



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological
Excavation at 124
Repton Road,
Hartshorne, Derbyshire.
NGR: SK 31967 21316**

Cathryn Shean



ULAS Report No 2017-038
©2017

**An Archaeological Excavation at 124 Repton Road,
Hartshorne, Derbyshire
NGR: SK 31967 21316**

Cathryn Shean

For: Spinney Homes & Richard Evans

Filename/Version	Checked by	Date
2017-038	Patrick Clay	10/04/2017

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

ULAS Report Number 2017-038
©2017
Accession Number DBYMU.2016.64

Contents

Summary	1
Introduction.....	1
Site Description, Topography and Geology.....	1
Archaeological and Historical Background.....	3
Aims and Objectives.....	3
Methods	4
Results	4
House platforms.....	7
Pits.....	8
Ditches and Gullies.....	11
The Medieval Pottery <i>Deborah Sawday</i>	15
Neolithic Axe Report <i>Lynden Cooper</i>	16
The Charred Plant Remains <i>Rachel Small</i>	17
Discussion and Conclusions	18
Archive and Publication.....	18
Acknowledgements.....	19
Bibliography	19
Appendix 1: OASIS Data Entry.....	21

Table of Figures:

Figure 1: Site Location.....	2
Figure 2: Development area outlined in red	2
Figure 3 Plan of Excavated Area.	5
Figure 4 Plan of Excavated Area.....	6
Figure 5 Sections of House Platforms (105) and Ditch [132].	7
Figure 6 House Platform (105).	8
Figure 7 House Platform (107).....	8
Figure 8 Pit Sections.....	9
Figure 9 Pit [125].....	10
Figure 10 Pit [115].....	10
Figure 11 Section of ditches [100] and [102].	12
Figure 12 Sections of Ditches.....	12
Figure 13 Section of Ditch [123].	13
Figure 14 Section of Ditch [136].	13
Figure 15 Section of Ditch [132].	14
Figure 16 Section of ditch [148].....	14
Figure 17 Section of Ditches [135] and [141].	15
Figure 18 Neolithic Ground Axe	17

An Archaeological Excavation at 124 Repton Road, Hartshorne, Derbyshire NGR: SK 31967 21316

Cathryn Shean

Summary

An archaeological excavation was undertaken from 6th February -February 24th 2017 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services on behalf of Spinney Homes & Richard Evans at Repton Road, Hartshorne, Derbyshire. The archaeological investigation was required as a condition of the planning permission for up to five one and half storey height dwellings on land at Repton Road, Hartshorne, Derbyshire (9/2015/0563). Trial trenching was undertaken in 2016 which uncovered archaeological evidence for occupation of medieval date (12th - 16th centuries) comprising a stone-built structure and associated ditches and gullies located in the eastern zone of the development area. Consequently further archaeological work is therefore required to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological deposits.

The stripped area revealed medieval house platforms, gullies, post-holes, pits and ditches.

The site archive will be deposited with Derbyshire County Council under the accession number DBYMU.2016.64.

Introduction

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*, this document forms the report for an archaeological excavation undertaken in February 2017 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services on behalf of Spinney Homes and Richard Evans at 124 Repton Road, Hartshorne, Derbyshire.

Site Description, Topography and Geology

The proposed development site is located on the edge of Hartshorne village, adjacent to the house and gardens of 124 Repton Road. The site is bordered to the east and south by housing with open countryside to the north and west. A hedge forms the boundary of the site with Repton Road. The site lies on the north side of Repton Road (Figure 1.

The proposed development site comprises an area of approximately 0.3ha at a height of c. 95.8m aOD. The site slopes gradually northwards, away from Repton Road, with a gradient becoming steeper towards the centre as it steps down towards and elongated pond situated beyond the boundary to the north.

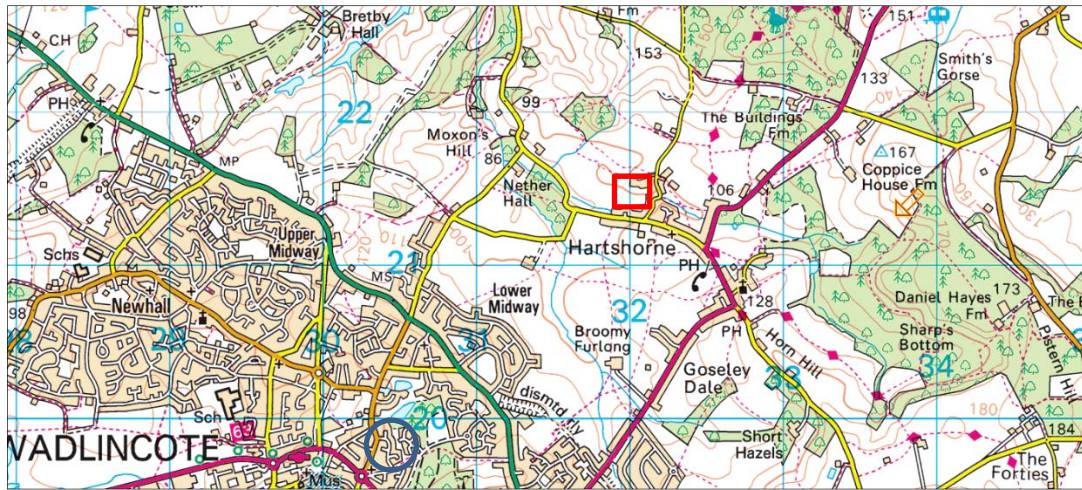


Figure 1: Site Location

Reproduced from 1:25000 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. ©Crown Copyright 1990. All rights reserved.

