



UNIVERSITY OF  
**LEICESTER**

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Evaluation on land at  
The White House, Ullesthorpe,  
Leicestershire, LE17 5BT**

**NGR: SP 50542, 87685 (centre)**

Lucy Brown



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**L. Brown**

**For: Mr L and Mrs L Brown**

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## **An Archaeological Evaluation on land at The White House, Ullesthorpe, Leicestershire, LE17 5BT**

**NGR: SP 50542, 87685 (centre)**

**Lucy Brown**

### **Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) between the 26th February and 5th March 2018 on land at The White House, Ullesthorpe, Leicestershire. The work took place as a condition on planning permission for the erection of three dwellings with vehicular access. The assessment area lies within the core of the village, with several known archaeological sites dating from the Prehistoric to post medieval periods located close to the site. Four 15m long evaluation trenches identified activity across the site and indicate post medieval usage and landscaping as well as other undated features of a potentially earlier date.*

*The report and archive will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums under Accession Number X.A19.2018*

### **Introduction**

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* this document presents the results of an archaeological evaluation on land at The White House, Ullesthorpe, Leicestershire. Under planning application No. 17/01805/FUL it is intended for three dwellings with vehicular access. Such work would have an impact upon any buried archaeological remains should any be present. Therefore the Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council requested that a programme of archaeological trial trenching be undertaken prior to any construction work taking place.

### **Background**

The assessment area lies within the core of the village approximately 250m west of the train line on the south side of Main Street at an average height of around 117.8m aOD. The site consists of a walled garden divided to the south by a well maintained hedgerow, situated in the grounds of a large residential dwelling. The land is landscaped to the west and south, with the adjacent road around 5m below the garden's highest point. The ground generally slopes down to the south with a slight depression running north-east to south-west along the line of the roof's valley. Immediately to the south-east of the site is a car park that was at least 3m below the level of the assessment area. The British Geological Survey indicates that the underlying bedrock geology throughout the site is likely to be early to late Triassic Mercia Mudstone, overlaid with superficial deposits of Oadby Member Diamicton (Pleistocene epoch).

Fieldwalking in 1988/9 by the Lutterworth Fieldwork Group 440m to the north-east of the assessment area located a possible Mesolithic site (MLE2599) as well as Roman

and medieval pottery. There is a Scheduled monument (**DLE297**), a ‘moat, fishponds and shifted village earthworks’ which lies 765m south-west of the development site.

Ullesthorpe lies 2km east of the major Roman road ‘Watling Street’ (the modern A5), and 3.5km south-east of the Roman settlement of High Cross. The medieval settlement core of Ullesthorpe (**MLE10380**) lies in the area of the current village. Within this area are medieval earthworks north of Hall Lane (**MLE21172**), and a mill. The latter was constructed in 1800 but may have replaced an earlier timber structure (Hyam 2008).

Medieval fishponds are located approximately 400m south-west of the site (**MLE2598**).

A large part of the development site itself appears to have been disturbed over the years with the erection of the White house and outbuildings, and the movement of boundaries. The development of the gardens at various points has also altered the landscape character of the site, including the construction of a tennis court at some point during the first half of the 20th century.

The site was probably part of the historic village core and its location on Main Street at the centre of the village and within the conservation area, suggested that the site may have had a high potential for medieval and post-medieval remains.

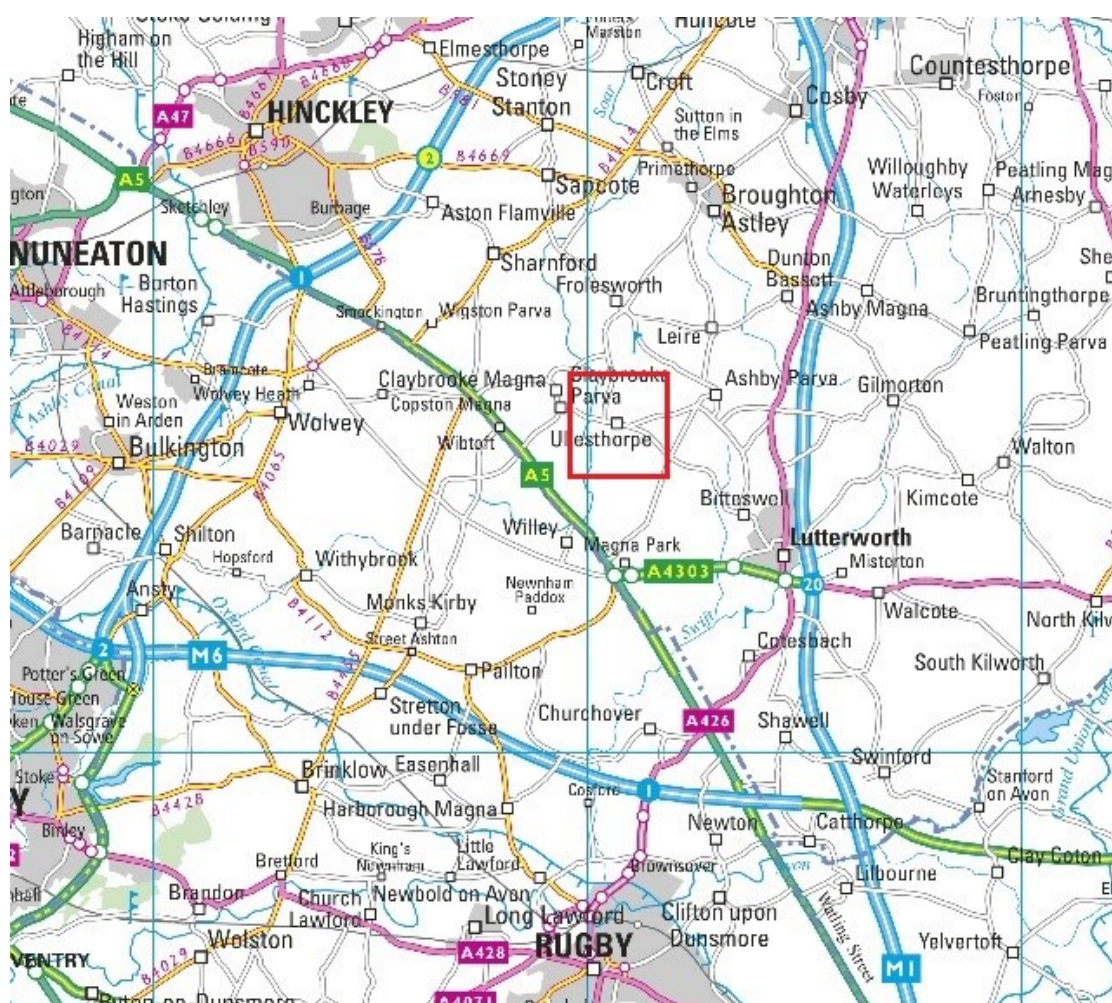


Figure 1: Site location

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Figure 2: Location of the site within Ullesthorpe (highlighted red) 1:2500

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Figure 3: General view of site, looking East. Area to contain two buildings and associated driveway.





Figure 4: General view of the site, looking North. Area to the east of the photograph to contain a single dwelling extending through the line of current hedgerow.

## **Objectives**

The overall objectives and research agenda are detailed in the ULAS Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an Archaeological Evaluation on Land at The White House, Ullesthorpe, Leicestershire LE17 5BT

The specific objectives for this programme of work were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any 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 establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape.
- To recover artefacts and ecofacts to compare with other assemblages and results.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.
- To ascertain the nature and extent of any further mitigation works required prior to development commencing.

## **Methodology**

The methodology used throughout the evaluation is discussed in detail in the ULAS WSI. For this evaluation a 1 tonne 360<sup>0</sup> mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless 1m ditching bucket was used under constant archaeological supervision. The machine was supplied and operated by Pickerings Plant Ltd and the trenches will be backfilled at a time convenient to the client.

