



Hallgates to Field Head Leicestershire

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Unit R6
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield
S2 3EN

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Client name NMCNomenca
Address STW Limited
West Service Road
Raynesway
Derby
Derbyshire
DE21 7BL

On behalf of Severn Trent Water
Address Raynesway
Derby
DE21 7 BE

Site location North of Bradgate Park, Newton Linford
County Leicestershire
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Museum name Leicestershire County Museums
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Fieldwork directed by Martina Tenzer, Andrew Swann
Project management by Andrew Norton
Document compiled by Martina Tenzer
Graphics by Joanna Debska

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by NMC Nomenca on behalf of Severn Trent Water, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the renewal/replacement of a section of water main. The works monitored covered a length of 1.1 km from the northern section of Sharply Hill road, c. 200 m north-west of Bradgate Park (NGR 452306 311675), to the Hallgates Reservoir (NGR 453292 311577), south of Roecliffe Road, Leicester.

The archaeological watching brief monitored the topsoil strip, open cut trenching and directional drilling along the route of the existing pipeline.

No archaeological remains or deposits were identified during the watching brief along a section of the land immediately north of the post medieval Bradgate Park. Due to the negative result no finds were recovered, nor environmental samples collected.

The watching brief was successful in confirming the absence of buried archaeological remains beyond the boundary of Bradgate Park.

An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields (wessexar1-380202) and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Leicestershire County Museums have agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code X.A91.2019.

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The fieldwork was directed by Martina Tenzer and Andrew Swann. This report was written by Martina Tenzer and edited by Andrew Norton. The project was managed by Andrew Norton and Milica Rajic on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Hallgates to Field Head Leicestershire

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by NMC Nomenca on behalf of Severn Trent Water, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the renewal/replacement of a section of water main. The works monitored covered a length of 1.1 km from the northern section of Sharply Hill road, LE6 0AH c. 200 m north-west of Bradgate Park (NGR 452306 311675), to the Hallgates Reservoir (NGR 453292 311577), south of Roecliffe Road, Leicester, LE12 8TN (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological watching brief monitored the topsoil strip, open cut trenching and access and egress points for directional drilling along the route of the existing pipeline.
- 1.1.3 The work was carried out under Severn Trent Water's Permitted Development Rights as a statutory water undertaker, as set out within the *Town and County Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015* and did not require a full planning application. The watching brief adhered to Part 1 Section 3 Paragraph 2b of the Water Industry Act 1991.
- 1.1.4 A desk-based assessment (DBA) (Wessex Archaeology 2018) assessed impact on potential heritage assets within the study area. A watching brief on test pitting was carried out by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology 2019) preceding the groundworks for the water pipe installation, and which provided information on the ground conditions and potential heritage assets within the scheme. The watching brief during the groundworks was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2020). The watching brief was undertaken intermittently between 8 January and 27 February 2020.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The watching brief was located just outside of the northern edges of Bradgate Park, c. 9 km north-west of the city of Leicester. The route of the pipeline ran east to west for a length of 1.1 km, from the northern section of Sharply Hill road, c. 200 m north-west of Bradgate Park, to the Hallgates Reservoir.
- 1.3.2 The pipeline route begins at its western side approximately 130 m from the northern end of Sharply Hill. It runs through the field adjacent to Sharply Hill, parallel to its northern field boundary, for approximately 170 m. It then turns and generally does not deviate from the alignment of the public footpath until 135 m from its eastern end. The pipeline



passes through Hunt's Hill, and along the southern boundary of private land and field boundaries. It runs within 10 m of the northern boundary of the current Bradgate Park (NHLE 1000958). The pipeline then diverts northeast and ends at the south-western side of the Hallgates Reservoirs.

- 1.3.3 The route of the pipeline begins at its western end approximately 177 m above Ordnance Datum (OD), rises in the middle section to approximately 186 m OD and ends to the east at 175 m OD.
- 1.3.4 The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as Volcaniclastic-siltstone of Beacon Hill formation, from the Ediacaran Period. The superficial deposits are formed of Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel Head, from the Quaternary period, previously being dominated by subaerial slopes (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (DBA) (Wessex Archaeology 2018), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 500 m study area of the development. A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted, including the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (LHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE). Additional sources of information are referenced in the DBA. A summary of the results is presented below.

2.1.2 The word 'scheme' is used to refer to the location of the pipeline where the archaeological watching brief took place.

2.2 Designated Heritage assets

2.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets along the route of the pipeline. Two Grade II Listed Buildings (MLE14009 and MLE14010) and one Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000958) are located to the south of the scheme.

