Archaeological Attendance and
Recording during Groundworks on
Land off Brascote Lane, Cadeby,
Leicestershire.
(SK43059 02814)**

James Patrick



**ULAS Report No 2018-098
©2018**

**Archaeological Attendance and Recording during Groundworks on
land off Brascote Lane, Cadeby, Leicestershire
(SK43059 02814)**

James Patrick

for

Cadeby Homes

Filename/Version	Checked by	Date
2018-098 draft	Vicki Score	07/06/2018

University of Leicester
Archaeological Services
University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH
Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

©2018

**ULAS Report No.2018-098
Accession Number: XA59.2018**

Contents

Summary.....	1
Introduction.....	1
Site Location, Details and Geology	2
Historical and Archaeological Background.....	4
Archaeological Objectives.....	5
Methodology.....	5
Results.....	7
Conclusion.....	7
Archive.....	8
Publication.....	8
Acknowledgements.....	9
Bibliography.....	9
Meek, J. 2004 <i>An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for the Proposed Extensions to Cadeby Quarry, Leicestershire (centre SK 434 025)</i> . Report 2004-201	9

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location.....	2
Figure 2: Location of development area (provided by client)	3
Figure 3: Plan of development area	3
Figure 4: Area prior to ground-works looking east, to new Farm house construction from proposed farm yard.....	4
Figure 5: Topsoil stripping for Farmyard formation. Looking south.	6
Figure 6: Sub-soil stripping for structure foundation. Looking east.....	6
Figure 7: Annotated plan of development area.....	8

Archaeological Attendance and Recording during Groundworks on land off Brascote Lane, Cadeby, Leicestershire

(SK43059 02814)

James Patrick

Summary

Archaeological Attendance and Recording during groundworks was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on arable land, situated directly north-east off Brascote Lane, Cadeby (SK43059 02814). The work was undertaken in advance of a new farmyard development. Archaeological groundworks were required during topsoil striping for the farmyard surface and footings for three farm buildings within the yard. Additional groundworks for the access road to the farm yard were also observed.

As the farmyard surface and associated structures were to be constructed immediately following the excavations, groundworks for the farm house to the east will take place at a later date and are therefore not included in this report.

No features were revealed cutting sub-soil or natural with just a small amount of unstratified medieval pottery sherds recovered from the surface.

The archive will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums with accession number X.A59.2018

Introduction

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) were commissioned by Cadeby Homes to carry out archaeological attendance and recording during ground-works on land of Brascote Lane, Cadeby, Leicestershire (SK 43059 02814).

Planning permission has been granted for a new Farmyard development with associated structures including a new farm house together with courtyard, access roads, and drainage. The ground-works prompted requirement for archaeological attendance and recording, Planning Ref: (17/00302/FUL). The work was undertaken in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment and followed the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; ULAS 2018) submitted approved by the local planning authority.

Site Location, Details and Geology

The site lies 1km north-east of Cadeby village and is located directly north of Brascote Lane, with the existing access to the south-west corner of the site. The site is currently an arable field, growing wheat and barley. The new farmyard and associated dwelling house will be positioned to the north of the field, utilising the existing access off Brascote Lane (Figs 1-3).

The Geological Survey of Great Britain indicates that the underlying geology consists of Gunthorpe Member Mudstone overlain with Oadby member Diamicton. The field as a whole has a gentle slope down from the south to the north at approximate height of 130m aOD at the lower slope of the field (north) where the development will take place.



Figure 1: Site Location

Reproduced from Landranger sheet 140 1:50 000 by permission of Ordnance Survey® on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright 2001
All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100029495.



Figure 2: Location of development area (provided by client)



Figure 3: Plan of development area

Historical and Archaeological Background

The Leicestershire Sites and Monuments Record records numerous archaeological sites in the vicinity. The surrounding area contains evidence for Iron Age occupation and land division in the form of rectangular enclosures and pit alignments. Recent excavations in advance of sand and gravel extraction situated approximately 1.5 km further east along Brascote Lane have shown archaeological remains in the form of a possible round barrow with a later pit alignment dating to the early/ late Bronze-age. Romano-British features include a number of pottery kilns with contemporary land division. There was also evidence for later Saxon settlement. Medieval settlements existed at Cadeby, Newbold Verdon, Naneby, and Brascote; the latter two within approximately two km east. Recent excavations have revealed medieval features associated with Brascote DMV. Much of the land in the area would have been utilised as agricultural land since at least the medieval period and is likely to have remained relatively undisturbed, save for disturbance from plough activity (Meek 2004).



Figure 4: Area prior to ground-works looking east, to new Farm house construction from proposed farm yard

Archaeological Objectives

The main objectives of the Archaeological Attendance and Recording (watching brief) were:

- 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 establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape.
- To recover artefacts and ecofacts to compare with other assemblages and results.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the watching brief is to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

Methodology

The programme of archaeological attendance and recording during groundworks for the farmyard and associated structures follows a strategy for the work devised by ULAS, which was set out in the WSI (ULAS 2018). The work was between 16th May and 1st June 2018.

