

# LAND OFF WELFORD ROAD, WIGSTON, LEICESTERSHIRE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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Planning Ref.:	pre-application
PCAS job no.	1981
Site code:	WRWE 17
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Prepared for

CgMs Ltd

by

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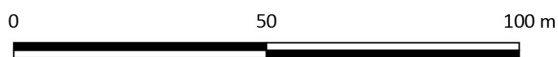
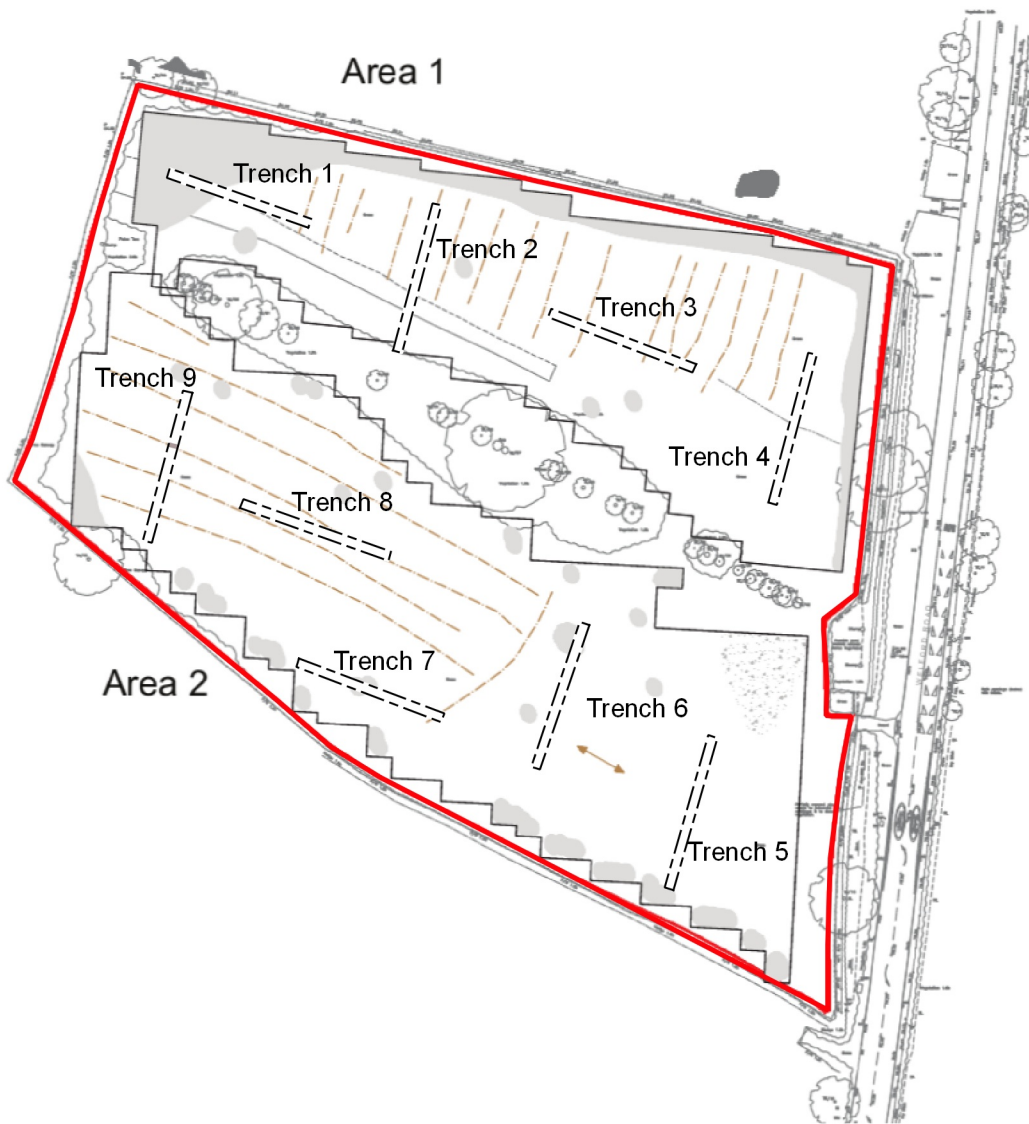
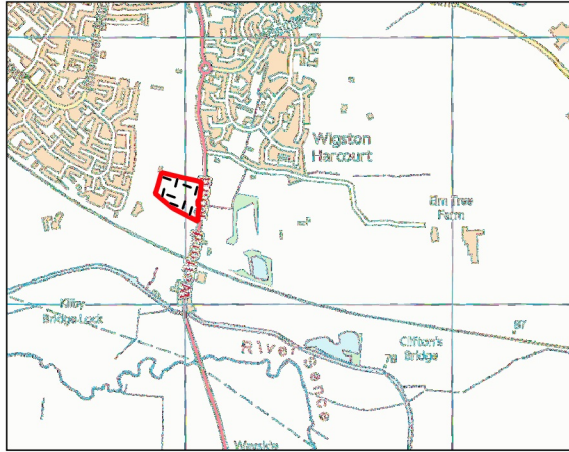
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### **Summary**