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain indicates that the site lies on mudstone, and sandstone siltstone of the Penine Lowe Coal Measures formation. The superficial geology is likely to be alluvium.

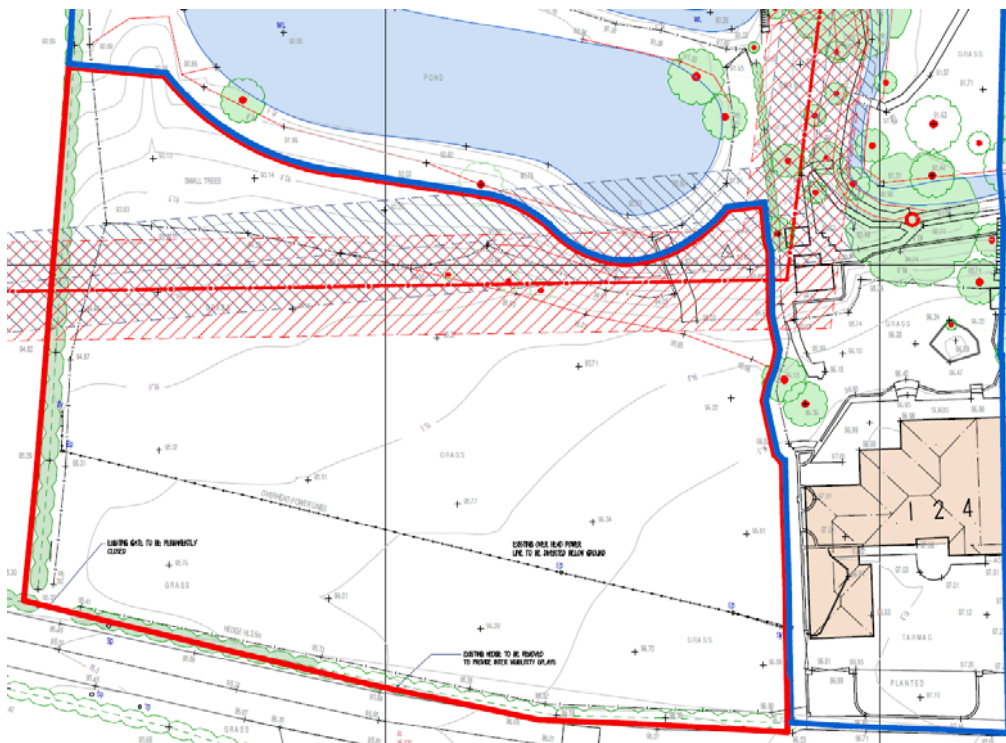


Figure 2: Development area outlined in red

Archaeological and Historical Background

Hartshorne is situated in South Derbyshire at the heart of the National Forest, where the county narrows between Staffordshire to the west and Leicestershire to the east. To the south of the parish is the A511 linking Burton and Ashby. The village of Hartshorne is in two parts, the upper town on a ridge, centred around the church and manor, and the lower town, on the basin below to the north, adjacent to the brook.

The name of Hartshorne derives from the Anglo-Saxon words for stag (hart) and antlers (horn) hill. This is thought to notify the local landmark of the hill which juts into the basin from the south-eastern rim, a feature only noticeable from within the basin. It is therefore thought that the early Anglo-Saxon village was located on or around this local landmark. At the time of the Domesday Book it was noted as being of two parts with large areas of waste. The upper town appears to have been scattered development around the church whilst the lower town has allowed for more planned development running east-west, utilizing the water supply of the spring and streams. Hartshorne appears to have been one of the larger communities in the area up until the 17th century. During the English Civil War, villagers paid tax and repaired Tutbury Castle for the king. Industrialisation appears to have started to take place with the excavation of coal in bell pits and in 1712 it was noted that there had been a forge for iron in the lower town, which consequently failed due to insufficient volumes of material available. The site was hence converted and reused to create screws using the power of the water. By 1796, possibly as a consequence of the Napoleonic Wars and the control of exports, trade dropped. By the mid-19th century the production of screws was reinstated. Hartshorne focused mainly on agriculture, resulting in the smaller villages to the south taking prominence during the industrialization of the 19th and 20th centuries related to the South Derbyshire Coalfield.

The upper town of Hartshorne has a concentration of historic buildings within a core area, in particular in the western end of Woodville Road, Manchester Street and Church Lane. However, within this area there has been a significant amount of infilling between the more historic plots. Manor Farm House, 1 Church Street, the church, the Manor House, the Bulls Head and 4-6 Manchester Lane are listed buildings. The medieval area of lower town has been substantially altered through infill, clearance of historic properties and the erection of some cul-de-sacs. This has given this area of the village a mid-20th century character although historic properties can still be seen, particularly in relation to Brook St.

The Derbyshire Historic Environment Record identifies a ‘rather amorphous area of earthworks, possibly representative of deserted medieval settlement’ (HER 20226), visible on aerial photographs, some of which may represent palaeochannels associated with a former course of the brook through the site. Following a site visit (17th May 2016) the only earthworks within the development area comprised modern disturbance for the maintenance of the hedge and construction of earlier building foundation trenches.

Aims and Objectives

The objectives are as set out in the ULAS *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ULAS 2017) approved by the Planning archaeologist. Within the stated project objectives, the

principal aim of the excavation was to record the archaeological deposits identified in the evaluation (Kipling 2016) which would be impacted on from the proposed development.

The objectives of the archaeological excavation were to:

1. Identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits and provide further clarification of the nature and extent of surviving archaeological remains on the site.
2. To characterise more fully the extent, date range and significance of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
3. To excavate and record significant archaeological deposits whose future integrity may be compromised by the groundworks associated with the proposed construction works.
4. To relate any archaeological deposits uncovered to the existing standing buildings on the site where feasible.
5. To advance understanding of the heritage assets.
6. To produce an archive and report of any results.

