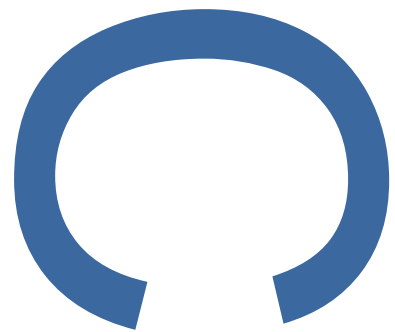


**QUENBY LODGE FARM,  
HUNGARTON ROAD,  
COLD NEWTON,  
LEICESTERSHIRE:**



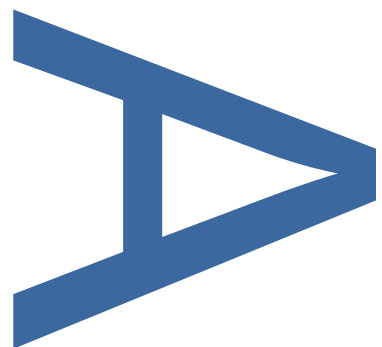
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**



**Planning Reference: 15/01948/FUL**

**PCA Report Number: R12716**

**November 2016**



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

QUENBY LODGE FARM, HUNGARTON ROAD,  
COLD NEWTON,  
LEICESTERSHIRE:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K4760
Report Number	R12716

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**Quenby Lodge Farm, Hungarton Road, Cold Newton,  
Leicestershire: An Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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**Local Planning Authority:**                      **Harborough District Council**

**Central National Grid Reference:**        **SK 70791 06672**

**PCA Site Code:**                                **QFHL16 agricultural**

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**November 2016**

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**PCA Report Number: R12716**

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## ABSTRACT

*This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at Quenby Lodge Farm, Hungarton Road, Cold Newton, Leicestershire (NGR SK 70791 06672) in October 2016. The archaeological work was commissioned by W.A. Curtis & Sons Ltd in response to a planning condition attached to the erection of three agricultural barns, an access road and hardstanding area. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.*

*The archaeological evaluation recorded a limited sequence of events predominantly associated with field drainage and past agricultural land use. The earliest features identified consisted of several shallow furrows on a southwest-northeast alignment; it is likely that the shallowness of these can be attributed to destruction by more recent agricultural practices. In addition, multiple land drains relating to agricultural water management were identified on the site, many of which appear to have fallen within furrows; this would make sense as these furrows would have formed the lowest points in the field. All land drains except one followed the same alignment as the furrows however one, in Trench 3, was on a different alignment perhaps due to an area with particularly bad drainage.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

1.1.1 Pre-construct Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by W.A. Curtis & Sons Ltd. in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the erection of three agricultural barns, an access road and hardstanding area (Planning Reference 15/01948/FUL). An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land Quenby Lodge Farm, Hungarton Road, Cold Newton from the 26<sup>th</sup> to the 27<sup>th</sup> October 2016 (**Figures 1 and 2**).

1.1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Kathryn Brook of PCA (Brook 2016) and a total of four trial trenches were excavated and recorded accordingly. There was a contingency for a fifth trench however due to the lack of significant archaeology, this was not opened following consultation with development control (Teresa Hawtin).

### **1.2 Site Location and Description**

1.2.1 The development site is located within eastern Leicestershire approximately, 1.86km southeast of Hungarton and 1.03km west of the village of Cold Newton. The site lies within the civil parish of Hungarton and within the administration of Harborough District Council. The proposed development site lies immediately south of Quenby Lodge Farm and is irregular in shape, covering an area of approximately 0.8ha. It is bounded by agricultural fields to the east, south and west and to the north lies Quenby Lodge Farm (**Figure 1**). The site is centred at NGR SK 70791 06672.

### **1.3 Topography and Geology**

1.3.1 The development site is situated in the northwest corner of a large field located immediately south of Quenby Lodge Farmhouse. To the west of the site is a large field containing well preserved remains of the medieval ridge and furrow. The western boundary of the development contains the historic parish boundary that will be retained as part of the development. The field where the development site is located within, continues to the east and south of the site. The site is currently used as pasture and set within a broadly flat landscape. Access will be off Hungarton Road via a track to be constructed as part of the development.

1.3.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS) indicates a solid geology of Charmouth Mudstone Formation. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 183 to 197 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Overlying the bed rock is the superficial deposit of Oadby Member – Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions. (BGS viewer 2016).

1.3.3 The superficial geology was present across the site as a firm, light-mid orange clay with grey inclusions and very occasional large-medium sub-rounded stones and was allocated context number **03**. The natural clay was relatively uniform across the site, despite lying beneath slightly varying depths of topsoil and subsoil.

#### 1.4 **Historical and Archaeological Background**

1.4.1 The development site lies within an area of archaeological potential, relating mainly to the medieval period, as highlighted in the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment undertaken by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) (Oakley 2016). Only a short summary of the historical and archaeological background, based upon the findings of the DBA will be detailed here.

1.4.2 There is limited evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British activity within the wider area. The records that do exist relate to minor instances of isolated, unstratified activity (Oakley 2016).

1.4.3 There is similarly limited evidence for Early Medieval activity within the wider study area. The Historic Environment Record (HER) records two Anglo-Saxon burials as having been discovered during 19<sup>th</sup> century quarry operations, 0.65km to the north east of the site, which may be representative of a cemetery (Oakley 2016).

1.4.4 Six HER records are associated with the shrunken medieval village and moated site of Cold Newton, located 0.63km to the east of the site, Scheduled monument (SM 1009197). A second deserted medieval village is recorded at Quenby, 0.75km to the southwest of the site. (Oakley 2016).

