



University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Watching Brief
at High Bank Cottage, Farm Town,
Coleorton, Leicestershire**

NGR: SK 3899 1651

Mathew Morris



ULAS Report No. 2011-075
©2011

**An Archaeological Watching Brief
at High Bank Cottage, Farm Town, Coleorton,
Leicestershire**

NGR: SK 3899 1651

Mathew Morris

For: Heathcote Building and Joinery

Planning application no. 11/00158/FUL

Approved by:

Signed:  Date: 22.05.2011

Name: Patrick Clay

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

ULAS Report Number 2011-075
©2011
X.A71.2011

CONTENTS

Summary	1
Introduction.....	1
Geology and Topography	1
Historical and Archaeological Background	2
Archaeological Objectives	3
Methodology	3
Results.....	3
Discussion	4
Bibliography	4
Archive.....	4
Publication	4
Acknowledgements.....	4
Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Attendance for Inspection and Recording	7
Appendix 2: OASIS Database entry	15

FIGURES

Figure 1: Location maps with development area highlighted.....	2
Figure 2: Plan of the development area showing the results of the watching brief.....	5
Figure 3: Excavation of the footings in progress, showing their position in relation to the house and the site of the former extension (now demolished). Looking north.....	6
Figure 4: The typical stratigraphic sequence, with topsoil overlying the natural substratum of clay and clayey-sand/sandstone. Looking east.	6
Figure 5: Location of proposed development	14
Figure 6: Plan of the development proposals.....	14

An Archaeological Watching Brief at High Bank Cottage, Farm Town, Coleorton, Leicestershire (SK 3899 1651)

Mathew Morris

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at High Bank Cottage, Coleorton, Leicestershire (SK 3899 1651) by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on the 18th May 2011. The work was carried out on behalf of Heathcote Building and Joinery in advance of construction of a two-storey extension to the east side of the existing house. The work involved supervision and inspection of machine excavated foundation trenches within the garden adjacent to the cottage in order to characterise any buried archaeological remains which may exist on the site. The results of the investigation proved negative. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museum Services under the accession number X.A71.2011.

Introduction

This document constitutes the final report for an archaeological watching brief carried out at High Bank Cottage, Farm Town, Coleorton, Leicestershire (SK 3899 1651). The work was carried out on behalf of Heathcote Building and Joinery by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on the 18th May 2011.

The proposed construction of a two-storey extension on the east side of High Bank Cottage (Planning Application No. 11/00158/FUL) was located in the garden of the existing house. The development site consisted of an area approximately 30.5 sq m on the north side of Farm Town Lane, Farm Town, Coleorton, situated approximately 22km north-west of Leicester and 6km east of Ashby-de-la-Zouch (Figure 1).

The watching brief was requested by Leicestershire County Council's Historic and Natural Environment Team in their capacity as archaeological advisors to North West Leicestershire District Council, in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5: Planning and the Historic Environment, Policy HE12.3, DCLG 2010). The work followed the approved *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Attendance for Inspection and Recording* (see Appendix One).

Geology and Topography

The British Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 141 (Loughborough), indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of superficial deposits of Mid Pleistocene glacial Diamicton Till (Boulder Clay), sand and gravels overlying bedrock deposits of Triassic sandstone belonging to the Bromesgrove Sandstone Formation (BGS 2001). The site lies on the crest of a broad north-east/south-west orientated ridge at c.160m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) with the land dropping away steeply to the north and east, but rising to the south-west.

