

Archaeology in Leicestershire and Rutland 2002

Edited by Richard Buckley and Sam George

Note. Archaeological watching briefs which have produced no significant archaeological features or finds are listed at the end of the relevant sections below. In each case, the parish/site name is followed by the name of the individual or organisation that undertook the fieldwork. For abbreviations, please see above, p.iv. Some entries relate to fieldwork undertaken before 2002, but not previously reported.

LEICESTER

ABBEY

Leicester Abbey (SK 584 060)

Steve Jones

In July and August 2002 University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) undertook a third training excavation at the site of Leicester Abbey for second-year students of the School of Archaeology and Ancient History. Following on from the previous trial excavations of 2000 and 2001 (*TLAHS* 75, 129–130; *TLAHS* 76, 81–85), further trenches were opened up on the south side of Cavendish House to provide more clarification of the plan and structure of the medieval gatehouse and subsequent mansion and farmhouse phases. Four small trenches were also positioned at the north-east and north-west corners of the postulated medieval gatehouse with the aim of locating the foundations of polygonal corner towers thought to exist at these points (*TLAHS* 76, fig.1, p.82). Although no such evidence was revealed, the work did provide indications of the alignment of the medieval half way walls flanking the approach to the gatehouse from the north. These were probably demolished in the late 16th or early 17th century as part of the conversion of the structure into a mansion.

A trench was also examined within the main complex of claustral buildings, to the south of the refectory, in the area shown on the excavator W.K. Bedingfield's published plan, to be the site of the abbey kitchen (Fox 1949). Two substantial east-west walls were located, and almost certainly represent the north and south walls of a substantial structure, probably the kitchen. Adjacent to the north wall was a possible late medieval or post-medieval drain constructed out of grey sandstone and capped with slate. Removal of later disturbances indicated the survival of a considerable thickness of stratified archaeological deposits in this area, including possible floor levels and construction and demolition deposits. A brick oven containing charcoal, pottery and a fragment of glass goblet dating to the mid 16th or early 17th century was exposed and partially excavated. At the northernmost extent of the trench, the remains of another

east-west wall were revealed, consisting of square sandstone blocks set within mortar. This probably represents the true line of the refectory wall, reconstructed in the 1930s slightly further to the north. The finds and archive will be deposited with Leicester City Museum Service (LCMS), accession number A8.2000.

Bibliography

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**Transco Gas main Renewal: St. John Street to All Saints Open
(SK 5875 0512 –SK 5824 0484)**

Wayne Jarvis

A watching brief was undertaken by ULAS during groundworks for a new gas main between St. John Street and All Saints Open between May and August 2002. The fieldwork was commissioned by Transco plc. Stratigraphy and structural features were identified on St. Margaret's Street, Northgates and Great Central Street. At the north end of Great Central Street, a large robber trench was identified marking the line of the town wall, and further south a building of probable medieval date was recorded. The site archive will be held by LCMS, under accession number A13.2002.

AYLESTONE

Gilmorton Avenue, Aylestone (SP 569 999)

Jennifer Browning

An archaeological evaluation by ULAS for Jelsons Ltd was carried out in an area of former gardens adjacent to Gilmorton Avenue in June 2002. The land earmarked for redevelopment lies close to the projected route of the Tripontium Roman road and consequently there was the possibility of encountering the remains of Roman roadside settlement. Four trial trenches were excavated but no archaeological deposits were identified. A single flint flake was recovered from the topsoil, probably dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age. LCMS will hold the archive under the accession number A16.2002.

BEAUMONT LEYS

Bursom Business Park Extension, Beaumont Leys (SK 579 089) ULAS

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS, on behalf of Lorien Engineering Solutions Ltd. at Bursom Business Park, Mowmacre, Leicester in advance of a proposed Business Park extension. The work comprised the excavation of twelve trial trenches within an area of improved grassland. No archaeological deposits were recorded. Records will be deposited with LCMS, accession no A19.2001.

Gilroes Cemetery, South of Anstey Lane (SK 563 067)

Michael Derrick

Following magnetic susceptibility and fluxgate gradiometer surveys, an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by ULAS for City Consultants in advance of a proposed extension to Gilroes Cemetery. Eight trenches were excavated in order to target geophysical anomalies, but it became evident that these corresponded with a series of stone land drains which crossed the field. No archaeologically-significant deposits were identified. The site archive will be deposited with LCMS, accession number A20.2002.

CASTLE

2–58 Bath Lane: ‘Westbridge Wharf’ (SK 5810 0442)

Neil Finn

A programme of intrusive archaeological investigation was undertaken by ULAS at a site on the west side of Bath Lane, Leicester, in advance of the proposed residential development of the area. The work was undertaken for Living in the City Limited. A series of trial trenches and boreholes identified, in the southern part of the site, remains ranging in date from the early Roman period to the 19th century, representing material deposited on the east bank of the River Soar. These deposits appear to include a combination of natural silts, dumps of domestic and industrial waste, and makeup deposits used to level/consolidate the site. Waterlogged ground conditions meant that significant organic remains, including leather artefacts and palaeo-environmental remains, were preserved within some of these deposits. Restricted access and unfavourable ground conditions meant that it was not possible to fully evaluate the north-eastern part of the site, where structural remains of Roman, and possibly medieval, date potentially survive. An appraisal of the various standing buildings on the site indicates that two structures, occupying the Bath Lane frontage in the northern half of the area, are of some historic/architectural significance. The site archive will be held by LCMS, under accession number A22.2002.

5A Cank Street and 6–8 Silver Street (SK 587 045)

Michael Derrick

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS on behalf of Thomas Entertainments. A total of fifteen boxes were excavated between 22 April and 12 June 2002 in preparation for piling. A network of stone cellars was observed beneath the existing 19th-century building and deeply-stratified deposits containing pottery of a Roman date were revealed, together with a stretch of stone wall. The site archive will be deposited with LCMS with the accession number A8.2002.

34–36 Churchgate (SK 5867 0474)

Michael Derrick

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS during development on behalf of Mr Parmar. The watching brief was required as the site lies within the historic core of Leicester and its suburbs, in an area of very high archaeological potential on the line of the town’s historic defences. A total of eight boxes were excavated between 12 June and 6 August 2002 in preparation for piling. Although most of the boxes revealed archaeological deposits of the post-medieval period, one appeared to contain a deposit of great depth, possibly relating to the backfilled town defences. The site archive will be deposited with LCMS with the accession number A20.2002.

38–50 King Street, Leicester (SK 5887 0397)

A. Gnanaratnam

Between the 12th and 15th July 2002, an archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS for Unite at 38–50 King Street, Leicester. The site lies outside the defences of Roman Leicester, with some potential for burials. No deposits of archaeological significance were uncovered during the work and had any existed, they are likely to have been destroyed by later activity. The archive will be deposited with LCMS, accession number A19.2002.

