



**University of
Leicester**

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Strip, Plan and
Sample Excavation at Manor Farm,
Main Street, Tugby,
Leicestershire
(SK 7632 0098)**



Roger Kipling


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at Manor Farm, Main Street, Tugby, Leicestershire**

(SK 7632 0098)

Roger Kipling

For: Mulberry Property Developments Ltd.

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**An Archaeological Strip, Plan and Sample Excavation
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Summary

An archaeological strip, plan and sample excavation was undertaken November 2015 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services on behalf of Mulberry Property Developments Ltd. on land at Manor Farm, Main Street, Tugby, Leicestershire. The fieldwork was undertaken following demolition of the manor house and attendant building survey prior to construction of residential properties.

The archaeological strip, plan and sample excavation provided supplementary constructional details of the manor house, including evidence for a fireplace and beamslots and limited pre-building archaeological activity on the site. Post-medieval window masonry fragments from the fabric of a modern drain indicate post-medieval modifications to the building subsequent to its c.1505 construction date. A small likely mid-second century AD pit feature hints at earlier activity.

The site archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council under the accession number X.A119.2015.

Introduction

An archaeological strip, plan and sample excavation was undertaken at Manor House, Main Street, Tugby, Leicestershire. A desk-based archaeological assessment commissioned for the site demonstrated that the area around the proposed development is rich in finds from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. Two HER records relate to remains within the application area itself (**MLE20620** and **MLE2572**) (Browning 2013: Appendix 1).

The site is within medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village, **MLE10345** (SK 761 008). The development area contains two sets of earthworks which are listed on the HER (Figure 3). A site survey in 1992 revealed earthworks indicating a complex of substantial buildings, **MLE2572** (SK 762 010; Hartley 1992 unpublished). There are further earthworks located directly south-east, north of

Fishpool Spinney, which possibly represent a terraced garden, a fishpond and other boundary features (MLE20620 SK 763 009). The appearance of the earthworks, with apparent building platforms and indications of formal gardens, as well as their close proximity to the church, suggests that they could represent the site of an old Manor House and its associated grounds.

A Level 2 Building Survey of Manor Farm House was undertaken in April 2015 by Archaeology and Built Heritage (Finn 2015) prior its demolition. The Historic Building Assessment indicated that Old Manor Farm House was probably constructed as a 2-storey hall and crow-wing house in the later 16th or 17th century.

In consequence the Planning Archaeologist at Harborough District Council (Condition 10), acting in its role as advisor to the local planning authority, recommended the need for a post-demolition scheme of mitigation comprising archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication (a 'Watching Brief').

The scheme of archaeological strip, plan and sample excavation was undertaken in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Section 12 Enhancing and Conserving the Historic Environment). The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide a record of the archaeological remains in mitigation of the impact of the proposed development. The agreed scheme was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (ULAS 2013).

Fieldwork was undertaken in November 2015 and involved the monitoring of the machine removal of groundworks associated with the recently-demolished manor house, followed by hand cleaning, excavation and recording of archaeological remains within the footprint of the two houses proposed for construction on the site.

The archaeological strip, plan and sample excavation was undertaken in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework Section 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (DCLG March 2012). All archaeological work was in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CiFA) Code of Conduct (2014) and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014). The *LCC Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological work Leicestershire and Rutland* (1997) was also adhered to.

Site Description, Topography and Geology

The proposed development is located on the eastern side of the village Tugby, which lies *circa* 19km to the east of Leicester, in Tugby and Keythorpe Parish in the Harborough District. Manor Farm is located within Tugby village Conservation Area. Old Manor Farm House is not included on the statutory national list of building of special architectural or historic interest maintained by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. The former building had been identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest, a 'non-designated heritage asset'.

The proposed development site comprises an area of *circa* 1.83 hectares (4.5 acres), roughly rectangular in shape. The land consists of a pasture field with a dwelling, Manor Farm (now demolished), to the south.

The site lies at a height of *c.*173m OD. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 170 indicates that the superficial geology consists of deamacton till (Oadby Member). The bedrock geology consists of mudstone of the Whitby Member Formation (<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer/google/googleviewer.html>).