- PCAS Archaeology Ltd. (PCAS) was commissioned by CgMs Ltd. to undertake a scheme of archaeological trial trenching on land off Welford Road, Wigston, Leicestershire, to assess the potential for, and survival of, any archaeological remains within the grounds of a proposed development.
- The trial trenching followed a geophysical survey undertaken in 2017, the results of which indicated widespread furrows.
- The evaluation took place in November 2017: nine trenches were excavated across the site, each measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide. The trenches identified a common stratigraphic sequence and confirmed the presence of furrows across the majority of the site, but otherwise recorded no archaeological features.



Scale 1:1500

WRWE17 Land off Welford Road, Wigston

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**Figure 1:** Site Location and Trench Location Superimposed over Geophysical Results (sumo 17)



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11/01/2018

## 1.0 Introduction

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. (PCAS) was commissioned by CgMs Ltd. to undertake a scheme of archaeological trial trenching on land off Welford Road, Wigston, Leicestershire, to assess the potential for, and survival of, any archaeological remains within the grounds of a proposed residential development.

This document details the fieldwork methodology of the evaluation trenching and results obtained.

The investigation conformed to current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations' (CIfA 2014), and the English Heritage document 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (Historic England 2015). The programme was conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by 'East Midlands Heritage: A Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment' (compiled on behalf of the region's historic environment community by D. Knight, B. Vyner and C. Allen., 2012) and the earlier Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the East Midlands 'The Archaeology of the East Midlands' edited by N. Cooper (2006).

The documentary and physical archive will be submitted to Leicestershire Museums Service in accordance with their terms and conditions where it will be stored under the museum accessions code X.A144.2017.

## 2.0 Location, Topography and Geology

The site is located on the southern edge of the village of Wigston and consists of two fields covering an area of 1.98ha (Figure 1). It is roughly rectangular and bounded to the east by Welford Road, to the south and west by field boundaries and an outlying field, and to the north by a field boundary beyond which is a house and nursery (CgMs 2017a).

The site is situated on a slight south to east facing slope and falls from c.90m AOD at its north-western tip to just under 85m in the south-eastern corner. Observations on site noted that there were distinct linear undulations consistent with ridge and furrow, apart from within the south-eastern extent of Area 2 (CgMs 2017a).

The site was separated into two working areas (Areas 1 & 2) by a row of trees on a northwest to southeast alignment. Area 1 denotes the northern parcel and Area 2, the southern.

The solid geology of the area is mapped as Blue Lias mudstone, overlain by superficial deposits of Oadby Diamicton, sand and gravel from the Glaciofluvial Deposits Member in a band across the centre of the site and clay, silt, sand and gravel from the Alluvium Member in the south-eastern tip of the site (British Geological Survey).

