

**LAND AT BATTLEFLAT LODGE FARM, STANTON UNDER BARDON, HINCKLEY
AND BOSWORTH BOROUGH, LEICESTERSHIRE**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

A scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching took place in advance of a proposed commercial development on farmland at Battleflat Lodge Farm, in the parish of Stanton-under-Bardon in Leicestershire.

The evaluation forms part of a programme of archaeological investigations; following a desk-based assessment, which indicated the archaeological potential of the site to be low. Joint geophysical, metal-detecting and fieldwalking surveys suggested the site is unlikely to have been occupied or cultivated until the 18th century, but an intrusive evaluation programme was required to confirm this hypothesis; representing a 2% sample of the area to be developed.

Archaeological remains were encountered in only thirteen (11.7%) of the 129 trenches investigated. Many of the features encountered were small and poorly defined, and may therefore have been of natural origin. The most convincing archaeological features were exposed in trenches surrounding the farm; for example two large pits in Trenches 80 and 119. This suggests that development in this area will have no archaeological impact.



Figure 1: Site location map at scale 1:25,000. Entire site outline in red. OS Explorer map sheet 248/249 (composite). (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by Oxalis Planning to undertake a scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching in advance of a proposed commercial development on farmland at Battleflat Lodge Farm, in the parish of Stanton-under-Bardon in Leicestershire.

The results of this evaluation are presented herein.

2.0 Location and description (Figs. 1)

Battleflat Lodge Farm is situated at the western end of the civil parish of Stanton-under-Bardon in the Hinckley and Bosworth district of Leicestershire, approximately 0.75km to the east of Ellistown village and 3km south-east of Coalville; central National Grid Reference SK 44414 10756. The parish boundary and the unitary authority boundary (which are contiguous here) run across the farm's land, so that the west end of the site falls within the civil parish of Ibstock in the North-West Leicestershire district.

The fan-shaped site has a total area of 29.4 hectares; bordered to the south and east by Victoria Road (the B585), and to the north by the curving embankment of the former New Cliffe Hill Mineral Railway, which connects a large mineral extraction site to the east of Battleflat Lodge Farm to the main Leicester to Swannington railway line, which borders the western edge of the site. The Interlink Industrial Estate begins directly to the north of the railway embankment (there are further industrial buildings to the west of the site, and open agricultural land to the south).

The farmstead of Battleflat Lodge Farm is close to the centre of the site and consists of a mixture of original red brick and modern barns, to the south of which a new bungalow has been constructed following the demolition of the original Battleflat Lodge due to subsidence (Evans, 2015). At the time of the metal-detecting and fieldwalking surveys, the site was divided into six fields, one of which was under pasture while the other five were in arable cultivation (Savage and Brocklehurst, 2015a).

3.0 Geology and topography

The site lies at an approximate Ordnance Datum elevation of 175m above sea level, on relatively level ground at the crest of a hill, with undulating land falling away on all sides. A walkover visit confirmed that the site itself was generally flat, with slight undulations on the western side (Evans, 2015).

The British Geological Survey records the drift geology across the proposed development site as Oadby Member diamicton: a mixture of till, sand and gravel deposited by glaciations and glacial meltwaters. The underlying solid geology is Edwalton Member mudstone (bgs.ac.uk). Soils across the site chiefly consist of slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acidic but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Evans, 2015).

4.0 Planning background

An outline planning application for the development of employment buildings served by a new site access on Victoria Road and incorporating associated parking, landscaping, drainage features, highways and other infrastructure, with the demolition of existing structures and the diversion of a public right of way, is under consideration by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council (application ref. 15/01318/OUT). As a portion of the site falls within the adjoining borough of North-West Leicestershire, a parallel application is being made (application ref. 16/00049/NAC).

The evaluation results presented in this document, with reports on previous fieldwalking and metal-detecting surveys and an archaeological desk-based assessment, will be submitted in support of the application and will be called upon to inform any further archaeological (mitigation), if required before or during construction.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

A detailed archaeological and historical background has already been compiled, in the form of a desk-based assessment (Evans, 2015); its findings are very briefly summarised:

No prehistoric or Roman remains have been recorded either on or within 1km of the proposed development site.

The place-name 'Battle Flat' is recorded only in post-medieval documentary and cartographic sources, but is locally held to indicate the site of the Dark Age Battle of Bardon, more popularly known as Mount Badon, at which an invading Anglo-Saxon army was routed by a Romanised British commander. However, this battle is at best semi-legendary, since the British commander is supposed to have been King Arthur, and its location has also been linked by reputation or speculative deduction to a number of other sites in England and Wales. No other sites or monuments of this date are recorded within 1km of the site.

The village of Stanton-under-Bardon is documented in Domesday Book as a manor held by Geoffrey de la Guerche of the king, with a population of 18 households cultivating 3 carucates (roughly 360 acres) of arable land and managing a substantial area of woodland (Williams and Martin, 2003, p.643), but the site lies outside both the settlement and its agricultural hinterland, in an area of common land between large medieval deer parks. No evidence of medieval earthworks was seen during the research for the DBA, and the field system is believed to date to the enclosure period.

The area known as Battle Flat was wooded at the beginning of the 18th century: Newberry Wood and Coxe's Wood were cut down and the land brought into cultivation in 1703.

The surrounding landscape has been substantially altered by post-medieval and modern industry. Directly to the west of Battleflat Lodge Farm are the industrial buildings and substantial brick-pits of the works marked on late 19th-century mapping as the Ellistown Collieries, Brick Pipe and Fireclay Works; the colliery closed in 1989, but the brickworks is still in operation. To the east are the Old Cliffe Hill Quarry, whose mineral railway, now disused, was built in 1896 and forms the northern boundary of the site, and the New Cliffe Hill Quarry, immediately adjacent to the site, which was worked between 1983 and 2006 and is now used only for processing stone from the older quarry.