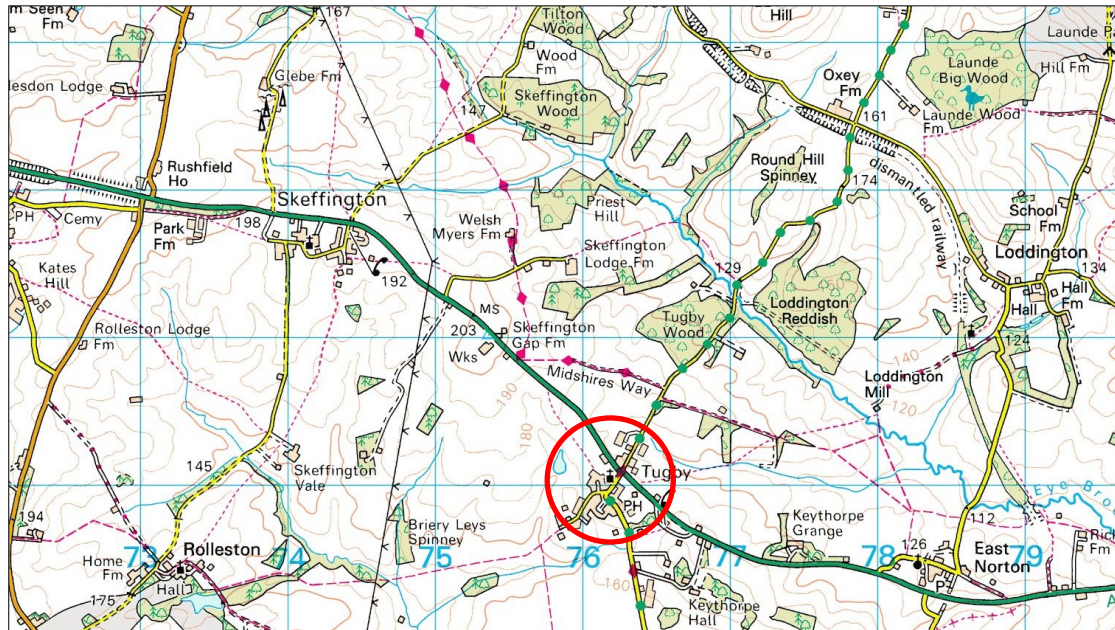


Figure 1: Site Location (Scale 1:50 000)

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Figure 2: Location of Manor Farm (supplied by Corporate Architecture Ltd.) with Strip/Map/Sample & Archaeological Attendance areas

Archaeological and Historical Background

A settlement at Tugby is first documented in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Morgan 1979). The ‘by’ suffix place-name element is of Scandinavian origin, following the Viking invasions and subsequent settlement of the 9th-11th centuries. However, many villages with Scandinavian place-names in this region are demonstrably older settlements with origins in the Anglo-Saxon period, they were renamed in the Viking period and this may be the case with Tubby (Finn 2015: 5).

Tugby is listed as belonging to the King (Morris 1979). It was in East Goscote Hundred, one of the administrative districts of Leicestershire and Nichols (1800, 481) notes that it was part of the royal manor of ‘Rodelei’ (Rothley). The Verdun family acquired the manor soon after Domesday and the church and demesne lands were given to Croxton Abbey (Staffordshire) by Bertram de Verdun during the reign of Henry II (Nichols 1800: 481).

The Manors of Tugby and Keythorpe were held by members of the Digby family in the 16th and early 17th century. Everard Digby, who was executed for his involvement in the Gunpowder Plot, belonged to this family. In 1632, the manor was sold to Thomas Wayte by Sir Kenelm Digby and by 1653 it was acquired by the Wilson family. The right to the manor at the time of Enclosure (1784) was claimed by both Mr. Wilson and Sir William Skeffington, according to Nichols (1800: 482). Much of the land in Tugby remained in the hands of the Wilson family until their estate was sold in 1919. Several records relating to the estate are in the Record Office in Norfolk, where the family had other interests.

Manor Farm, with 20 fields, was once the largest farm in Tugby, producing oats, potatoes, linseed and milk (Bullows 2010: 14). Dairying became the most important source of income, when the farm was bought by Donald Kennedy in 1920, who imported Frisian cows from Holland in 1930 and had a championship herd. Manor Farm milk supplied the local school. He died in 1961 and the farmhouse and building were later sold to Mr. Henson (Bullows 2010: 14).

The Historic Environment Record (HER) has shown that the area around the proposed development is rich in finds from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. Full details of HER references are described in the Desk-based Assessment prepared by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services in 2013 (Browning 2013: Appendix 1). Two HER records relate to remains within the application area itself (**MLE20620** and **MLE2572**).

The site is within medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village, **MLE10345** (SK 761 008). The proposed development area contains two sets of earthworks which are listed on the HER. A site survey in 1992 revealed earthworks indicating a complex of substantial buildings, **MLE2572** (SK 762 010) and a further survey was undertaken in 2013 (Havey 2013). An archaeological evaluation produced limited evidence of archaeological activity in the form of two truncated ditches of early medieval date, probably defining fields or stock enclosures (Kipling 2013). There are further earthworks located directly south-east, north of Fishpool Spinney, which possibly represent a terraced garden, a fishpond and other boundary features

(**MLE20620** SK 763 009). The appearance of the earthworks, with apparent building platforms and indications of formal gardens, as well as their close proximity to the church, suggests that they could represent the site of an old Manor House and its associated grounds.

A Level 2 Building Survey of Manor Farm House was undertaken in April 2015 by Archaeology and Built Heritage (Finn 2015) prior its demolition (Figure 5). The Historic Building Assessment indicates that Old Manor Farm House was probably constructed as a 2-storey hall and cross-wing house in the later 16th or 17th century. The hall range was of timber-frame construction and the high end cross-wing to the south of the hall had a stone-built ground storey and timber-framed upper story. The east front of the hall range was rebuilt in the later 17th or 18th century and alterations to its rood structure were made around the same time. A substantial north cross-wing was added towards the end of the 18th century, replacing the original in-line service end, and resulting in a house of near symmetrical H-plan. A projecting staircase wing, porch and outshut on the west side of the hall range cannot be closely dated based on the available evidence but were all extant by the late 18th century. The timber-framed outer wall had been rebuilt in brick by the 19th century though some internal timber wall framing remains. In the later 20th century an extension was constructed against the east side of the hall range and a series of openings were formed in the stone-built east front wall at ground floor level and various alterations were made to the internal layout of the house on the ground floor. These recent changes have compromised the historic integrity of the building to some extent. Fewer alterations have occurred on the first floor where the historic plan form is still legible and some early historic fabric details remain (Finn 2015).