### 3.0 Project Background

An Outline planning application for residential development with associated landscaping is currently being prepared and will be submitted to Oadby and Wigston District Council by Kodiak Land Ltd (CgMs 2017a).

A Desk Based Assessment was prepared by CgMs Ltd. in August 2017 and a Geophysical Survey was undertaken in support of the application in September 2017 by SUMO. Following submission of the DBA and Geophysical Survey reports to the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Teresa Hawtin, recommendations were made for archaeological trial trenching evaluation (CgMs 2017a).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by CgMs Ltd. which outlined the scope and methods by which the trial trenching would be implemented. The density and layout of the trial trenching programme was agreed with the Senior Planning Archaeologist in September 2017.

### 4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The archaeological potential of the development site has been previously considered through desk-based assessment (DBA) (CgMs 2017b).

The DBA reviewed previously available archaeological information for the site and surrounding area, based on data obtained from the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland and fieldwork undertaken in close proximity to the site. There were no non-designated heritage assets recorded on the site, although cropmarks of ridge and furrow are visible on GoogleEarth and vestigial earthwork remains of this were observed during a recent site visit.

Within the surrounding area, relatively extensive fieldwork has been undertaken; evidence for Palaeolithic to Bronze Age activity is sparse.

An Iron Age/Romano-British site (HER MLE4965) comprising ditches, high quantities of Roman pottery and tile including box flue and *tegula* was identified c.170m north of the site. Two further Roman sites (MLE4969 and MLE17271) are recorded in the surrounding 500m area.

A Saxon cemetery (MLE4966) comprising 20 skeletons was recorded c.290m north of the site, most of which were associated with grave goods. A horse burial was also identified. The cemetery was excavated in 1775, with further investigations in the 1930's. The artefacts were catalogued in 1993, most of which could be tentatively dated to the 6<sup>th</sup> century.

The site lies c.0.8km southeast of the medieval village core of Wigston Magna (MLE9926) and was used throughout the medieval and post-Medieval periods as open agricultural land.

The DBA concluded that, based upon the fieldwork undertaken in the search area and the data obtained from the HER, the site had a moderate potential to contain significant archaeological features of late Iron Age/Romano-British date.

A geophysical survey of the site undertaken in September 2017 showed a dominant ridge and furrow cultivation across the site. No other features of archaeological interest were identified.

## 5.0 Geophysical Survey

Sumo Services Ltd conducted the magnetometer survey on the site in 2017. The results were dominated by magnetic responses associated with medieval ploughing (ridge and furrow). No other archaeological interests were identified within the survey (CgMs 2017a).

## 6.0 Methodology

The trial evaluation was conducted in accordance with the WSI produced by CgMs consulting (2017) which was agreed in advance of onsite works by the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council (CgMc 2017a).

Nine trenches were excavated, each measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide.

Trenches were located using a Leica GS08 GPS unit receiving RTK corrections and excavated under archaeological supervision with a JCB wheeled 3CX excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. In each trench, topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed in spits no greater than 0.2m in thickness, until the first archaeologically significant horizon, the natural substrate or the maximum safe working depth, was encountered. All further excavation was then undertaken by hand.

A full written, drawn and photographic record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard PCAS context recording forms. Significant deposits were then recorded in plan and section at an appropriate scale (1:10; 1:20, 1:50 or 1:100) with OD heights being displayed on each class of drawing. Each deposit or layer was allocated a unique context number and given a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 1. Numerical identifiers within square brackets denote cut features, e.g. [105], numerical identifiers within brackets denote deposits, e.g. (106).

A photographic record in digital format, supplemented where appropriate with colour slide or monochrome photography, was maintained during the course of the archaeological intervention. Where appropriate these photographs incorporated an identification board, scale and directional arrow

## 7.0 Results

Trenches 1-4 were positioned within Area 1, the northern parcel; Trenches 5-9 were located within Area 2, the southern parcel. Within Appendix 2 of this report, figures showing the archaeological results and selected sections are presented.