2.3 Previous investigations related to the development

Watching Brief on Test Pits, Wessex Archaeology 2019

2.3.1 An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Wessex Archaeology in advance of the groundworks associated with the replacement/insertion of a section of the water main. No artefacts, features or deposits of archaeological significance were found during the fieldwork.

2.4 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric

2.4.1 The LHER contains no entries relating to evidence of prehistoric activity within the study area before the Iron Age. This is a pattern that appears to be reflected within the Leicestershire archaeological record, where there is limited evidence of human activity during earlier prehistoric periods.

Iron Age to Romano-British (1000 BC to 410 AD)

2.4.2 Studies of LiDAR data have identified a possible prehistoric enclosure approximately 100 m south of the scheme and a number of banks/ditches forming what appear to be a prehistoric or Romano-British field systems with possible house platforms approximately



280 m south of the scheme. The enclosure and the field systems are likely to be related, as the enclosure is located at the top of the hill, from where the field systems radiate.

Anglo-Saxon to medieval (410 to 1500 AD)

- 2.4.3 The LHER contains no record of features relating to the Anglo-Saxon period within the study area.
- 2.4.4 Bradgate Park (NHLE no. 1000958) was mentioned in documentary records from 1241, when the area became quit-claimed from the Earl of Winchester, Roger de Quincey, to the Earl of Arundel, Hugh d'Albini. The men agreed that the area should be enclosed with the current boundaries being made permanent, and when the area was regranted to the Earl of Winchester in 1247, it was turned into a deer park for the Manor of Groby. However, the medieval extent of the parkland is not within the 500 m study area surrounding the scheme.
- 2.4.5 A circular mound situated approximately 370 m north of the scheme has been identified as a possible medieval windmill.
- 2.4.6 Approximately 345 m north of the scheme, faint mounds situated on Warren Hill were identified as possible rabbit warrens, used in the farming of rabbits for fur and meat during the medieval period. The Charnwood Forest plan of 1754 indicates that the site of 'Warren Hill' had been well-established as a place-name by the post-medieval period.

Post-medieval to modern (1500 to present)

- 2.4.7 Bradgate Park (NHLE no. 1000958) was used for exhibiting the considerable wealth of the Grey family, who owned the Manor of Groby from the end of the 15th century.
- 2.4.8 Old John Tower (NHLE no.1074678/MLE14009), the earliest of the two Grade II Listed Buildings within the study area, is located approximately 340 m south of the scheme. Built in 1787, this Gothically styled circular folly was used as a watch-tower for deer hunting. It is situated on one of the highest hills within Bradgate Park, north-east of Old John Wood. The Tower was built on the site of a former post-medieval windmill, which can be seen on the 1774 Plan of Bradgate Park.
- 2.4.9 The Derwent Valley Aqueduct Triplication Route, Leicestershire: Desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2012) identified two possible post-medieval features, one of which was a levelled area, approximately 450 m south-east of the scheme. It may have been the site of a post medieval building, although no further description is given. The other feature identified from the survey is situated on Warren Hill, approximately 365 m north of the scheme. The feature is 10 m², covered with piles of stone and roofing slates and is presumably the remains of a building. It has been argued to have been a tower, perhaps used for observing hunting activities, due to its location on a hill.
- 2.4.10 A LiDAR study and walkover survey at Bradgate Park (ULAS 2014) also identified the remains of an 18th century racecourse that encircled Old John, with the boundary stones for the western and northern sides identified approximately 185 m south of the scheme. Stables were also identified next to Old John, approximately 330 m south of the scheme. In addition, the survey identified a square enclosure/structure situated in Old John Wood, approximately 440 m to the south of the scheme.
- 2.4.11 The expansion of the parkland in the post-medieval period is reflective of the increased interest in the area for hunting. Features such as Old John Tower helped to facilitate this change of the area into a hunting centre. Furthermore, the walls marking the northern and



western boundaries were all built within the post-medieval period and are situated within approximately 10 m south of the pipeline route.