The evaluation trenches were laid out using measuring tapes and their positions were then recorded using a hand-held GPS to tie them in to national grid co-ordinates. Should suitable archaeological deposits have been found, systems were in place to take environmental samples.

The excavation took place between the 26th February and the 5th March 2018. There was heavy snowfall during the first week of excavation which had melted by the 5th March and caused much of the site to become waterlogged.

## Results

As noted above, four 1.6m wide trenches were placed across the proposed development site, with the fourth trench split either side of the boundary hedge to the south (hereafter referred to as Trench 4 (North) and Trench 4 (South)). Trenches 1, 2 and 4 were targeting the footings of the proposed buildings with Trench 3 targeting the proposed area of the driveway.

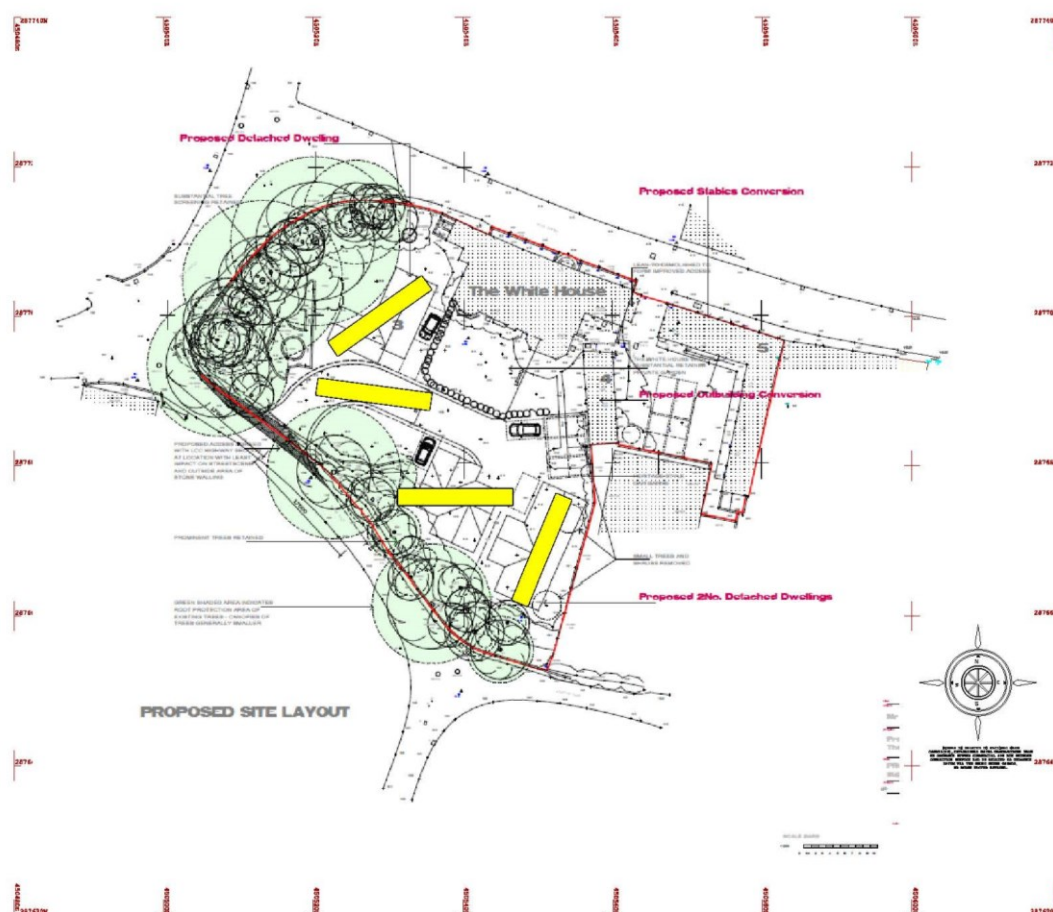


Figure 4 Agreed trench locations with proposed development, supplied by client

## Trenches

Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4 (North) were located to the north of the dividing hedgerow, along the levelled land occupied by the present lawn area. Trench 4 (South) was positioned south of the hedgerow, on land that was moderately sloping towards the south eastern corner. The eastern end of Trench 2 and the western end of Trench 3 incorporated the aforementioned slight depression running diagonally across the centre of the site. All four trenches contained a mid-brown silty loam as topsoil. Trenches 1, 2 and the western quarter of Trench 3 contained an ash and asphalt layer of approximately 0.3m depth immediately below the topsoil which demarcated the area of the 20th century tennis court. The substratum varied across the trenches and in places was replaced by areas of made ground which will therefore be discussed below. The natural subsoil across all the trenches varied between a mid-orange and mid-grey clay with flint and pebble inclusions.



Figure 5: Plan with trenches and features



| Trench | Orientation | Length& Width (Metres) | Topsoil Thickness (Metres) | Subsoil Thickness (Metres) | Description   | Trench Depth (Min-Max Metres) |
|--------|-------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1      | NE-SW       | 15.39 x 1.60           | 0.20- 0.30                 | 0.20- 0.30                 | Cobble surface (27), post holes [1] and [5], shallow pit [7] and modern post hole [3] | 0.4 - 0.60                    |
| 2      | E-W         | 15.08 x 1.60           | 0.30 - 0.75                | 0.20 – 0.60                | Post holes [9] and [11], ditch [15], pit [25], modern pit [23] and modern linear.     | 0.65 - 1                      |
| 3      | E -W        | 15.2 x 1.60            | 0.10 – 0.60                | 0.2 – 0.80                 | Gully [13], modern feature, modern pit  | 1 - 0.9                       |
| 4 (N)  | NW-SE       | 3.75 x 1.60            | 0.11 - 0.30                | 0.20-0.90                  | Gully [28], modern drain  | 0.40- 0.64                    |
| 4 (S)  | N - S       | 11.35 x 1.60           | 0.12 - 0.32                | 0.11- 0.50                 | Post hole [17], gully [19], pit [21]  | 0.25 - <0.90                  |