Midlands (Knight *et al.* 2012) and *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Cooper 2006).

The proposed works have the potential to contribute to our understanding of medieval and Post-Medieval rural settlements. In particular it may provide information on the construction methods of the early post medieval manor house. Lewis. (2006) highlight the need to assess:

- The nature and extent of Danish settlement, particularly to address the archaeological significance of Danish place-names.
- The early development of manorial estate.
- The development of the agrarian landscape in order to ascertain the impact of the introduction of the open field system and associated changes in land use.
- The changing household economy in the post medieval period comparing and contrasting standing buildings, dateable archaeological finds and environmental assemblages.
- The enclosed landscapes by recording and preserving features.

This specification conforms to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012). It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national standards and guidelines including:

- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Model Briefs and Specifications for Archaeological Assessments and Field Evaluations* (Association of County Archaeological Officers, 1994);
- *Code of Conduct* (Institute for Archaeologists, 2010);
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Association of Local Government Officers, 2003);*
- *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological work in Leicestershire and Rutland (Leicestershire County Council 1997)*

Methodology

Prior to the commencement of works an Accession Code was obtained and the required archive deposition forms completed. An OASIS online record was initiated and the key fields completed on Details, Location and Creator forms. Following recommendations from the Principal Planning Archaeologist (PPA) of Leicestershire County Council, a programme of strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken.

In accordance with the design specification document, the project involved the control and supervision of overburden removal and other groundworks in the footprints of the two structures in order to determine the presence/absence of any archaeological remains. A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket (c.1.2m wide) was employed to open a single area, under constant archaeological supervision, within the footprints of the proposed structures. Mechanical excavation ceased at undisturbed natural deposits. The trenches were recorded at an appropriate scale by

measured drawing and photography and were located to Ordnance Survey National Grid. A photographic record, utilising black and white negative film, supplemented by high resolution digital data capture, was maintained during the course of the fieldwork and included:

- the site prior to commencement of fieldwork;
- the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork;

Results

Machine removal of concrete floors and footings associated with the recently-demolished manor house was firstly monitored (Figure 4) prior to the opening of a single open area totalling c.395m² by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.3m wide toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision.

Machining was followed by hand cleaning, excavation and recording of archaeological remains within the footprint of the two houses.



Figure 4: Demolition of the manor house in progress

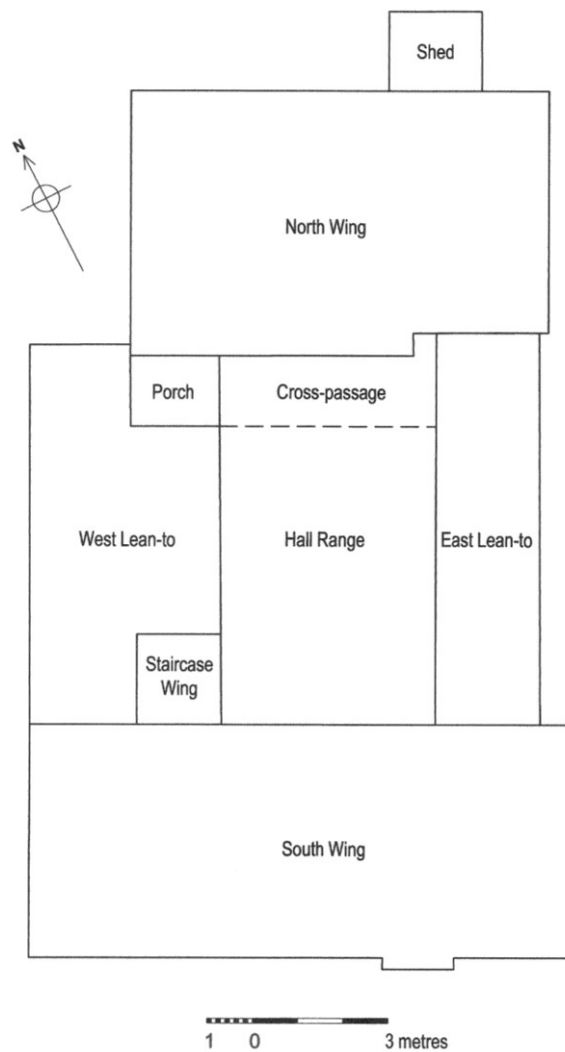


Figure 5: Manor house outline plan (from: Finn 2015)



Figure 6: General view north across building (2m scales)



Figure 7: General view north-east across building (2m scales)



Figure 8: Excavation results overlaid on manor house outline plan

South Wing

The surviving walls of the south wing of the manor house consisted of the footings of the principal external southern and eastern walls. The latter (**11**) consisted of earth bonded regularly coursed ironstone blocks with roughly squared outer faces, the base course of which was laid on a thin bed of gravel (Figure 9 - 12). The fabric was 0.56m wide and survived to a height of 0.13m and the wall set on a north-west – south-east orientation. The wall cut into the top of a small circular pit [**23**] measuring 0.95m in diameter and 0.30m deep (Figure 11, Figure 12). The later of the feature's two fills, a secondary mid grey silty sand (24), contained three mid-second century Roman pottery sherds (Cooper, this volume).