The trenches revealed a broadly consistent stratigraphic sequence comprising a topsoil consisting of a mid to dark brown clay slit 0-0.3m below ground level (bgl). This sealed a mid to light grey brown silty clay, 0.25-0.5m bgl. Which in turn sealed the natural geological horizon. Two natural geologies were recorded on site. Predominating was a mid to light brown sandy clay silt, consistent with the superficial geological deposits recorded for the area. Within Trenches 1-3 and Trench 9 a light blue grey clay was recorded, consistent with the alluvium deposits recorded in the area (British Geological Survey).



### ***Trench 1 (Figures 2 & 3)***

Trench 1 (Plate 1) was in the west of Area 1, in the northwest of the development site, on a west-northwest to east-southeast alignment. It was excavated to a depth of 0.75m bgl, 84.66m AOD. Consistent with the geophysical results, only ridge and furrow was identified within the southeast of this trench, the ridge and furrow was aligned northeast to southwest, following the topography of the site.



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking east-southeast.



Plate 2: Trench 2 looking north-northeast

### ***Trench 2 (Figures 2 & 3)***

Trench 2 (Plate 2) was in the west of Area 1 on a north-northeast to south-southeast orientation. It was excavated to a depth of 0.55m bgl, 82.94m AOD. No archaeological finds or features were identified. Consistent with the geophysical results, headland and furrow was recorded within the south of the trench. The creation of the headland suggests that the field division is contemporary with the ridge and furrow as this is where the plough would have turned to avoid the boundary.



### ***Trench 3 (Figures 2 & 3)***

Trench 3 was towards the east of Area 1 on a west-northwest to east-southeast orientation. It was excavated to a depth of 0.8m bgl, 81.92m AOD. Consistent with the geophysical results, ridge and furrow was recorded within the southeast of the trench (Plate 3), but no other archaeological finds or features were identified. The ridge and furrow were aligned northeast to southwest.



Plate 3: Ridge and furrow profile within Trench 3, looking northeast

### ***Trench 4 (Figures 2 & 3)***

Trench 4 was located in the east of Area 1 and was orientated on a north-north-east to south-south-west orientation. It was excavated to a depth of 0.75m bgl, 79.65m AOD. No archaeological finds or features were identified. As recorded within the geophysical survey, no ridge and furrow were present within this area of the site. The topography of the site slopes to the east and southeast which may have increased the chance of flooding within this area, making it too wet to cultivate. On site observations recorded that the trenches within this area suffered from flooding.

### ***Trench 5 (Figures 2 & 3)***

Trench 5 was located within the east of Area 2, in the southeast of the development site and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It was excavated to a depth of 0.6m bgl, 77.96.AOD. No archaeological finds or features were identified within this trench, which is consistent with the geophysical survey results. This trench was also located in an area which may have been unsuitable for cultivation due to the risk of flooding.

### ***Trench 6 (Figures 2 & 3)***

Trench 6 was in the east of Area 2 on a north-north-east to south-south-west orientation. It was excavated to 0.75m bgl, 78.74m AOD. Ridge and furrow was exposed within the profile of the trench, which was not indicated within the geophysical results. The ridge and furrow was aligned northwest to southeast and was not indicated within the geophysical results.

The ridge and furrow can however be seen within the LIDAR data for the site (CgMs 17b). No other archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

### ***Trench 7 (Figure 2)***

Trench 7 was within the south of Area 2 and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It was excavated to a depth of 0.95m bgl, 79.34m AOD. Consistent with the geophysical survey, ridge and furrow was recorded within the profile of the trench. No other archaeological features or finds were recorded.

### ***Trench 8 (Figures 2 & 3)***

Trench 8 was within the east of Area 2, orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.4m bgl, 80.39m AOD. Consistent with the geophysical results, ridge and furrow was recorded within the trenches profile, on a northwest to south east alignment. No other archaeological finds or features were recorded.