21–27 and 29–33 Newarke Street (SK 5857 3041)

Michael Derrick

Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching followed by area excavation was undertaken at 21–27 and 29–33 Newarke Street by ULAS between 8th March and 1st

November 2002 for the Sowden Group Limited and Hallam Contracts in advance of the two-phase construction of a proposed student residential development.

Evaluation

Initial evaluation of the phase-1 development area within 21–27 Newarke Street confirmed that although archaeological deposits had been partially destroyed by extensive cellaring, an area of undisturbed stratification survived to the rear of the property. Here, garden soils of some 1.5 metres in thickness overlay medieval features and a series of Roman burials. In view of this and the tight development timetable, the evaluation phase was terminated and the area of surviving archaeology was fully exposed in order for excavation to take place of deposits which would be affected by the development. Subsequently, on the adjacent phase-2 site at 29–33 Newarke Street, seven evaluation trenches were positioned between cellars, over 19th-century yard and entry areas as shown on the 1887 OS map, where it was presumed archaeological deposits would have a greater chance of survival. Garden soil containing Roman and medieval pottery was identified beneath modern overburden in some of the trenches, together with evidence for a post-medieval brick kiln, medieval pits and ditches and Roman burials. Again, the evaluation was terminated and parts of the site were stripped of modern overburden in preparation for the excavation of affected deposits.

Excavation

The area of surviving archaeology to the rear of 21–27 Newarke Street revealed garden soil to a depth of 1.5 metres. Beneath the garden soil were two medieval ditches which overlay a series of west-east aligned Roman burials of 4th-century date, probably Christian, some of which were stone-lined. Two possible mausoleum structures, represented by post holes and beam slots, were contained within the area and respected the majority of the graves. The graves truncated a series of ditches dating to the late 1st / early 2nd century. Several of the ditches ran perpendicular to Newarke Street suggesting that the street had a Roman origin. These ditches were observed continuing into the adjacent property of 29–33 Newarke Street revealing a similar pattern of activity, although the graves appeared less concentrated in this part of the site and one burial was aligned on a north / south axis. Also in this area, a possible quarry pit post-dated the cemetery and a medieval bedding trench and post-medieval ditch attested to later activity. The remains of tile and brick kilns comprising truncated structural remains, unfired clay brick, fired tile and brick were revealed to the front of 29–33 Newarke Street and indicated the existence of a brick industry in this part of Leicester during the late 17th to early 18th century. The archive will be deposited with LCMS with the accession numbers: A5.2002 (21–27 Newarke St.) and A23. 2002 (29–33 Newarke St.).

1–9 Pocklington's Walk (SK 5865 0424)

Neil Finn

Leicester City Council Housing Department contracted ULAS to carry out an Historic Building Impact Assessment of alterations proposed as part of a scheme to convert 1–9 Pocklington's Walk, Leicester into a night shelter for the homeless.

Number 1, on the corner of Pocklington's Walk and Millstone Lane, is an imposing 3-storey red brick building with stone dressings, designed by the local architect Frank Seale. Constructed in 1893, it was the result of a competition to design a new building for the Leicester and County Constitutional Club. It is grade-II listed. Numbers 3–7

Pocklington's Walk, also grade-II listed, are now the Registry Office. Italianate in style, it was constructed in 1883 following a competition to design a building to house the new Poor Law Offices. The winning design was by Francis Redfern (d.1891) and Albert Edwin Sawday (1851–1923). Sawday went on to design various other notable buildings in Leicester and became a prominent local figure. He was elected to the Town Council in 1888, subsequently served as Alderman and then Mayor in 1903. A.E. Sawday's great grandson, Mr Christopher Sawday, also an architect, kindly provided access to the original design drawings for the Poor Law Offices, copies of which will be deposited with the LLRRO. Number 9 Pocklington's Walk is a 3-storey brick building of early-mid 19th century date, currently the YMCA Y Advice and Support Centre.

The Impact Assessment determined that the proposed alterations were generally sympathetic to the architectural and historic character of the buildings, with the greatest changes being to the interior of the former Constitutional Club, already much altered over the course of the last 3 decades.

Leicester Business Unit, Raw Dykes Road (SK 584 027)

Susan Ripper

A photographic survey was undertaken by ULAS of a former Powergen building on Raw Dykes Road prior to demolition. The building was constructed between 1920 and 1930, as part of a complex of power-generating buildings and ancillary structures (most now demolished) associated with Leicester's principal power-generating station. The archive will be deposited with LCMS.

Former National Westminster Bank Building, St. Martin's (SK 5861 0437)

Susan Ripper

ULAS was contracted by Robert Murray & Associates Ltd. on behalf of Mr. M. Wright, Prism North, to carry out an Historic Building Impact Assessment of the proposed changes to the grade II* listed former NatWest Bank into two bars/restaurants. The bank is visually one of Leicester's most exceptional buildings. Built in 1900 of Portland stone with a wealth of architectural detail it is a landmark in the City. Pevsner describes it as 'swaggering Baroque' (1984, p.43). It is not only an outstanding example of the work of the local architect Samuel Perkins Pick (1859–1919), but is also part of Leicester's heritage of commercial buildings (*cf.* the Gothic Bank of Ireland, Greyfriars and the Midland Bank, Granby Street *etc.*).

The surviving internal decorative detail is integral to the completeness of the structure. Although the furniture and fittings of the main banking hall have largely been replaced, the domed ceiling, marble floor and hardwood panelling still evoke the reverential atmosphere of the banking business at the turn of the 19th century. The exemplary workmanship displayed is also testament to the craftsman of that period. Assessment of the proposals indicated that the impacts on historic fabric were comparatively minor, although it was noted that particular care would need to be taken to respect the integrity of the external facade and surviving interior features. At the time of writing, it is understood that the scheme is not to go ahead.

Bibliography

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9 St. Nicholas Place (SK 5840 0448)

Roger Kipling

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by ULAS on the site of the former Leicester Antiques Complex on the corner of St. Nicholas Place and Guildhall Lane between 2nd January and 20th February 2002 on behalf of BBC Resources North. The work was required to assess the archaeological implications of redevelopment of the site for new premises for BBC Radio Leicester and the Asian Network. The site lies within the heart of Roman Leicester, adjacent to the forum and at the intersection of two Roman streets. In the medieval period, the site lay on the frontage of the town's High Street (now Highcross Street).

The opening of a total of eleven trenches confirmed the presence of well-preserved and deeply-stratified Roman and medieval archaeological deposits. Work was conducted in the cellars of the Victorian buildings then occupying the St. Nicholas Place frontage and in the associated external yard area. Investigations in the cellars revealed two major phases of Roman building activity, with masonry walls surviving to a height of approximately 0.5m and associated with successive floor surfaces. The Roman deposits had suffered a limited degree of later disturbance in the form of post-Roman pitting and wall robbing. Although some evidence of domestic occupation was recovered, the character of the floor deposits coupled with certain architectural features indicate the possible presence of a monumental Roman public building.

