



University of  
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**Archaeological Services**

**Archaeological Attendance, Inspection & Recording at  
1 School Lane, Newbold, Coleorton, Leicestershire,  
(NGR SK 40500 19500)**

Nathan Flavell




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**An Archaeological Attendance, Inspection & Recording at  
1 School Lane, Newbold, Coleorton, Leicestershire  
(NGR SK 40500 19500)**

*Nathan Flavell*

**For:  
John Sutton Developments  
Planning Application 10/00832/OUT**

Approved by:

<b>Signed:</b>
<b>Date:</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> July 2014
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## **Summary**

*Archaeological Attendance, Inspection & Recording was undertaken during the excavation of groundworks for new housing at 1 School Lane, Newbold, Coleorton, Leicestershire (NGR: SK 40500 19500). The only archaeological remains that were encountered within the foundation trenches were that of post medieval brick buildings. The archive for this work will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council under Accession No. X.A99.2014.*

## **1. Introduction**

This report presents the results of Archaeological Attendance, Inspection & Recording undertaken during the excavation of foundation trenches for new housing at 1 School Lane, Newbold, in Coleorton parish, Leicestershire (SK 40500 19500). The work was carried out on behalf of John Sutton Developments by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on 8th July 2014. North West Leicestershire District Council has granted planning permission for the erection of a detached dwelling with associated garage, hardstanding and landscaping at 1 School Lane, Newbold, Leicestershire (P.A 10/00832/OUT). Conditions 15 and 16 require a scheme of archaeological work. The Leicestershire County Council Principal Planning Archaeologist as advisor to the planning authority has requested Archaeological Attendance, Inspection & Recording.

The proposed redevelopment of the site lies within the historic settlement core of Newbold (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The work was requested by the Leicestershire Planning Archaeologist in their capacity as archaeological advisor, in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Section 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment. The work followed the approved written scheme of investigation (WSI) as laid out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Attendance* (Score 2014).

## **2. Topography and Geology**

The site is relatively flat and has been undeveloped for some time as a grassy area. It lies at a height of c.100m OD.

The underlying bedrock consists of Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation (British Geological Survey of Britain).



Figure 1: Location plan. Site ringed. Scale 1:50000

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Figure 2 Location of application Area (50m grid)