### ***Trench 9 (Figures 2 & 3)***

Trench 9 was within the west of Area 2, and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It was excavated to a depth of 0.6m bgl, 81.67m AOD. Consistent with the geophysical results, ridge and furrow was recorded along the length of the trench in a northwest to southeast alignment (Plate 4). The ridge of the furrow was made up of a thicker subsoil (up



Plate 4: Ridge and Furrow with Trench 9, looking northwest

to 0.4m thick) than recorded within the furrowed areas of the trench (Section A & B, Figure 3). There were no other archaeological finds or features.

## **8.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

Nine evaluation trenches, each measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide were excavated across the extent of the site. The aim of this was to determine if any archaeological remains were present, and if so to establish the date, character, survival condition, and significance of the archaeological resource.

The trial trench evaluation confirmed the findings of the geophysical survey, which identified widespread ridge and furrow across the site.

The results of the evaluation confirm that the magnetic responses recorded by geophysical survey have not masked any underlying archaeological remains.

It is concluded that, despite the inferred archaeological potential of the site based on its situation within a wider archaeological landscape, there is no evidence to indicate any remains other than those associated with agricultural activity in the medieval/post-medieval period.

## **9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology**

The archaeological evaluation has been effective in confirming the presence of agricultural archaeological remains on the site and that these remains are not superimposed over any earlier archaeology. The body of data thus produced will be sufficient to inform the planning and development process.

## **10.0 Project Archive**

All documentation and records generated during the project will be converted into an appropriate format in accordance with Leicestershire Museums Service. It will be deposited with Leicestershire Museum Service, along with printed copies of this report and the forthcoming full report, within six months of the completion of the report, where it will be stored under the museum accession code X.A144.2017.

A copy of the fully approved report will be sent to Leicestershire HER and will also be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service in OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations) database, where it will be publicly accessible online.

## **11.0 Acknowledgements**

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services would like to thank CgMs Ltd for this commission.

## 12.0 References

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All maps based upon Ordnance Survey are with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, Crown Copyright Reserved. Licence No 100049278

### Online Resources

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain viewer. Website  
[mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html](http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html) accessed 12.01.2017

## Appendix 1: Context Summary List

### Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
100	Layer	Mid to dark brown clay silt. Fairly friable. Some pebble inclusions throughout			0.25	Topsoil
101	Layer	Mid to light grey brown. Firm to compact clay silt. Especially present in areas of ridge and furrow with this making up the majority of the ridge.			0.34	Subsoil
102	Layer	Mid red brown silt clay. Very firm and compact. Some patches of light blue grey clay. Frequent small to mid-sized pebbles through out			-	Natural Geology

### Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
200	Layer	Mid to dark brown clay silt. Fairly friable. Some pebble inclusions throughout			0.3	Topsoil
201	Layer	Mid to light grey brown. Firm to compact clay silt. Especially present in areas of ridge and furrow with this making up the majority of the ridge.			0.16	Subsoil
202	Layer	Light blue grey clay. Frequent small to mid-sized pebbles through out			-	Natural Geology

### Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
300	Layer	Mid to dark brown clay silt. Fairly friable. Some pebble inclusions throughout			0.3	Topsoil
301	Layer	Mid to light grey brown. Firm to compact clay silt. Especially present in areas of ridge and furrow with this making up the majority of the ridge.			0.5	Subsoil
302	Layer	Light blue grey clay. Frequent small to mid-sized pebbles through out			-	Natural Geology

#### Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
400	Layer	Friable mid grey brown silty sand			0.3	Topsoil
401	Layer	Mid to light grey brown. Firm to compact clay silt. Especially present in areas of ridge and furrow with this making up the majority of the ridge.			0.3	Subsoil
402	Layer	Mid to light brown sandy clay silt. Friable.			-	Natural Geology