The DBA concluded that the proposed development site is of low to negligible archaeological potential, and that if there are any archaeological remains within the site boundary, these are likely to derive from post-medieval agricultural activity (Evans, 2015).

An archaeological metal-detecting survey was carried out across the whole of the proposed development site in 2015, while archaeological fieldwalking took place across the five fields that were in arable cultivation. The metal-detecting survey retrieved 45 objects, all of iron. None of the items found were of military origin; nor did any date from the period at which the Battle of Mount Badon is supposed to have taken place. The majority of datable finds were post-medieval to modern, with some potentially being medieval to post-medieval; however, the nature of the six potentially earlier finds corresponded so closely to the post-medieval majority that it seemed most likely that all the finds formed one contemporary post-medieval assemblage. The combination of blacksmith's tools, other tools, horseshoes and items that appeared to be unfinished pieces or badly blunted cutting tools in need of sharpening indicated that the assemblage consisted of debris from a blacksmith's or farrier's workshop: historical research showed that Stanton under Bardon had possessed both a blacksmith and

a wheelwright in 1875, although no later evidence was found (Savage and Brocklehurst, 2015a). The fieldwalking survey was extremely unproductive, yielding only three sherds of pottery, all from the field forming the south-west corner of the site. One of these sherds was post-medieval and one modern, while the third was in such poor condition that all that could be concluded was that it was not prehistoric: it could not be identified as either Roman or post-Roman. This finds distribution was unusually sparse, even for land that was not brought into cultivation until the enclosures of the late post-medieval period (Savage and Brocklehurst, 2015b).

A geophysical survey was also carried out as part of the archaeological evaluation project in 2015, surveying all six fields. This recorded a ditched enclosure some 5m across in the north-west corner of Field 6 (marked 'A' on figure 3), but considered likely to be of relatively recent origin. A number of localised anomalies indicated possible pits or areas containing burnt materials: the most clearly marked examples at the southern edge of Field 4 (marked 'B' on figure 3); other, weaker anomalies registered in all areas were likely to derive from natural features (Bunn, 2015).

6.0 Methodology

The Principal Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council recommended an archaeological evaluation on the site, to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance, and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development. The evaluation consisted of 129 trenches, each 25m long and 1.8m wide, to give a 2% sample of the area to be developed. The trenches were positioned to give the broadest sample of the proposed development area while intersecting all geophysical anomalies that might represent archaeological features and avoiding a known sewer pipe that runs from the farm buildings to the southern border of the site (visible on figs. 3 and 4).

Trenches were machine excavated using a tracked machine fitted with a smooth wide bucket. They were manually cleaned and archaeological features were excavated by hand. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and features plotted on trench plans drawn at a scale of 1:50 to 1:100, which were tied into the GPS trench positions. Drawings were supplemented by monochrome, colour slide and digital photography, a selection from which is reproduced throughout the text. Deposits were recorded on standard PCAS record sheets, and an excavation site diary was also kept. Finds were stored in labelled bags prior to their removal to the offices of PCAS for initial processing.

Following fieldwork completion, finds were processed and dispatched to the relevant specialists.

7.0 Results

The results of the excavations are described below, followed by a discussion and conclusion section. A context summary is included as Appendix 1 and selected photographs are located within text.

Topsoil was consistent across the site; recorded as dark greyish brown friable clay silt, between 0.25m and 0.38m thick, with no subsoil identified. Natural geology was recorded as clay, varying in colour from yellow orange to red in places.

7.1 Trenches containing archaeology

Trench 11

Trench 11, in the southwest corner of the site, was orientated NW-SE. It was located in an area of seemingly low archaeological potential, with the geophysical survey suggesting it would be negative. A single linear ditch or gully was identified at the southeastern end of the trench.

The ditch/gully, [1102], was orientated approximately N-S, had fairly steep sides and a relatively narrow concave base. It contained a single black silt fill, from which no finds were recovered. Although the geophysical survey flagged the area as being archaeologically negative, a number of land drains identified to the north would potentially continue southwards through this trench. No land drain was seen in this feature.

Natural geology was encountered at a depth of c. 0.32m below existing ground level. The natural substrate was sealed by the topsoil.



Plate 1: Ditch [1102] (looking SW)

Trench 35

Trench 35, located towards the western site boundary, was orientated NE-SW to target a number of potential archaeological features, including a possible pit. A large land drain was exposed at the very southwestern end of the trench, next to a modern boundary ditch. The possible pit at the northeastern end of the trench was a probable tree throw with poorly defined edges and an undulating base.

The boundary ditch, [3502], orientated approximately NW-SE had gradually sloped sides, a concave base and contained two fills, both of which incorporated modern bricks, and general waste, indicating a recent date. This ditch, seen on modern OS mapping, was also observed in Tr. 35, 29, 27 and 19.

Natural geology was encountered at a depth of c. 0.30m below existing ground level. The natural substrate was sealed by the topsoil.



Plate 2: Ditch [3502] (looking NW).

Trench 39

Trench 39, at the southern tip of the site, was orientated NW-SE in an area of apparently low archaeological potential; the geophysical survey suggesting it would be negative. A single gully was recorded in the centre of the trench. This feature was also seen in Trenches 45 and 46.

The gully, [3902], was orientated NE-SW, had fairly shallow sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, which produced no finds.