1.4.5 The development area was most likely agricultural land from the medieval period onwards. The extensive evidence for ridge and furrow in the wider area would suggest that similar agricultural activity is present on the site, which was confirmed through the study of historic aerial photographs (Oakley 2016). The DBA suggested that this has been destroyed by subsequent intensive agricultural activity within the later part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

1.4.6 The western boundary of the site forms the historic parish boundary between the parishes of Hungarton and Lowesby. As such, it qualifies as 'important' under the Hedgerow Regulations of 1997 and will be retained within the new development.

## **2 AIMS & OBJECTIVES**

The aims and objectives of the investigation were:

- To establish the location, nature, extent, date and state of preservation of any archaeological or geo-archaeological deposits or features within the site, to recover any associated objects and to record the surviving evidence.
- To analyse and interpret the site archive and to disseminate the results to promote local and national research objectives.
- To deposit the site archive with the Leicestershire Museum Service for long term conservation.



### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

- 3.1.1 The Evaluation took place between the 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> October 2016 in compliance with the relevant guidance document of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA, 2014); PCA is an IfA-Registered Organisation. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the Evaluation, as approved by the Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council, proposed the excavation of four trial trenches which were laid in accordance with the WSI (**Figure 2**).
- 3.1.2 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 7-ton wheeled mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. A metal detector was used on-site to facilitate finds recovery.
- 3.1.3 All exposed deposits/layers were cleaned using hand tools and recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Contexts were recorded according to PCAs fieldwork manual approved for use in Leicestershire, including written, photographic and drawn records.
- 3.1.4 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were at least 50% excavated and, where considered appropriate, 100% excavated.
- 3.1.5 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with the Institute for Archaeologists and will operate within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct'.

#### **3.2 Recording Methodology**

- 3.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (mOD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 3.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).
- 3.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded utilising PCAs printed pro forma.
- 3.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits.

3.2.5 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (IfA 2014).

### 3.3 **Post Fieldwork Methodology**

3.3.1 Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.

3.3.2 No artefacts were recovered from the fieldwork phase and no metal objects were identified during the metal detecting survey.

### 3.4 **The Contexts**

3.4.1 A unique context number was assigned to each distinguishable depositional event. Context numbers will be discussed in greater detail in Section 4 and will be given in bold.

3.4.2 Three context numbers were allocated to layers whilst another eight were given to cuts of features, there were eight distinct fills associated with these features, each of which was allocated its own context number. The nineteen distinct contexts observed during the works are presented in **Appendix 1**.

## 4 THE RESULTS

### 4.1 Natural Deposits

4.1.1 As mentioned previously the superficial geology across the site consisted of a firm, light-mid orange clay with grey inclusions and very occasional large-medium sub-rounded stones. The natural clay was allocated context number **03** and was relatively uniform across the site, despite lying beneath slightly varying depths of topsoil and subsoil.

### 4.2 The Archaeological Sequence

4.2.1 The archaeological evaluation identified a limited sequence of archaeology which was related to past agricultural use and water management. Furrows were identified in all four trenches, running on a roughly southwest-northeast alignment however the remains of these were shallow and it is likely that the furrows have been largely destroyed by more recent agricultural activities. In each of the trenches several field drains were identified. Nearly all field drains (except one in Trench 3) followed the same alignment as the furrows and several appeared to have been dug into the furrows themselves, making use of these low-lying areas of the field.

#### 4.2.2 Trench 1:

4.2.2.1 Two furrows were identified in Trench 1, both of which had field drains cut through them and running on the same alignment. Both were investigated to confirm this and a 1m slot was excavated through one of these (**Figure 3**).

4.2.2.2 The slot identified the cut a shallow furrow on roughly southwest-northeast alignment with gradual sides and a flat/slightly irregular base which measured c.0.34m wide and c.0.02m deep (context **106**). This held a single fill of friable, mid-greyish orange sandy clay with occasional small, sub-rounded stones (context **107**).

4.2.2.3 Cut through the furrow, and running on the same alignment, was a linear field drain with very steep, near vertical sides and a V-shaped profile, measuring c.0.14m wide and c.0.22m deep (context **104**). The field drain held a single fill of firm, mid-orangey grey slightly silty sandy clay with very occasional fine roots and very occasional small, sub-rounded stones (context **105**).

#### 4.2.3 Trench 2:

4.2.3.1 Two furrows were identified in Trench 2, both of which had field drains cut through them and two additional field drains were identified which did not appear to lie within furrows (**Figure 4**); it is possible that the latter two did follow the line of furrows but that these have been destroyed by more recent agricultural practices.

4.2.3.2 Like Trench 1, these features were investigated to confirm the interpretation and a slot was cut through one. Within the slot the linear cut of a furrow was identified as running on a

roughly southwest-northeast alignment which had gradual sides and a flat/slightly irregular base and measured >0.74m wide and >0.04m deep (context **204**). The furrow contained a single fill of friable, mid-greyish orange sandy clay with occasional small, sub-rounded stones (context **205**).

4.2.3.3 Cut through this furrow was a linear field drain with very steep, near vertical sides, measuring c.0.14m wide and >0.1m deep (context **206**); the feature was not bottomed but is likely to have a V-Shaped profile. The field drain held a single fill of firm, mid-orangey grey slightly silty sandy clay with very occasional fine roots and very occasional small, sub-rounded stones (context **207**).

#### 4.2.4 Trench 3:

4.2.4.1 Three furrows were identified in Trench 3 all of which had field drains running through them. In addition, two further field drains were identified (**Figure 5**). The remains of one, shallow field drain was identified on a different alignment from the rest of those on and ran on a roughly east-southeast-west-northwest alignment. Some ash, coal and charcoal at the base of this suggested it had been excavated following a period of burning; which is likely to have been agricultural in nature. The different alignment of this field drain may be due to an area of land with particularly bad drainage that required additional attention.