A chimney and hearth base (**15**) was located at the western end of the wall, close to its junction with wall (**16**) (Figure 9, Figure 10). Flat ironstone slabs were laid as the hearth base, degraded from heat reddening, with a chimney built around it on three sides. A lip around the front of the hearth possibly represented a second hearth, and was associated with a fragment of cobbled flooring. The entire structure was set upon a rough rubble base and measured 3.4m x 1.2m and 0.26m in height. The wall overlay a 1.6m wide medieval plough furrow [**17**] (**18**) (Figure 15, Figure 17) which ran on the same alignment of the wall. A small undated pit [**03**] (**04**) measuring 1.5m in diameter and 0.49m deep lay 1.5m to the north (Figure 8, Figure 16). A second pit-like feature [**01**] measuring 1.7m in diameter and 0.3m deep lay to c.3m to the west of wall [**16**] (Figure 16) and likely represents a tree throw.

The west wall (**16**) lay directly to the west, consisting of a single surviving ironstone earth bonded course measuring 0.7m wide, 2.1m in length and 0.152m high (Figure 9).

Two possible beam slots hinted at internal structural arrangements to the south hall. The first, [**12**] (0.8m x 0.35m x 0.05m deep) ran parallel with wall (**11**) at c.3m distance and may suggest the presence of a passageway. A second, 1m long slot [**06**] (**07**) ran north at right angles to the former (Figure 8, Figure 13, Figure 14, Figure 15).

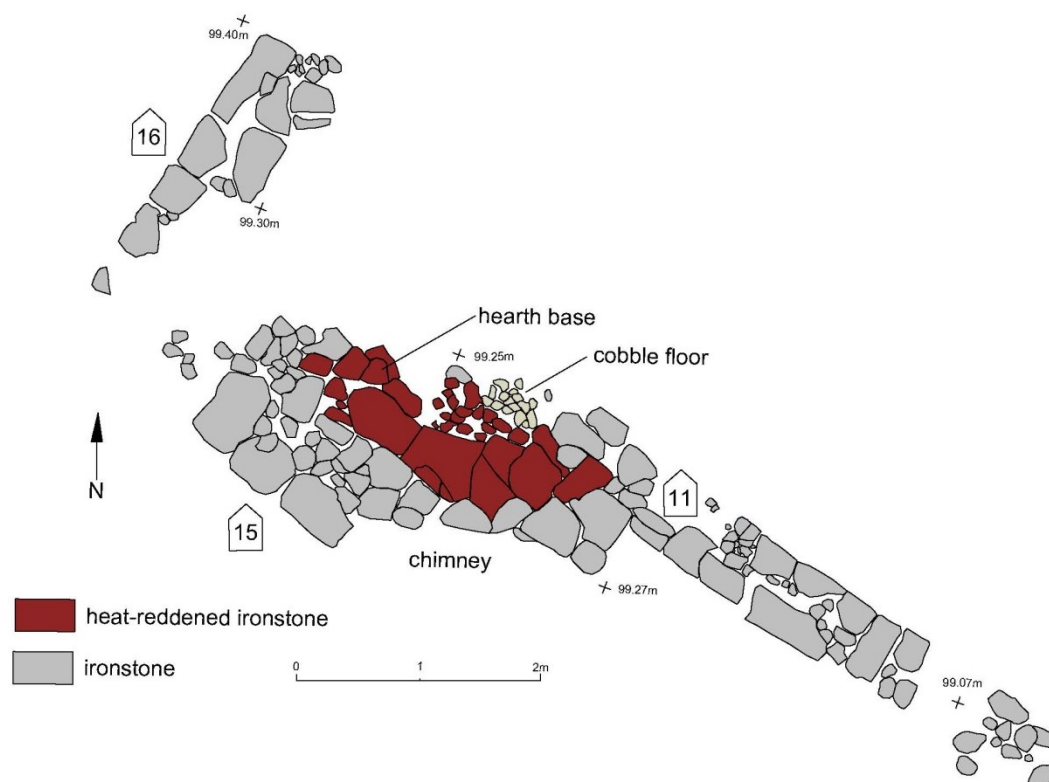


Figure 9: South wing fireplace (15)



Figure 10: South wing fireplace (15)

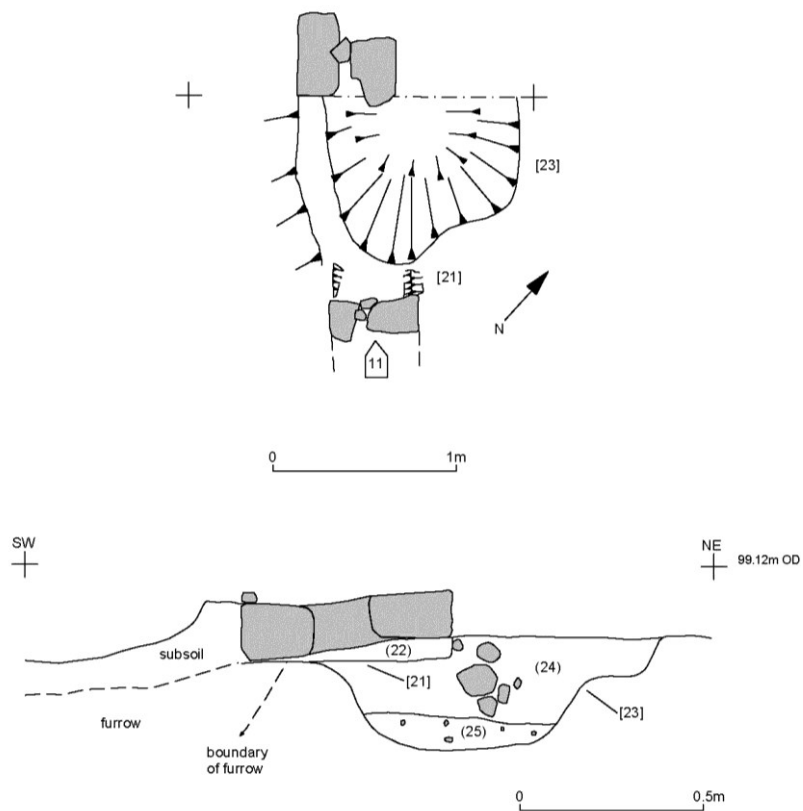


Figure 11: South wing wall (11) cross section



Figure 12: Pit [23] & wall (11); view north-west (1m scale)