All work was undertaken 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).

All exploratory and mitigation work was considered in light of the East Midlands Research Framework (Cooper ed. 2006) and strategy (Knight *et al.* 2012), along with targeting national research aims.

Methods

The fieldwork was carried out from 6th February -February 24th 2017 and involved the machine excavation of an agreed area focussing on the archaeological remains located in the trial trench evaluation (Figure 3).

Excavation was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.9m wide toothless ditching bucket, with topsoil and overburden removed carefully in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision.

Results

An area of 476 square metres was stripped slightly varying from the proposed area in the WSI in view of site conditions whereby the site was flooding as it was being stripped. It was not possible to strip the land at the south of site which sloped steeply down to the pond. An area of truncation (shown in Figure 4 in red) was a soak away for the bungalow. The natural substratum was a mid brown-yellow clay.

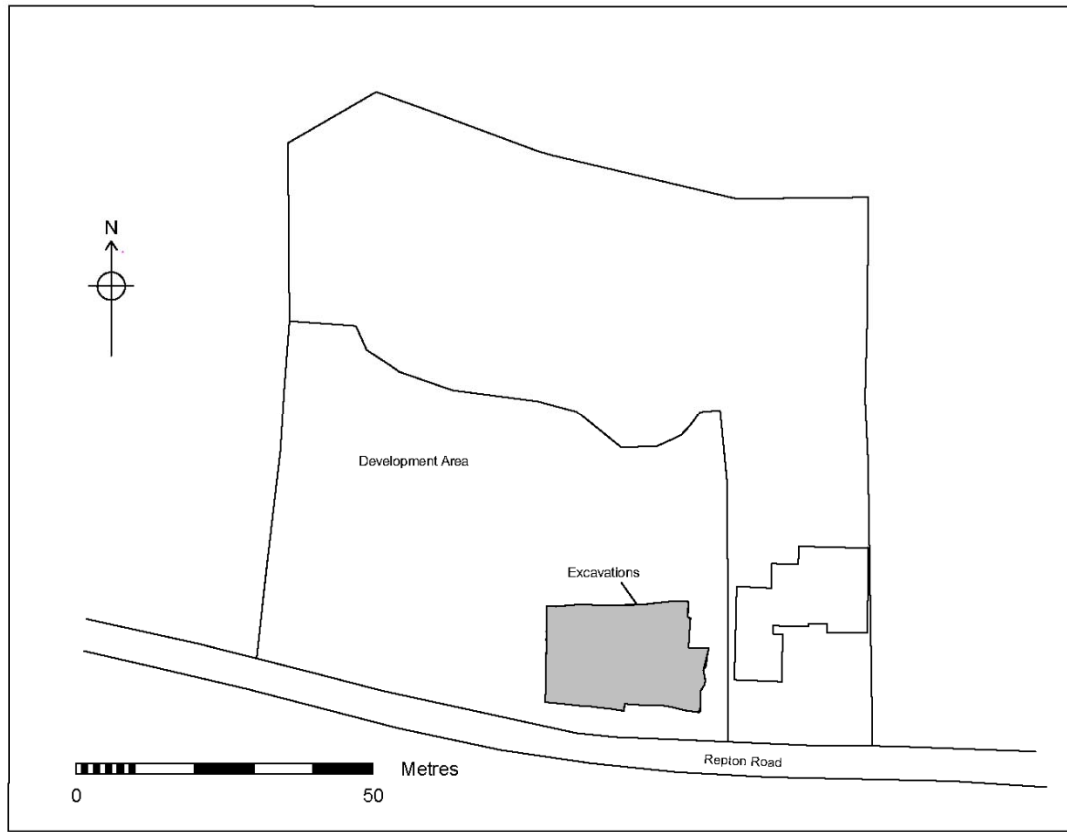


Figure 3 Plan of Excavated Area.