Figure 6: Table showing trench descriptions

### Trench 1

Orientation: NE-SW

Length: 15.39m

Width: 1.6m

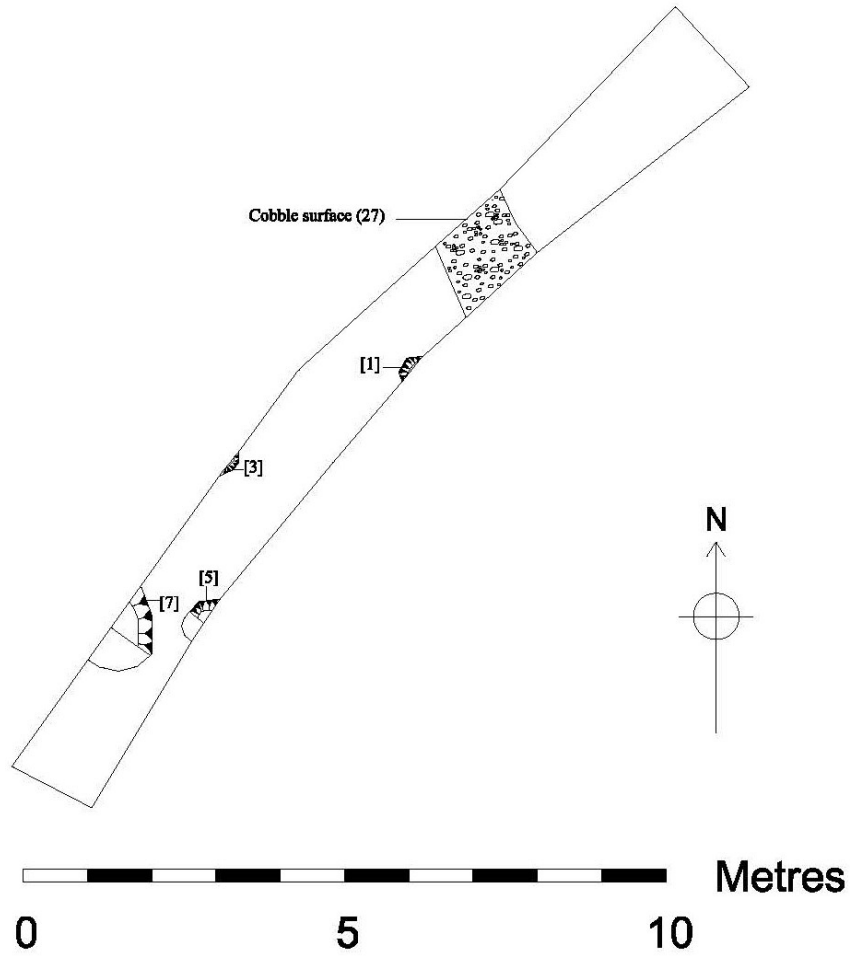
Min. depth: 0.40m

Max. depth: 0.60m

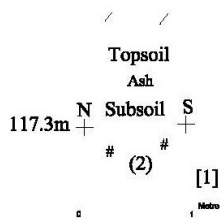
Average subsoil depth: 0.22m



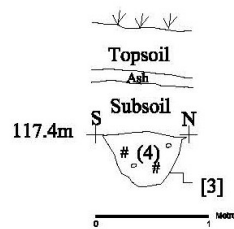
Figure 7: Trench 1, looking North (2x 1m scale)



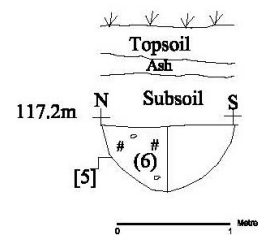
S1.1, Section of large post hole [1], Trench 1



S1.3, Section of modern post hole [3], Trench 1



S1.2, Section of large post hole [5], Trench 1



S1.4, Quarter section of shallow pit [7], Trench 1

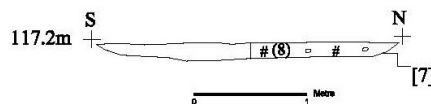


Figure 7: Plans and sections, Trench 1



**Contexts: Cobble surface (27), Post holes [1] (2) and [5] (6), Modern Post hole [3] (4) and Pit [7]**

Trench 1 was located in the north western area of the site. The natural substratum was a mid-brown silty clay which lay immediately below the ash layer of the tennis court. At the northern end of the trench was a truncated cobbled surface (27) which was approximately 1.3m in width and continued both to the north and south of the trench edges (Figure 8). The presence of small cobbles in concentrated areas within the surface indicated that repairs had been undertaken during usage. Within the cobbled surface were sherds of Pantheon ware, ceramic building material and animal bone indicating that the surface potentially pre-dates the buildings shown on the 1839 Tithe Map. The cobble layer was above a mid orange-brown clay layer which contained no dating.



Figure 8: Section of the cobbled surface (27) with orange clay layer (34) underneath, looking North (0.5m scale)

Three post holes lay to the South of the cobble surface. Post hole [3] was U-shaped and contained modern material including brick and glass. Post hole [1] was concave in section with moderately sloping sides and a mid grey-brown sandy-clay fill (2), containing charcoal and flint inclusions (Figure 9).





Figure 9: Half section of post hole [1], looking east (0.5m scale)

South of post hole [1] was a larger post hole [5] which was also concave in shape and moderately sloping with the same fill (6) as post hole [1] however, it was 0.07m deeper and 0.15m wider than [1] (Figure 10).

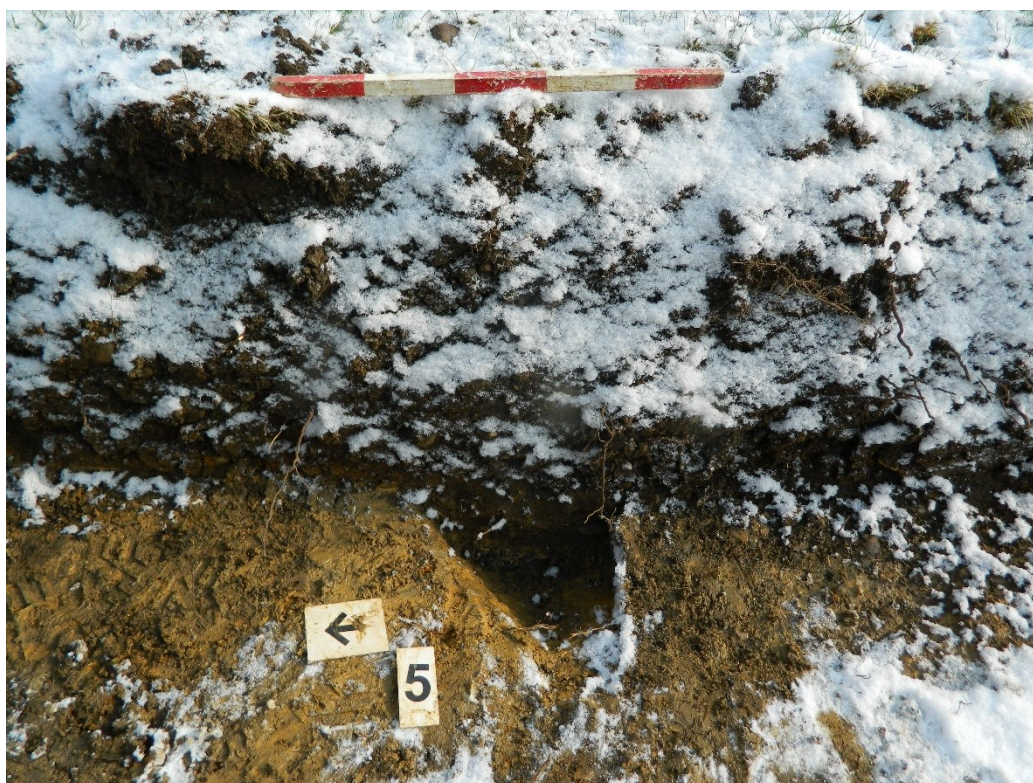


Figure 10: Quarter section of post hole [5], looking East (0.5m scale)



West of post hole [1] was a heavily truncated sub-ovular pit [7] (Figure 11). This U-shaped pit contained a dark grey-brown sandy-clay fill (8) with charcoal inclusions to a maximum depth of 0.07m.