- 2.4.12 After the Enclosure Act of 1808, the Greys bought the land and planted the high park area with a series of spinneys that can be seen today, including Hallgate Hill Spinney. To the west of the scheme, the field boundaries had been fully established to their current location by the mid-19th century. Furthermore, the field systems to the north and south of Warren Hill, situated north of the scheme, were also fully established by the early 19th century.
- 2.4.13 In 1928, financial difficulties meant the ancient deer park was sold to Charles Bennion, a Leicester industrialist who gave the area to the city of Leicester to become public parkland.
- 2.4.14 The Hallgates Reservoir, which would come to be a part of the mains water supply for the area, had been built by the time of the publication of the First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map in 1884. It is situated approximately 35 m to the east of the scheme, within the Hallgate Hill Spinney area. The reservoir was linked to the Hallgate Filter Station, a water supply processing building built in 1920 for the City of Leicester waterworks, which is situated approximately 420 m north-east of the scheme on Roecliffe Road.
- 2.4.15 The second of the Grade II listed buildings within the Study Area is the Leicestershire Yeomanry War Memorial (NHLE no. 1177287/MLE14010), which was erected in 1920 in commemoration of the soldiers who died in the Boer and the two World Wars. It is located approximately 475 m south-west of the scheme.
- 2.4.16 In 1987, Bradgate Park became a Grade II Registered Park and Garden.

Undated

- 2.4.17 A possible metalworking site, which was excavated in the late 19th century, is situated approximately 380 m north of the scheme. This included a feature referred to as an 'ancient furnace, probably for smelting iron' (LHER). A series of ditches identified approximately 370 m south-east of the scheme during a survey could be either prehistoric or military (modern) in origin.
- 2.4.18 Based on evidence gathered from historic mapping and from the scheme visit which took place prior to completion of the DBA (Wessex Archaeology 2018), the scheme and the 500 m study area have remained as agricultural land and/or parkland, since at least the late 18th century.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and as defined in the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were:
- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
 - To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the



watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and

- To guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020), were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- To record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource on the scheme by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The watching brief comprised the monitoring of the stripping of the site compound (area 1) and a 10 m wide topsoil strip for the easement in areas 2 to 5. Open cut trenching and access and egress pits for directional drilling (Drill pits 1 and 2) in these areas were also monitored (Figure 1).
- 4.2.2 The garden area located between the Hunt's Hill and area 3 was excluded from the watching brief. Work in this area aimed for minimal impact and consisted of the excavation and replacement of the existing pipe. The potential of archaeological remains in the previously disturbed area was negligible.
- 4.2.3 The open cut trenching was intermittently monitored in the western portion (area 2 and 5) where the natural bedrock geology lay immediately below topsoil. There was little potential for archaeological remains to survive within the bedrock.
- 4.2.4 The watching brief archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surface of each area was cleaned by hand.
- 4.2.5 Spoil derived from both machine stripping was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.



Recording

- 4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system.
- 4.2.7 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.1.1 The lower deposits seen across the site were recorded as siltstone (204, 502) to the east at a depth of 0.60 m bgl. A sandy clay containing abundant siltstone fragments (303, 403) was revealed in the centre and towards the western end of the site, at a depth between 0.35 and 0.50 m bgl.
- 5.1.2 Subsoil (a relic soil) was encountered in area 1 between 0.30 and 0.40 m bgl (102), consisting of sandy silt with a high concentration of siltstone. Silty sand with abundant silt stone fragments formed the subsoil at the north-west end of the scheme between 0.20 and 0.40 m bgl (202), and in area 4 between 0.30 and 0.50 m bgl.
- 5.1.3 Topsoil deposits comprised a 0.20 m thick brown silty sand (201) in the pasture fields at the western end of the scheme. Greyish brown silty sand with frequent siltstone fragments (301) formed the topsoil in the centre section of the scheme, with a depth up to 0.30 m bgl. The field at the eastern end of scheme was used as paddock with a silty sand topsoil of 0.25 m thickness (401).
- 5.1.4 No archaeological features were identified during the watching brief. A modern water pipe crossed the site in area 3.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 No finds of archaeological significance was identified.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the fieldwork.



8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 No archaeological remains or deposits were identified during the watching brief along a section of the land immediately north of the post medieval Bradgate Park. There was no evidence of any activity prior to the use of the land as pasture.

8.1.2 Due to the negative result no finds or environmental samples were collected.

8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 The watching brief was successful in confirming the absence of buried archaeological remains beyond the boundary of Bradgate Park.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Leicestershire County Museums have agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code X.A91.2019.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Leicestershire County Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises one file of A4 paper records.