4.2.4.2 These features were investigated to confirm their interpretations and a slot was cut through one. Within the slot the linear cut of a furrow was identified as running on a roughly southwest-northeast alignment which had gradual sides and a flat/slightly irregular base and measured >0.74m wide and >0.07m deep (context **304**). The furrow contained a single fill of friable, mid-greyish orange sandy clay with occasional small, sub-rounded stones (context **305**).

4.2.4.3 Cut through this furrow was a linear field drain with very steep, near vertical sides, measuring c.0.19m wide and >0.22m deep (context **306**); the feature was not bottomed but is likely to have a V-Shaped profile. The field drain held a single fill of firm, mid-orangey grey slightly silty sandy clay with very occasional fine roots and very occasional small, sub-rounded stones (context **307**).

#### 4.2.5 Trench 4:

4.2.5.1 A single furrow was identified in Trench 4 which had a field drain cut through it, running on the same alignment. Two further field drains were identified which were not within furrows but ran on the same alignment; it is possible that these followed the lines of former furrows that had been destroyed by more recent agricultural practices (**Figure 6**).

4.2.5.2 Like Trench 1, these features were investigated to confirm the interpretation and a slot was cut through one. Within the slot, the linear cut of a furrow was identified as running on a

roughly southwest-northeast alignment which had gradual sides and a flat/slightly irregular base and measured >0.8m wide and >0.09m deep (context **404**). The furrow contained a single fill of friable, mid-greyish orange sandy clay with occasional small, sub-rounded stones (context **405**).

- 4.2.5.3 Cut through this furrow was a linear field drain with very steep, near vertical sides, measuring c.0.12m wide and >0.12m deep (context **406**); the feature was not bottomed but is likely to have a V-Shaped profile. The field drain held a single fill of firm, mid-orangey grey slightly silty sandy clay with very occasional fine roots and very occasional small, sub-rounded stones (context **407**).

#### 4.3 **Additional Deposits**

- 4.3.1 A topsoil of friable, dark greyish brown, sandy silt with moderate roots and occasional small, sub-rounded stones was identified across the site (context **01**) which was of variable depth (0.18-0.26m). The topsoil was uniform in nature across the site despite slight variations in depth, with the soil being slightly deeper to the west of the site. Beneath the topsoil was a subsoil of friable, mid-greyish orange slightly silty sandy clay with occasional small, sub-rounded stones which was slightly variable across the site, measuring c.0.08-0.2m (context **02**).
- 4.3.2 No finds were recovered from these deposits despite the trench & spoil heaps being checked after excavation including the use of a metal detector. This perhaps indicates that the site has seen little occupation through the years other than being used for agricultural purposes.

## **5 CONCLUSIONS**

- 5.1.1 The observation fulfilled the aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation and recorded a limited sequence of events related to past agricultural use and water management.
- 5.1.2 Natural deposits on the site consisted of clay deposits, discussed earlier, with reference to the British Geological Survey.
- 5.1.3 No evidence of any Prehistoric, Roman or Anglo-Saxon activity was identified on this site.
- 5.1.4 The earliest features identified on the site were the shallow remains of a series of furrows which are likely to represent either medieval or post-medieval arable land use.
- 5.1.5 All identified furrows had late post-medieval/modern land drains cut through them and several other land drains were identified which did not appear to lie within furrows. Nearly all land drains ran on the same southwest-northeast alignment as the furrows except one in Trench 3 which ran on a roughly east-southeast-west-northwest alignment.

## **6 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### **6.1 Written Sources**

Brook, K., 2016, *Quenby Lodge Farm, Hungarton Road, Cold Newton, Leicestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Observation*, Pre Construct Archaeology Ltd

Taylor, J. & Brown, G. 2009. PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual Operations Manual **1**

### **6.2 Websites**

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed 01/11/2016

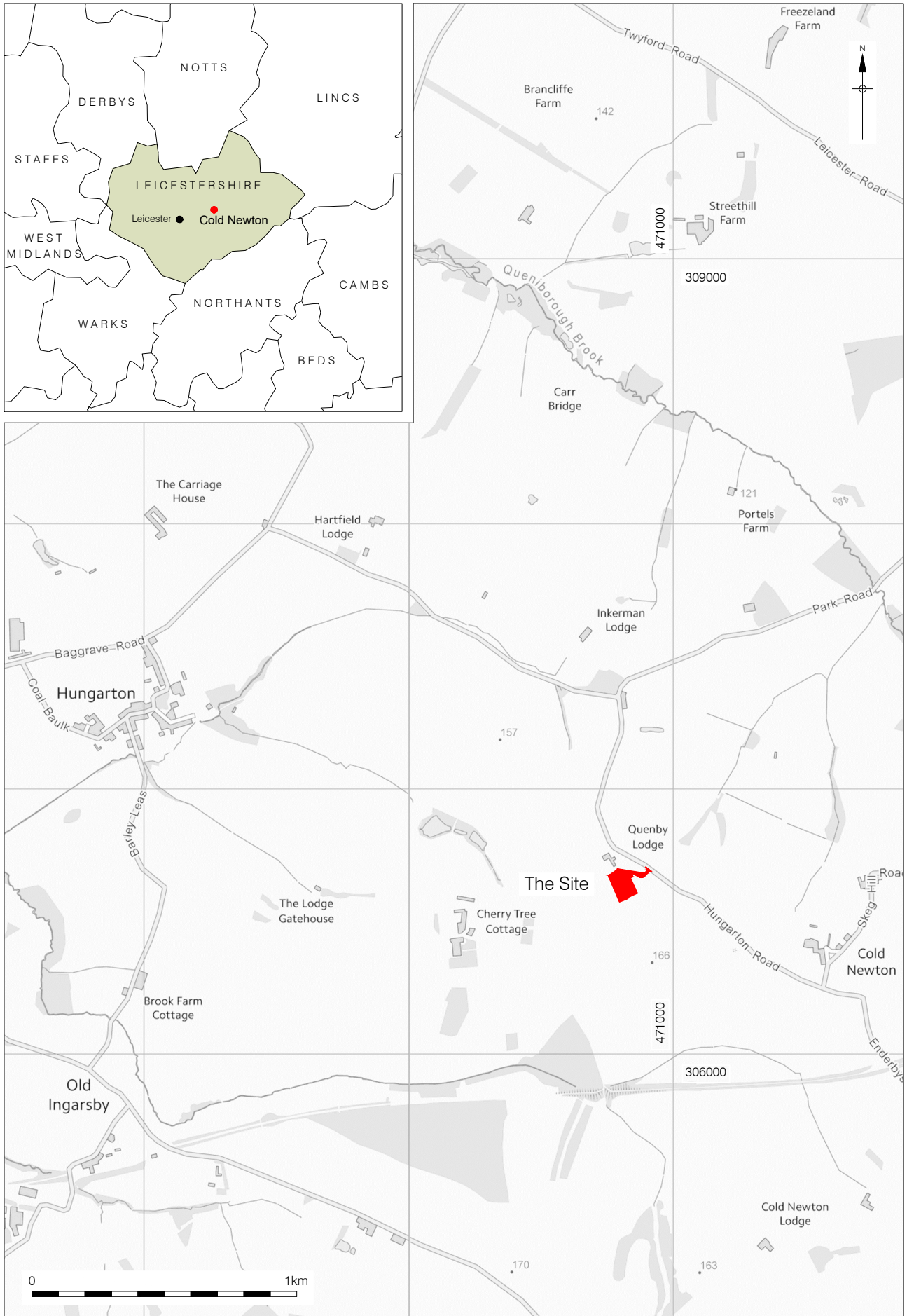
Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 2014a, *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 2014b, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation and research of archaeological materials*