Figure 11: Quarter section of pit [7], looking West (0.5m scale)

## Trench 2

Orientation: E-W

Length: 15.08m

Width: 1.60m

Min. depth: 1m

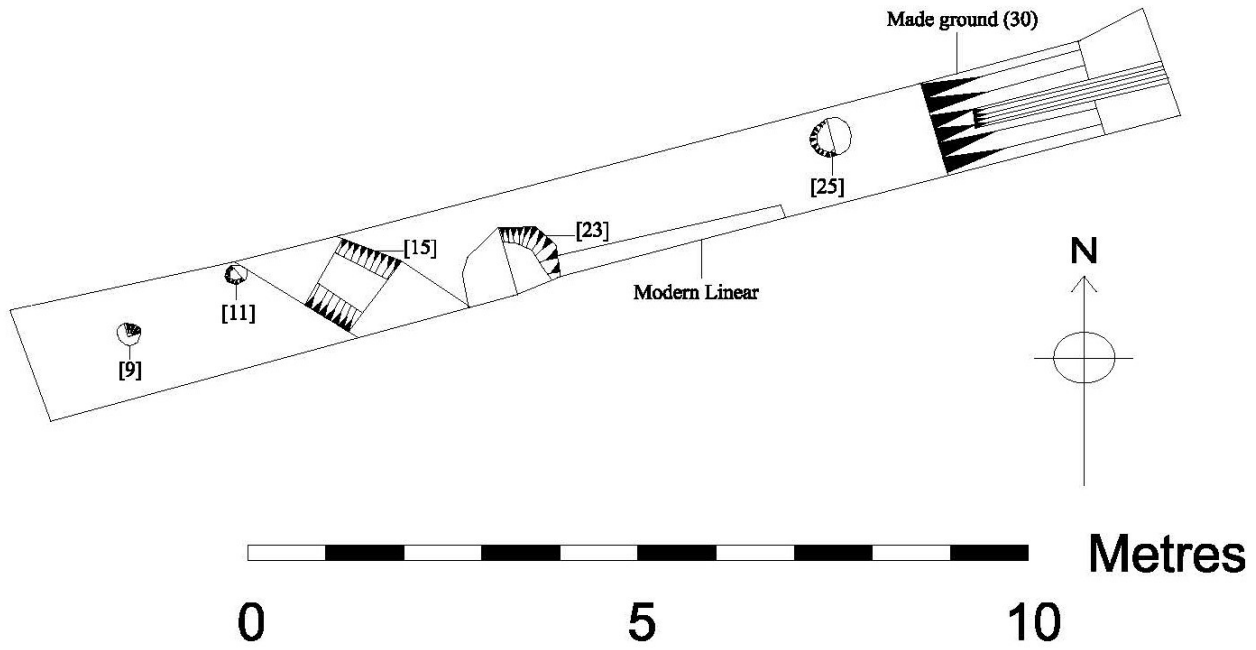
Max. depth: 0.97m

Average Subsoil depth: 0.36m

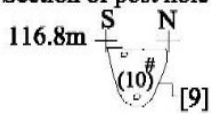


Figure 12: Trench 2, looking West (2x 1m scale)

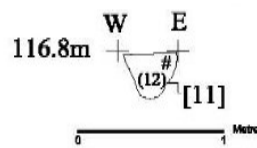




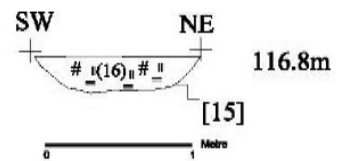
S1.5, Section of post hole [9], Trench 2



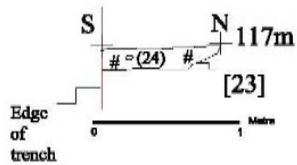
S1.6, Section of post hole [11], Trench 2



S1.7, Section of ditch [15], Trench 2



S1.8, Section of modern pit [23] (Not bottomed), Trench 2



S1.9, Section of modern pit [25], Trench 2

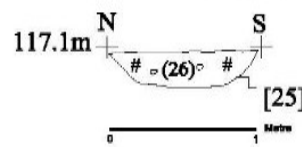


Figure 13: Plans and Sections, Trench 2

**Contexts: Post holes [9] and [11], Ditch [15], Pit [23], Modern pit [25] and made ground (30)**

Trench 2 was located immediately south of Trench 1. This trench was much deeper than Trench 1, due to its location; incorporating both the landscape depression to the east and the edge of the lawn, adjacent to terracing, to the west. The west end of the trench had a subsoil depth of 0.6m below the level of the tennis court. This subsoil was a dark brown-grey loam which contained large amounts of animal bone and brick, indicating that this layer consisted of made ground (35) associated with landscaping for the tennis court (See Fig. 14). The animal bone is likely to have been associated with the slaughterhouse and butchery immediately east of the site which appears on the earliest title map of 1839 and is currently still in use.

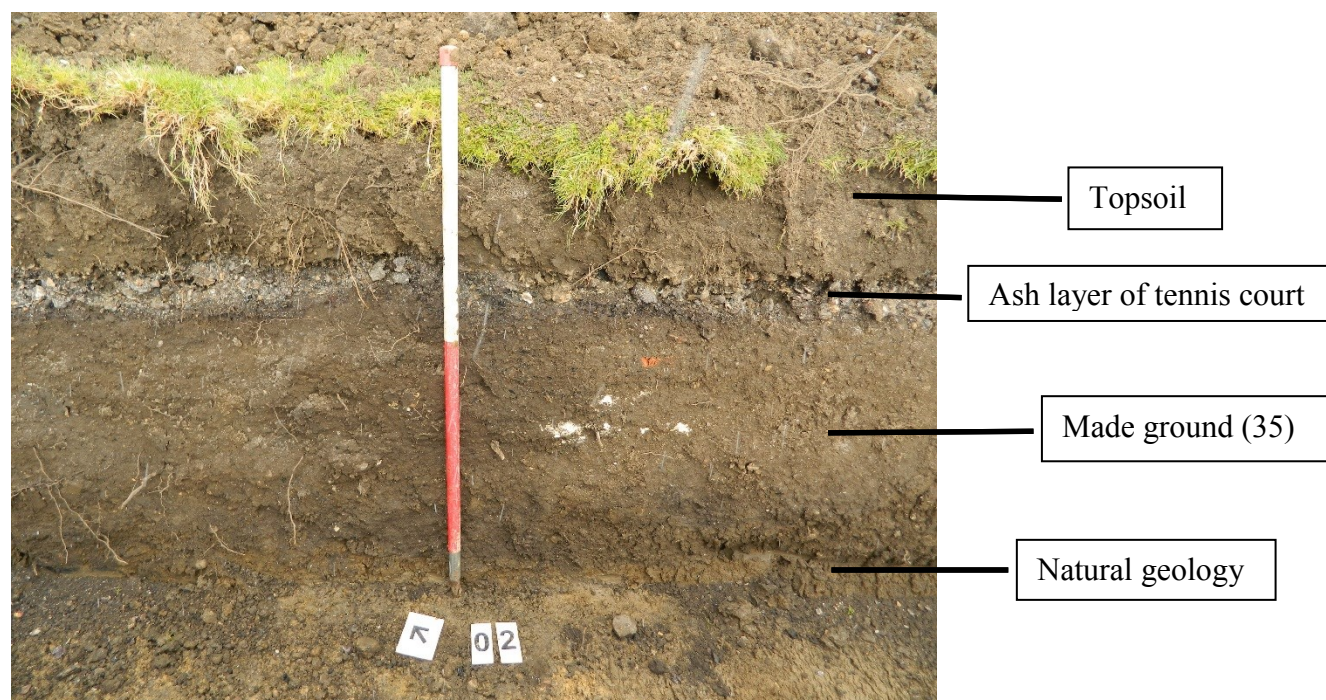


Figure 14: Section of western end of Trench 2, looking North (1m scale)

Below this layer of made ground to the west were post holes [9] and [11] and ditch [15]. Post hole [9] was sub-oval in shape with steeply concave sides and a slight U-shaped base (Figure 15). The fill (10) was a mid grey-brown silty-sand and contained charcoal and flint to a depth of 0.2m. North of post hole [9] was another post hole [11] which was similar in shape, however the base was only to a depth of 0.15m (Figure 16). The single fill (12) was the same as post hole [9] and their proximity suggested that they were associated features.





Figure 15: Section of post hole [9], looking South (0.5m scale)



Figure 16: Section of post hole [11], looking North-East (0.5m scale)



Immediately to the east of post hole [11] was ditch [15] which ran north-west to south-east across the width of the trench (Figure 17). This U-shaped ditch had moderately sloping sides and a sloping, but relatively flat, base. The single fill (16) contained some fragments of animal bone and was a mid grey-brown silty clay with charcoal and flint inclusions to a depth of 0.12m.