9.3 Security copy

9.3.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.4 OASIS

9.4.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields (wessexar1-380202, Appendix 2). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however,



will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Area 1 Topsoil strip			
<i>W: 15 m, L: 14 m, D: 0.40m</i>			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth bgl (m)
101	Topsoil	Arable farmland, greyish brown silty sand containing degraded siltstone	0–0.30
102	Subsoil	Grey and reddish-brown sandy silty with a high concentration of fragmented stones and a small amount of larger stones	0.30–0.40
103	Natural	Head deposit. Yellowish brown sandy silt and grey silty clay with frequent pieces of siltstone.	0.40+

Area 2			
<i>W: 10 m, L: ~130 m, D: 1.65 m</i>			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth bgl (m)
201	Topsoil	Turf and brown silty sand	0–0.20
202	Subsoil	Grey and reddish-brown silty sand with a high concentration of fragmented silt stone. Only in field at western end. Petering out uphill.	0.20 – 0.40
203	Natural	Head deposit, orange sand, abundant siltstone fragments	0.08/0.40 – 0.60/0.80
204	Natural	Bedrock, Siltstone	0.60/0.80+
205	Surface	Tarmac, car park surface	0.00 – 0.08

Area 3 and Drill pit 1			
<i>W: 10 m, L: ~100 m, D: 0.35/1.60 m</i>			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth bgl (m)
301	Topsoil	Arable farmland, greyish brown silty sand containing degraded siltstone	0–0.30
302	Natural	Head deposit. Yellowish brown sandy silt and grey silty clay with frequent pieces of siltstone.	0.30–0.50
303	Natural	Red sandy clay, abundant siltstone fragments	0.50+

Area 4 and Drill pit 2			
<i>W: 10 m, L: ~ 90 m, D: 0.35/ 1.40 m</i>			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth bgl (m)
401	Topsoil	Paddock, brown silty sand, stone inclusions	0–0.25
402	Subsoil	Yellowish brown silty sand, frequent siltstone fragments	0.25–0.35
403	Natural	Red sandy clay, abundant siltstone fragments	0.35+

Area 5			
<i>W: 0.75 m, L: 12 m, D: 1.30m</i>			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth bgl (m)
501	Natural	Loose stone in sandy head deposit	0–0.60
502	Natural	Bedrock, Siltstone	0.60+

Area 3 trenching			
<i>W: 2 m, L: 6 m, D: 2.00 m</i>			



Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth bgl (m)
601	Topsoil	Arable farmland, greyish brown silty sand containing degraded siltstone	0–0.30
602	Natural	Head deposit. Yellowish brown sandy silt and grey silty clay with frequent pieces of siltstone.	0.30–0.60
603	Natural	Red sandy clay, abundant siltstone fragments	0.60+
604	Cut	Cut for modern water pipe	0.40+
605	Fill	Fill of modern water pipe	0.40+

Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-380202

Project details

Project name	Hallgates to Field Head, Leicestershire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by NMC Nomenca on behalf of Severn Trent Water, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the renewal/replacement of a section of water main. The works monitored covered a length of 1.1 km from the northern section of Sharply Hill road, c. 200 m north-west of Bradgate Park (NGR 452306 311675), to the Hallgates Reservoir (NGR 453292 311577), south of Roecliffe Road, Leicester. The archaeological watching brief monitored the topsoil strip, open cut trenching and directional drilling along the route of the existing pipeline. No archaeological remains or deposits were identified during the watching brief along a section of the land immediately north of the post medieval Bradgate Park. Due to the negative result no finds or environmental samples were collected. The watching brief was successful in confirming the absence of buried archaeological remains beyond the boundary of Bradgate Park
Project dates	Start: 08-01-2020 End: 27-02-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	213681 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Permitted Development

Project location

Country	England
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Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE CHARNWOOD NEWTOWN LINFORD Hallgates to Field Head
Postcode	LE12 8TN
Study area	1.1 Kilometres
Site coordinates	SK 52306 11657 52.699714827732 -1.225876189251 52 41 58 N 001 13 33 W Line
Site coordinates	SK 53292 11577 52.698899437838 -1.211297937869 52 41 56 N 001 12 40 W Line
Height OD / Depth	Min: 175m Max: 188m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Andy Norton
Project supervisor	Martina Tenzer
Type of sponsor/funding body	Water Authority/Company
Name of sponsor/funding body	Severn Trent Water

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Leicestershire County Council Museums Service
Digital Archive recipient	Leicestershire County Council Museums Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Leicestershire County Council Museums Service
Paper Contents	"none"



Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Hallgates to Field Head, Leicestershire

Author(s)/Editor(s) Tenzer, M.