#### Trench 5

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
500	Layer	Friable mid grey brown silty sand			0.24	Topsoil
501	Layer	Mid to light grey brown. Firm to compact clay silt. Especially present in areas of ridge and furrow with this making up the majority of the ridge.			0.15	Subsoil
502	Layer	Mid to light brown sandy clay silt. Friable.			-	Natural Geology

#### Trench 6

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
600	Layer	Friable mid grey brown silty sand			0.3	Topsoil
601	Layer	Mid to light grey brown. Firm to compact clay silt. Especially present in areas of ridge and furrow with this making up the majority of the ridge.			0.22	Subsoil
602	Layer	Compacted mid orange brown silty clay with frequent small stones			-	Natural Geology

### Trench 7

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
700	Layer	Friable mid grey brown silty sand			0.3	Topsoil
701	Layer	Mid to light grey brown. Firm to compact clay silt. Especially present in areas of ridge and furrow with this making up the majority of the ridge.			0.32	Subsoil
702	Layer	Mid to light brown sandy clay silt. Friable.			-	Natural Geology

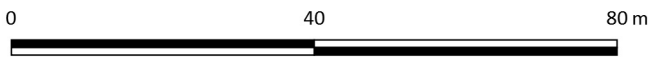
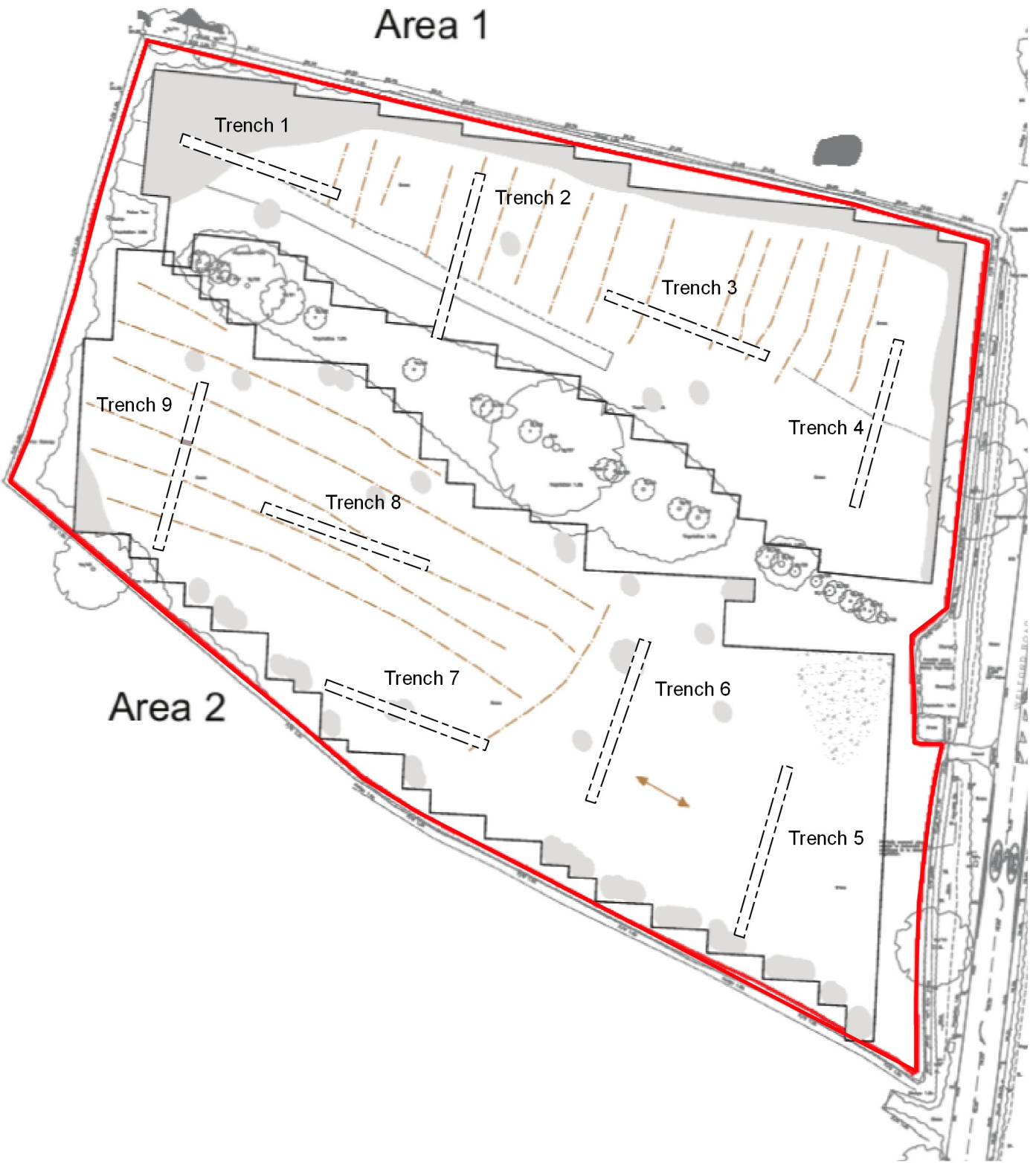
### Trench 8