Figure 17: Section of ditch [15], looking North (1m scale)

Immediately east of ditch [15] was pit [23] and with an adjacent modern linear. The single dark brown silty-clay fill contained large amounts of animal bone and brick as well as a single sherd of 17th century earthenware pottery. The subsoil in this area was a mid brown silty clay that was 0.2m below the ash layer of the tennis court however, above the line of the tennis court, the topsoil was 0.55m deep which suggests that some landscaping occurred during the course of re-turfing over the tennis court. Approximately 4.5m from the eastern end of the trench was also a modern post hole containing a dark brown silty clay fill (26) with fragments of brick and modern glass. The eastern 3m of the trench sloped steeply away along the line of the landscape depression to a maximum depth of 1m. This area contained 0.6m of made ground which consisted of two phases: the primary phase (30) consisted of a mid grey-brown silty clay and the secondary phase was the dark brown-grey loam seen elsewhere in the trench. The most easterly 0.5m also contained an isolated pocket of light orange-brown silty-clay between (30) and the (35) which is likely to be redeposited natural associated with landscaping.



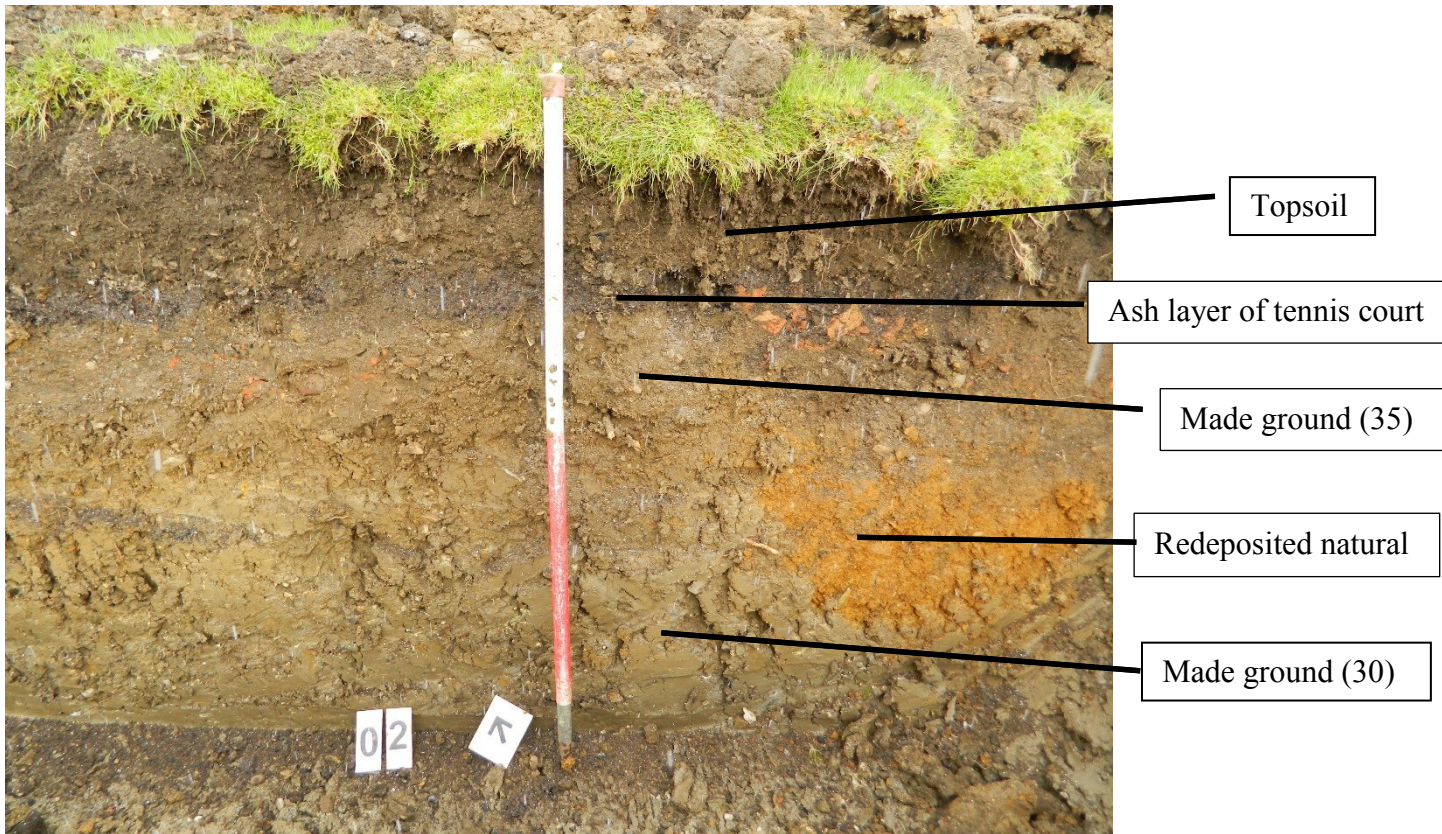


Figure 18: Trench section of eastern end of trench 2, looking North (1m scale)



### **Trench 3**

Orientation: E-W

Length: 15.20m

Width: 1.60m

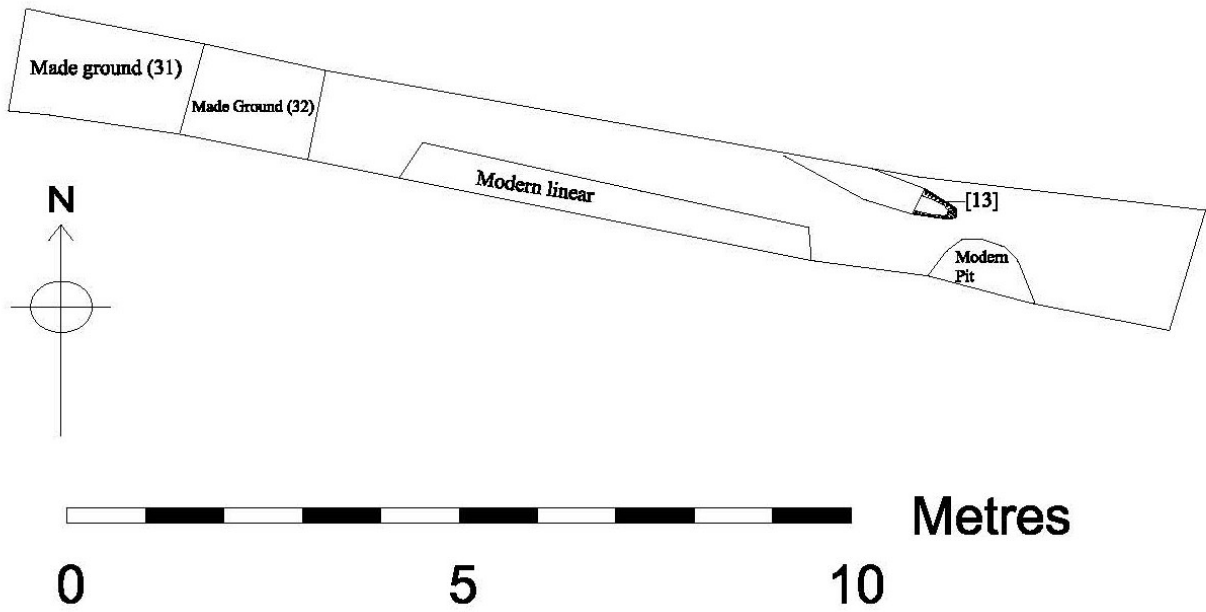
Min. depth: 0.5m

Max. depth: 1m

Average Subsoil depth: 0.46m



Figure 19: Trench 3, looking East (2x 1m scale)