Other bibliographic details 213681.3

Date 2020

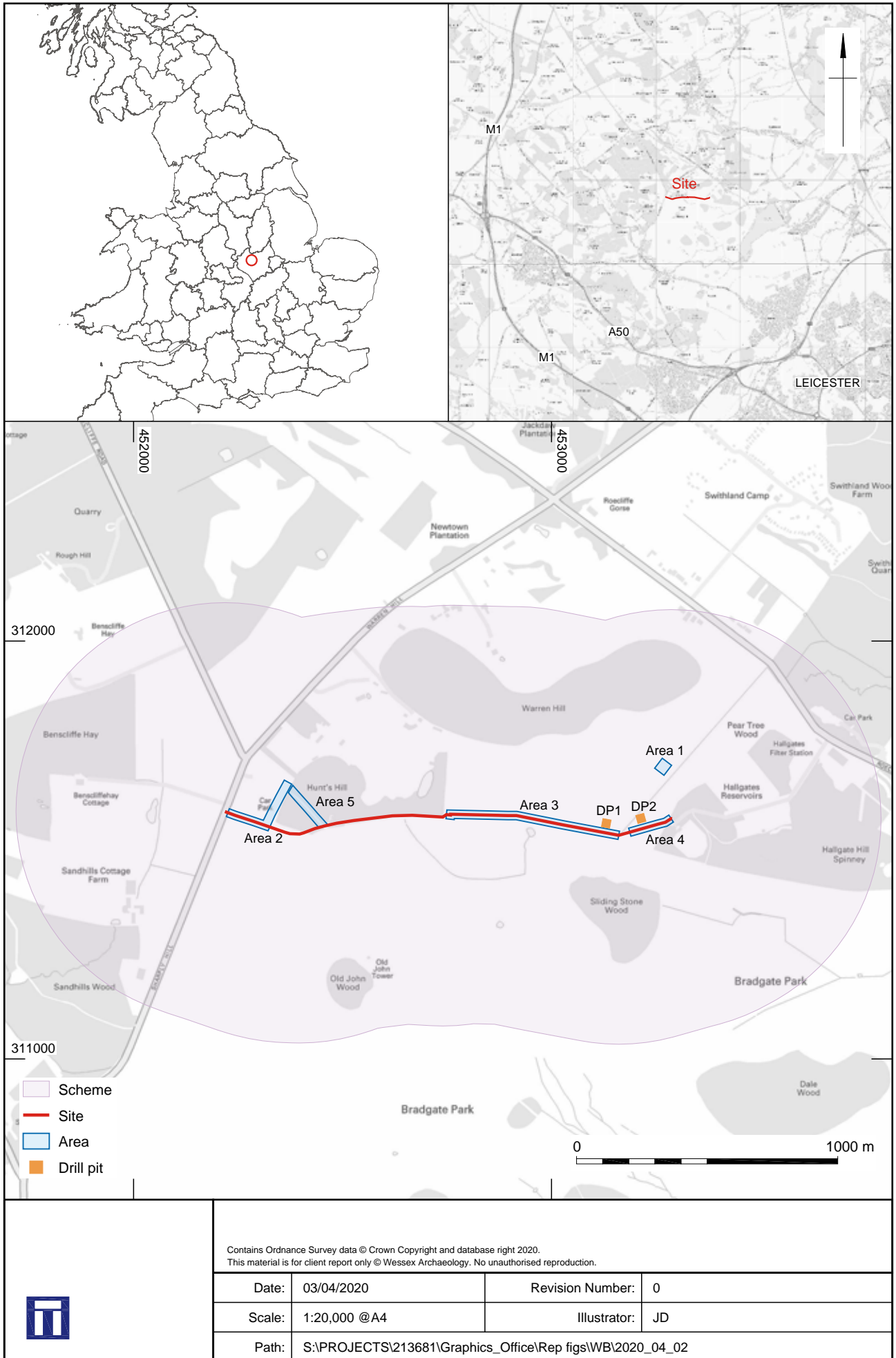
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Entered on 23 March 2020



Site and scheme location

Figure 1



Plate 1: Area 1, east-facing section (1 m scale)



Plate 2: Area 1, top soil strip with French drain (1 m scale)


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Plate 3: Open cut trenching, area 2-west, section north-facing (1 m scale)



Plate 4: Open cut trenching, area 2-western end of scheme (1 m scale)


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Plate 5: Open cut trenching, area 2-car park section, west-facing section (1 m scale)



Plate 6: Open cut trenching, area 2-car park section (1 m scale)


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Plate 7: Drilling access pit 1, east-facing section (1 m scale)



Plate 8: Drilling access pit 1, oblique plan view (1 m scale)


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Plate 9: Drilling egress pit 2, north-facing section (1 m scale)



Plate 10: Drilling egress pit 2, plan view (1 m scale)


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Plate 11: Open cut trenching, area 4 (1 m scale)



Plate 12: Open cut trenching, area 4, eastern end of scheme (1 m scale)



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Plate 13: Open cut trenching, area 3, south-facing section (0.5 m scale)



Plate 14: Open cut trenching, area 3

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Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



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