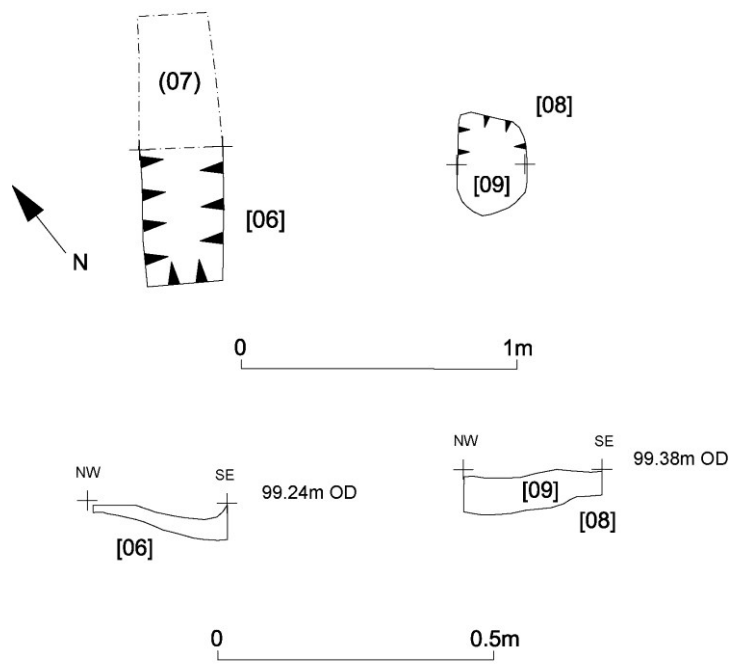


Figure 13: Beam slots [06] & [08]



Figure 14: Beam slots [08] & [12] (0.5m scale)

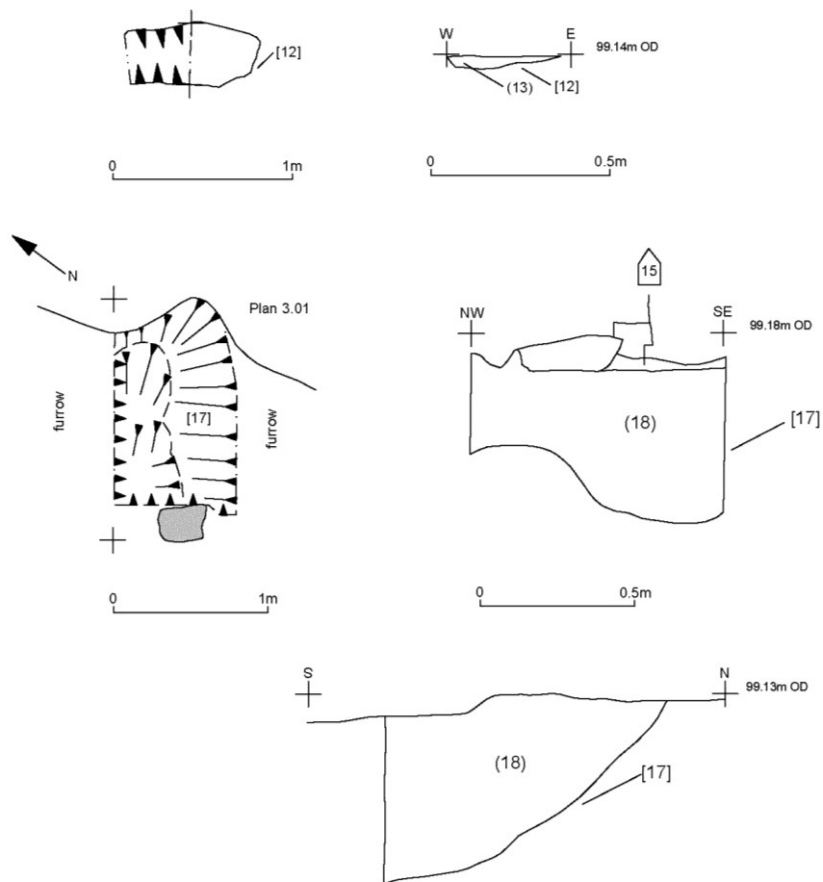


Figure 15: Beam slot [12] & plough furrow [17]