Natural geology was encountered at a depth of c. 0.30m below existing ground level. The natural substrate was sealed by the topsoil.



Plate 3: Gully [3902] (looking NE)

Trench 41

Trench 41, located towards the southern site boundary, was orientated approximately NE-SW. It was positioned in an area of apparently low archaeological potential with the geophysical survey suggesting it would be negative. A small pit was located at the southwestern end of the trench.

The pit, [4102], was circular in plan, with fairly regular sides and a narrow concave base. It contained a single clay silt fill, which produced no finds.

Natural geology was encountered at a depth of c. 0.32m below existing ground level. The natural substrate was sealed by the topsoil.



Plate 4: Pit [4102] (looking NW)

Trench 45

Trench 45, located towards the southern site boundary, was orientated approximately E-W in an area of apparently low archaeological potential. A single gully was exposed at the northern end of the trench. This feature was also seen in Trenches 39 and 46.

The gully, [4502], as seen in Trench 39, had shallow, rounded sides and a concave base. It contained a single silt clay fill, which produced no finds.

Natural geology was encountered at a depth of c. 0.30m below existing ground level. The natural substrate was sealed by the topsoil.



Plate 5: Gully [4502] (looking NE).

Trench 46

Trench 46, located in the southeastern corner of the site, was orientated approximately NNW-SSE. It was positioned in an area of apparently low archaeological potential with the geophysical survey suggesting it would be negative. A single gully was exposed at the northern end of the trench; seen also in Trenches 39 and 45.



The gully, as in Trenches 39 and 45, had relatively shallow sides and a concave base. It contained a single silt clay fill, which produced no finds.

Natural geology was encountered at a depth of c. 0.30m below existing ground level. The natural substrate was sealed by the topsoil.

Plate 6: Gully [4602] (looking NE).

Trench 57

Trench 57, located to the immediate west of the existing bungalow, was orientated NE-SW. It was positioned in an area of apparently low archaeological potential with the geophysical survey suggesting it would be negative. It contained a small circular pit located at the southern end of the trench.

The pit was circular in plan, with uneven but gradually sloped sides and a concave base. It contained a single silt clay fill, which produced no finds.

Natural geology was encountered at a depth of c. 0.30m below existing ground level. The natural substrate was sealed by the topsoil.

Trench 62

Trench 62, located on the western site boundary, was orientated WSW-ENE; positioned in an area of apparently low archaeological potential with the geophysical survey suggesting it would only expose two land drains. Both land drains were identified, in addition to a single irregularly shaped pit.

The pit was oval in shape with fairly diffuse edges. It had steep sides and an uneven concave base. It contained a single silt clay deposit that produced no finds.

Natural geology was encountered at a depth of c. 0.30m below existing ground level. The natural substrate was sealed by the topsoil.



Plate 7: Pit [6202] (looking NE)

Trench 80

Trench 80, located in the centre of the site to the west of the modern farm buildings, was orientated approximately E-W; positioned to investigate a fairly large geophysical anomaly. A large pit was exposed at the western end of the trench, whilst a smaller pit was identified approximately 3 metres to the east.

The larger of the two pits, [8002], was circular in plan, with steep but shallow sides and a very flat base. It contained three fills, none of which produced any finds. There was some evidence of burning towards the edges of the feature, and it may be that this pit contained waste from industrial activity, however due to lack of finds, no date or certain use can be ascertained.

The small pit, located to the east of [8002], was circular in plan, had shallow sides and a relatively flat base. It was partially beyond the southern baulk of the trench. It contained a single fill that contained no finds.

Natural geology was encountered at a depth of c. 0.30m below existing ground level. The natural substrate was sealed by the topsoil.



Plate 8: Pit [8002] (looking S)

Trench 90

Trench 90, located to the north of the current farm buildings in the north half of the site, was orientated ENE-WSW in an area of apparently low archaeological potential, with the geophysical survey suggesting it would be negative. A small pit was identified in the centre of the trench.

The pit was an irregular circle in plan, with steep sides and a narrow concave base. It contained a single light grey silt clay fill that contained no finds.

Natural geology was encountered at a depth of c. 0.25m below existing ground level. The natural substrate was sealed by the topsoil.



Plate 9: Pit [9002] (looking W)

Trench 100

Trench 100, located to the north east of the current farm buildings in the north half of the site, was orientated N-S. It was positioned in an area of apparently low archaeological potential. A small pit was identified at the northern end of the trench.

The pit, [10002], which partially lay outside of the trench, appeared to be circular in plan, with shallow sides and a fairly uneven base, suggesting a possible natural origin. It contained a single fill that contained no finds.

Natural geology was encountered at a depth of c. 0.30m below existing ground level. The natural substrate was sealed by the topsoil.



Plate 10: Pit [10002] (looking E)

Trench 102

Trench 102, to the east of the farm buildings close to the northeastern boundary of the site, was orientated NE-SW and positioned in an area of apparently low archaeological potential. A pit was identified in the centre of the trench.

The pit, approximately 4.5m in width, had very shallow sides and a broad, uneven, but predominantly flat base. It contained a single silt deposit, which produced no finds. The poorly defined sides and uneven base suggest this feature may be a natural hollow or could potentially be a watering hole for livestock.

Natural geology was encountered at a depth of c. 0.30m below existing ground level. The natural substrate was sealed by the topsoil.



Plate 11: Pit [10202] (looking SE)

Trench 119

Trench 119, located to the east of the current farm buildings on the eastern half of the site, was orientated E-W and was positioned to investigate a relatively large geophysical anomaly. A large pit was exposed at the western end of the trench, and two smaller pits were identified approximately 2 metres to the east.