In the external yard area, two trenches revealed medieval clay-bonded masonry walls and mortar floor surfaces surviving at a depth of 0.5m below the present ground surface. These deposits had been damaged by (no longer extant) modern buildings and service trenches. In the southern part of the property, the north-western corner of the early medieval undercroft known to have fronted onto Guildhall Lane and now surviving as a below-ground cellared structure, was identified (*TLAHS* 64, 99–101). The trench indicated that although the west wall of the cellar was badly affected by 19th-century service trenching and the construction of a vaulted brick roof, evidence for the original doorway of the building survived adjacent to the north-west corner.

The trial trenching confirmed the presence of deeply-stratified archaeological deposits of Roman and medieval date on the site. In the case of the cellared areas, up to c.1.6m of stratified Roman floors and associated walls survived beneath the 19th-century cellar floors whilst in the external yard areas, an additional overlying deposit of c.1.5m of stratified medieval remains.

The site archive will be held by LCMS, under the accession number A1.2002.

EVINGTON**Rectory Gardens, Evington (SK 628 028)**

Sophie Clarke

An archaeological evaluation, by trial trenching, was undertaken by ULAS, on the 15th and 16th of October 2002, at Rectory Gardens, Evington on behalf of Sibson and Moore Construction. The evaluation revealed evidence of early medieval activity, in the form of two gullies, possibly pertaining to property boundaries. Sherds of Roman pottery, thought to be residual, were found within these early medieval contexts and are thought to be good evidence for the presence of Roman occupational activity nearby. Following archaeological evaluation of Rectory Gardens, ULAS carried out a watching brief to monitor the groundworks associated with residential development of the area. The site was visited on 24th October 2002, specifically to monitor the digging of the wall foundation trenches associated with House Plot 1, located in the vicinity of two early

medieval gullies that were recorded during the evaluation phase. The site archive will be held by LCMS, under the accession number A26.2002.

HUMBERSTONE

Hamilton Northern Housing Area (SK 633 074)

Matthew Beamish

Following excavation in the 1980s (*TLAHS* 60, 78–80), and more recent development-led field walking, geophysical survey, trial trench evaluations and excavations (*TLAHS* 69, 125; 75, 133) two new areas were selected for investigation prior to housing development by ULAS on behalf of Mather Jamie. Excavations in the winter of 2000 and summer of 2002 targeted areas adjacent to known Iron Age activity and Roman settlement, and a second area in the extreme east of the development in which later prehistoric activity had been found. The latter phases of work were directed by Martin Shore.

Adjacent to the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement (SK 629 075), further traces of ditched enclosures were revealed along with some scant indications of timber structures. A stone-lined well was excavated 40m to the west of the probable corn drying oven previously reported (*TLAHS* 75, 134) and some 5m to the east of the spinney, which may well lie above a focus of settlement (illus. 1). Records and finds will be deposited with LCMS, accession number A15.2002.

In the more eastern area, a Roman enclosure was found to post-date earlier activity situated near the bottom of a gentle north-facing slope some 200m from the Melton Brook. This comprised a probable drove-way, indicated by a 100m length of parallel and recut gullies between 6 and 9 metres apart, with some traces of gravel surface surviving running along the valley side. On the north side of the drove-way, the remains of at least two probable round houses survived. A re-routing of the drove in the extreme west of the site appeared to respect one of these structures suggesting that in part the drove preceded domestic activity. Pottery from isolated pit groups from the site has provisionally been dated to the Late Bronze Age. If this date can be confirmed for the domestic activity and driveway, it will form an important addition to the later prehistoric settlement pattern within the region. Records and finds will be deposited with LCMS, accession number A14.2002.

Manor Farm, Keyham Lane (SK 6275 0652 centre)

John Thomas

Open area excavation was undertaken by ULAS on land to the north of Keyham Lane, Humberstone in advance of the site's development for religious and community use. Previous work had indicated that Iron Age settlement remains were present across large areas of the c.5.15ha site (Gossip and Butler 2000). Archaeological work immediately to the east of the site had also revealed extensive Iron Age settlement (Charles *et al* 2000). The work took place between November 2001 and May 2002.

Two distinct areas of settlement were revealed following the topsoil strip of the development area. The northern area was characterised by a spread of open settlement including circular structures, associated square enclosures, pits and drainage gullies. The morphology of the northern area was consistent with that of the previously-excavated site to the east and most likely represents a continuation of that settlement. Large amounts of Late Iron Age pottery, animal bone and other domestic remains were recovered during the work and an area on the eastern edge of the site indicated metalworking.

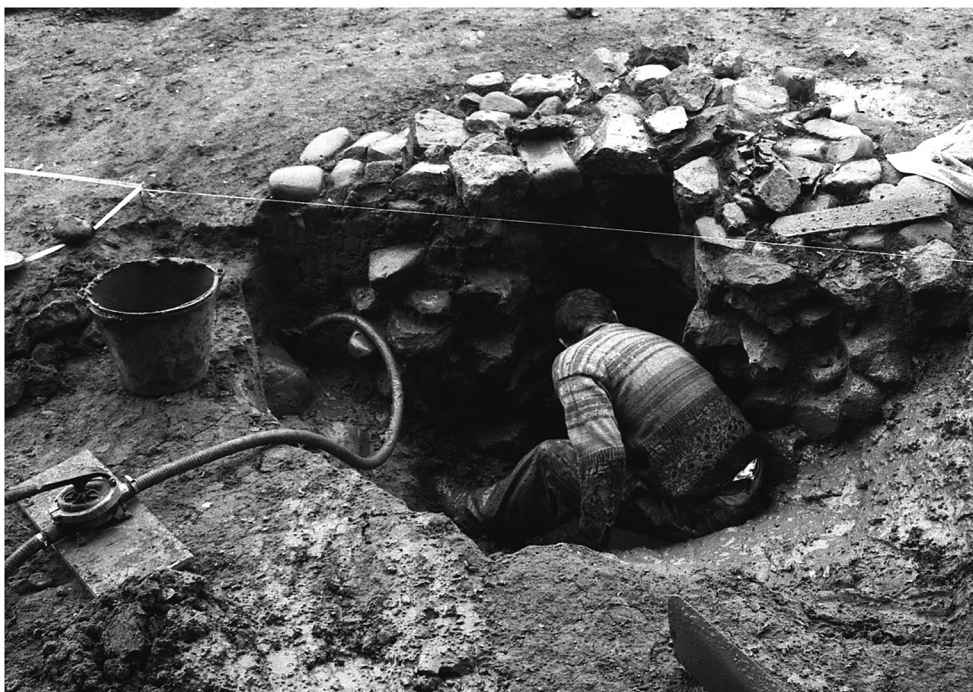
To the south, a series of sub-rectangular enclosures demarcated settlement areas. Inside the enclosures were the remains of several circular structures, associated pits and



1



2



3

1. Leicester, Hamilton Northern Housing Area: the well at the Romano-British settlement after initial cleaning (1), half-section of infill revealing stone-lined shaft (2), and during full half-section (3)

gullies. A similar range of finds to that of the northern area was retrieved from the features, as well as loom weight remains and a bone pin from one of the structures indicating craft activities. Pottery from the southern area suggested a broadly similar Late Iron Age date although a small group of early Roman sherds in the final ditch fills may indicate that the southern area is slightly later than the northern settlement.