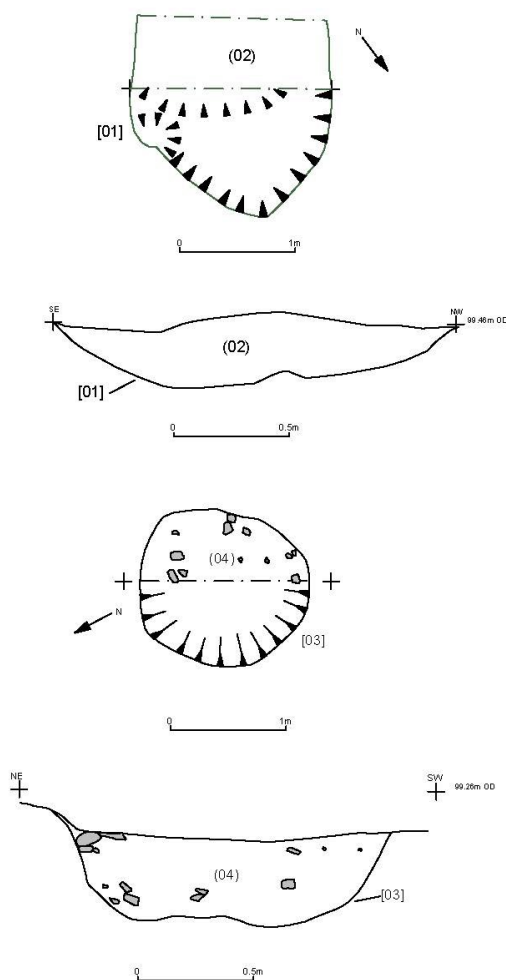


Figure 16: Pits [01] & [03]

North Wing

The north wing of the manor house appeared to have survived in a more intact state than its southern counterpart, with a full run of wall footings including its possible (southern) cross-passage wall remaining (Figure 17, Figure 18, Figure 19). The wall footings [05] comprised predominately faced rectangular ironstone blocks surviving up to three courses (0.34m) in height and 0.45m-0.5m wide with no core. The base course was bonded with yellowish grey clay, whilst greyish yellow lime cement had been used on upper courses. Small amounts of brick (repairs?) were evident within the western and eastern wall builds.

The wing measured *c.* 8m x 4.2m-4.8m internally and was devoid of internal features, with the exception of a possible fireplace set against the north wall, as represented by short masonry stubs measuring 2.3m apart and projecting 0.5m into the room. There was, however, no evidence of heat scorching on the stonework. An external doorway, as defined by a 2.4m wide opening with squared off wall ends, occupied the eastern end of the north wall.

A 2m length of narrow offset stone walling south of the southern wall of the wing [10], may represent an internal partition wall separating the north wing from the

central hall (Figure 17, Figure 19)). Alternatively, it may form the north wall of a cross passage at the northern end of the hall.



Figure 17: North wing



Figure 18: Wall (05), north wing; possible fireplace; view north-east (1m scale)



Figure 19: North wing, wall (10), view north-west (1m & 0.5m scales)

Additional Features

A stone-lined well and a stone culvert were located immediately west of the manor house. The former, [19] (20) (Figure 21), measured 2mx 1.4m and was lined with roughly faced ironstone stonework defining a c.1.2m wide shaft. The undated feature was filled with unstable modern material and was therefore not excavated on safety grounds.

The modern culvert [27] (26) flanked and ran parallel to the building's western external wall for 2.8m+ (Figure 21, Figure 22). The 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep channel cut was lined and capped with a combination of ironstone field stone and window tracery fragments forming a 0.12m wide drainage channel. The tracery has been identified as ovolo moulded mullions, regionally in use from the end of the 16th century and in use throughout the 17th and into the 18th centuries (N.Finn pers. comm.). Consequently the window from which this tracery derives is unlikely to have formed part of the original phase of the manor house.



Figure 20: Well [20] view north-west (1m scale)



Figure 21: Stone culvert [27]; view north-west (1m scale)



Figure 22: Window tracery fragments from stone culvert [27] (26)

The Architectural Stonework

Neil Finn

Seven fragments of moulded architectural stonework were recovered from the capping (26) of the stone-built drain [27].

All seven pieces, nominally identified by the letter codes A-G, are from a mullioned and transomed window (or windows). Mullions and transoms are, respectively, the vertical and horizontal members dividing a window into a series of lights.

Table 1. Dimensions of the architectural fragments (c = complete dimension).

Fragment	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Component
A	280	190c	125c	Mullion
B	340	190c	70	Mullion
C	300	165	60	Mullion
D	380	190c	127c	?Transom
E	340	190c	127c	?Transom
F	280	190c	127c	Transom
G	200	190c	127c	Transom

All of the fragments are in the same mid-orange brown coloured oolitic limestone with bands of shell debris within it. The source of the stone has not been identified. Stone of the Middle Jurassic Inferior Oolite Group was quarried at various locations in East Leicestershire, Rutland, Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire (Horton and Harrald 2012, 24-7).

Fragments A, B and C are window mullions of similar form, with ovolo mouldings to their external and internal faces, and rebates for glazing; B and C may be two halves of the same mullion split along its length (Figures 23-25). The complete profile of fragment A is illustrated in Figure 31.

F and G are two joining fragments of a transom, with chamfered upper arrises and ovolo mouldings to the underside (Figures 28-29). There are seatings on the upper and lower faces for mullions with profiles matching that of A. There are glazing rebates in the upper and lower faces. The profile of fragment F is illustrated in Figure 31.

Fragments D and E probably had matching profiles, though E is incomplete (Figures 26-27). These appear to be transoms, having ovolo mouldings internally and externally a chamfered upper surface and hollow chamfered underside. The upper and lower faces are rebated for glazing. The profile of fragment D is illustrated in Figure 31. The variation in profile between D/E and F/G may indicate that these are from two different windows.