The largest of the three pits, [11902], was similar in form to the large pit seen in Trench 80. It was circular in plan, had steep but shallow sides and a flat base. There was also evidence of

burnt material within, which may also point to industrial activity. The pit contained three deposits, one of which produced a fragment of post-medieval CBM.

The other two pits were to the east of the large pit. Both features were only partially exposed, had shallow sides, uneven bases, and contained single fills. Neither produced any finds.

Natural geology was encountered at a depth of c. 0.30m below existing ground level. The natural substrate was sealed by the topsoil.



Plate 12: Pit [11902] (looking WSW). Note the land drain running through centre of pit.



Plate 13: Pit [11906] (looking E).

7.2 Trenches containing no archaeology

Of the 129 trenches excavated, some 114 (88.3%) were archaeologically sterile; exposing a bland stratigraphy of topsoil overlying natural clay.

8.0 Discussion and conclusion

Archaeological remains were encountered in thirteen (11.7%) of the 129 trenches investigated. Even where potential archaeology was encountered, many features were small, poorly defined and may possibly have been of entirely natural origin; the most convincing archaeological features being seen in trenches surrounding the farm, such as the large pits observed in Trenches 80 and 119. The two large pits identified in this area both appeared to contain residues from burning, suggesting they may have contained waste from industrial activity. This may explain their proximity to the farm itself, where industrial activity, such as metalworking almost certainly took place. Although only one fragment of CBM was recovered, this would suggest that the pit in Trench 119 at least was not particularly ancient with the fragment dating to the post-medieval period.

A number of small pits and one possible gully were also identified across the site, none of which produced a single find, thereby making dating impossible. The gully running through Trenches 39, 45 and 46, was poorly defined and may possibly have been a natural palaeochannel.

In summary, the site appears to have a very low archaeological potential, with the vast majority of the trenches (88.3%) being archaeologically negative. What archaeology there is appears to centre on the current farm, whilst the majority of the archaeology in the outer fields was related to post-medieval farming with field boundaries and, especially, land drains being regularly encountered.

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

Intrusive evaluation was an appropriate method for gathering further information about the sites archaeological potential; investigating the results of the geophysical survey and the survival of any archaeological remains. The body of data produced by this evaluation is considered sufficient to inform the planning and development process.

10.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services would like to thank Oxalis Planning for this commission.

11.0 References

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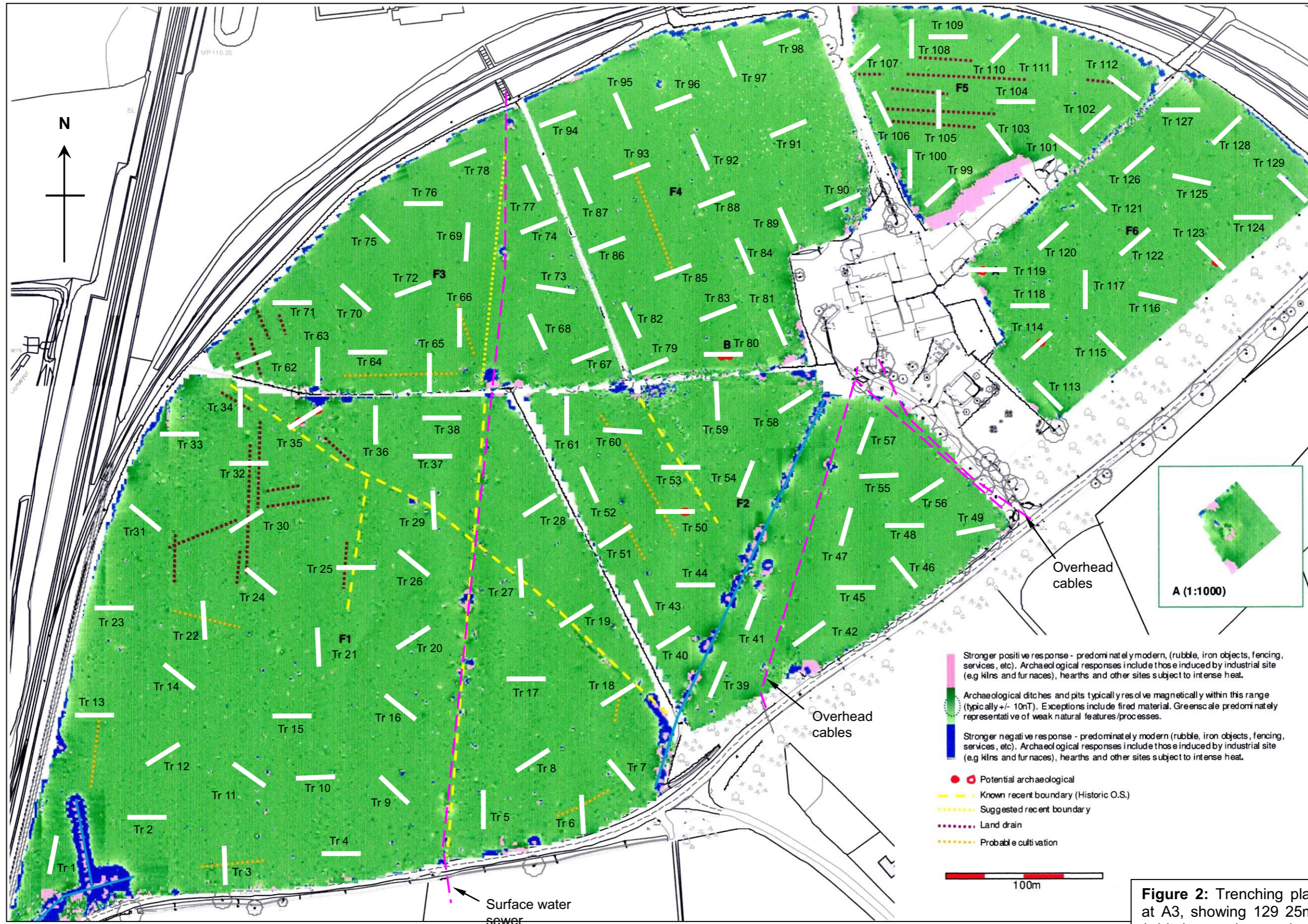


Figure 2: Trenching plan at scale 1:2500 at A3, showing 129 25m x 1.8m trenches (white) superimposed on the interpretive geophysics plot (supplied by Pre-Construct Geophysics). Mapped live services are marked with broken pink lines.