All work followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014) in accordance with their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014).

The overall site consists of two general areas with the bulk of topsoil removal required for the farmyard and associated structures which covered approximately 0.5 ha forming a rectangular shape at the north-west corner (Fig. 6). The groundworks were undertaken using a tracked 13 tonne excavator with a 1.8m ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. After inspection and recording, the excavation areas could be tracked over. An access road running from Brascote Lane to the development to enable lorries to gain access was only stripped to 0.15m and covered with hard-core with no further excavation required (Fig. 5).

Initially no dumper was employed and although more than half the formation level was represented by the upper sub-soil, concerns were raised with the contractor regarding the 9 tonne dumper truck rutting into, and damaging potential features below. To test the depth of the subsoil, a machine slot was excavated to a depth of 0.30m onto natural substrata. Due to the very warm dry weather, the subsoil proved compact enough with no heavy rutting taking place with the dumper's movements minimised.

The smaller area represented by the farm house and courtyard is to be undertaken much later on and not included in this report.



Figure 5: Topsoil stripping for Farmyard formation. Looking south.



Figure 6: Sub-soil stripping for structure foundation. Looking east.

Results

The topsoil consisted of a light yellowish brown loam with frequent small to medium rounded stones initially exposed to a depth of 0.15m along the temporary haul road parallel to the east to west hedgerow. This was signed off and covered with hard-core with no further work required.

The next stage of ground-works began on the farmyard which was stripped eastwards from the existing hedgerow. Due to the hard compacted topsoil, half of the 0.30m deep topsoil was removed with a toothed bucket. A ditching bucket was then used to strip the remainder onto the thin friable mid yellow clayey silt subsoil. With the exception of several east to west furrows, no archaeological features were observed cutting the subsoil, although it was heavily plough scarred.

Within the farmyard structure footings the lower deposits which consisted of a firm silty clay light yellow brown sterile clay. This reached a depth of up to 0.50m onto a light red brown natural clay containing concentrated patches of well sorted rounded pebbles. With the exception of ceramic field drains running along the furrows, no archaeological features were observed where natural was exposed at the southern half of the new farmyard development.

Inspection of the spoil heaps revealed no pottery or other artifactual evidence of any date. However some artefacts were recovered in the form of unstratified well abraded medieval pottery from the stripping, probably relating to maturing of this area.

Following the observation during the ground-works, the whole of the farmyard is to be built up by over 0.50 metres with hardcore and stone.

Conclusion

Despite the site's location within a known archaeological landscape, the watching brief proved negative for archaeological remains. Due to the location of the site at the foot of the slope, the area is prone to flooding and during the ground-works flooding was evident. It seems more likely that any settlement would be positioned up-hill to the south on the natural gravels. The small amount of well abraded medieval pottery found within the upper colluvial deposits is likely to have occurred during manuring.