On all of the fragments the glazing rebates have an asymmetrical profile, with one side being near vertical and the other having a shallower angle (Figure 31).

Figure 30 illustrates the relationship between transom fragments F and G and mullion A above. A mullion of corresponding profile would also have been located below the transom.

None of the fragments displays any significant weathering, suggesting that the window(s) had a relatively short life before being replaced.

Ovolo mouldings were used on mullions, doorways, beams and fireplaces after the middle of the 16th century (Hall 2005, 85). In this region the earliest recorded use of ovolo-moulded mullions was at Kirby Hall (1570) and Southwick Hall (1571), over the Northamptonshire border (RCHM 1984, li). The style was subsequently copied on smaller houses and ovolo mullions became the standard form in use throughout the 17th century (Hall 2005, 85).

A date towards the end of the 16th or in the 17th century seems likely for the excavated window fragments from Tugby. It seems reasonable to suppose that these windows came out of one of the stone-built elements of Manor Farmhouse. The ground storey of the south cross-wing was stone-built, as was the east front of the central hall range.

The east front of the hall range was an 18th century addition to an earlier, timber-framed structure. The first-floor windows in this wall were of a much plainer form than the excavated window fragments. It is therefore tempting to suggest that the excavated window fragments came from the ground floor of the south cross-wing.

In the ground floor west wall of the south cross-wing was the head of a five light timber window, tree-ring dated to between 1547 and 1572 (Arnold and Howard 2015). The excavated fragments may have come from a mullioned and transomed window in the east front wall of the south cross-wing. This wall was entirely rebuilt in the later 20th century removing all evidence of its earlier arrangement.

Manor Farmhouse at Tugby appears to have been built as a hall and cross-wing house, constructed in about 1505 based on tree-ring dating evidence (Arnold and Howard 2015). The ovolo moulded mullioned and transomed window fragments are later, attributable to the late 16th or 17th century and must therefore represent a later phase

of alteration, assuming they are derived from this building. Other evidence of alterations to windows in the south cross-wing exists in the form of the five light timber window head in the ground floor west wall, tree-ring dated to between 1547 and 1572 (Arnold and Howard 2015).



Figure 23. Window mullion A, ovolo-profile. Scale 300mm.



Figure 24. Window mullion B, ovolo-profile (incomplete). Scale 300mm.



Figure 25. Window mullion C, ovolo-profile (incomplete). Scale 300mm.



Figure 26. Window transom D. Scale 300mm.



Figure 27. Window transom E (incomplete profile). Scale 300mm.



Figure 28. Window transom F. Note scribed mark on upper surface for ovolo mullion. Scale 300mm.



Figure 29. Window transom G, joins fragment F. Scale 300mm.



Figure 30. Reconstruction showing arrangement of mullion (A) and transom (F and G). Scale 300mm