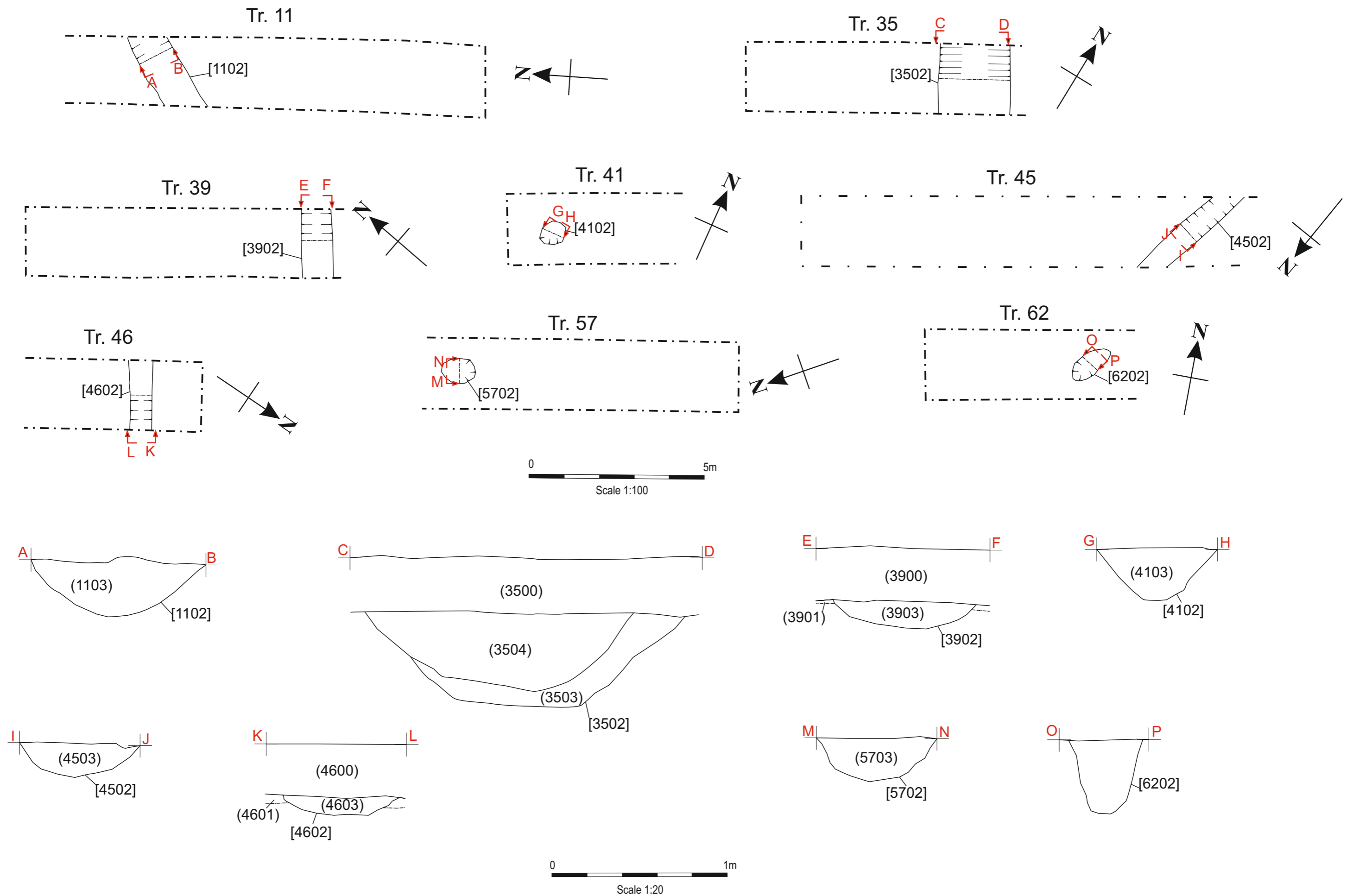


Figure 3: Plans (1:100) and sections (1:20) for Trenches 11-62.