S1.10, Section of gully terminus [13], Trench 3

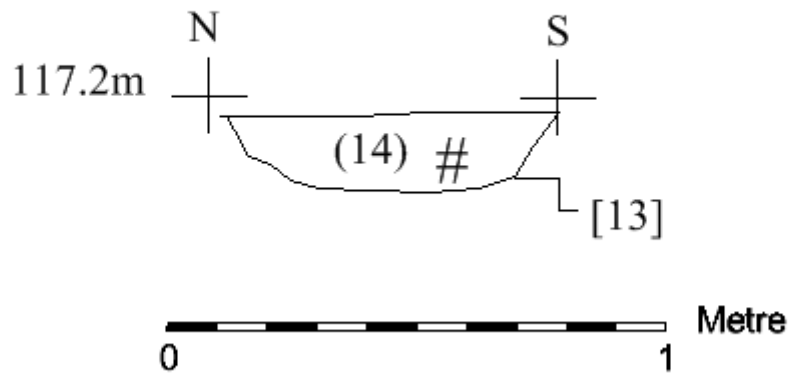


Figure 20: Plan and section, Trench 3



**Contexts: Gully terminus [13] (14), made ground (31) (32)**

Trench 3, like Trench 2, was characterised by areas of made ground resulting from intensive landscaping. The natural substratum to the trench was a mid brown silty clay which was present in the eastern and central areas. The western quarter of the trench consisted of two phases of landscaping, with the primary phase (32) consisting of mid grey-brown silty clay and the secondary phase (31) a dark brown-grey loam (Figure 21). Layer (31) was therefore likely to be the same as (35), as the alignment and consistency of the fill was the same. Layer (32) did not contain animal bone and is therefore likely to be a more recent phase of landscaping.

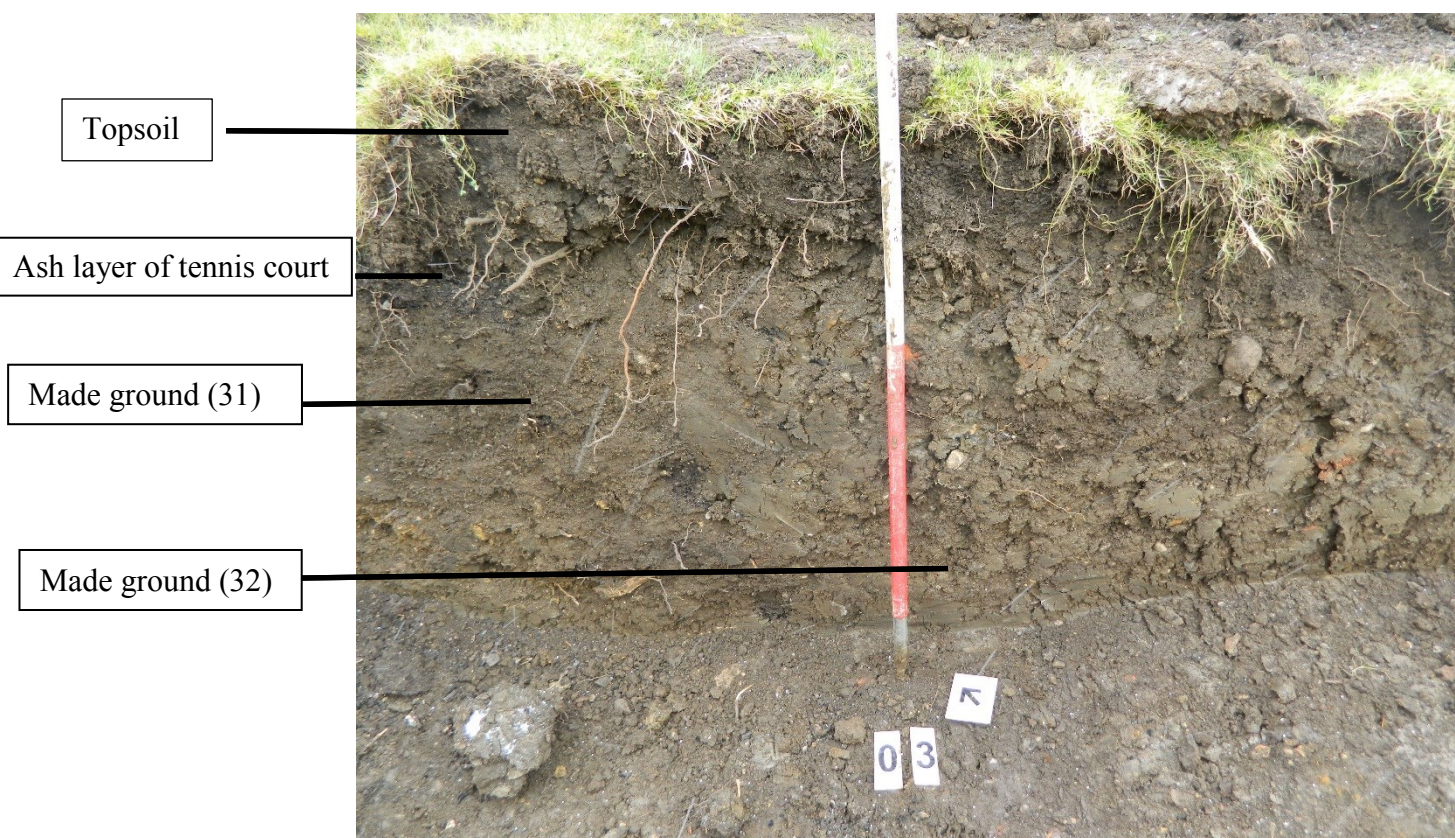


Figure 21: Trench section of western end of Trench 3, looking North-east (1m scale)

There were two modern features, a linear and a pit, in the centre and western ends of the trench which both contained large amounts of animal bone and brick. Running north-east to south-west was a shallow U-shaped gully [13] terminus with moderately sloping sides and a single, mid grey-brown silty clay fill (14) with charcoal inclusions (Figure 22).



Figure 22: Section of gully terminus [13], looking North West (0.3m Scale)



## Trench 4 (North)

Orientation: NW-SE

Length: 3.75m

Width: 1.60m

Min. depth: 0.4m

Max. depth: 0.64m

Average Subsoil depth: 0.19m



Figure 21: Trench 4 (North), looking South (2 x 1m scale)