The two areas, together with the contemporary discoveries made to the east, provide evidence of one of the largest known Iron Age settlements in Leicestershire. The juxtaposition of both open and enclosed occupation areas, as well as the large surface area covered by the remains provide similarities with other sites in the midlands which have become known as agglomerated settlements. The sheer scale of the Manor Farm settlement sets it apart from other contemporary occupation sites in the area which are commonly single farmsteads. The size of the settlement hints at a 'village style' community however it may also be the case that the site was used over several generations by just a few families, slightly moving locations as buildings were renewed. Future analysis of the site and its carefully plotted finds, will broaden understanding of Iron Age life in Leicestershire and the East Midlands.

Full analysis and publication of the results will be undertaken by ULAS at a future date. The archive will be held by LCMS under the accession number A6.1999.

Bibliography

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Thurmaston Lane, Quakesick Valley (SK 630 067)

Stephen Jones

Archaeological trial trenching was carried out by ULAS for Persimmon Homes Ltd in advance of proposed housing development at Quakesick Valley, Humberstone. Desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and the Leicester Sites and Monuments Record indicated that the area lies within an important archaeological landscape in close proximity to known Iron Age settlements and finds. Ten trenches were excavated to determine the potential of survival of any archaeological deposits. A small number of undated shallow features were identified in the north and south extents of the area. Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow was also visible. The archive will be held by LCMS, under the accession number A27.2001.

Negative watching briefs in Leicester

Bursom Business Park Extension, Beaumont Leys (SK 579 089) ULAS; *Braunstone: Fullhurst Community College, Imperial Avenue* (SK 5681 0310) ULAS; *35 Braunstone Gate* (SK 579 041) ULAS; *Castle Street and Southgates* (SK 5834 0427) ULAS; *9 Holy Bones, Guru Nanak Gurdwara*, (SK 581 045) ULAS; *Allotment Gardens, Lancaster Road* (SK 592 033) ULAS; *Biomedical Building, Lancaster Road* (SK 592 033) ULAS; *Newarke Houses Museum, The Newarke* (SK 5836 0411) ULAS; *Sandhills Avenue, North Hamilton* (SK 636 071) ULAS;

LEICESTERSHIRE

Anstey, Cropston Road (SK 553 086)

Jennifer Browning

Archaeological trial trenching and an archaeological excavation were carried out by ULAS on a previously undeveloped site at Cropston Road, Anstey (see Browning and Higgins, above pp.65–81). The proposed development site is located within an area of earthworks and is adjacent to the 1996 excavation of medieval house platforms.

Evidence for medieval occupation was uncovered, including ditches, gullies, pits, cobbled surfaces and postholes. Structural evidence was revealed in the form of compacted gravel foundations, forming a building measuring approximately 5m x 15m. There were hints that other buildings had also once stood on the site, surrounded by cobbled yard surfaces and probable eaves-drip gullies. Ditches flanked a hollow way in the south-eastern part of the site and beyond this were the remains of the medieval ridge and furrow field system, leading down to the Rothley Brook. The work was commissioned by the Midlands Co-Operative Society and provided a valuable opportunity to examine the early archaeology within a thriving village. The site archive will be held by HSLCC, under accession number X.A16.2002.

Ashby Magna, 7 and 9 Old Forge Road (SP 5615 9072)

Steve Hayward

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) prior to the development of two houses and garages. Two trenches were opened on the site. One contained vegetation disturbance, an undated ditch and a medieval gully, while the second contained only evidence for medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow. The site archive will be held by HSLCC, accession number X.A84.2002.

Ashby Woulds (SK 322 184)

Rachel Graham

Archaeological Investigations Ltd was commissioned by Tapton Estates Ltd to undertake a program of geophysical survey and archaeological trial trenching in an area south of Woodville. The geophysical survey detected a number of anomalies on the site, including linear features thought to be related to cultivation, and sub-circular features thought to be possible kilns. Three trenches were excavated across the site. Only plough marks and ceramic field drains of likely 20th-century date were found. The site archive will be held by HSLCC, accession no. X.A40.2002.

Broughton Astley, 177 Leicester Road, Sutton in the Elms (SP 516 943)

Wayne Jarvis

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS for Mr. K. Oldham at Sutton Farm during September and October 2002. This work was in advance of the proposed construction of a golf course. Trial trenching revealed features of various dates, including a possible prehistoric burnt mound, a Romano-British circular structure, early-mid Saxon structures including a sunken-featured building, and a series of ditches and gullies. The site archive will be held by HSLCC, under the accession number X.A154.2002.

Burbage, St. Catherine's Church (SP 443 927)

Steve Hayward

Five trenches were excavated adjacent to St. Catherine's Church by NA, prior to a proposed extension of the building. The church is of medieval origin, but was extensively rebuilt in the 19th century. The work took place to fulfil the brief set by the Diocesan Advisory Committee's archaeological advisor and under the auspices of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (JSAC). Trenches were opened to establish whether medieval building remains survived within the area of the proposed development and to investigate the density and depth of burials. The excavation confirmed the presence of several phases of burials below c. 1m depth. No building remains were present.

At least three clear phases were visible in the burials to the north of the church. The earlier burials were shroud wrapped instead of in coffins. Later it appears to have been

used for children's burials as all of the trenches contained at least one juvenile burial. Finally, the main cemetery was extended into this area, probably in the 19th century. To the east the pattern was a little more complicated with several phases of more modern burials. The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number: X.A160.2002.

Castle Donington, Power Station (SK 282 432)

Vicki Priest

An earthwork and architectural survey was conducted by ULAS for Estell Warren and Wilson Bowden Properties Ltd. Four areas of ridge and furrow earthworks, two farm building complexes and power station buildings were recorded in advance of the development of a regional storage and distribution centre. The site archive will be held by HSLCC, site code CDP.2002.

Charley, High Tor Farm (SK 451 151)

S. Saunders

Fieldwalking revealed a small quantity of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint and a small quantity of 17th- and 18th-century pottery.