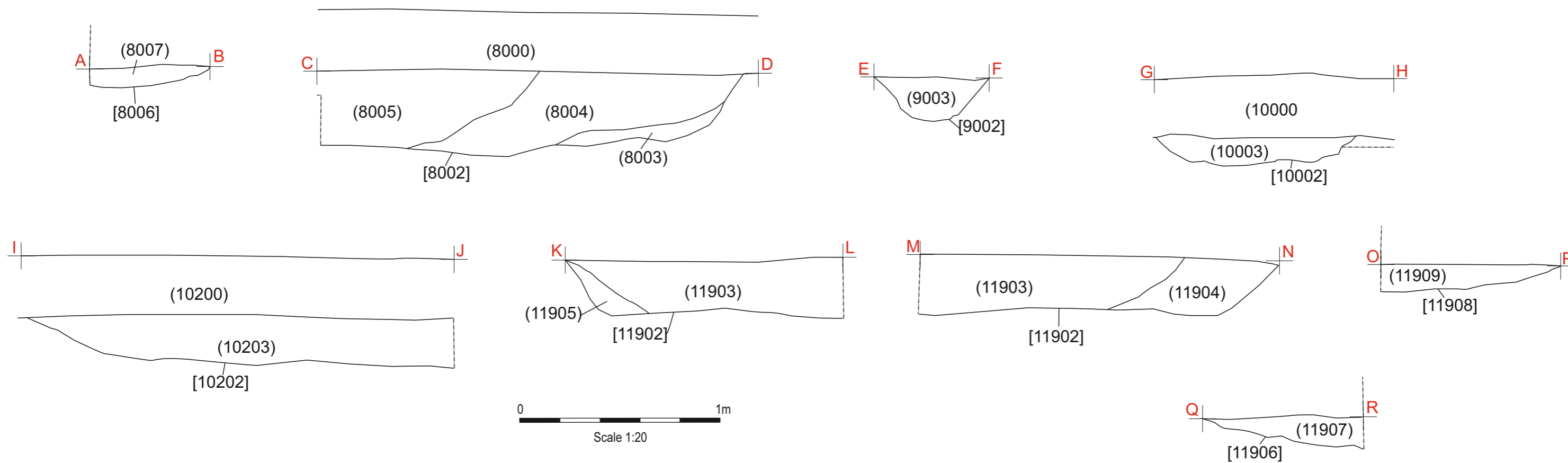
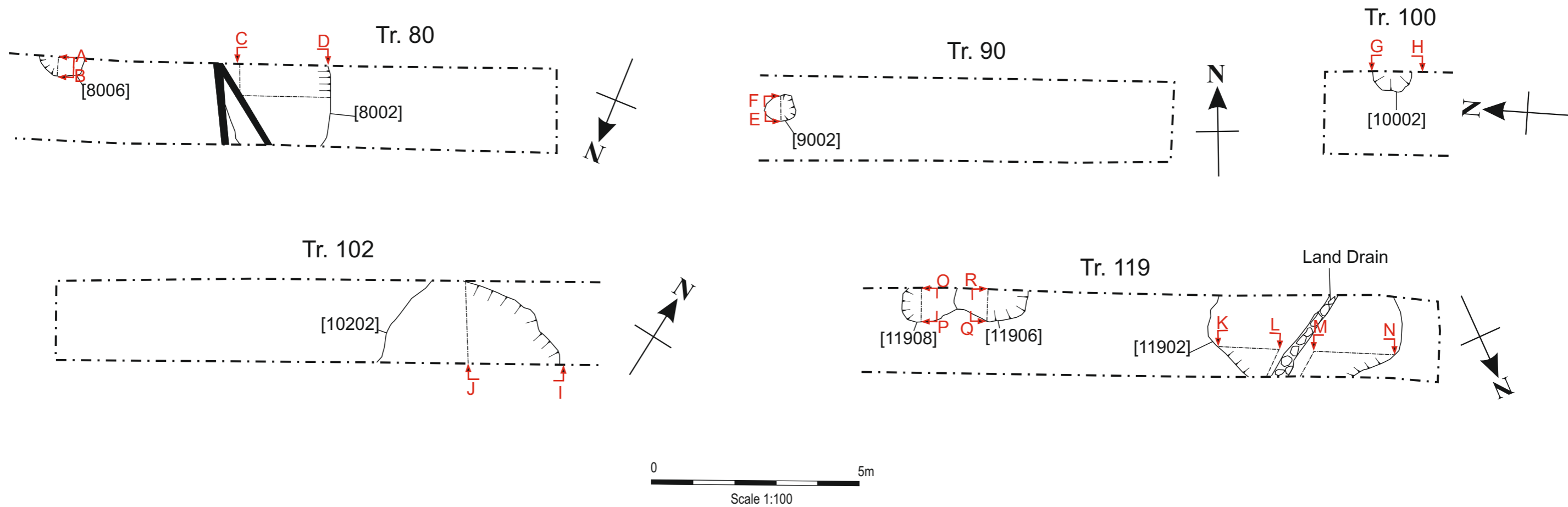


Figure 4: Plans (1:100) and sections (1:20) for Trenches 80 - 119

Appendix 1 – Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds
Trench 1			
100	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clay silt. Friable, but fairly firm. Frequent pebbles throughout deposit. 0.28m thick.	
101	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 2			
200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
201	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 3			
300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.28m thick.	
301	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid to dark orange clay with frequent stones throughout deposit.	
Trench 4			
400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.31m thick.	
401	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 5			
500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
501	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 6			
600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.28m thick.	
601	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 7			
700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
701	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 8			
800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
801	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 9			
900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.35m thick.	
901	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 10			
1000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
1001	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 11			
1100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.32m thick.	
1101	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
1102	Cut	N-S orientated ditch with steep sides and a concave base. 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep.	
1103	Fill	Black silt fill of ditch [1102]. Friable but firm. Frequent pebble stones throughout. No finds.	
Trench 12			
1200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
1201	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 13			
1300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
1301	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	