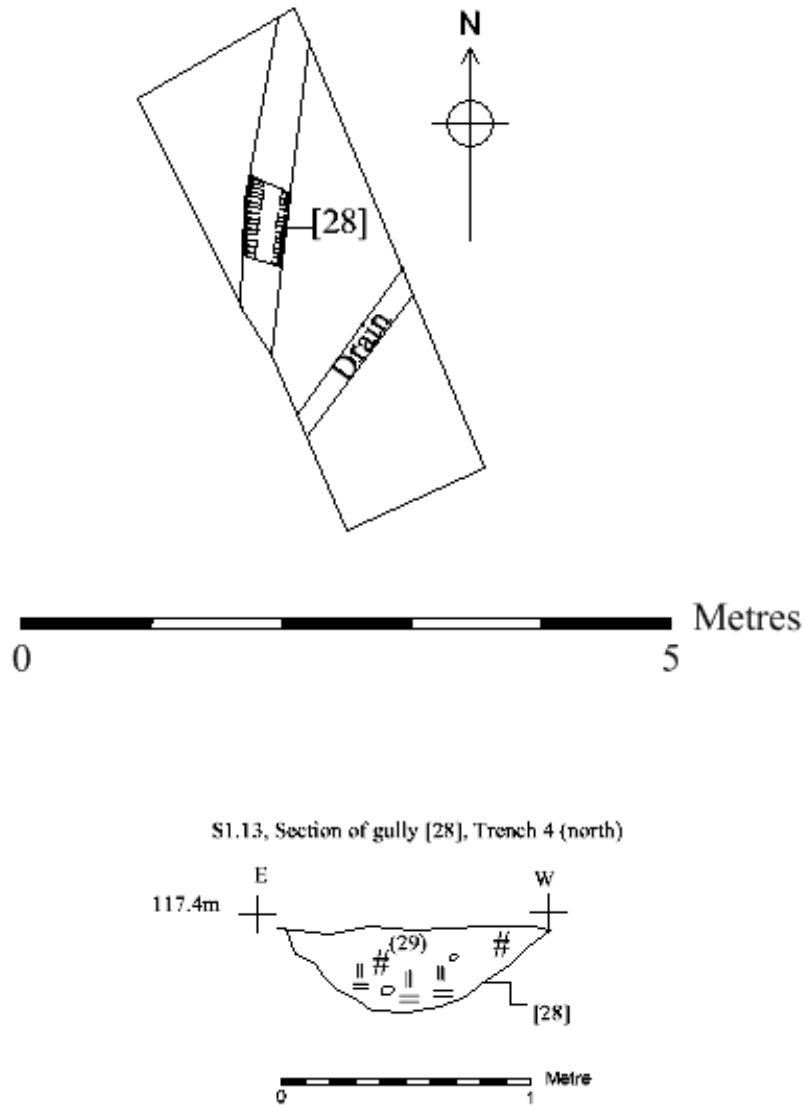


Figure 22: Plan and Section, Trench 4 (North)



### **Contexts: Gully [28] (29)**

Trench 4 (North) was located immediately to the east of Trench 3 and was orientated north-west to south-east. The natural substratum was a mid brown silty clay and there was no topsoil towards the southern end due to the final metre being part of a flower bed. There was a modern ceramic field drain running north south across the trench. Gully [28] was also orientated north to south and was concave in shape with moderately sloping sides and a sloping base. The single fill (29) was mid grey-brown silty clay with charcoal and flint inclusions to a depth of 0.16m.



Figure 23: Section of gully [28], looking West (0.5m scale)



**Trench 4 (South)**

Orientation: NE-SW

Length: 11.35m

Width: 1.60m

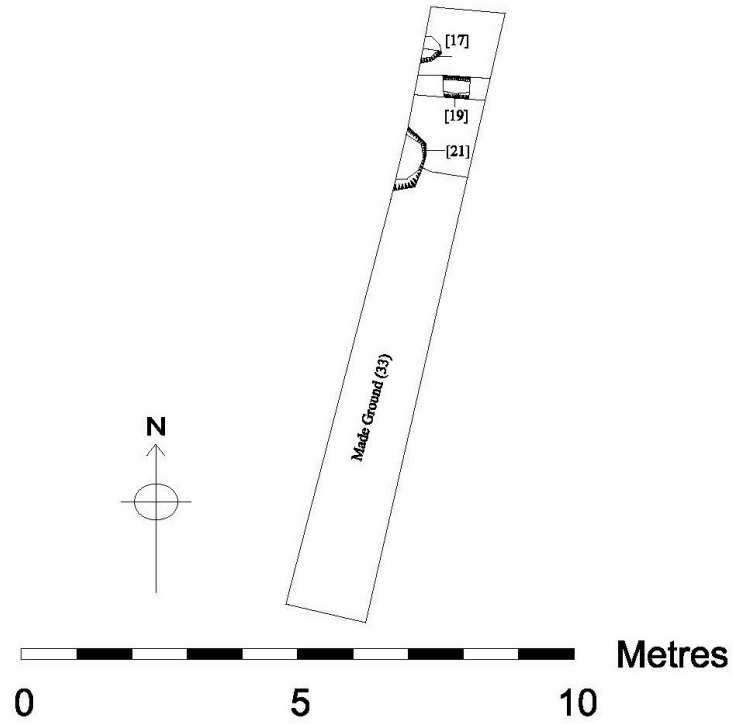
Min. depth: 0.25m

Max. depth: <1.3m

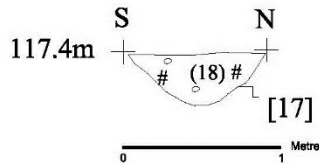
Average Subsoil depth: 0.24m



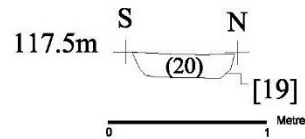
Figure 24: Trench 4 South, looking South (2 x 1m scale)



S1.11, Section of post hole [17], Trench 4 (south)



S1.12, Section of gully [19], Trench 4 (south)



S1.14, Section of pit [21] (Truncated), Trench 4 (south)

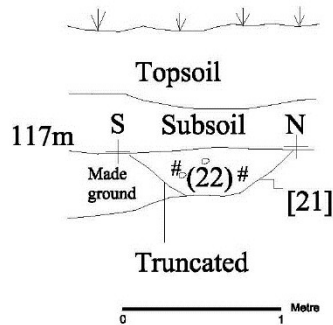


Figure 25: Plan and sections, Trench 4 South



**Contexts: Post hole [17] (18), gully [19] (20), pit [21] (22) and made ground (33)**

Trench 4 South was on the southern side of the existing hedgerow and also orientated north-east to south-west. The northernmost 4m contained a post hole [17], gully [19] and pit [21] however the rest of the trench had been heavily landscaped with made ground (33) extending below the maximum level of safe excavation (1.2m) and was therefore not excavated further. This made ground was similar in colour and consistency to the made ground in Trench 3 (31), and contained fragments of brick and animal bone. Pit [21] had been truncated by the made ground layer indicating that any archaeological potential for this area of the trench is likely to have been destroyed by the modern landscaping.



Figure 26: Trench section of northern end of Trench 4 (S), facing East (1m scale)

The northern end of Trench 4 South contained a post hole [17] which was concave in shape with moderately sloping sides and a single mid grey-brown silty-clay fill (18) containing charcoal inclusions.



Adjacent to post hole [17] was a U-shaped, shallow gully [19] running east to west across the trench. This steep-sided gully contained a single fill (same as (18)) to a maximum depth of 0.08m.



Figure 27: Post hole [17] and gully [19], looking North East (0.3m and 0.5m scale)

To the south of gully [19] was a truncated sub-ovular pit [21] which also contained a mid grey-brown silty-clay fill (22). The profile of the pit was U-shaped with moderately steep sides and a sloping base.



Figure 27: Section of pit [21], looking North West (0.5m scale)

## Pottery Report

*Deborah Sawday*

### The Ceramic Finds

The pottery assemblage was made up of eight sherds, weighing 416 grams, representing a maximum count of four vessels. Fragments of ceramic building material and animal bone were also recorded.

### Condition

The condition of the pottery was good with relatively little abrasion and an average sherd weight of 52 grams. The pottery ranged in date from the 17th or 18th centuries.

### Methodology

The material was examined under an x20 binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to current guidelines (MPRG 1998, MPRG 2016) and the ULAS fabric series (Sawday 1989, Sawday 2009).

### The Ceramic Record

The fabric codes and sources – where known – are shown in the fabric list, Table 1. Table 2 lists the pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone by context, fabric/material, number and weight (grams). Co-joining sherds of pottery are noted, whilst single sherds are generally counted as one vessel.

### Discussion

The most likely source for the Earthenware, EA2, is Chilvers Coton – a major medieval and early post medieval pottery production centre. The Mottled ware may be a product of the Staffordshire kilns. The pottery is evidently associated with landscaping carried out during the post medieval or early modern periods.

### Conclusion

The ceramic finds did not reflect the archaeology thought to be associated with the historic core of the village in the vicinity. However these finds do provide a small but useful addition to our knowledge of the post medieval and modern ceramics in the locality.