Clawson, Hose and Harby, 32 East End, Long Clawson (SK 728 274)

Jon Coward

In July 2002, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by ULAS in advance of proposed housing development. This work was commissioned by Mr. and Mrs. P. Brooker. Several undated archaeological features were observed, together with a stone structure of uncertain function which had late Saxon and early medieval pottery associated with it. Part of the structure was removed, revealing a single Roman potsherd underneath, over the burnt fill of a posthole. In addition, a photographic record was made of a part mud-walled barn in advance of its demolition. The archive will be deposited with the HSLCC under accession number X.A127.2002.

Claybrooke Magna, Sewage Treatment works (SP 499 888)

Wayne Jarvis

A walkover survey and archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS at Claybrooke Magna Sewage Treatment Works in July and September 2002. This was in advance of the construction of a new reed bed sewage treatment plant, the fieldwork being carried out on behalf of Severn Trent Water Ltd. No archaeological features were identified, and finds were restricted to unstratified material from the topsoil. The site archive will be held by HSLCC with the accession number X.A148.2002.

Coalville, Grange Road (SK 432-128)

S. Saunders

Fieldwalking revealed a large quantity of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint together with some medieval and post-medieval pottery. A four-metre wide track made of large cobbles was also located running along the north hedge boundary.

Coalville, Grange Road (SK 432-130)

S. Saunders

Fieldwalking revealed a small quantity of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint and medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Coleorton, Coleorton Hall (SK 391 173)

Patrick Clay and Tim Higgins

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS during groundworks for residential development at Coleorton Hall on behalf of J.S. Bloor Services. The area of

the former walled garden was examined and an electronic distance measurer (EDM) survey made of the visible remains. The archive will be held by HSLCC under accession number X.A3.2003.

Croxton Kerrial, The Nook (SK 8350 2905)

A. Gnanaratnam

Between the 25th and 27th June 2002, an archaeological evaluation was carried out, by ULAS on land at the Stackyard, The Nook, Croxton Kerrial, on behalf of Neale Associates and the Belvoir Estate. Two truncated, undated, pits or post holes were uncovered together with the remnants of an undated limestone-built feature, which may have been a wall or pathway and could be of recent date. The archive will be held by HSLCC under the accession number X.A102.2002.

Croxton Kerrial, Shires Mill (SK 8370 2907)

Tony Sumpter

The derelict brick tower of a Victorian smock mill was recorded during conversion to living accommodation. The mill was worked by Newman Shires from the 1880s until c.1916 (Moon 1981, 33 with photograph). A watching brief on groundworks retrieved a fragmentary Roman Derbyshire ware rim from imported topsoil.

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The Leicestershire and Rutland Windmills. Wymondham

Freeby, Burton and Dalby and Melton Mowbray: Melton Flood Alleviation Scheme (SK 772 188 to SK 802 185)

Wayne Jarvis

Archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by ULAS as part of the Melton Flood Alleviation Scheme. The fieldwork was commissioned by the Environment Agency and Edmund Nuttall Ltd. and took place between September 2001 and July 2002. Features and artefacts of various dates were identified during fieldwork. In the Eye valley, a palaeochannel was recorded, and a relatively large assemblage of Mesolithic tools, a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age linear feature, and a hearth of the same date were identified. Prehistoric, Saxon, Saxo-Norman and medieval village structures were recorded at Wyfordby along with finds of Roman date. The structural features included evidence for timber and stone buildings, a cobbled hollow way, and domestic occupation features. Nearby at Brentingby, late medieval, post-medieval and modern activity was established, the former probably being evidence for manuring of fields. Ridge and furrow still survives to the east of this site. The site archive will be held by HSLCC, accession numbers X.A100.2001, X.A134.2001, X.A4.2002, X.A35.2002, and X.A36.2002.

Frisby and Kirby, 5 Mill Lane, Frisby on the Wreake (SK 6963 1780) A.Gnanaratnam

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS for Mr. J.T. Cook at 5 Mill Lane, Frisby-on-the-Wreake. This revealed evidence of two probable boundary ditches and possibly evidence of quarrying. Fragments of Perpendicular window mullion were recovered. The finds will be lodged with HSLCC with accession number X.A184.2002.

Frisby and Kirby (SK 70 17)

Nicholas J. Cooper

In October 2002, students of the University of Leicester's Certificate in Archaeology and local fieldworkers, undertook fieldwalking survey along the proposed line of the Roman road linking the Fosse Way and Ermine Street between Syston and Thistleton, close to

Kirby Bellars. Substantial finds of mid-late Iron Age scored ware and Roman pottery including samian ware and amphorae, suggest ribbon settlement along the proposed line. Survey in 2000 and 2001 of fields in the north and south of the parish, produced evidence for Roman and medieval cultivation. The material is currently held at the University of Leicester.

Gaddesby, St. Luke's Church (SK 690 130)

Sally Anne Smith

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS on the 12th, 13th & 19th February 2002, on behalf of Gaddesby Church PCC, during alterations to the north aisle. Evidence for earlier floor surfaces, external walls and possible industrial activity were found. The site archive will be deposited with HSLCC under the accession number X.A22.2002.

Garthorpe, St Mary's Church (SK 831 209)

Jennifer Browning

In March 2002, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS, during the excavation of a new electricity trench at St. Mary's Church. The Churches Conservation Trust commissioned the work as part of a programme of restoration. No archaeological features were observed in the trench but medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered and bone was observed. The archive will be combined with that of previous watching briefs carried out at the site and will be held by HSLCC under the accession number X.A19.2000.

Glenfield (SK 539 055)

Steve Morris

Leicester City Council is proposing to develop land at the junction of Elm Tree Avenue and Somerset Drive, Glenfield. An archaeological evaluation by NA, comprising geophysical survey and trial trenching recorded no evidence for buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The archive will be held by HSLCC under accession number X.A75.2002.

Grimston, Hives Farm (SK 685 220)

Simon Chapman

An archaeological evaluation, by trial trenching, was undertaken by ULAS in the footprint of a proposed wildlife pond at Hives Farm, Grimston. Three evaluation trenches were excavated, but no archaeological features were identified and the only find was a struck flint flake from the topsoil. The site archive will be stored by HSLCC, accession number X.A.71.2002.

Hinckley, Earl Shilton Bypass (SP 476 991 to SP453 964)

Jon Coward and Jennifer Browning

A programme of non-intrusive survey was carried out by ULAS over the area of the proposed Earl Shilton bypass in November 2001 and December 2002 for Aspen, Burrow and Crocker, and Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit. This work included fieldwalking, metal detecting, auger and geophysical survey. Few significant finds were made during the fieldwalking and metal detecting, but small assemblages of medieval pottery and worked flint were recovered. The auger survey revealed indications of alluviation close to the existing streams. Little of significance was located in the course of magnetic susceptibility and gradiometer surveys. A measured survey was undertaken of the earthworks of the Elmsthorpe manorial complex in the area affected by the proposed Earl Shilton bypass.