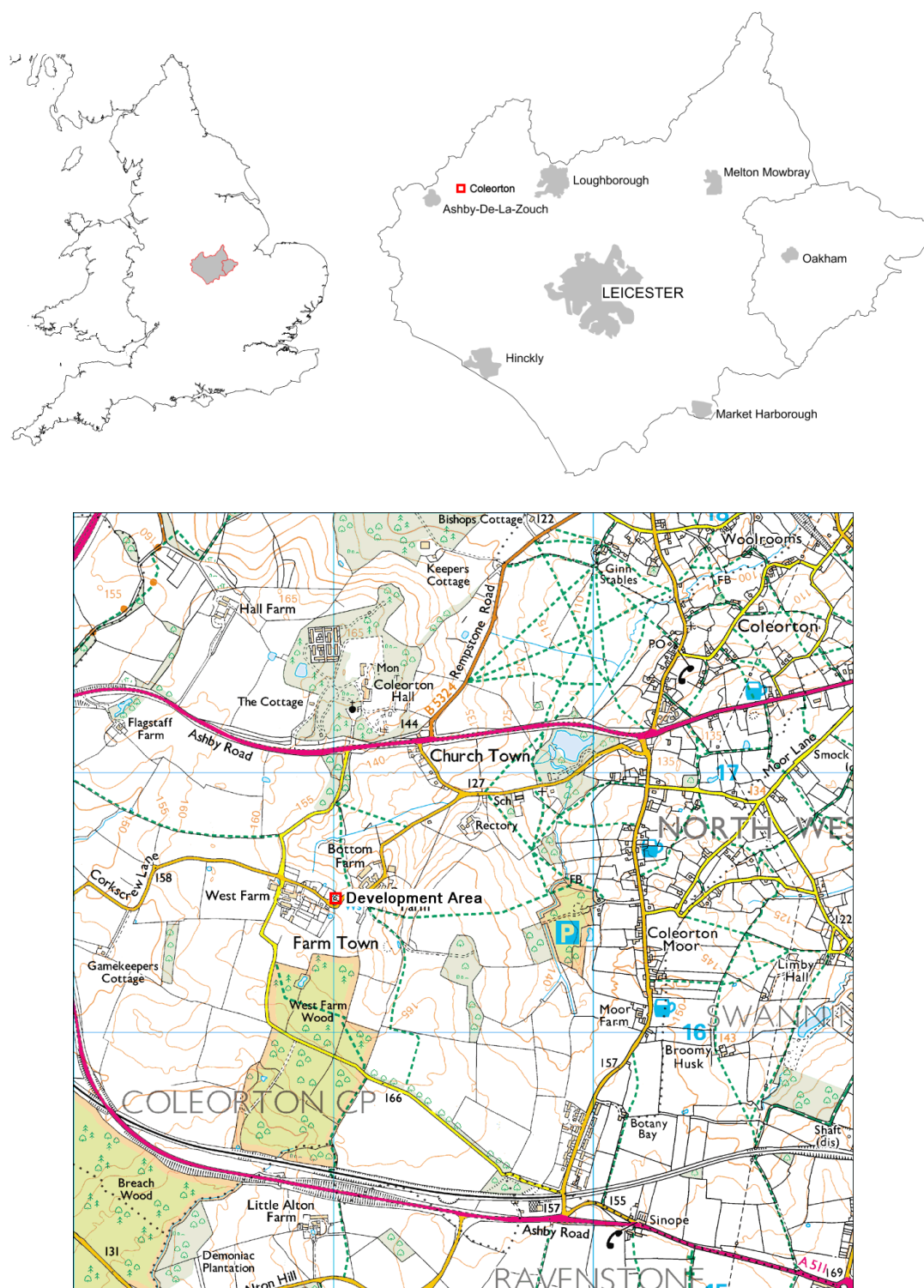


Figure 1: Location maps with development area highlighted

Reproduced from Explorer® 245 The National Forest 1:25,000 OS map by permission of Ordnance Survey® on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown copyright 2008. All rights reserved. License number AL100029495.

Historical and Archaeological Background

Historic mapping shows High Bank Cottage depicted on the late 19th century 1st edition Ordnance Survey map for Farm Town and may also be depicted on the early

19th century Ordnance Survey drawings. The evidence therefore suggests that the property was in existence by the early 19th century, and may indicate an earlier, possibly late 18th century date, for its construction.

The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the site lies in an area of archaeological interest. It is situated within the historic medieval and post-medieval settlement core of Farm Town (HER ref. MLE4528).

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 project required a professional archaeologist to supervise all groundwork likely to impact upon any archaeological remains.

The work involved the supervision and inspection of machine dug foundation trenches in order to identify any archaeological deposits or the natural substratum. This was carried out using a 360° mechanical excavator with a 0.6m ditching bucket. All exposed areas, sections and existing spoil heaps were visually inspected for features and finds. 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 recording form whilst any stratigraphic units would be given a unique context number and recorded on pro-forma ULAS context sheets if deemed appropriate. In all one visit was made to the development site.

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

Results

The site of the new extension was situated against the east side of the existing cottage over the location of a smaller single-storey extension which has now been demolished (Figure 3). Overall, the new footings covered a c.6.5m by c.4.75m area and were typically dug to be c.0.6m wide and c.1.2m deep.

Initial machining removed c.0.2m of dark greyish-brown clayey-silt topsoil (Figure 4). This contained large quantities of charcoal; small-medium rounded pebbles and trampled building rubble, presumably from the demolition of the former extension. The topsoil lay directly over c.0.4-0.55m of compact brownish-red clay containing occasional medium-large rounded cobbles. Beneath this was over c.45m of compact greyish-yellow clayey-sand mixed with small-large angular fragments of sandstone. Both the brownish-red clay and the underlying clayey-sand appeared to be natural in origin. No subsoil was apparent.