<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

## **7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

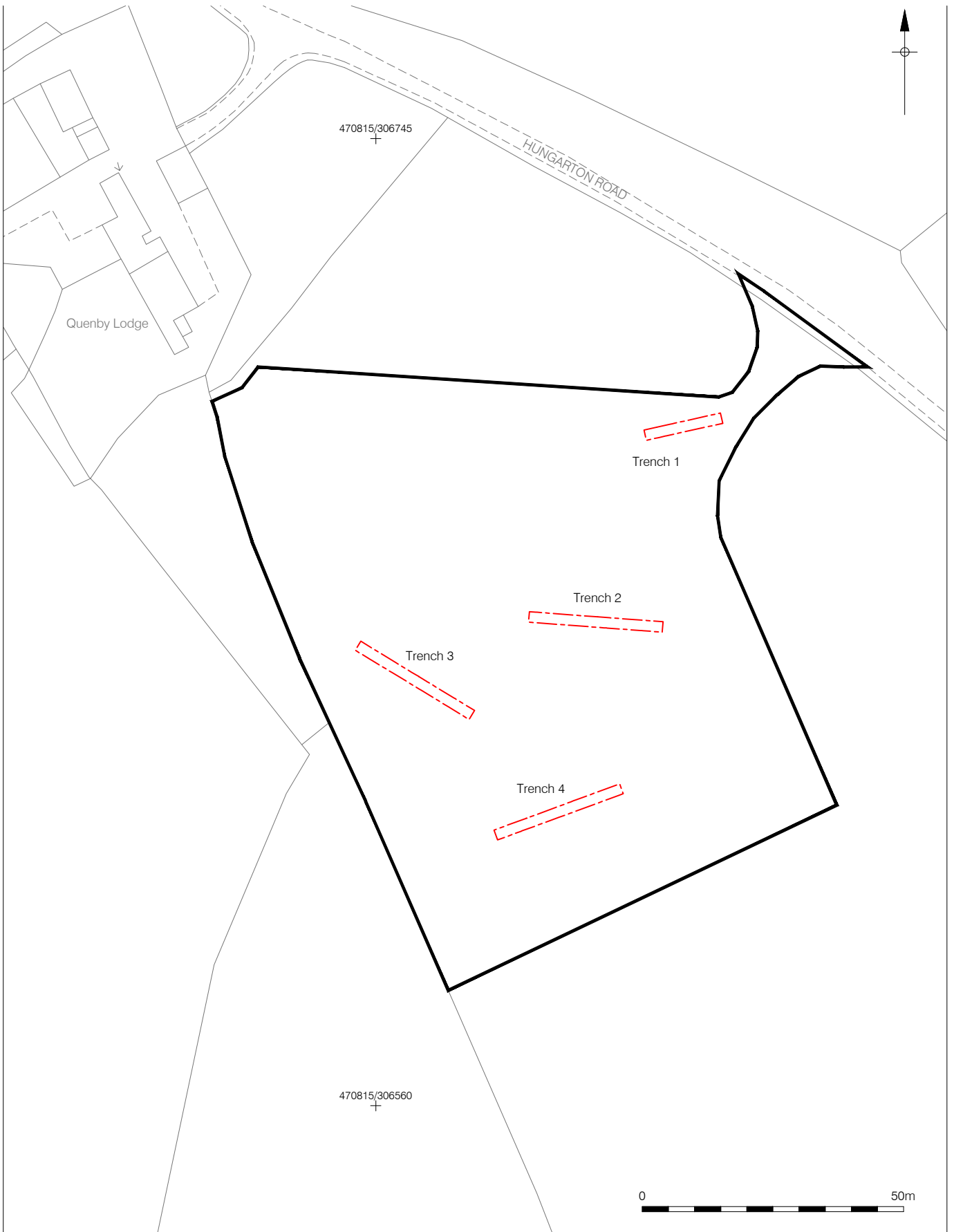
Pre-construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank W.A. Curtis & Sons Ltd. for commissioning the work. The evaluation was carried out by Donald Sutherland and Tom Woolhouse of PCA. Project management and editing were undertaken by Kevin Trott of PCA Midlands. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Charlotte Faiers of PCA's CAD department.