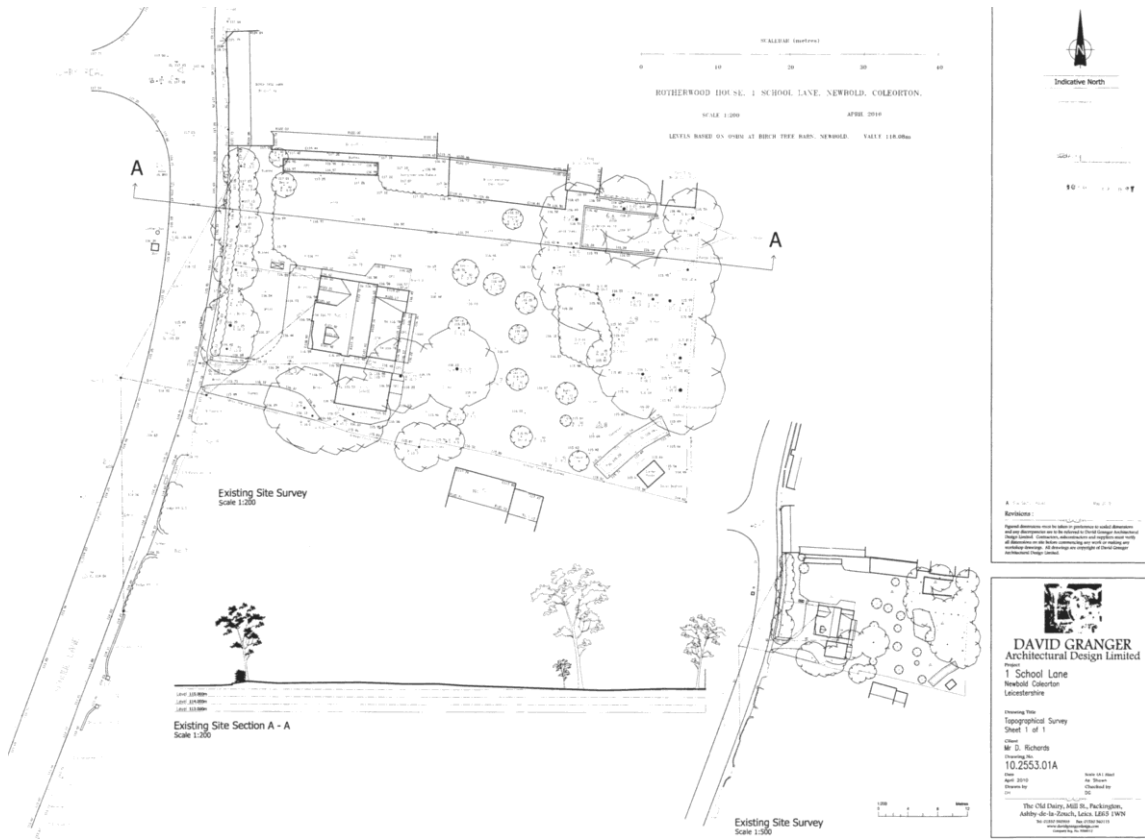


Figure 3 Topographical Survey .