HSLCC will hold the archives under the accession numbers X.A138–141.2001, X.A189–195.2002 and X.A2.2003.

Hinckley, Outlands Drive (SP 4115 9445)

Adrian Butler

A programme of archaeological field evaluation was undertaken by ULAS on behalf of Jelson Homes Ltd on land adjacent to Outlands Drive, Hinckley in advance of proposed residential development. Initial magnetic susceptibility survey showed no variation that was not attributable to either modern intrusion or geological change. Gradiometer survey detected a possible curving ditch in the southern half of the site and random ferrous debris in the north. Field survey in the southern field recovered prehistoric flint, slag and Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery in no informative pattern. Subsequently, 36 trial trenches were excavated across the site to evaluate the archaeological potential, but only revealed modern and natural features, although occasional stray finds of pottery and flint were made. The archive will be deposited with the HSLCC under accession numbers X.A80.2002 (fieldwalking) and X.A170.2002 (trial trenching).

Husbands Bosworth (SP 635 825)

Matthew Beamish

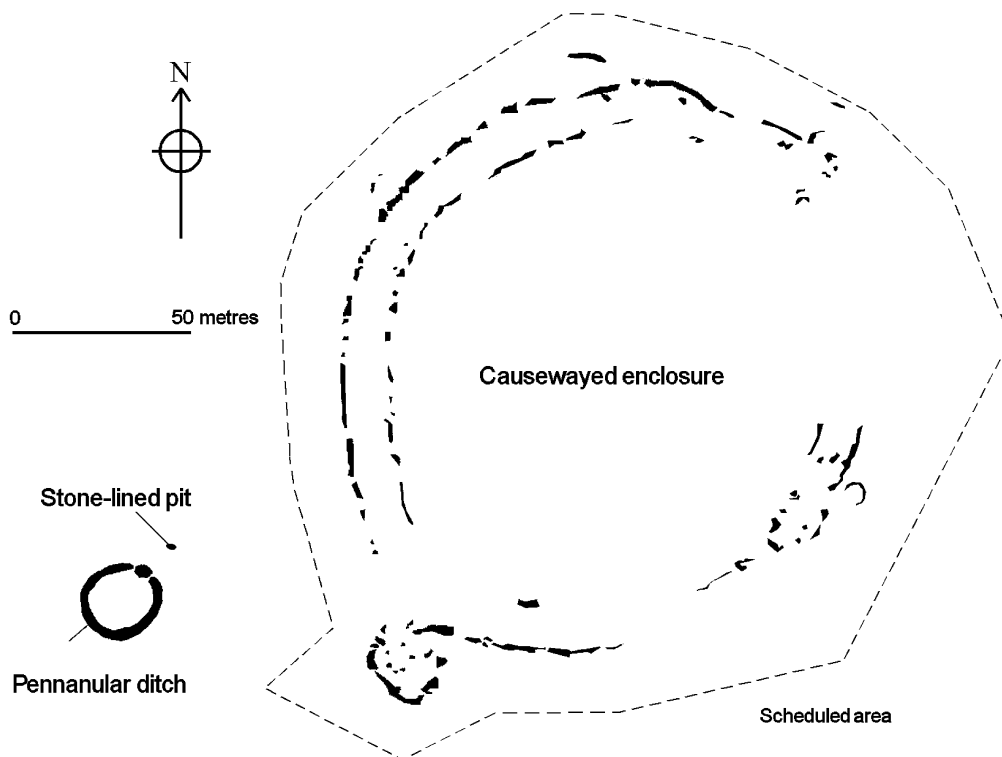
Work directed by Tim Higgins for ULAS has continued within the immediate environs of the Neolithic causewayed enclosure discovered in 1998, and since designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (*TLAHS* 73, 100; 74, 247; 75, 145; 76 109–113). To the west and south of the monument, further evidence of prehistoric activities has been recorded.

Eight metres north-east from the apparent blocked entrance to the probable Neolithic penannular ditch excavated in 2001, (*TLAHS* 76, 112) a substantial pit feature was discovered (illus.2). This complicated deposit was the result of several phases of cutting and enlargement, with the late addition of a lining of sandstone boulders and cobbles in two probable sub-phases. In its final form an irregular void was left along the main axis of the feature (illus.3). Two partially-ground stones were found on the base of the void, which had subsequently filled with silts which themselves contained a leaf-shaped arrowhead and small fragments of late Neolithic impressed ware style pottery. The deposit as a whole was some 3m long and 1.5m wide. The stone lining possibly once continued upwards so forming a cairn or burial mound.

Although probably connected with death and mortuary practice, no human burial or indication of a human burial was traced. Samples for bulk and chemical analysis were retained.

Although difficult to interpret, the feature may have some similarity with a late Neolithic burial recorded below a barrow at Trelystan, Powys (*Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 48 1982). On the base of a rectangular pit were indications of two burials. Subsequent subsidence had caused an overlying cairn to partly fall into the grave below in a pattern that suggested either a wooden coffin, or a wooden lining to the pit had once existed. A further pit was cut into the end of the cairn before a barrow was constructed.

Other features recorded have included a small pit containing base, body and rim sherds of a probable Durrington Walls style bucket-shaped grooved ware vessel, with associated flint group and charred layer, several Iron Age pits of *storage* proportions and character, and the ubiquitous tree-throw pits, probable survivors of the wild wood that proliferate on the gravel plateau but unfortunately contain little sign of contemporary human activity.



2. Husbands Bosworth: The pennanular ring ditch and stone-lined deposit in relation to the causewayed enclosure

We would like to thank Lafarge Redland Aggregates and their consultants, Oxford Archaeological Associates, for their help and co-operation. Records will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number XA83.1998.

Ibstock Grange (SK 416 010)

S. Saunders

Fieldwalking recovered a large quantity of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint and a small quantity of Roman grey ware and post-medieval pottery.

Ibstock Grange, (SK 415 085)

S. Saunders

Fieldwalking recovered a large quantity of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint, a large quantity of Roman and medieval pottery and a small quantity of post-medieval pottery. It is possible that the medieval pottery comes from the original grange or perhaps from the DMV on Overton Road.

Ibstock Grange (SK 416 092)

S. Saunders

Fieldwalking recovered a small quantity of Roman and medieval pottery.



3. Husbands Bosworth: the stone-lined feature, facing east towards the causewayed enclosure

Ibstock, Laud's Chimney, Overton Road. (SK 414 095)

S. Saunders

Survey and restoration of the chimney and fireplace of what is believed to be the remains of Archbishop Laud's rectory.