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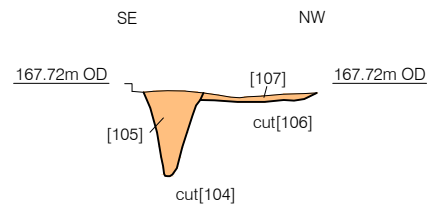
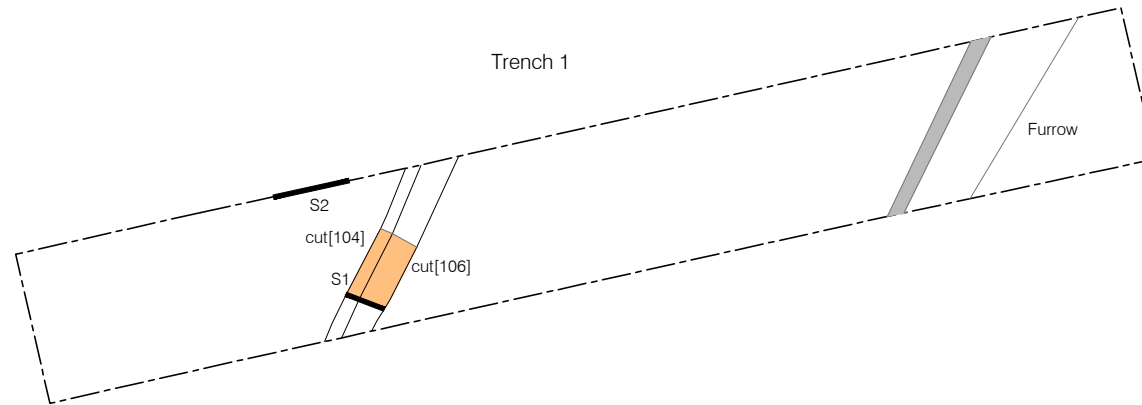
Figure 1  
 Site Location  
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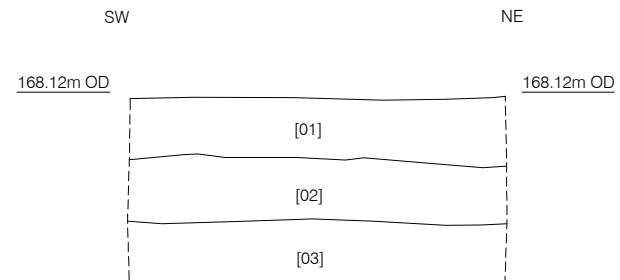


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Figure 2  
Trench Location  
1:1,000 at A4