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
800	Layer	Friable mid grey brown silty sand			0.2	Topsoil
801	Layer	Mid to light grey brown. Firm to compact clay silt. Especially present in areas of ridge and furrow with this making up the majority of the ridge.			0.2	Subsoil
802	Layer	Mid to light brown sandy clay silt. Friable.			-	Natural Geology

### Trench 9

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
900	Layer	Friable mid grey brown silty sand			0.3	Topsoil
901	Layer	Mid to light grey brown. Firm to compact clay silt. Especially present in areas of ridge and furrow with this making up the majority of the ridge.			0.4	Subsoil
902	Layer	Light blue grey clay. Frequent small to mid-sized pebbles through out			-	Natural Geology





Scale 1:1000

WRWE 17 Land off Welford Road, Aigston

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Surveyed by:  
MR

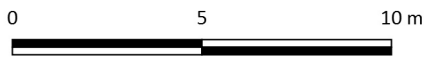
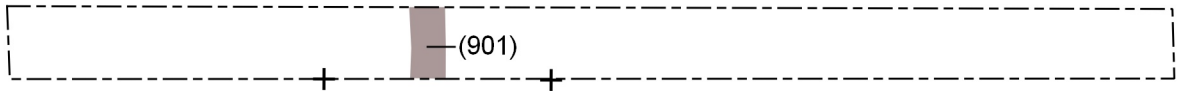
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**Figure 2:** Archaeological Results  
Superimposed over Geophysical  
Results (sumo 17)

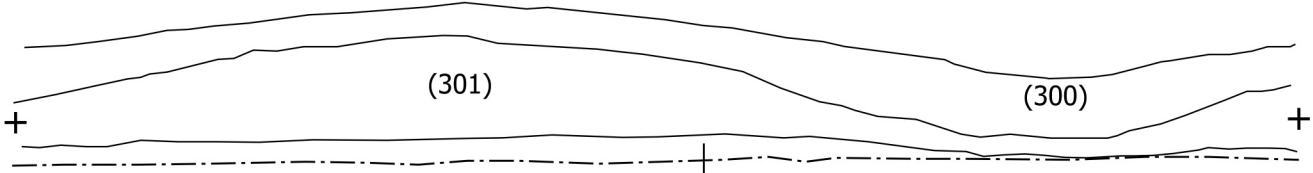
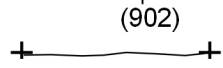
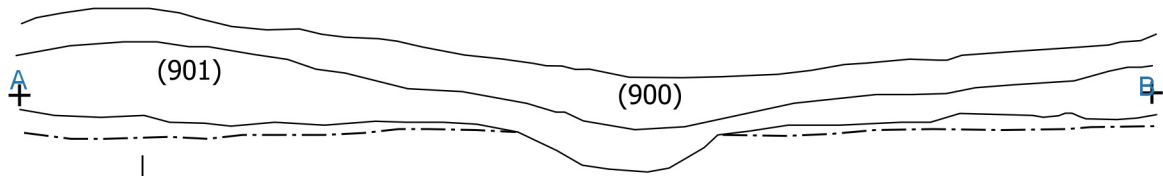