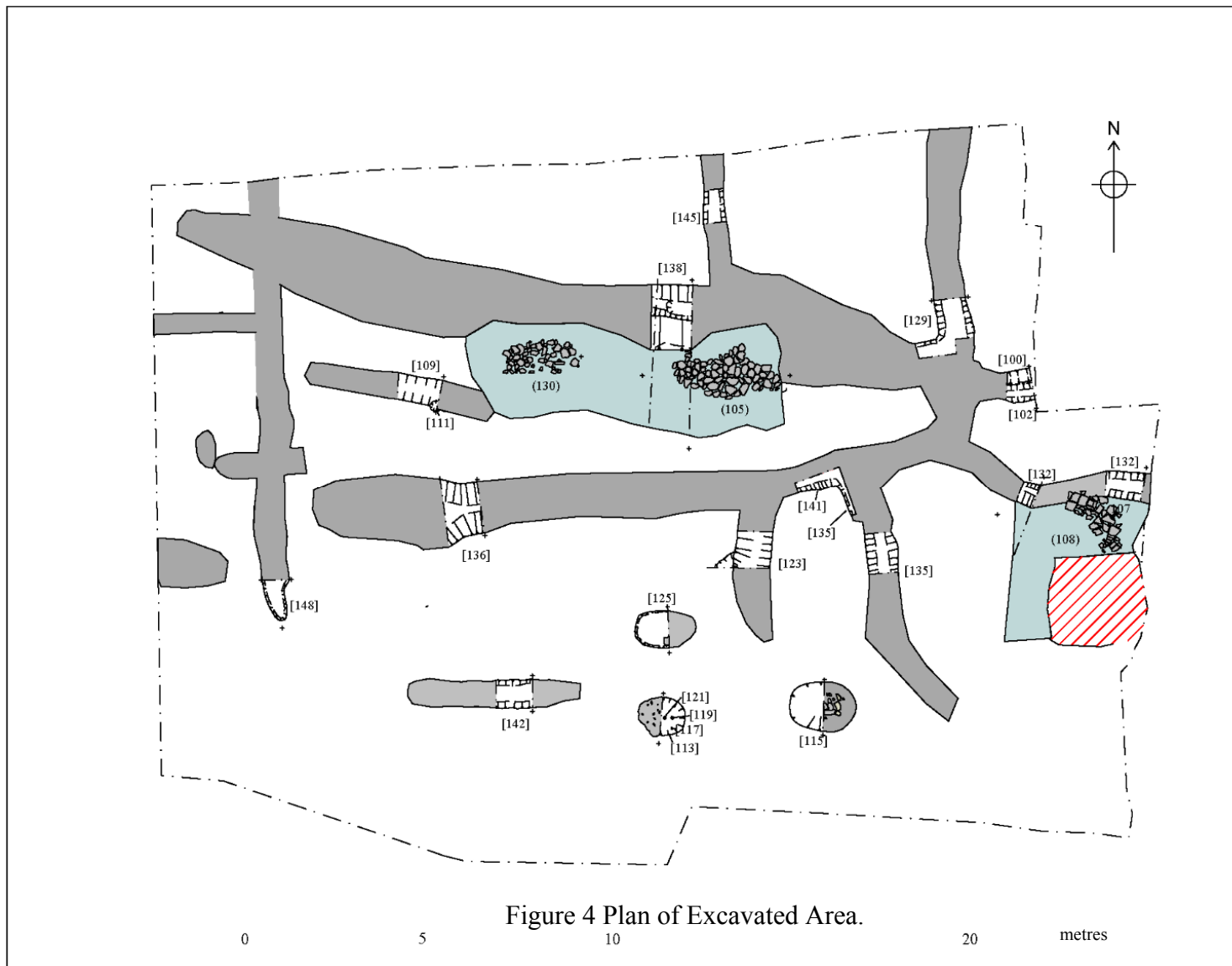


Figure 4 Plan of Excavated Area.

House platforms

Above the stones (105) of the house platform was a layer of mixed dark grey, black mottled yellow silty-clay with fragments of coal and charcoal (104), 0.04m deep. The layer was possibly formed from occupational activity. The layer of stones (105) spanned 2.4m x 8.5m, and was mostly made up of large cobbles. The layer was possibly used as a house platform or an area of consolidation prior to building. A Neolithic ground axe (SF 1) of volcanic lithology was found amongst the large stone cobbles. The ground axe is relatively small example which may have been collected and kept as a curio or could be residual.

Context (106) a mid mottled yellow and dark grey clay with flecks of charcoal, 0.16m deep, was around the stones (105) and beneath (104). Another area of stones (130) to the west may have been connected to (105). Context (131) a pale grey clay silt, with occasional ceramic building material (CBM), charcoal and gravels possibly was a possible occupation deposit overlaying the stones. The layer increased in depth to the north, in order to form a levelled surface.

Layer (107) measuring 2m x 1.4m, is an area of shaped stone tiles, each measuring 0.24m x 0.24m. This may be the remains of a stone structure, disturbed by services on the south side, possibly used as an oven and positioned away from the house platforms. Layer (108) a mid-yellowish grey silty-clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and small rounded stones both overly and underlay the stone, perhaps representing occupation material washed underneath the stones.

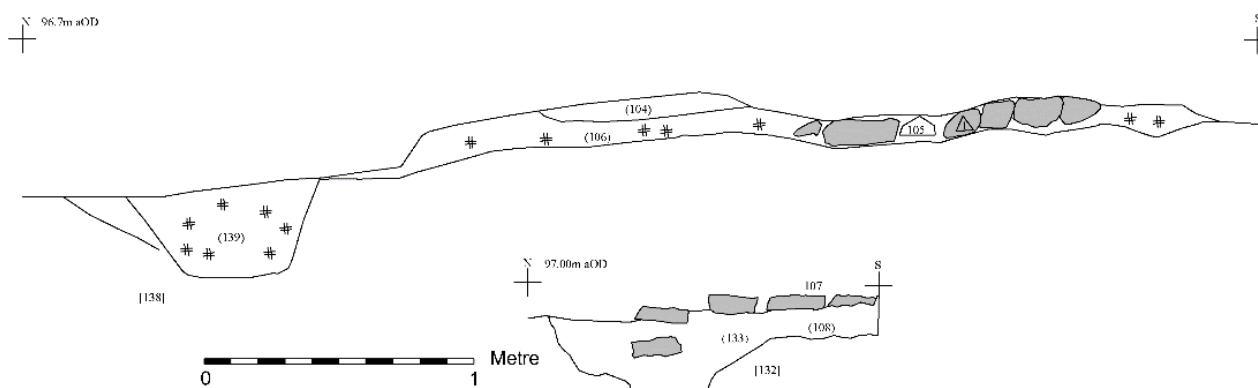


Figure 5 Sections of House Platforms (105) and Ditch [132].



Figure 6 House Platform (105).



Figure 7 House Platform (107)

Pits

Pit [113], 2.10m x 0.64m x 0.07m, was sub circular with a concave base and was heavily truncated. The pit was filled with (114) a dump of dark greyish brown silty-clay and 25% flecks of charcoal and contained *c.* 200 sherds of pottery which weighed 1937g. The pottery may have come from kiln waste and dates from the 14th – 15th century. Three sub-circular stake holes with steep sides were cut into the base [117], [119] and [121], measuring 0.08m x 0.08m x 0.1m. The stake holes may be contemporary with the pit or formed as a result of rooting. Sample 1 processed from the fill (114) but there was very little environmental evidence.