Section 1  
North East Facing  
Trench 1



Section 2  
South East Facing  
Trench 1



-  Excavated Archaeological Feature
-  Field Drain



Figure 3  
Trench 1 and Sections 1 and 2  
1:100 and 1:20 at A4

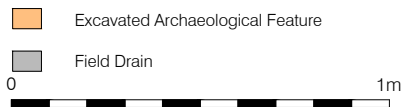
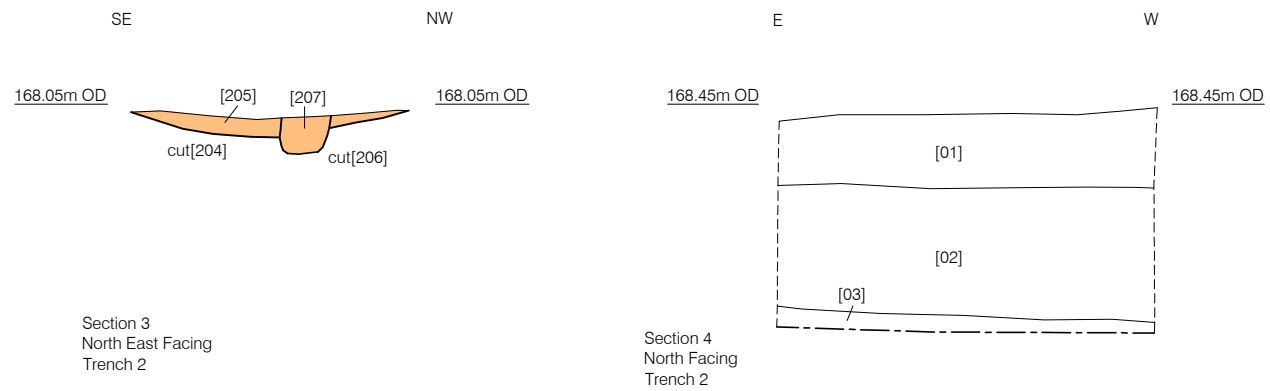
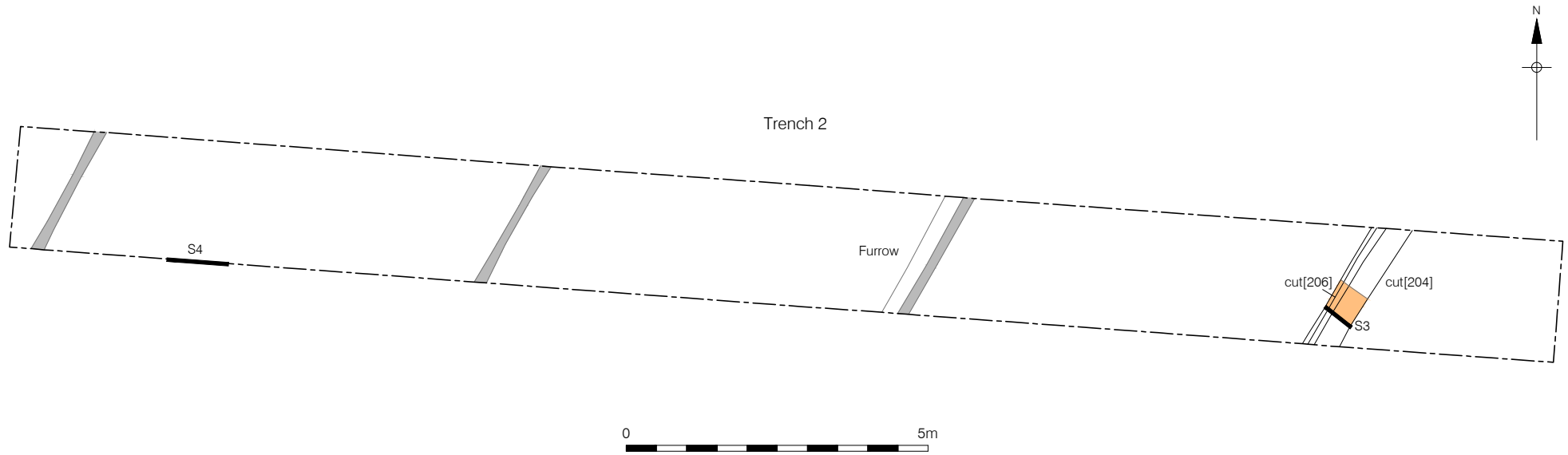
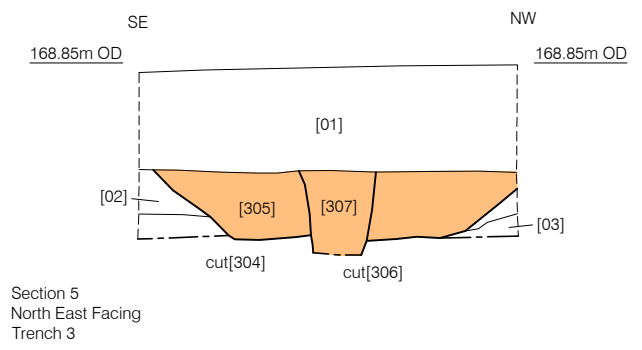
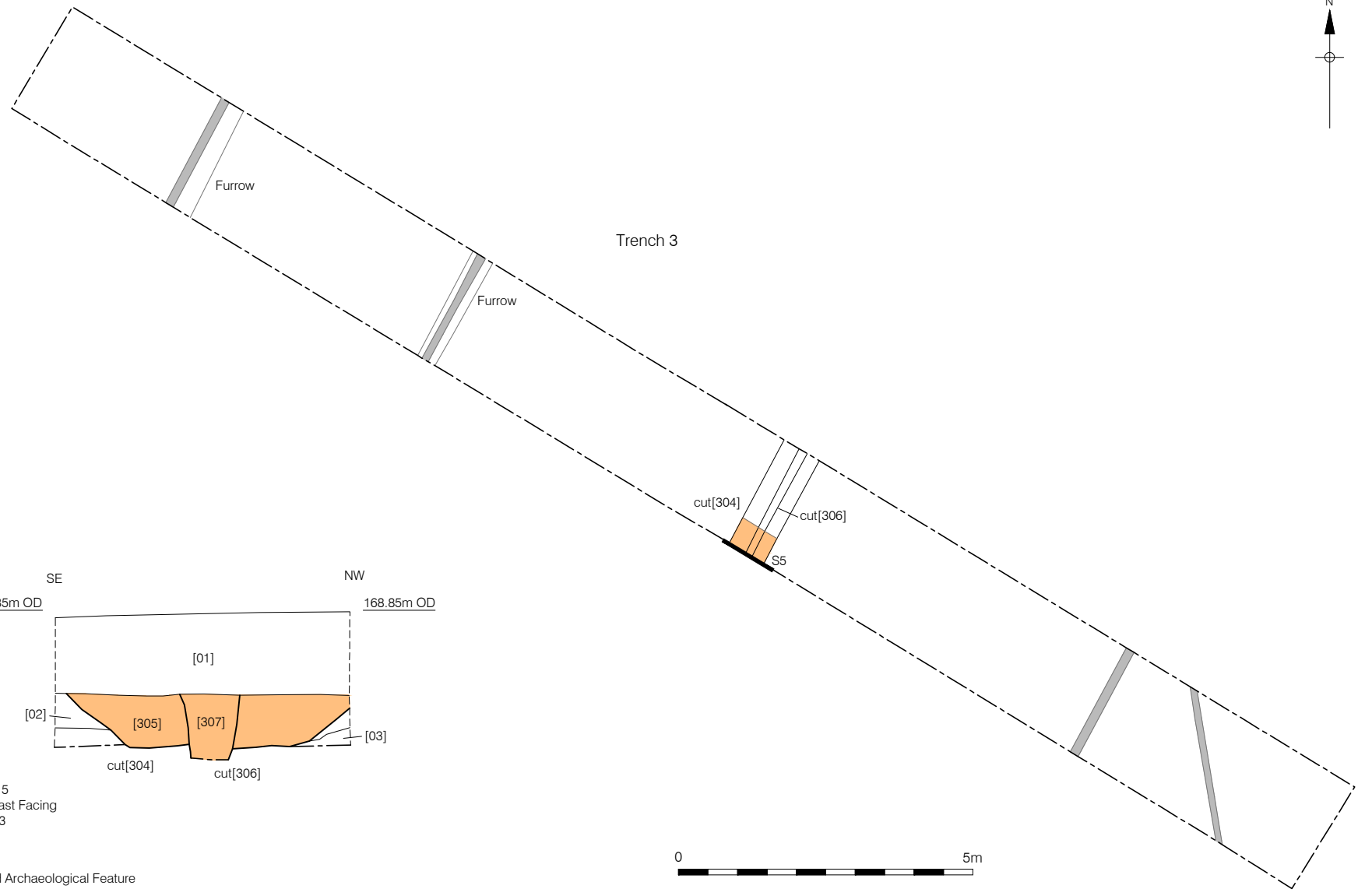