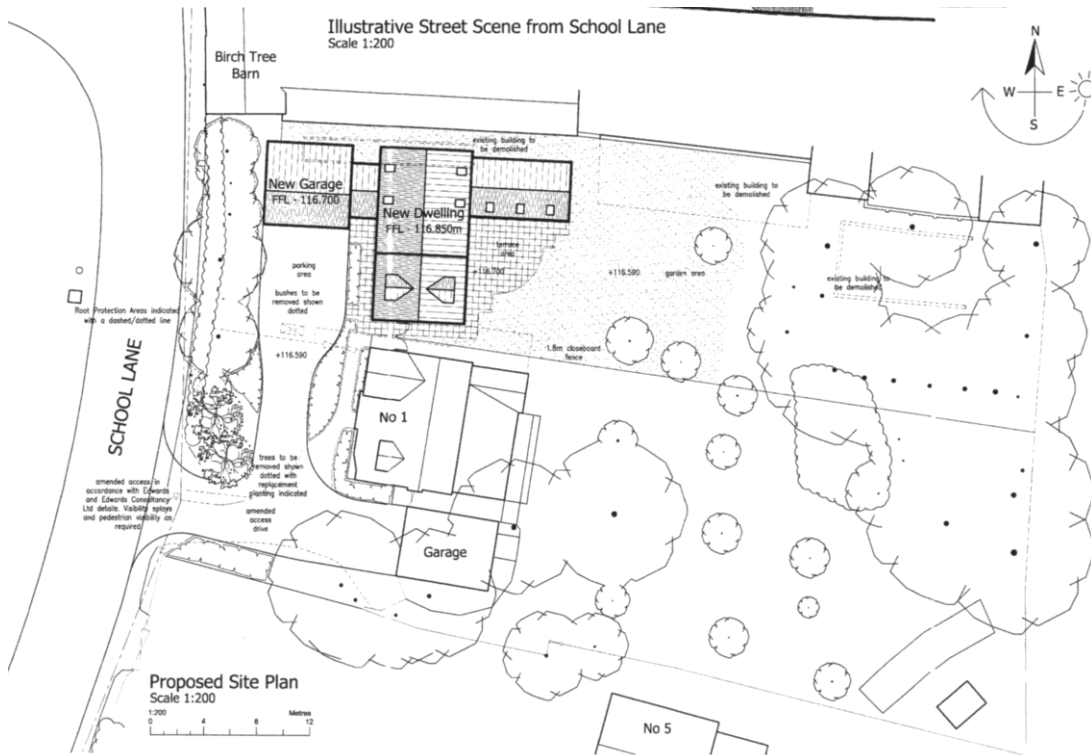


Figure 4 Plan of the Proposed development

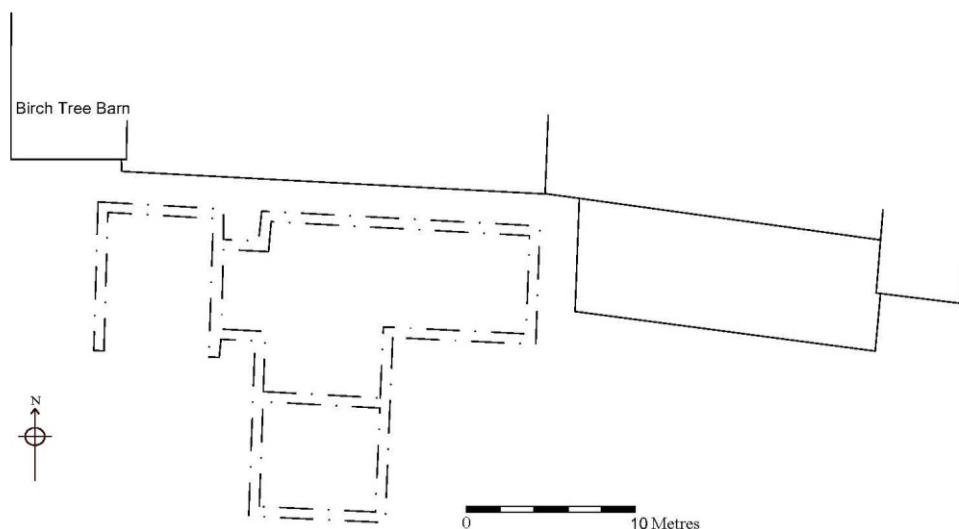


Figure 5: Foundation trench plan.

### 3. Historical and Archaeological Background

The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies in an area of archaeological interest. The site is located within the historic settlement core of Newbold, a medieval and post-medieval village ((HER Ref: MLE10442).

The settlement core represents the area within which evidence indicates an enhanced potential for the presence of buried and above ground archaeological remains indicative of the historic settlement and occupation of the village. It also lies close to a Grade II Listed Farmhouse dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> century (LB ref. 18/29/4/95, 18/28/4/95A; HER ref MLE12340 and MLE 12341). Consequently, there is likelihood that buried archaeological remains may be affected by the development.

### 4. Aims and Objectives

The purpose of the current archaeological work was:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits or earlier building remains.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits/ structural evidence to be affected by the proposed works.
- To record any archaeological deposits/ structural evidence to be affected by the works.
- To advance understanding of the heritage assets
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

The location within the settlement core suggests potential for the presence of deposits relating to the origins and the development of the medieval and post-medieval settlement core of the village. Work could contribute to knowledge on settlement, landscape and society. Artefacts can provide evidence for on –site activities, craft, industry and exchange across

broad landscape areas and palaeoenvironmental evidence could provide information on agricultural practices and land use.

It had the potential to address the following Research Agenda topics as detailed in Knight *et al.* 2012: 7.1.1-7.1.4; 7.2.1-7.2.4; 7.4.4-7.4.5; 7.5.3-7.5.6; 7.6.1- 7.6.4; 7.7.1-7.7.5.

- Research Objective 7A- Undertake syntheses of Urban and suburban excavation, survey and documentary data;
- Research Objective 7C- Investigate provisioning of the medieval town.
- Research Objective 7D- Investigate further the role of markets, fairs, ports and trading routes.
- Research Objective 7E- Investigate the morphology of rural settlements.
- Research Objective 7F- Investigate development structure and landholdings of manorial estate centres.
- Research Objective 7I- Investigate development of the open field system and woodland management.
- Research Objective 7J- Research the regional communications infrastructure.

## 5. Methodology

The work followed the WSI (Score 2014) and adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (rev. 2010) and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (rev. 2008).

The programme of work which required Archaeological Attendance, Inspection & Recording comprised the excavation of foundation trenches for the erection of a new dwelling and associated garages using a JCB 3CX with a 0.6m toothed bucket. The trenches were observed during excavation, the sides and base were visually inspected, hand-cleaned where appropriate and recorded following standard ULAS methods. The spoil was examined for finds.

## 6. Results

Generally the natural geology of yellow-orange sandstone was encountered at 0.3m below ground level. Across most of the site it was overlain by mixed brown clay with demolition rubble, 0.18m thick. This was in turn overlain by either topsoil or mixed clay with concrete and brick, forming a rough surface.

At the most westerly part of the site (Figure 2), natural geology was 0.49m below ground level. This was overlain by a layer of black-grey charcoal rich sandy silt, 0.09m thick. Above this was a layer of mixed grey-brown sandy clay 0.08m thick, which in turn was covered by topsoil 0.32m thick.