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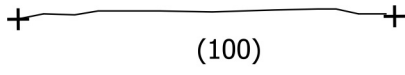
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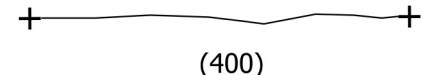
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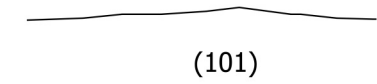
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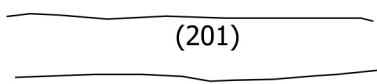
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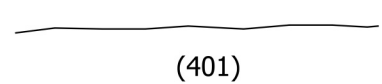
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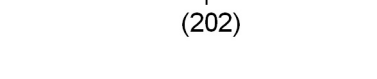
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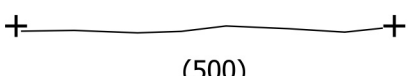
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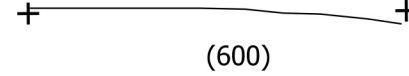
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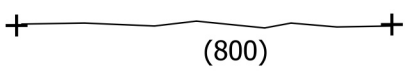
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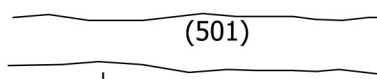
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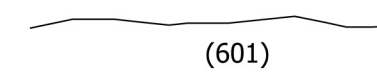
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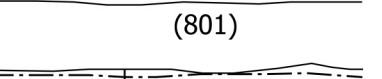
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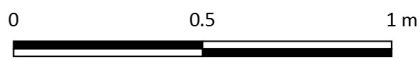
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(802)



WRWE 17 Land off Welford Road, Aigston

Draughter:  
JML

Surveyed by:  
MR

Archaeologist:  
MR & SAS

Figure 3: Archaeological Results. Trench 9 Plan and Sections



Scale:  
1:200, 1:40 &  
1:20@ A4

Date:  
11/01/2018

## OASIS ID: preconst3-306246

### Project details

Project name	Land off Welford Road, Wigston, Leicestershire
Short description of the project	PCAS Archaeology Ltd. (PCAS) was commissioned by CgMs Ltd. to undertake a scheme of archaeological trial trenching on land off Welford Road, Wigston, Leicestershire, to assess the potential for, and survival of, any archaeological remains within the grounds of a proposed development. The trial trenching followed a geophysical survey undertaken in 2017, the results of which indicated widespread furrows. The evaluation took place in November 2017: nine trenches were excavated across the site, each measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide. The trenches identified a common stratigraphic sequence and confirmed the presence of furrows across the majority of the site, but otherwise recorded no archaeological features.
Project dates	Start: 27-11-2017 End: 28-11-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WRWE17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	X.A144.2017 - 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
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE OADBY AND WIGSTON WIGSTON Land off Welford Road, Wigston
Postcode	LE18 2QU
Study area	2.04 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 6086 9748 52.571408 -1.1019158 52 34 17 N 001 06 06 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Position derived from charts

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCAS Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	CgMs Ltd
Project design originator	CgMs Ltd
Project director/manager	Will Munford
Project supervisor	S A Savage
Project supervisor	M. Rowe
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Not yet known

Digital Archive ID X.A144.2017

Digital Media available "GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Not yet known

Paper Archive ID X.A144.2017

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Drawing","Map","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land off Welford Road, Wigstone, Leicestershire. Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Joanne Lathan

Other bibliographic details WRWE 17

Date 2017

Issuer or publisher PCAS Archaeology Ltd

Place of issue or publication Saxilby

Description A4 colour evaluation report containing figures colour plates

Entered by Joanne Lathan (joanne.lathan@pcas-archaeology.co.uk)

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