Figure 4  
Trench 2 and Sections 3 and 4  
1:100 and 1:20 at A4





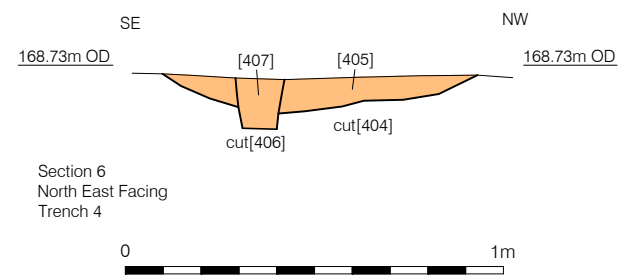
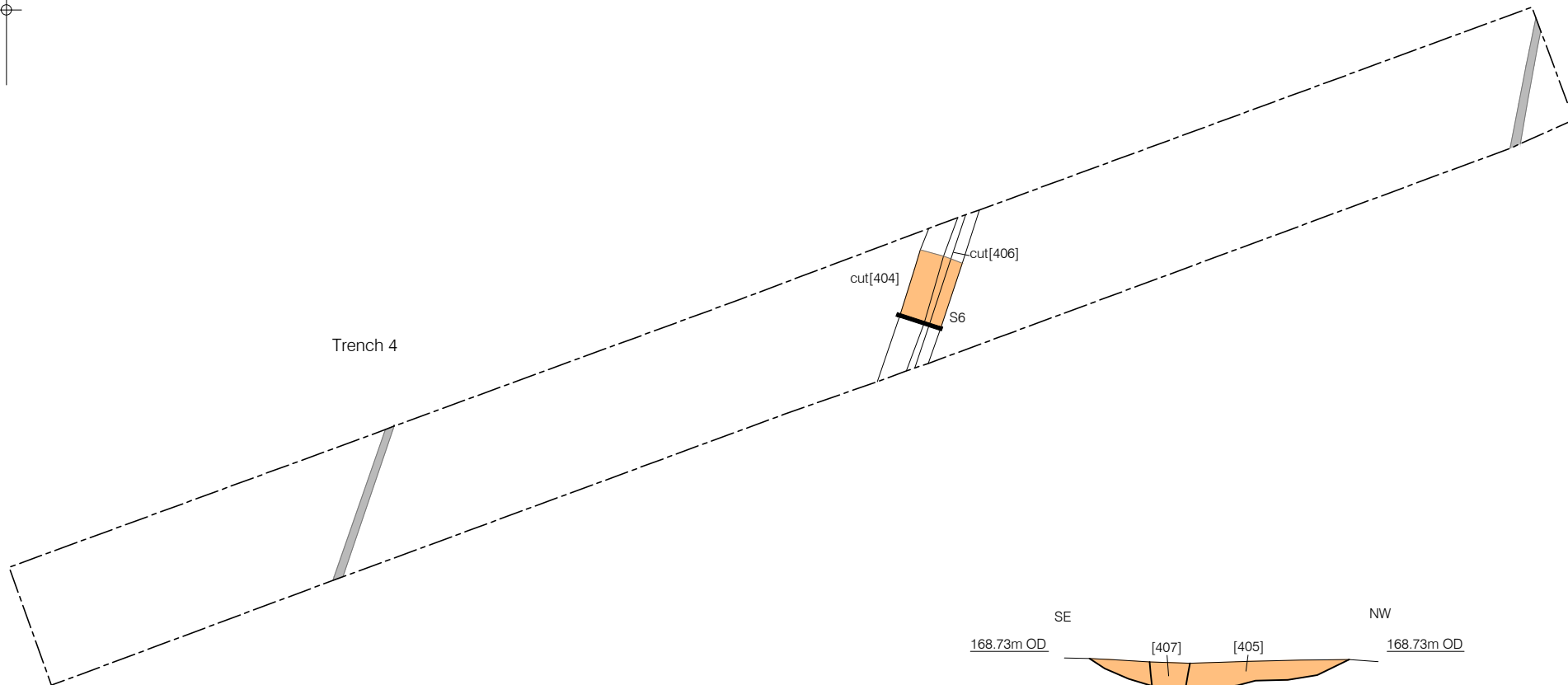
-  Excavated Archaeological Feature
-  Field Drain



Figure 5  
Trench 3 and Section 5  
1:100 and 1:20 at A4



Excavated Archaeological Feature

Field Drain



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Figure 6  
Trench 4 and Section 6  
1:100 and 1:20 at A4