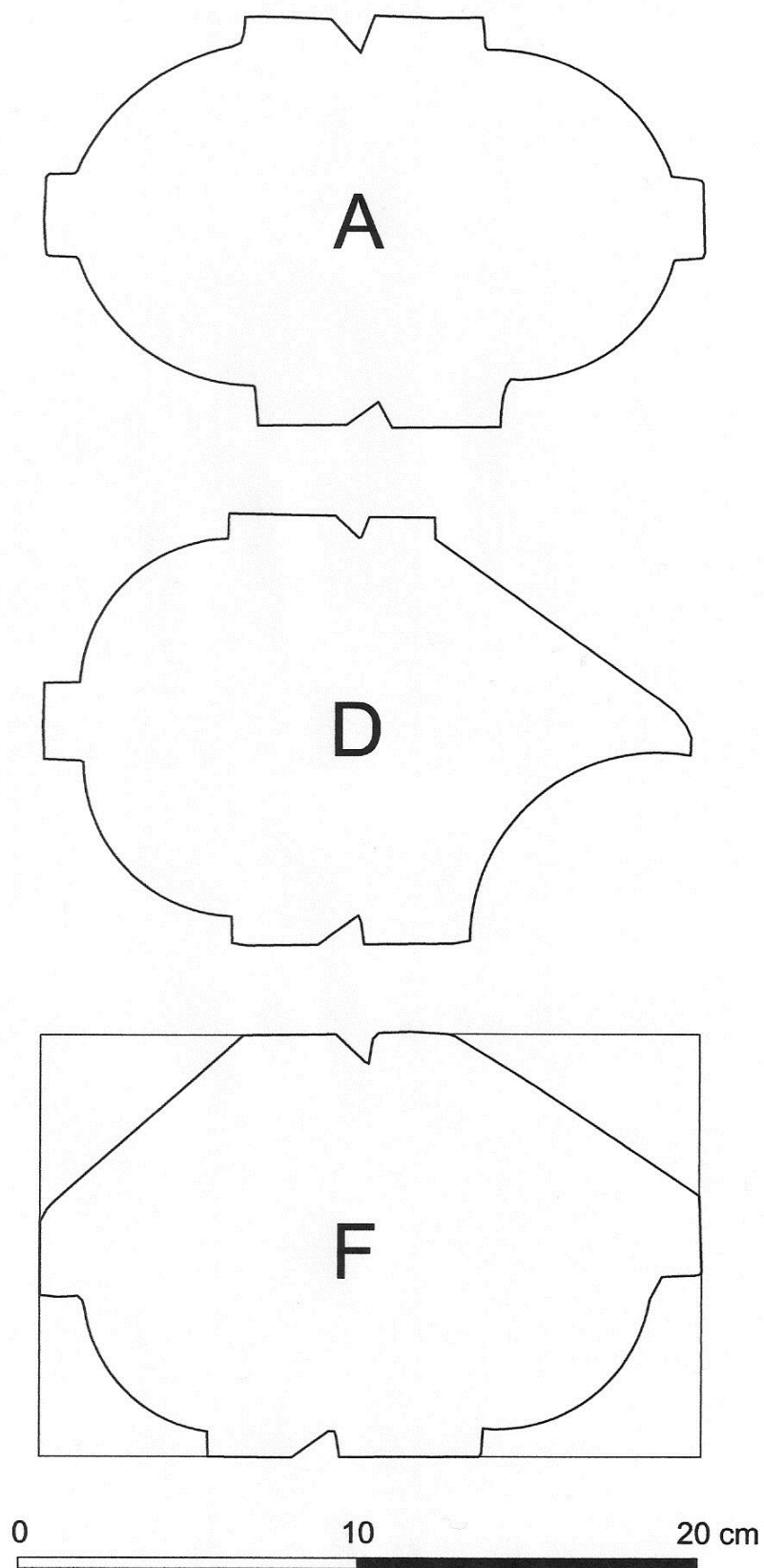


Figure 31. Profiles of window fragments A, D and F.

Roman Pottery

Nicholas J. Cooper

Introduction

Three sherds (50g) of Roman pottery were recovered from context (24). The material was classified using the Leicestershire Roman pottery form and fabric series (Pollard 1994, 110-114) and quantified by sherd count and weight. The sherds are in good condition (average sherd weight 15g), unabraded, and were not exposed on the ground surface for long after breakage and discard.

Results

Three different vessels are represented. The most diagnostic is the rim of an everted rim (slightly lid-seated) jar or beaker in a fine sandy oxidised ware (Leicestershire Fabric OW2) (10g), with a diameter of 120mm, and a burnished external surface (Pollard 1994, 87, fig.55.96 and 97) dating to the later 1st or 2nd-century. The second is a body sherd (30g) from a storage jar in the early Roman shell-tempered fabric (CG1A), with vertical combing (Pollard 1994, 88, fig.56.110) which were current from the mid-1st through to the mid-2nd century. The third sherd (10g) is from the shoulder of a grey ware jar in a medium-sandy fabric (GW5) probably dating to the later 1st or 2nd-century date. Overall, a deposition date before *c.*150 is likely.

Discussion and Conclusions

Old Manor Farm House was probably constructed as a 2-storey hall and cross-wing house in the later 16th or 17th century (Finn 2015). A substantial north cross-wing was added towards the end of the 18th century, replacing the original in-line service end, and resulting in a house of near symmetrical H-plan. A projecting staircase wing, porch and outshut on the west side of the hall range were all extant by the late 18th century. The timber-framed outer wall had been rebuilt in brick by the 19th century while in the later 20th century an extension was constructed against the east side of the hall range.

The archaeological strip, plan and sample excavation on the site of the manor house at Manor Farm, Tugby, served to provide limited constructional detail supplementary to information forthcoming from the structural building survey conducted prior to demolition. The surviving walls of the south wing of the manor house consisted of the footings of the principal external southern and eastern walls which consisted of earth bonded regularly coursed ironstone blocks with roughly squared outer faces, the base course of which was laid on a thin bed of gravel. Notably, a fireplace was identified in the south wing, a feature not identified in the structural survey and possibly belonging to the original construction phase. The north wing of the manor house survived in a more intact state than its southern counterpart, with wall footings of faced rectangular ironstone blocks surviving up to three courses including its possible (southern) cross-passage wall.

Little else was forthcoming in terms of internal structural details, with the exception of hints of north and south cross-passages in the central hall range in the form of

fragmentary hints of beam slots. It is likely that later rebuilding and remodelling, notably the laying of concrete flooring in the 1970s, destroyed further structural details. The recovery of masonry pertaining to a late 16th or 17th century window does, however, indicate post-medieval modifications to the building subsequent to its c.1505 construction date.

Other undated features which would have been associated with the building at some stage of its development included a well, two pits and a culvert, the latter containing the moulding fragments. A small pit cut by the southern wall of the manor house produced a small amount of mid-second century AD pottery and hints at earlier activity.

Archive and Publications

The site archive (X.A119.2015), consisting of paper and photographic records, will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museums Service.

The paper archive consists of:

- 4 x A3 drawing sheet
- 27 x context record sheets
- Photographic record indices
- 45 digital photographs
- A risk assessment form

Publication

A version of the excavation summary (see above) will appear in due course in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*.

Acknowledgements

Roger Kipling and Mathew Morris of ULAS undertook the archaeological excavation and watching brief on behalf of Mulberry Property Developments Ltd. The project was managed by Patrick Clay.

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Oasis Information

Project Name	Manor Farm, Main Street, Tugby, Leicestershire
Project Type	Archaeological strip, plan and sample and watching brief
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Roger Kipling & Mathew Morris
Previous/Future work	Development
Current Land Use	Agricultural/paddock
Development Type	Residential
Reason for Investigation	NPPF
Position in the Planning Process	Post-determination
Site Co ordinates	NGR SK 7632 0098
Start/end dates of field work	November 2015
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council
Study Area	1.83ha.

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