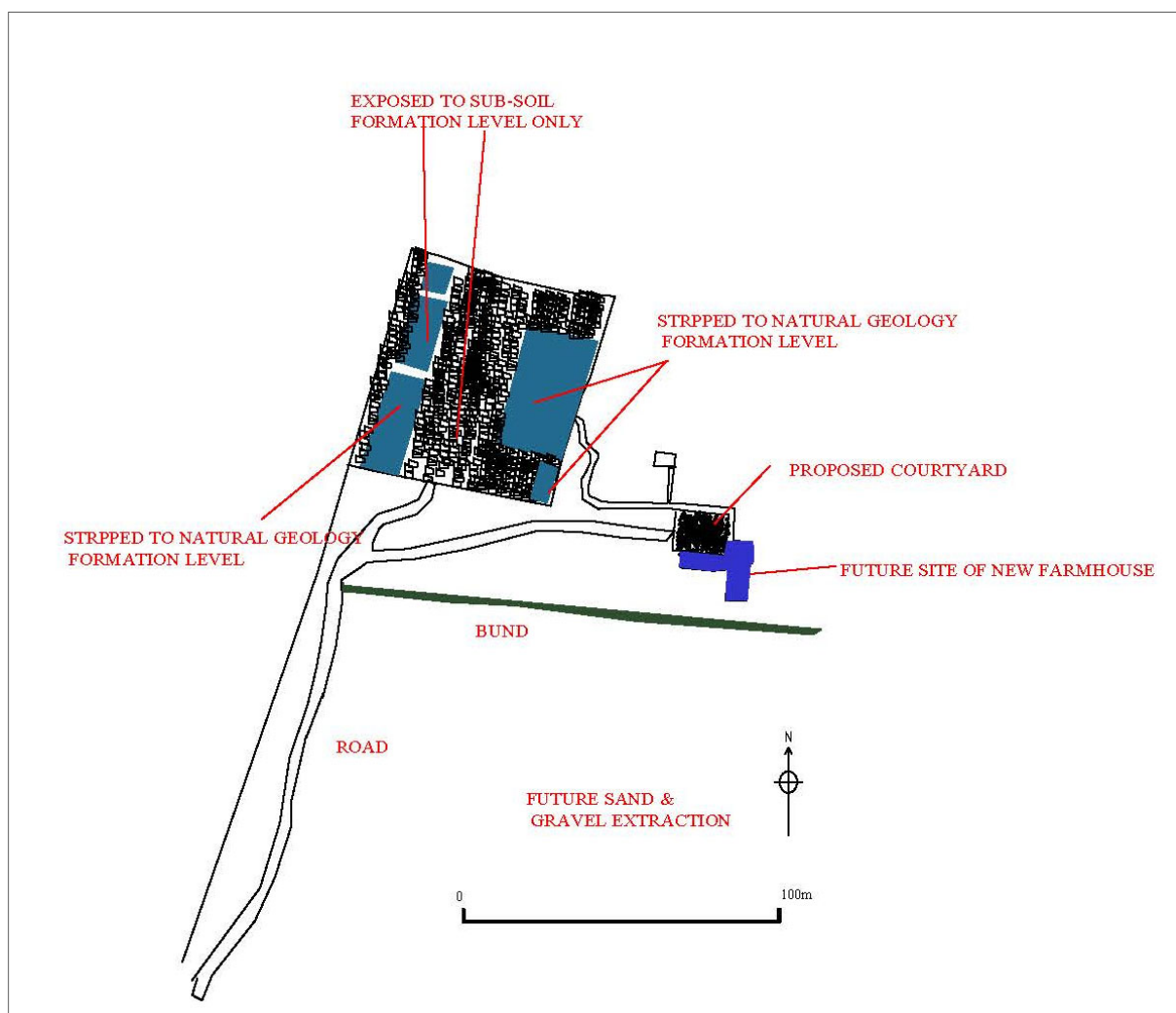


Figure 7: Annotated plan of development area

Archive

The archive consists of the following:

- 8 Watching brief record sheets
- 1 Index photographic record sheets
- 1 Unbound copy of this report
- 1 CD digital report
- 1 Contact sheet of digital photographs
- 1 CD digital photographs

Publication

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

A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in a suitable regional archaeological journal in due course.

Acknowledgements

ULAS would like to thank Cadeby Homes and Rob Harding of Glympton Construction for their co-operation with this project. Thanks also to Tim O’Leary for driving the excavator. The project was managed by Vicki Score and Jon Thomas and the fieldwork was carried out by Jamie Patrick, also of ULAS.

Bibliography

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a *Code of Conduct*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

Meek, J. 2004 *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for the Proposed Extensions to Cadeby Quarry, Leicestershire (centre SK 434 025)*. Report 2004-201

East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework Interactive Digital resource
<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/Main>

James Patrick
ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 252 2848

Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: jrp28@le.ac.uk

OASIS data entry

PROJECT DETAILS	Oasis No	universi1- 318653		
	Project Name	Archaeological Attendance and Recording during Groundworks on land of Brascote Lane, Cadeby, Leicestershire (SK 43059 02814)		
	Start/end dates of field work	16- 05-2018 to 1 st June 2018		
	Previous/Future Work	None		
	Project Type	Attendance and Recording during Groundworks		
	Site Status	None		
	Current Land Use	Arable land		
	Monument Type/Period	None/none		
	Significant Finds/Period	None		
	Development Type	Agricultural		
	Reason for Investigation	NPPF		
	Position in the Planning Process	Planning Condition		
Planning Ref.	(17/00302/FUL).			
PROJECT LOCATION	Site Address/Postcode	Land of Brascote Lane, Cadeby, Leicestershire. CV13 0BB		
	Study Area	0.6 ha		
	Site Coordinates	SK 43059 02814		
	Height OD	c 130m OD		
PROJECT CREATORS	Organisation	ULAS		
	Project Brief Originator	Local Planning Authority		
	Project Design Originator	ULAS		
	Project Manager	Vicki Score/Jon Thomas		
	Project Director/Supervisor	James Patrick		
Sponsor/Funding Body	Developer :IM Properties			
PROJECT ARCHIVE		Physical	Digital	Paper
	Recipient	NA		
	ID (Acc. No.)		XA	XA
	Contents		Photos Survey data	Fieldwork records Field Notes
PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	Type	Grey Literature (unpublished)		
	Title	Archaeological Attendance and Recording during Groundworks on land of Brascote Lane, Cadeby, Leicestershire		
	Author	James Patrick		
	Other bibliographic details	ULAS Report No 2018-		
	Date	2018		
	Publisher/Place	University of Leicester Archaeological Services / University of Leicester		
	Description	Developer Report A4 pdf		



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH
UK

Directors

Dr Richard Buckley OBE BA PhD FSA MCifA

e: rjb16@le.ac.uk

t: +44 (0)116 252 2848

f: +44 (0)116 252 2614

e: ulas@le.ac.uk



THE QUEEN'S
ANNIVERSARY PRIZES
FOR HIGHER AND FURTHER EDUCATION
2013



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