Ibstock, Pig Farm (SK 416 104)

S. Saunders

Fieldwalking recovered a small quantity of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint.

Kilby, Kilby Manor (SP 619 958)

Jennifer Browning and Neil Finn

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by ULAS between 1999 and 2002 during building alterations and new construction at a site known as 'The Manor House' on behalf of Mr. R. Richardson & Ms. A. Astley. The site comprises a group of Grade II-listed buildings identified as the former Manor House, located about 50m north-west of the parish church. These include the fragment of a

former residential building, most recently in agricultural use, and two other structures, which were originally an animal shelter and cart hovel. To the south-west of the site were formerly earthworks, possibly comprising a moat and fishponds, suggesting that this was a medieval manorial site.

An initial assessment had already been made of the impact of proposals on historic fabric of the buildings, together with an interpretation of the phasing of the main structure, including comments on the reduced principal rafter form of the roof truss (Hayward and Smith 1999). Comparative examples of this roof form elsewhere within the region are generally dateable to the second half of the 16th century and are usually associated with buildings of high status. Hayward and Smith concluded that the truss was reused in its present position and was possibly not incorporated into this building until the late 17th or early 18th century as part of a major phase of refurbishment. In advance of the construction of a new oversailing roof, the existing structure and first floor frame were subject to drawn survey, the results of which provided some additional information on the form and construction of the building. The oldest extant fabric belonging to the manor complex at Kilby are the lower sections of the stone walls, which are similar to the 13th/14th century rubble stone walls of local churches, such as Newton Harcourt. Other features within 'The Manor House' date from the 17th century, with refurbishment occurring in the 18th and 19th centuries. Abandonment seems to have taken place around the beginning of the 20th century.

A watching brief was also maintained on groundworks associated with the construction of a new wing, an access road and drainage works. No archaeological deposits were revealed but pottery finds confirmed medieval activity in the area. HSLCC will hold the archive under the accession number X.A142.2001.

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Kimcote, The Grange, Walton Rd (SK 587 864)

Simon Chapman

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by ULAS for Mr. A. Wilson of the footprint of a proposed conservation lake at The Grange, Kimcote. Three trenches were excavated, but no significant archaeological deposits were identified. The site archive will be stored by HSLCC, accession number X.A.81.2002.

Kirby Muxloe, Barons Park Farm (SK 514 043)

Tim Malim

An archaeological evaluation and open-area excavation was carried out by Gifford and the Archaeological Field Unit, Cambridgeshire County Council between June and August 2002 for J.S. Bloor Services Ltd prior to the construction of residential development. Medieval cultivation in the form of low ridge and furrow was surveyed, and 13 trenches over 3.3ha revealed a concentration of features adjacent to a sand quarry in the south-eastern part of the site. Excavation of a 1250m² area contained evidence for three periods: prehistoric finds included two pits with Bronze Age flint flakes, and one sherd of pottery; the main focus of activity was Roman and consisted of a series of inter-cutting 2nd-century AD quarry pits and associated trackway, which together produced an assemblage of 189 pottery sherds from 14 vessels, mostly narrow-necked jars; a post-medieval sand quarry had removed the western part of the site. The site archive will be deposited with HSLCC accession number X.A97.2002.

Kirby Muxloe, Kirby Park Farm (SK 910 057)

Rob Atkins

An archaeological trial excavation was undertaken by NA on behalf of JSAC at Kirby Park Farm, Kirby Muxloe, ahead of industrial development. No archaeological features were found, apart from recent features relating to both former brickworks and a farm which had once stood in the development area. The archive will be held by HSLCC, accession number X.A39.2002.

Lockington and Hemington, Parcel 5 (a), Lockington Rd, Hemington (SK 4456 3281)

Simon Chapman

A topographical earthworks survey and subsequent archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS in advance of and during redevelopment works, by SOL Homes, on two areas of the site. Prior to development, a detailed topographical survey was undertaken to record surviving earthworks which were seen to form a large rectangular enclosure with rounded corners and several entrances. The dating of these earthworks was, however, impossible due to the absence of datable finds. A watching brief was maintained during redevelopment, but no archaeological features were identified. The site archive will be stored by HSLCC under the accession number X.A87.2002.

Loughborough, Laburnum Way at Park Grange (SK 531 166)

Michael Derrick

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken of land off Laburnum Way, Loughborough by ULAS on behalf of Bloor Homes, in advance of residential development. The site was occupied by a farmhouse and pasture land and lies close to the site of a 13th-century manorial complex, medieval moated site and post-medieval fish ponds. Eleven trenches were excavated during this stage of evaluation, all of which were devoid of archaeological activity except one with a pit containing a sherd of post-medieval pottery. The site archive will be deposited with HSLCC under the accession number X.A99.2002.

Loughborough, Park Grange (SK 533 165)

Jon Coward

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by ULAS on land south of Loughborough adjacent to Park Grange for CPM on behalf of Miller Homes Ltd. While most of the area showed evidence of modern disturbance, Roman pottery and undated archaeological features were located in trenches in the south-western extent of the area. The archive will be deposited with HSLCC under accession number X.A72.2002.

Loughborough, The Rushes (SK 535 199)

Michael Derrick

An archaeological watching brief and excavation of land off The Rushes in Loughborough was undertaken by ULAS between 15 January and 26 February 2002 for Metrobrook Ltd. in advance of a proposed retail development. Previous evaluations carried out by L-P Archaeology (*TLAHS* 75, 148) and ULAS revealed a dump of clay pipe wasters and associated kiln material to the north-west of the site. The remains of stone footings and an earlier medieval pit were revealed to the south of the site along the existing street frontage of The Rushes. Associated property boundary walls were observed to the rear of the street frontage which appeared to be 17th-century in date. From the results of the evaluation it was decided that a watching brief should be undertaken along the north-western extent of the site (area 2) in order to examine any surviving remains of street frontage activity along Bridge Street, to re-examine a possible clay-pipe kiln located in

previous trenching (area 3) and to pinpoint any areas of clay pipe dumping in this area. An area fronting on to The Rushes was also selected for excavation (area 1). In the event, the possible clay pipe kiln was not located, possibly due to levelling work carried out prior to this stage of archaeological work. Area 2 revealed traces of a possible medieval ditch, undated postholes, pits and boundary walls relating to Dead Lane. Approximately half of area 1 was stripped revealing a post medieval ditch, gully and pits to the rear of the area and a post-medieval wall with associated metalled and cobbled surface to the front of the property. Finds and archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A36.2002.

Loughborough, 58/60 Woodgate (SK 537 194)

Steve Morris

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by NA at 58/60 Woodgate, Loughborough on behalf of JSAC prior to the construction of a four-storey student accommodation. Comprising three trenches, the evaluation showed that, due to the clearance of previously standing buildings and the presence of 18th-century back-filled cellarage, the ground towards the back of the plot was very disturbed. Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the course of the investigation. The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number: X.175.2002.