Trench 14			
1400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.4m thick.	
1401	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 15			
1500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
1501	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 16			
1600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.32m thick.	
1601	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 17			
1700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
1701	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 18			
1800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.31m thick.	
1801	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 19			
1900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
1901	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 20			
2000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
2001	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 21			
2100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
2101	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 22			
2200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
2201	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 23			
2300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
2301	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
2302	Cut	NW-SE orientated ditch with steep sides and a narrow concave base. Sealed by topsoil. 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep.	
2303	Fill	Dark grey silt fill of ditch [2302]. Firm and compact with frequent pebble stones. No finds.	
2304	Fill	Black silt upper fill of ditch [2302]. Loose and friable. No finds.	
Trench 24			
2400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.31m thick.	
2401	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 25			
2500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.38m thick.	
2501	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 26			
2600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.35m thick.	
2601	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 27			
2700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
2701	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 28			
2800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.32m thick.	
2801	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	

Trench 29			
2900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.38m thick.	
2901	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 30			
3000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.32m thick.	
3001	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 31			
3100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.42m thick.	
3101	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 32			
3200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.35m thick.	
3201	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 33			
3300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
3301	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 34			
3400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
3401	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 35			
3500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
3501	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
3502	Cut	NW-SE orientated ditch with steep sides and a concave base. 1.8m wide and 0.5m deep.	
3503	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [3502]. Dark grey brown clay silt. Friable but firm. Frequent pebbles throughout. Modern brick rubble and waste also present.	
3504	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [3502]. Dark brown silt clay. Firm and compact. Also, contained frequent modern waste.	
Trench 36			
3600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.32m thick.	
3601	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 37			
3700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
3701	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 38			
3800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.28m thick.	
3801	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 39			
3900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
3901	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
3902	Cut	NE-SW orientated gully. Shallow sides and a shallow concave base. 0.8m wide and 0.16m deep.	
3903	Fill	Fill of [3902]. Light brown clay silt. Friable but firm. No finds.	
Trench 40			
4000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
4001	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 41			
4100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.31m thick.	
4101	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	

4102	Cut	Circular shaped pit with steep sides and a concave base. Base was uneven and poorly defined indicating probable natural origin of feature. 0.68m wide and 0.3m deep.	
4103	Fill	Fill of pit [4102]. Mid brown grey silty clay. Firm but friable. Frequent pebbles throughout. No finds	
Trench 42			
4200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.35m thick.	
4201	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 43			
4300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
4301	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 44			
4400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
4401	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 45			
4500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
4501	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
4502	Cut	NE-SW orientated gully. Same as [3902]. Regularly sloped sides and a concave base. 0.68m wide and 0.21m deep.	
4503	Fill	Fill of gully [4502]. Same as (3903).	
Trench 46			
4600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
4601	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
4602	Cut	NE-SW orientated gully. Same as [3902]. Gradually sloped sides and a concave base. 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep.	
4603	Fill	Fill of gully [4602]. Same as (3903).	
Trench 47			
4700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.32m thick.	
4701	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 48			
4800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.31m thick.	
4801	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 49			
4900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
4901	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 50			
5000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
5001	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 51			
5100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
5101	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 52			
5200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
5201	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 53			
5300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
5301	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 54			
5400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
5401	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	

Trench 55			
5500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
5501	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 56			
5600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
5601	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 57			
5700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
5701	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
5702	Cut	Circular shaped pit. Steep sides and a concave base. 0.6m wide and 0.22m deep.	
5703	Fill	Fill of pit [5702]. Mid brown clay silt. Friable but firm. No finds.	
Trench 58			
5800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
5801	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 59			
5900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
5901	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 60			
6000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
6001	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 61			
6100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
6101	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 62			
6200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
6201	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
6202	Cut	Oval shaped pit. Steep sides and a narrow concave base. Elongated NE-SW. 0.4m wide and 0.4m deep.	
6203	Fill	Fill of [6202]. Light to dark grey mixed silt clay, which is firm but friable. Frequent pebbles throughout deposit. No finds.	
Trench 63			
6300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
6301	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 64			
6400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
6401	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 65			
6500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
6501	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 66			
6600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
6601	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 67			
6700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
6701	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 68			
6800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
6801	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 69			

6900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.32m thick.	
6901	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 70			
7000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
7001	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 71			
7100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
7101	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 72			
7200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
7201	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 73			
7300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
7301	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 74			
7400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
7401	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 75			
7500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
7501	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 76			
7600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
7601	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 77			
7700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
7701	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 78			
7800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
7801	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 79			
7900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
7901	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 80			
8000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
8001	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
8002	Cut	Large circular pit. Steep sides and a flat base. Sides of feature appeared to be heat effected. 2.7m wide and 0.42m deep.	
8003	Fill	Upper fill of pit [8002]. Light brown silty sand. Friable. Contained frequent pebbles throughout. No finds.	
8004	Fill	Central fill of pit [8002]. Mixed orange/brown/yellow silt clay. Firm but friable. No finds.	
8005	Fill	Primary fill of pit [8002]. Dark brown silt clay. Friable but firm. No finds.	
8006	Cut	Circular pit with gradual sloped sides and a flat base. Possibly natural in origin. 0.6m wide and 0.16m deep.	
8007	Fill	Fill of pit [8006]. Mid brown grey silty clay. Friable but firm. No finds.	
Trench 81			
8100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
8101	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	

Trench 82			
8200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
8201	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 83			
8300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
8301	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 84			
8400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
8401	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 85			
8500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
8501	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
8502	Cut	NE-SW orientated linear. Steep sides, with an undulating, uneven base. Most likely a palaeochannel. 0.64m wide and 0.3m deep.	
8503	Fill	Fill of linear [8502]. Light grey brown silty clay. Firm but friable. No finds.	
Trench 86			
8600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.34m thick.	
8601	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 87			
8700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.32m thick.	
8701	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 88			
8800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.34m thick.	
8801	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 89			
8900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.38m thick.	
8901	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 90			
9000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.24m thick.	
9001	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
9002	Cut	Oval shaped pit, with steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.5m wide and 0.35m deep.	
9003	Fill	Fill of pit [9002]. Light grey clay silt. Firm and compact. Frequent pebble stones throughout. No finds.	
Trench 91			
9100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.35m thick.	
9101	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 92			
9200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.35m thick.	
9201	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 93			
9300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
9301	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
9302	Cut	Linear terminus. Same feature seen in Tr. 85, most likely a palaeochannel. Gradually sloped sides, with an undulating and uneven base. 2.2m wide and 0.3m deep.	
9303	Fill	Fill of linear [9302]. Same as (8503). No finds.	
9304	Fill	Primary fill of linear [9302]. Light grey blue clay. Firm but friable. No finds.	