## Appendix 1: Site Photographs



**Plate 1:** View facing south across site.



**Plate 2:** View facing southwest across Trench 1.



**Plate 3:** View facing northeast across Trench 1.



**Plate 4:** View facing west-northwest across Trench 2.



**Plate 5:** View facing east-southeast across Trench 2.





**Plate 6:** View facing northwest across Trench 3.



**Plate 7:** View facing southeast across Trench 3.



**Plate 8:** View facing northeast across Trench 4.



**Plate 9:** View facing southwest across Trench 4.



**Plate 10:** View facing northeast towards Section 1, Trench 1 of furrow **106** and field drain **104**.



**Plate 11:** West-northwest facing view of Section 2, Trench 1.



**Plate 12:** South-southwest facing view of Section 3, Trench 2 with furrow 204 and field drain 206.



**Plate 13:** South facing view of Section 4, Trench 2.



**Plate 14:** South-southwest facing view of Section 5, Trench 3 with furrow 304 and field drain 306.



**Plate 15:** South-southwest facing view of Section 6, Trench 4, with furrow **404** and field drain **406**.



**Plate 16:** South-southeast facing view of Section 7, Trench 4.

## Appendix 2: Context Index

Abbreviations: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation; their dimensions in metres (in the order length x width x depth; or diameter x depth); and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
01	Layer	Dark grey brown	Friable sandy silt	Moderate roots; occasional small, sub-rounded stones	Topsoil	c.0.2-0.3m deep	02	N/A
02	Layer	Mid greyish orange	Friable slightly silty sandy clay	Occasional small, sub-rounded stones	Subsoil		03	01
03	Layer	Light-mid orange with grey inclusions	Firm clay	Very occasional medium-large sub-rounded stones	Natural		N/A	02
104	Cut	Linear cut on a southwest-northeast alignment with very steep, nearly vertical sides and a concave base – V-shaped in profile.			Cut of modern field drain - follows line of furrow [106], very little of which remains.	0.14m wide; 0.22m deep	03	105
105	Fill	Mid orangey grey	Firm slightly silty sandy clay	Very occasional fine roots; very occasional small, sub-rounded stones	Fill of [104]	0.14m wide; 0.22m deep	104	01
106	Cut	Linear cut on southwest-northeast alignment with gradual sides and a flat/slightly irregular base. Cut by [104].			Cut of furrow in Trench 1. Very little of this feature remains.	>0.34m wide; c.0.02m deep	03	107

107	Fill	Mid greyish orange	Friable sandy clay	Occasional small, sub-rounded stones	Fill of [106]	>0.34m wide; c.0.02m deep	106	01
204	Cut	Linear cut on southwest-northeast alignment with gradual sides and a flat/slightly irregular base. Cut by [206].			Cut of furrow in Trench 2. Very little of this feature remains.	>0.74m wide; >0.04m deep	03	205
205	Fill	Mid greyish orange	Friable sandy clay	Occasional small, sub-rounded stones	Fill of [204]	>0.74m wide; >0.04m deep	204	01
206	Cut	Linear cut on a southwest-northeast alignment with very steep, nearly vertical sides– not bottomed but likely to have a concave base and be V-shaped in profile.			Cut of modern field drain - follows line of furrow [204], very little of which remains.	0.14m wide; >0.1m deep	03	207
207	Fill	Mid orangey grey	Firm slightly silty sandy clay	Very occasional fine roots; very occasional small, sub-rounded stones	Fill of [206]	0.14m wide; >0.1m deep	206	01
304	Cut	Linear cut on southwest-northeast alignment with gradual sides and a flat/slightly irregular base. Cut by [306].			Cut of furrow in Trench 3.	>0.74m wide; >0.07m deep	03	305
305	Fill	Mid greyish orange	Friable sandy clay	Occasional small, sub-rounded stones	Fill of [304]	>0.74m wide; >0.07m deep	304	01
306	Cut	Linear cut on a southwest-northeast alignment with very steep, nearly vertical sides– not bottomed but likely to have a concave base and be V-shaped in profile.			Cut of modern field drain - follows line of furrow [304]	0.19m wide; >0.22m deep	03	307
307	Fill	Mid orangey grey	Firm slightly silty sandy clay	Very occasional fine roots; very occasional small, sub-rounded stones	Fill of [306]	0.19m wide; >0.22m deep	306	01
404	Cut	Linear cut on southwest-northeast alignment with gradual sides and a flat/slightly irregular base. Cut by [406].			Cut of furrow in Trench 4.	>0.8m wide; >0.09m deep	03	405



405	Fill	Mid greyish orange	Friable sandy clay	Occasional small, sub-rounded stones	Fill of [404]	>0.8m wide; >0.09m deep	404	01
406	Cut	Linear cut on a southwest-northeast alignment with very steep, nearly vertical sides– not bottomed but likely to have a concave base and be V-shaped in profile.			Cut of modern field drain - follows line of furrow [404]	>0.12m wide; >0.12m deep	03	407
407	Fill	Mid orangey grey	Firm slightly silty sandy clay	Very occasional fine roots; very occasional small, sub-rounded stones	Fill of [406]	>0.12m wide; >0.12m deep	406	01

## Appendix 3: Oasis Form

### 8 OASIS ID: preconst1-269165

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#### Project details

Project name	Quenby Lodge Farm, Hungarton Road, Cold Newton
Short description of the project	The archaeological evaluation recorded a limited sequence of events predominantly associated with field drainage and past agricultural land use. The earliest features identified consisted of several shallow furrows on a southwest-northeast alignment; it is likely that the shallowness of these can be attributed to destruction by more recent agricultural practices. In addition, multiple land drains relating to agricultural water management were identified on the site, many of which appear to have fallen within furrows; this would make sense as these furrows would have formed the lowest points in the field. All land drains except one followed the same alignment as the furrows however one, in Trench 3, was on a different alignment perhaps due to an area with particularly bad drainage.
Project dates	Start: 26-10-2016 End: 18-11-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	QFHL16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	FURROWS Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Agricultural
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

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#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE HARBOROUGH COLD NEWTON Quenby Lodge Farm, Hungarton Road, Cold Newton
Study area	0.8 Hectares

Site coordinates SK 70791 06672 52.652800976589 -0.953414761942 52 39 10 N  
000 57 12 W Point

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation PCA Midlands

Project brief originator Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)

Project design originator Kevin Trott

Project director/manager Kevin Trott

Project supervisor Donald Sutherland

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### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Leicestershire Museums Service

Digital Archive ID X.A117.2016

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Leicestershire Museums Service

Paper Archive ID X.A117.2016

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Unpublished Text"

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Sutherland D

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