Against the cottage there appeared to be little visible disturbance of the natural substratum, but across the south-east corner and along the eastern section of the footing the ground had been truncated by modern service trenches which had been dug below the surface of the natural.

Discussion

Although the development site was identified as an area of archaeological interest no archaeological deposits were encountered during the watching brief and no features dug into the natural substratum could be observed either. The shallow depth of the topsoil and the absence of subsoil deposits can probably be attributed to the presence of the former extension which once occupied much of the site.

Bibliography

B.G.S., 2001 *England and Wales Sheet 141 Loughborough: Bedrock and Superficial Deposits*. 1:50,000 scale geology series.

Archive

The site archive consists of: 1 A4 watching brief record form
5 digital photographs

The archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museum Services under the accession number X.A71.2011

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 client, Richard Heathcote, 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.

Mathew Morris MA

ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614
Email: mlm9@le.ac.uk

18/05/2011



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



Figure 3: Excavation of the footings in progress, showing their position in relation to the house and the site of the former extension (now demolished). Looking north.



Figure 4: The typical stratigraphic sequence, with topsoil overlying the natural substratum of clay and clayey-sand/sandstone. Looking east.

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Attendance for Inspection and Recording

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work: Watching Brief

Job title: High Bank Cottage, Farm Town Lane, Farm Town, Coleorton, Leicestershire.

NGR: SK 3899 1651

Client: Heathcote Building and Joinery

Planning Authority: North West Leicestershire District Council

Planning application No. 11/00158/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.

2. Background

2.1 Context of the Project

- 2.1.1 The proposed development site is located north of Farm Town Lane, farm Town, Coleorton, Leicestershire (Figure 5). It consists of an area of c. 2500 sq m, centred on SK 3899 1651 in North West Leicestershire District (Coleorton parish) at a height of c.150metres.
- 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.
- 2.1.3 The proposed development is the construction of a new extension to the existing cottage (Figure 6).

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 Appraisal of the available historic mapping suggests High Bank Cottage is depicted on the late 19th century 1st edition Ordnance Survey map for Farm Town and may also be depicted on the early 19th century Ordnance Survey drawings. The evidence therefore suggests that the property was in existence by the early 19th century, and may indicate an earlier possibly late 18th century date for its construction. The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies in an area of archaeological interest. It is situated within the historic medieval and post-medieval settlement core of Farm Town (HER ref. MLE4528). Consequently, there is likelihood that buried archaeological remains will be affected by the 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 or foundation excavation 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://oasis.ac.uk> 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 time 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., 2008 *Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives* (Institute for Archaeologists)