Trench 94			
9400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.32m thick.	
9401	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 95			
9500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.34m thick.	
9501	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 96			
9600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.38m thick.	
9601	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 97			
9700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.32m thick.	
9701	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 98			
9800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.34m thick.	
9801	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 99			
9900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
9901	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 100			
10000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
10001	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
10002	Cut	Small circular pit. Shallow sides and a flat base. 1m wide and 0.14m deep.	
10003	Fill	Fill of pit [10002]. Light brown grey silt clay. Firm but friable. No finds.	
Trench 101			
10100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.35m thick.	
10101	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 102			
10200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
10201	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
10202	Cut	Large circular pit, with shallow sides and a wide flat base. 4.4m wide and 0.24m deep.	
10203	Fill	Fill of pit [10202]. Dark brown silty clay. Firm but friable. Frequent pebble stones throughout. No finds.	
Trench 103			
10300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
10301	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 104			
10400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
10401	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 105			
10500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
10501	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 106			
10600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.28m thick.	
10601	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 107			
10700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
10701	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	

Trench 108			
10800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.28m thick.	
10801	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 109			
10900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
10901	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 110			
11000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.34m thick.	
11001	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 111			
11100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.35m thick.	
11101	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 112			
11200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.28m thick.	
11201	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 113			
11300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.35m thick.	
11301	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 114			
11400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
11401	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 115			
11500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.34m thick.	
11501	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 116			
11600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.31m thick.	
11601	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 117			
11700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.31m thick.	
11701	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 118			
11800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
11801	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 119			
11900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
11901	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
11902	Cut	Large circular pit. Steep sides and a flat base. Possible burning evidence on edges of feature. 4.5m wide and 0.3m deep.	
11903	Fill	Upper fill of pit [11902]. Mid brown yellow mixed silt clay. Friable. Contained modern CBM.	CBM x 1
11904	Fill	Secondary fill of pit [11902]. Mid brown silty clay. Firm but friable. No finds.	
11905	Fill	Slumping deposit on western edge of pit [11902]. Light yellow silt clay. Firm. No finds.	
11906	Cut	Small circular pit which appears to cut [11908]. Shallow sides and flat base. 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep.	
11907	Fill	Fill of pit [11906]. Dark brown silt clay. Firm but friable. No finds.	
11908	Cut	Small circular pit. Shallow sides and flat base. Seems to be cut by [11906]. 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep.	
11909	Fill	Fill of pit [11908]. Mid brown silt clay. Firm but friable. No finds.	

Trench 120			
12000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
12001	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 121			
12100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.31m thick.	
12101	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 122			
12200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
12201	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 123			
12300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.31m thick.	
12301	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 124			
12400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
12401	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 125			
12500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.35m thick.	
12501	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 126			
12600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.34m thick.	
12601	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 127			
12700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
12701	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 128			
12800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
12801	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	
Trench 129			
12900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.31m thick.	
12901	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (301).	

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OASIS ID: preconst3-267232

Project details

Project name	Battleflat Lodge Farm
Short description of the project	A scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching took place in advance of a proposed commercial development on farmland at Battleflat Lodge Farm, in the parish of Stanton-under-Bardon in Leicestershire. The evaluation forms part of a programme of archaeological investigations; following a desk-based assessment, which indicated the archaeological potential of the site to be low. Joint geophysical, metal-detecting and fieldwalking surveys suggested the site is unlikely to have been occupied or cultivated until the 18th century, but an intrusive evaluation programme was required to confirm this hypothesis; representing a 2% sample of the area to be developed. Archaeological remains were encountered in only thirteen (11.7%) of the 129 trenches investigated. Many of the features encountered were small and poorly defined, and may therefore have been of natural origin. The most convincing archaeological features were exposed in trenches surrounding the farm; for example two large pits in Trenches 80 and 119.
Project dates	Start: 01-11-2016 End: 24-12-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	1782 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BTLE 16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	15/01318/OUT - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	X.A128.2016 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Extensive green field commercial development (e.g. shopping centre, business park, science park, etc.)
Prompt	To inform a planning application
Position in the	Between deposition of an application and determination

planning process

Project location

Country England
 Site location LEICESTERSHIRE HINCKLEY AND BOSWORTH STANTON-UNDER-BARDON Land at Battleflat Lodge Farm
 Study area 29.4 Hectares
 Site coordinates SK 44414 10756 52.692320019541 -1.342789594336 52 41 32 N 001 20 34 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
 Project director/manager Will Munford
 Project supervisor S.Savage and L.Brocklehurst
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Leicester Museums Archaeology Collections
 Digital Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Media available "GIS","Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Leicester Museums Archaeology Collections
 Paper Contents "Ceramics"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Map","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "
 Entered by Leigh Brocklehurst (leigh.brocklehurst@pcas-archaeology.co.uk)
 Entered on 7 April 2017

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