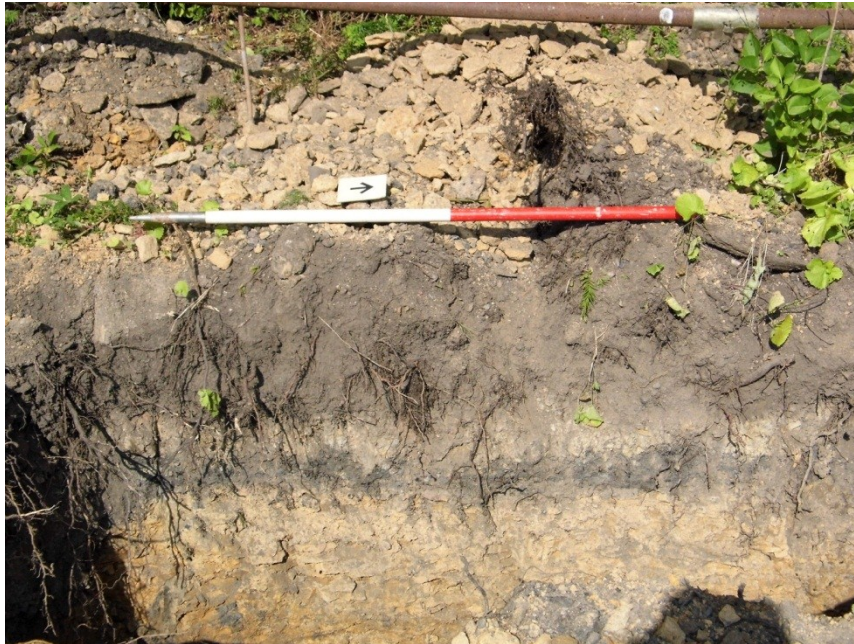


Figure 6: section showing layer build up, looking west.

The only archaeology encountered were remnants of the building that once stood on the site. Part of a brick wall (Figure 3) aligned north-south, was encountered near the centre of the site in section along one of the trenches. It was 0.3m below ground level and 0.56m deep, was one course wide, 1.5m long, and comprised four distinct courses, with rough clay bonding. The bricks themselves appeared to be hand moulded, measuring 0.23 x 0.65 x 0.1m.

There was a large brick lined sump/tank to the north of this, measuring at least 1.7m deep, filled with water. It is believed to have been associated with the previous building on site.



Figure 7: Brick wall, looking east



Figure 8: Brick lined sump/tank, looking north

## 7. Conclusion

The only archaeological remains that were encountered within the foundation trenches were that of post-medieval brick buildings. The first edition 1880's OS map does not show any buildings on the site even up to the present day. The size of the bricks in the buried remains of the wall suggests an early 18th century date contemporary with the barn next to the site. It could well have been an ancillary building associated with Newbold Farm (now called Birch Tree Barn) that went out of use and were subsequently demolished.

## 8. Archive

The archive contains site notes (watching brief pro forma sheets), digital photographs and photo index.

The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museum Services under the accession number X.A99.2014.

The report is listed on the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York. Available at: <http://oasis.ac.uk/>

## 9. Publication

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the local archaeological journal *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* and *Rutland Record* in due course. The report will be added to the Archaeology Data Service's (ADS) Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) database held by the University of York.

## OASIS Information

Project Name	1 School Lane, Newbold
Project Type	Archaeological Watching Brief
Project Manager	V. Score
Project Supervisor	N. Flavell
Previous/Future work	Unknown
Current Land Use	Garden
Development Type	Residential
Reason for Investigation	NPPF
Position in the Planning Process	Planning condition
Site Co ordinates	SK 40500 19500
Start/end dates of field work	08-07-2014
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council
Study Area	500 square metres

## 10. Bibliography

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

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), (rev. 2012), *Code of Conduct*

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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.

Score, V. 2014 *Written scheme of investigation for archaeological attendance, inspection and recording (watching brief) 1 School Lane, Newbold, Leicestershire, (NGR: SK 40500 19500)*

## 11. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Nathan Flavell for ULAS. Vicki Score managed the project.

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