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/chr/default.aspx>

IfA, 2010 *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs.*

IfA, 2010 *Code of Conduct*

ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 252 2848

Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: gr42@le.ac.uk

© ULAS 11/03/2011

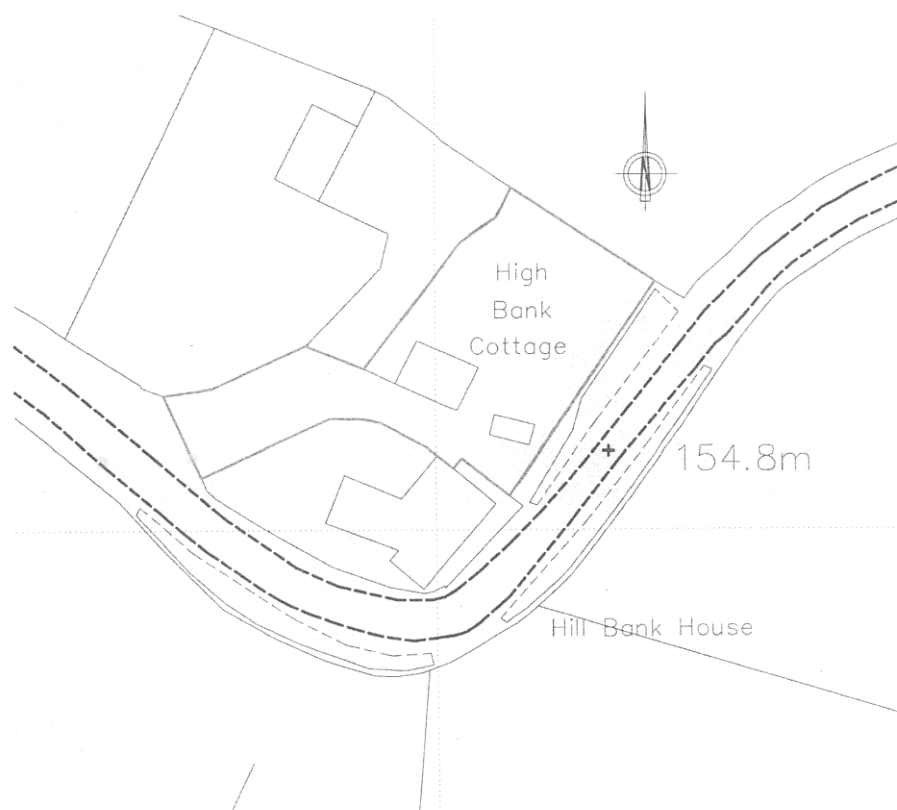


Figure 5: Location of proposed development

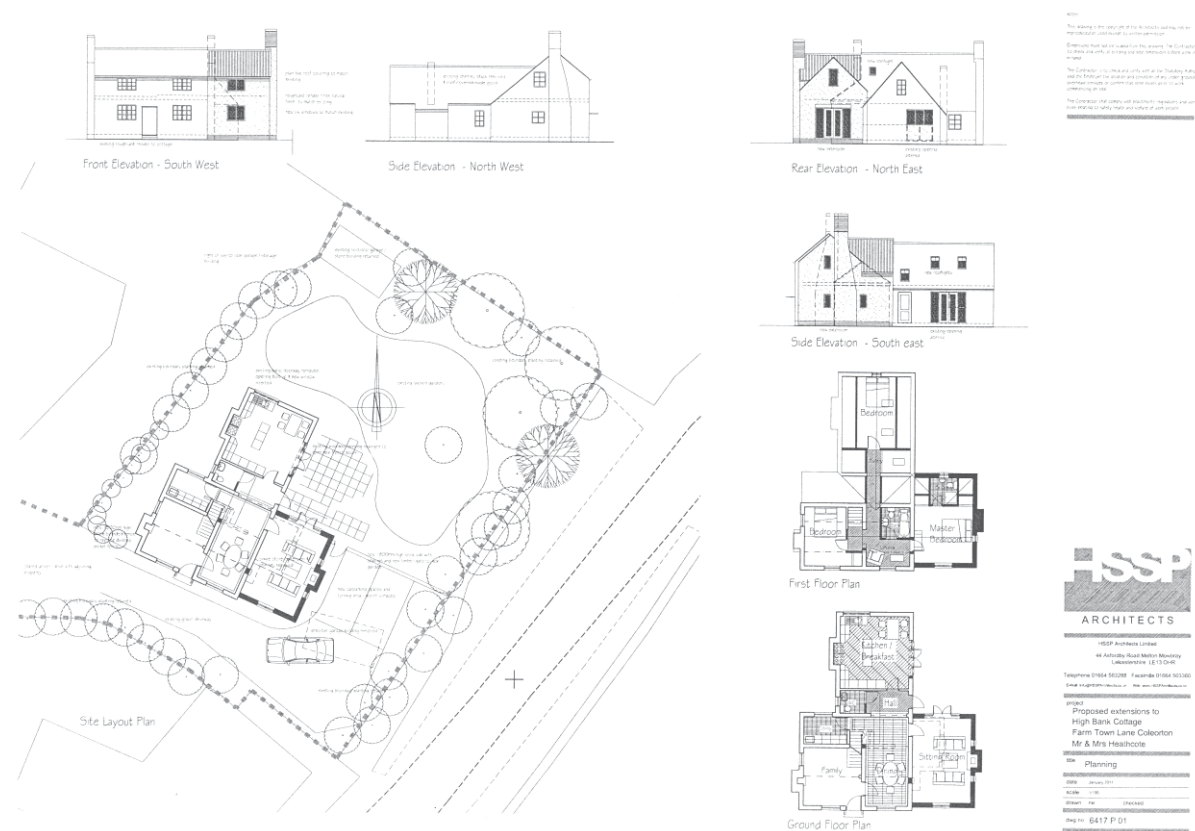


Figure 6: Plan of the development proposals

Appendix 2: OASIS Database entry

OASIS no.	universi1-101262
Project Name	High Bank Cottage, Farm Town, Coleorton
Project Type	Watching Brief
Project Manager	Dr Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Mathew Morris
Previous/Future work	None
Current Land Use	Garden
Development Type	Residential
Reason for Investigation	PPS 5
Position in the Planning Process	As a condition
Site co-ordinates	SK 3899 1651
Start/end dates of field work	18/05/2011
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council Museum Services
Study Area	c.30.5sq m

Contact Details

Richard Buckley or Patrick Clay
University of Leicester Archaeological
Services (ULAS)
University of Leicester,
University Road,
Leicester LE1 7RH

T: +44 (0)116 252 2848

F: +44 (0)116 252 2614

E: ulas@le.ac.uk

w: www.le.ac.uk/ulas



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE



THE UNIVERSITY OF THE YEAR 2008/9