Table 1: Post Medieval and Modern Pottery fabrics.

| Fabric Code | Common Name/Kiln & Fabric Equivalent where known                             | Approx. Date Range |
|-------------|--|--------------------|
| EA2         | Earthenware 2 – ‘Pancheon ware’, Chilvers Coton/Ticknall, Derbyshire (1) (2) | 17th C-18th C. +   |
| EA3         | Mottled ware   | 1680-1780          |

(1) Gooder 1984

(2) Sawday 1989

Table 2: The pottery by context, fabric/ware, sherd number, weight (grams), and EVES.

| Context                   | Fabric/ware         | No | Gr  | Comments   |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----|-----|--|
| POT                       |                     |    |     |  |
| 24 T1                     | EA2 – Earthenware 2 | 1  | 26  | Red bodied, brown glazed, early in sequence 17 <sup>th</sup> C+  |
| 27 T1                     | EA2                 | 2  | 214 | Rim and base of bowl, red bodied glazed internally, sooted and knife trimmed on exterior, 17 <sup>th</sup> C+, 1 vessel. |
| 27                        | EA2                 | 2  | 107 | Base and body, slipped and glazed dark brownish black over pale buff fabric. 2 pots. 17 <sup>th</sup> C+                 |
| 27                        | EA3 – Mottled ware  | 3  | 69  | 3 joining sherds from base on internally glazed hollow-ware vessel, c.1680—1750.   |
| CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL |                     |    |     |  |
| 27                        | EA - Earthenware    | 3  | 67  | Misc. fragment probably brick.   |
| BONE                      |                     |    |     |  |
| 16 T2                     |                     | 2  |     | Animal bone  |
| 27 T1                     |                     | 3  |     | Animal bone  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Site/ Parish: The White House, Ullesthorpe, Leics.<br>Accession No.: XA19 2018<br>Document Ref: ullesthorpe1.docx<br>Material: pot<br>Site Type: village core | Submitter: L. Brown<br>Identifier: D. Sawday<br>Date of Identification: 9.03.2018<br>Method of Recovery: evaluation<br>Job Number: 18-714 |
|---|---|

## **Discussion**

The trial trench evaluation has revealed several phases of activity on the site, including evidence associated with potential occupation, and later landscaping.

Evidence relating to potential occupation of the site was identified in all trenches, with Trenches 1 and 2 containing the highest concentration of archaeological features. Trench 1 contained a repaired cobbled surface (27) dating to the 17th -18th century and possibly related to nearby post-medieval domestic occupation. The remaining post holes and pits [1], [5] and [7] in proximity to the surface may have been related to associated structures, although there was no dating evidence to confirm this.

Trench 2 contained post holes [11] and [9], a ditch [15], and a pit [23] which could also be associated with domestic occupation. Dating from pit [23] suggests that the feature was an early 17th century refuse pit as it contained both animal bone and ceramic building material fragments.

Modern landscaping has significantly affected the potential for the preservation of archaeology to the south of the site. However, the northern end of Trench 4 (S), Trench 4 (N) and Trench 3 all contained archaeological features potentially associated with domestic gardens related the site's position within the village core [13] [28] [17] [19] [21]. These features have been moderately truncated but are well defined indicating that areas which have not been landscaped still have potential for good preservation of archaeological remains.

The landscaping apparently consisted of two main episodes. The primary phase of landscaping involved the addition of clays into what appears to have been a pre-existing depression running north-east to south-west across the site, presumably to create a level surface. Made ground (33) consisted of similar materials and therefore appears to have been constructed at the same time.

The secondary phase of landscaping consisted of the addition of a dark brown loam with brick and animal bone inclusions (35) (31) above the clay layer to level the ground for the construction of the tennis court. This second phase of landscaping appears above the level of archaeology and has therefore had limited impact.

The presence of large quantities of animal bone and brick within the modern features of Trenches 2 and 3 are likely to be associated with the slaughterhouse east of the site, which also appears to have undergone some significant landscaping and renovation within the last century. Made ground in Trench 2 (35) and Trench 3 (31) contain similar material and are therefore likely to be contemporary.

## **Archive**

The archive consists of:

This report,

5 pro-forma trench recording sheets,

1 photo record sheet,

1 contact sheet of digital photographs,

CD of digital photographs taken during the evaluation.

## **Publication**

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course. A record of the

project will also be submitted to the OASIS project. OASIS is an online index to archaeological grey literature.

### **Acknowledgements**

The project was managed by J. Thomas and the fieldwork carried out by L. Brown and C. Brown. Thanks are due to the clients Mr L. and Mrs L. Brown for their co-operation with the excavations. The work was monitored by Richard Clark, Principal Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council on behalf of the planning authority.

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## Appendix 1 OASIS Information

|                            |   |   |                |   |
|----------------------------|---|---|----------------|---|
| <b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>     | <b>Oasis No</b>                         | univers1- 311395  |                |   |
|                            | <b>Project Name</b>                     | Evaluation at The White House, Ullesthorpe  |                |   |
|                            | <b>Start/end dates of field work</b>    | Start: 26-02-2018 End: 09-03-2018   |                |   |
|                            | <b>Previous/Future Work</b>             | No/ Not known   |                |   |
|                            | <b>Project Type</b>                     | Evaluation  |                |   |
|                            | <b>Site Status</b>                      | None  |                |   |
|                            | <b>Current Land Use</b>                 | Other 5 -Garden   |                |   |
|                            | <b>Monument Type/Period</b>             | Cobble Surface –Post medieval<br>Pit –Post medieval<br>Ditch –Uncertain<br>Gullies –Uncertain<br>Pits –Uncertain<br>Post holes –Uncertain |                |   |
|                            | <b>Significant Finds/Period</b>         | Post medieval pottery   |                |   |
|                            | <b>Development Type</b>                 | Residential   |                |   |
|                            | <b>Reason for Investigation</b>         | NPPF  |                |   |
|                            | <b>Position in the Planning Process</b> | Planning condition  |                |   |
| <b>Planning Ref.</b>       | 17/01805/FUL                            |   |                |   |
| <b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>    | <b>Site Address/Postcode</b>            | The White House, Ullesthorpe, Leicestershire, LE17 5BT  |                |   |
|                            | <b>Study Area</b>                       | 0.28ha  |                |   |
|                            | <b>Site Coordinates</b>                 | SP 450537 287695  |                |   |
|                            | <b>Depth</b>                            | Min: 0.25m Max: 1m  |                |   |
| <b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>    | <b>Organisation</b>                     | ULAS  |                |   |
|                            | <b>Project Brief Originator</b>         | Local Planning Authority (LCC)  |                |   |
|                            | <b>Project Design Originator</b>        | ULAS  |                |   |
|                            | <b>Project Manager</b>                  | J. Thomas   |                |   |
|                            | <b>Project Director/Supervisor</b>      | L. Brown  |                |   |
|                            | <b>Sponsor/Funding Body</b>             | Land owners –Mr L. and Mrs L. Brown   |                |   |
| <b>PROJECT ARCHIVE</b>     |   | <b>Physical</b>   | <b>Digital</b> | <b>Paper</b>  |
|                            | <b>Recipient</b>                        | Leicestershire County Council Museums Service   |                | Leicestershire County Council Museums Service   |
|                            | <b>ID (Acc. No.)</b>                    |   | XA19.2018      | XA19.2018   |
|                            | <b>Contents</b>                         |   |                | Trench recording sheets, photo record sheets, context sheets, drawings, general notes, unpublished report |
| <b>PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPH</b> | <b>Type</b>                             | Grey Literature (unpublished)   |                |   |
|                            | <b>Title</b>                            | An Archaeological Evaluation on land at The White House, Ullesthorpe,   |                |   |

|          |                                    |  |
|----------|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Y</b> | <b>Author</b>                      | L. Brown   |
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