Oval pit [115] measured 1.7m x 1.35m x 0.15m, and had a single fill (116) a pale grey silty c-ay, with dull orange manganese mottling.

Pit [125], 1.65m x 0.95m x 0.35m was an oval flat based pit aligned east to west. The upper fill (126) containing medieval pottery and a sharpening stone, was 0.2m thick and consisted of consisting of a dark black sandy-clay containing charcoal, manganese. There were 1585 sherds of pottery, weighing 26,339g, which has been dated to the 14th – 15th century. The primary fill (127) comprised redeposited natural clay, 0.2m thick. The fill was made up of 90% pot. Fill (127) had 378 sherds of pottery, weighing 5,589g. The concentration of pottery suggests it has come from kiln waste.

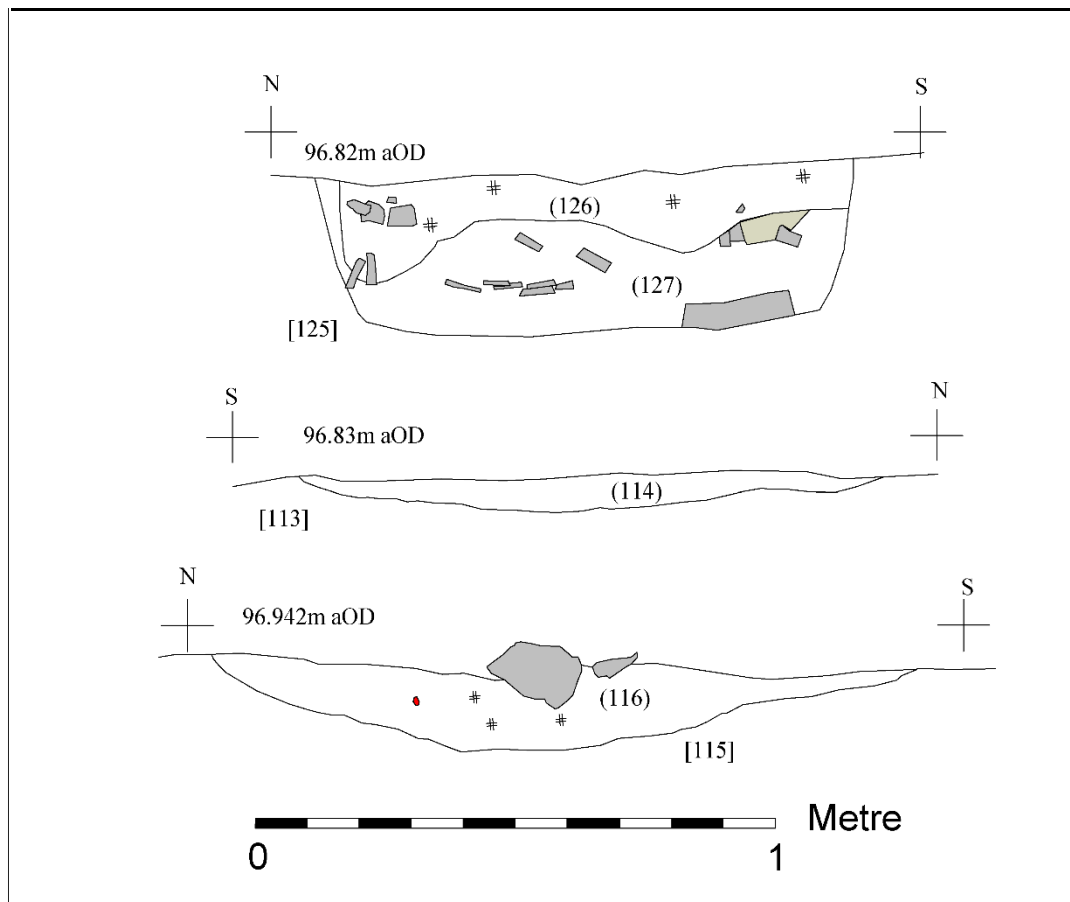


Figure 8 Pit Sections.



Figure 10 Pit [115]



Figure 9 Pit [125]

Ditches and Gullies

Gully [100] and [102] ran parallel east to west. Gully [100] measured 2m x 0.36m x 0.07m and was filled with (101) a mottled light grey and yellow silty-clay. Gully [102] measured 2m x 0.5m x 0.14m and was filled with (103) a mottled light grey and yellow silty-clay. Gully [100] could be the same as gully [138]. Gully [138] measured 23m x 1.8m x 0.33m and was contemporary with the house platform (105) (Figure 6). Feature [123] measured 1m x 1m x 0.2m and was filled with (124) a mid-grey silty-clay with flecks of charcoal and gravel.

Ditch [109] measured 5.2m x 0.7m x 0.12m and had steep vertical sides with a flat base, and was aligned east to west. The ditch was filled with (110) a mottled light grey yellow silty-clay. The ditch was earlier than the house platform which had truncated the ditch. Post-hole [111] diameter 0.2m and depth f 0.24m, it had straight vertical side with a flat base, filled with (110) a mottled light grey and yellow silty-clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. It appeared to cut the edge of [109] although the relationship was uncertain.

Possible drainage ditch [129] measured 9m x 0.8m x 0.19m and had shallow concave sides with a flat base. The ditch ran east to west and was cut by a modern geotechnical pit. It was filled with (128) a mid-grey clay with occasional small flecks of charcoal.

Ditch [148] measured 12m x 0.75m x 0.05m, was aligned north to south and had moderately sloping sides. It was filled with (149) a mid-brownish grey clay and less than 1% medium flecks of charcoal. Sample 5 was processed from the ditch fill (149) but there was very little environmental evidence. This could have been a boundary ditch which cuts [150]. Ditch [150] had moderately sloping sides with a flat base and had a fill (151) of a mid-grey clay.

Ditch [132] measured 23m x 0.44m x 0.48m was aligned east to west, with (133) a mid-orange grey silty-clay. Cutting ditch [135] it underlay the flat stones (108). Ditch [142] measured 4.7m x 0.76m x 0.16m, with (143) a mid-yellowish grey silty-clay fill. A possible boundary ditch it may have connected to ditch [135] 7.8m x 0.75m x 0.08m, aligned north to south, which had been heavily truncated. The ditch fill (134) was a mid-grey clay.

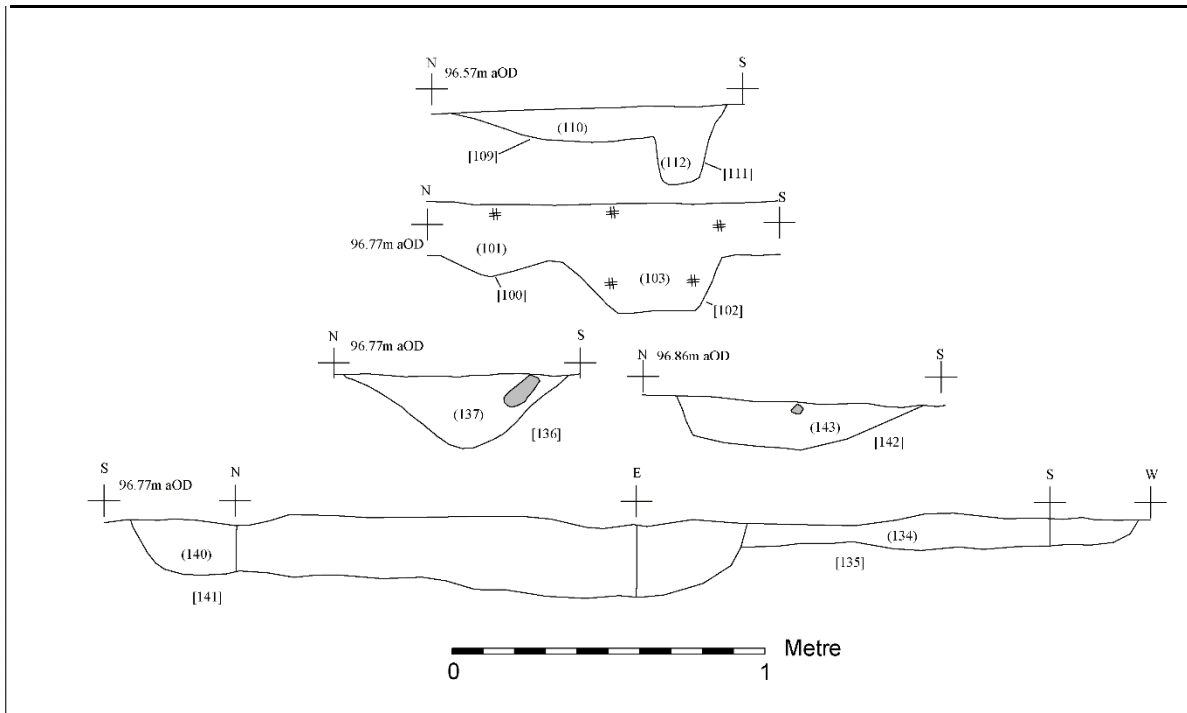


Figure 12 Sections of Ditches.



Figure 11 Section of ditches [100] and [102].



Figure 13 Section of Ditch [123].



Figure 14 Section of Ditch [136].



Figure 15 Section of Ditch [132].

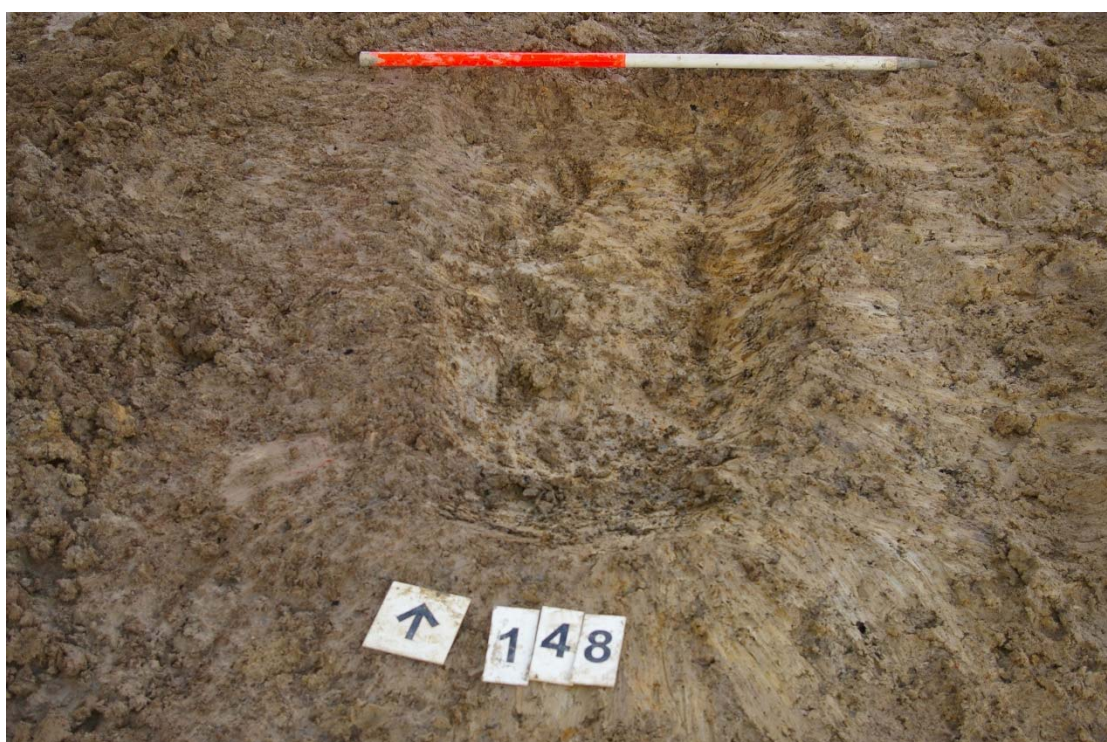


Figure 16 Section of ditch [148]



Figure 17 Section of Ditches [135] and [141].

The Medieval Pottery

Deborah Sawday

An archaeological excavation of house platforms and associated ditches, pits and gullies at Hartshorne in south Derbyshire produced a significant quantity of pottery. A major part of the assemblage was recovered from the fill of the pit [125], contexts 126, and 127 as detailed below (Table 1), where over 90 per cent of the fills were made up of pottery which was sampled; approximately half of the material being retained for analysis. The site is approximately 8km to the south east of Ticknall the centre of a major pottery industry which has been dated by documentary evidence from c.1475 (Spavold and Brown 2005).

Table 1: The medieval pottery by context, sherd count and weight.

Context	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
U/S	23	264
103	3	536
104	8	170
106	42	845
108	24	548
110	15	209
112	1	8
114	200	1937
116	38	748
124	8	418
126	1610	26427

127	378	5589
128	28	372
130	15	121
133	19	110
134	1	5
137	4	23
139	43	786
140	6	29
143	58	796
144	6	117
146	12	374
TOTAL	2542	40432

The assemblage appears to be made up primarily of coarse sandy wares, mostly oxidised, sometimes with orange glaze on the interior surfaces. Shouldered jars with simple everted rims and occasional curvilinear decoration on the inner rim appear to be the most common vessel form, but jugs also occur and a few strap handles. Similar coarse sandy ware jars have been dated at Derby in a Burley Hill type ware from the late 14th century (Coppack 1980, fig.102.207-210), but this form continues into the 15th century as is shown at Site8 Feature 38 at the Chilvers Coton kilns in nearby Warwickshire, (Mayes and Scott 1984, fig.79.288-289).

Some highly fired reduced dark grey sherds are distorted and a few show evidence of spalling. These sherds and the sheer size and concentrated nature of the assemblage in what was a relatively small area may suggest that at least part of the assemblage represents kiln waste as was noted with a similar find on the Calke Abbey estate (Leigh and Cumberpatch 2011), where the pottery was thought to originate from a nearby pottery kiln and to represent part of the Ticknall pottery industry. However, so-called wasters or seconds are not unknown on consumer sites, as was found at the Austin Friars Leicester (Woodland 1981, 128), and both groups show sooting patterns commensurate with having been used for cooking over a wood fire (Moorhouse 1986).

Neolithic Axe Report *Lynden Cooper*

Ground Axe SF1 context (105)

The artefact is a Neolithic ground axe of volcanic lithology: it requires geological identification and provenance. The stone has a weathered greenish-grey surface with oblique banding, but the slightly damaged butt shows a darker greenish hue. It measures some 110 x 52 x 28 mm, a relatively small-sized ground axe. It is symmetrical with a lenticular longitudinal section and has side facets.



Figure 18 Neolithic Ground Axe

The Charred Plant Remains

Rachel Small

Introduction

During excavation at Hartshorne, Derbyshire, five bulk samples were taken from pit and ditch fills dating to the medieval period. Two samples, sample 1 (114)[113] from a pit fill and sample 5 (149)[148] from a ditch fill, were considered to have the best potential and were processed (the other samples were not). The results of the analysis of the charred plant remains from these two samples are presented together with a discussion of what this can tell us about the diet, crop husbandry strategies and environment at the site.

Methodology

The samples were a light greyish brown silty-clay and were processed in a York tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation into a 0.3mm mesh sieve. The flotation fractions (flots) were transferred into plastic boxes and left to air dry before being sorted in their entirety for plant remains and other artefacts under a x10-40 stereo microscope. The residues were air dried and the fractions over 4mm sorted in their entirety and the fractions under 4mm were only sorted for industrial remains and animal bones (these are discussed in the relevant reports). Plant remains were identified by comparison to modern reference material available at ULAS and names follow Stace (1991).

Results

Sample 1 (114)[113], pit fill (10 litres)

Only a few charred plant remains were present in this sample: a complete free-threshing wheat (*Triticum* spp.) grain, a cereal grain fragment and two fragments of large grass seed (Poaceae). These were not well preserved as they were abraded and distorted. Charcoal fragments over 2mm in length were abundant in the sample (more than fifty fragments) but identifications were not undertaken. Modern rootlets were abundant and a small number of worm egg shells were present, both of which suggest disturbance to the context.

Sample 5 (149)[148], ditch fill (10 litres)

No charred plant remains were present in this sample. Charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in length were common (ten to fifty fragments). Like sample 1, modern rootlets were abundant and a small number of worm egg shells were present suggesting disturbance to the context.

Discussion

Very low concentrations of charred plant remains were found in the samples from Hartshorne, Derbyshire. Sample 5 (149)[148] contained no specimens and sample 1 (114)[113] contained only a small number of cereal grains and grass seeds. These samples were thought to be the most productive of the five that were taken. The grass seeds may represent residues from cleaning the grain and the cereal grains may have been food spilt during cooking, both were burnt on a hearth. The ash from the hearth may have been formally deposited in the pit or blown there by the wind. Due to the small number of remains detailed conclusions cannot be drawn as to the diet, crop husbandry strategies and environment at the site.

Discussion and Conclusions

The earliest evidence from the site was a Neolithic ground axe of volcanic lithology found amongst the stones of the medieval house platform (105), which could have been collected as a curio or could be residual.

The archaeological excavation revealed medieval archaeology under the proposed building plots comprising house platforms, gullies, ditches and post-holes. The ceramic pottery sherds that dated from the 14th – 15th century. Similar coarse sandy wares have been dated from a Derby site to 14th - 15th century. The sherds size and concentration, implies they represent kiln waste, pit fill (126) contains 1610 sherds of pottery. There are kilns in the area including Ticknall and the Calke Abbey estate, therefore there may be a kiln site in the area.

The remains perhaps provide an indication of the extent of the medieval settlement of Hartshorne which may have extended further to the west or that its focus has shifted east over time.

Archive and Publication

The site archive (DBYMU.2016.64), consisting of paper, physical and photographic records, will be housed with Derbyshire County Council.

The archive consists of:

- Context sheets
- Drawings
- Context, small finds, sample, photographic record indices and digital photographs
- Finds, including, pot, bone and flint
- Risk assessment form

Acknowledgements

Donald Clarke of ULAS directed the archaeological excavation with the assistance of Cathryn Shean, Roger Kipling, Claire LaCombe, Jamie Patrick and Timothy Higgins on behalf of Spinney Homes & Richard Evans. The project was managed by Vicki Score.

Bibliography

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014. *Codes of Conduct*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations*.
- Cooper, N.J. 2006. *The Archaeology of the East Midlands. Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13*.
- Coppack, G., 1980 *The Medieval Pottery of Lincoln, Nottingham & Derby*. Unpub. PhD thesis, University of Nottingham.
- Kipling, R., *An Archaeological Evaluation at 124 Repton Road, Hartshorne, Swadlincote, Derbyshire SK 31967 21316* ULAS Report 2016-091
- Knight, D., Blaise, V. and Allen C. 2012. *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*.
- Leigh, D, and Cumberpatch, D., 2011 'A post-medieval pottery waster pit at Southwood House farm on the Calke Abbey Estate, near Ticknall, South Derbyshire'. *Derbyshire Archaeol. Journal*, 2011, 174-194.,
- Mayes, P., and Scott, K., 1984 *Pottery kilns at Chilvers Coton, Nuneaton*. Soc. Medieval Archaeol. Mon. Ser. **10**.
- Moorhouse, S., 1986. 'Non-Dating Uses of Medieval Pottery'. *Medieval Ceramics* **10**, 85-123.
- Spavold, J and Brown, S., 2005 *Ticknall Pots and potterwe*. Ashbourne
- Stace, C. 1991. *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge: Cambridge University
- Woodland, R.R., 1981 'The pottery' in J.E. Mellor and T. Pearce, *The Austin Friars, Leicester*. London: C.B.A. Res. Rep. **35**, 81-129.

Cathryn Shean
ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 252 2836

Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: cs698@le.ac.uk

10/04/2017

Appendix 1: OASIS Data Entry

PROJECT DETAILS	OASIS No	universal_279644		
	Project Name	124 Repton Road, Hartshorne, Derbyshire		
	Start/end dates of field work	6 th February -February 24 th 2017		
	Previous/Future Work	Previous evaluation		
	Project Type	Excavation 12 th -16 th Century stone structure		
	Site Status	None		
	Current Land Use	Agricultural Land		
	Monument Type/Period	Medieval house platform, ditches, pits and postholes.		
	Significant Finds/Period	Medieval pot		
	Development Type	Residential development		
	Reason for Investigation	NPPF		
	Position in the Planning Process	Planning condition		
	Planning Ref.	9/2015/0563		
PROJECT LOCATION	Site Address/Postcode	124 Repton Road, Hartshorne, Derbyshire, DE11 7AE		
	Study Area	0.3ha		
	OD	95.8m		
	Site Coordinates	Sk 31967 21316		
PROJECT CREATORS	Organisation	ULAS		
	Project Brief Originator	Local Planning Authority (NWLDC)		
	Project Design Originator	ULAS		
	Project Manager	Vicki Score		
	Project Director/Supervisor	Donald Clarke		
	Sponsor/Funding Body	Spinney Homes & Richard Evans		
PROJECT ARCHIVE		Physical	Digital	Paper
	Recipient	ULAS	ULAS	ULAS
	ID (Acc. No.)	DBYMU.2016.64	DBYMU.2016.64	DBYMU.2016.64
	Contents	Pottery	Photos Drawings	Site records Drawings Context sheets Field notes
PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	Type	Grey Literature (unpublished)		
	Title	<i>An Archaeological Excavation at Repton Road, Hartshorne, Derbyshire. NGR: SK 31967 21316</i>		
	Author	Shean, C.		
	Other bibliographic details	ULAS Report No 2017-038		
	Date	2017		
	Publisher/Place	University of Leicester Archaeological Services / University of Leicester		
	Description	Developer Report A4 pdf		



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

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 QUEEN'S
ANNIVERSARY PRIZES
FOR HIGHER AND FURTHER EDUCATION
2013