Market Bosworth, Godson's Hill Farm (SK 396 033)

Ian Fisher, Mark Holmes and Michael Webster

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by NA on 10.33ha of land adjacent to Godson's Hill Farm, Station Road, Market Bosworth on behalf of Selter Associates prior to determination of an application for the construction of a golf course, access road and clubhouse. Following a detailed magnetometer survey which recorded ridge and furrow and modern disturbance and an earthwork survey undertaken in order to record an area of upstanding ridge and furrow cultivation, and a possible hollow way, seven trenches, totalling 300m in length, were opened. No archaeological remains were found other than ridge and furrow and an associated boundary ditch, and recent field drains. The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A9.2003.

Melton Mowbray, Millhouse Nurseries (Eye Kettleby Mill), Leicester Road (SK 738 182)

Roger Kipling

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Millhouse Nurseries in May 2002 by ULAS. Work was undertaken on behalf of George Wimpey East Midlands Ltd in advance of proposed residential development. Twelve trenches were examined, none of which revealed any archaeological deposits, although the presence of a hollow way associated with the nearby deserted medieval village of Eye Kettleby was confirmed. In addition, a previously unknown probable former channel of the River Eye was identified, its course now traced by a tributary stream. This contained cattle bone and the deposits have been dated by radiocarbon to the Bronze Age. The site archive will be held by HSLCC, under the accession number X.A79.2002.

Melton Mowbray, 14–24 Sherrard Street (SK 753 191)

Stephen Jones

Archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS in advance of proposed development at Sherrard Street, Melton Mowbray, on behalf of Flittermann Investments and Richard Morris Associates. The site is located close to the medieval core of the town

and the medieval market cross is located 70m to the west. Roman and medieval remains are also located 60m to the west. A desk-based assessment confirmed the potential for archaeological remains in the vicinity. Three trenches were subsequently excavated to determine the potential for the survival of any archaeological deposits. At the northern extent of the site, at a depth of approximately 0.6m below the surface, archaeological features including pits, surfaces and walls, were identified and dateable to the medieval and post-medieval periods. In the south-eastern extent, at a depth of approximately 1 metre, a small number of pits and a ditch of similar date range were also exposed. The site archive will be held by HSLCC, under the accession number X.A76.2002.

Melton Mowbray, Welby Lane (SK 737 200)

James Albone

On behalf of Taylor Woodrow Building Division, staff of Archaeological Project Services (APS) carried out a watching brief during development on the western edge of Melton Mowbray, in an area where prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains have previously been identified. Numerous ditches of Roman date were encountered and probably represent field or enclosure boundaries associated with an adjacent settlement. An L-shaped gully identified at the limit of the investigation area may be a foundation trench of a building. Brick and tile fragments, including flue tile, further indicate Roman buildings in the proximity. Several pits were also revealed, including two that contained substantially complete pottery vessels. The evidence of the ceramics implies two phases of Roman activity at the site, the earlier of the 1st to mid 2nd century and the latter, larger pottery group, dating from late 3rd to 4th century. A few Iron Age sherds were also recovered and perhaps suggest a late prehistoric origin for the settlement. The site appears to have been abandoned in late Roman times and served an agricultural function in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Finds and records will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A71.2000.

Mountsorrel, 96 Cross Lane (SK 579 137)

Stephen Jones

Archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS in advance of proposed housing development on land to the rear of 96 Cross Lane. Evidence of activity from the prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods had been suggested by find spots and previous archaeological trial trenching near the development area. Two trenches were examined, revealing a small number of shallow features together with a collection of late prehistoric flints, some of which were retrieved from within the features. The archive will be held at HSLCC, under accession number X.A133.2002.

Mountsorrel, Granite Way (SK 5735 1575)

Simon Chapman

An archaeological evaluation, by trial trenching, was undertaken by ULAS in advance of proposed development TFD Midlands Group Ltd. No archaeological features or finds were identified. The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number: XA30.2002.

Peckleton, 16 Main St., Stapleton (SP 4345 9835)

Wayne Jarvis

An evaluation was undertaken by ULAS, on behalf of Mr & Mrs K. Bartlett, during May 2002 in advance of the proposed construction of new dwellings and an extension to the rear of the present dwelling. Features were identified producing pottery of a 12th-14th century date. These features included a series of shallow cuts, possibly post holes

and gullies, and a homogeneous fill, perhaps a large backfilled feature within a house platform. Additionally a large linear feature was recorded which produced post-medieval pottery. The site archive will be held by HSLCC, under accession number X.A73.2002.

Queniborough, Wetherby Close (SK 640 126)

Rachael Hall

Subsequent to investigations that had revealed prehistoric remains, including Grooved Ware pottery (*TLAHS* 75, 151–2), R. Hall of APS supervised an excavation at Queniborough for Barrett Homes. Several pits and postholes were identified across the area. One of the pits contained Late Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery and burnt cobbles and although the other pits did not yield artefacts, they are thought to be of this same prehistoric period. No obvious arrangements or alignments could be discerned amongst the postholes and they were undated though contained similar fills to the Neolithic pit and are thought to be prehistoric also. Further evidence of prehistoric activity was provided by a small collection of flintwork of Neolithic-Bronze Age date. Numerous tree-throw hollows were recorded across the area, indicating that the landscape was formerly wooded. The date of this tree cover is unknown but had apparently ended by the medieval period when the area was given over to agriculture, evident from the bases of furrows of ridge and furrow. The finds and archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A70.2000.

Quorn, Pillings Lock (SK 562 183)

Naomi Field

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned by Hallette Associates, on behalf of London Rock Leisure Ltd, to excavate 17 trial trenches at Pillings Lock, Quorn, in June 2002. The site is located north of the village of Quorn on the banks of the Grand Union Canal in the Soar valley. Archaeological remains were revealed in only two trenches on the west side of the site, close to Flesh Hovel Lane. A ring ditch and a large linear ditch containing Iron Age pottery and bone were found in Trenches 11 and 15 respectively. Several pits and a second ditch were found in Trench 15, which were probably also of prehistoric origin but contained no datable finds. An ancient watercourse was also identified running through the centre of the site but environmental samples proved to be completely negative. Medieval ridge and furrow was noted in the trenches nearest to the road and to the east of the former watercourse. No features of Roman or medieval date, apart from medieval plough furrows, were identified. The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A90.2001.

Redmile, Barkestone-le-Vale, Middle Street, (SK 783 348)

Keith Challis

Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit were commissioned by Hamilton Building Contractors Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of footings for three detached houses on Middle Street, Barkestone-le-Vale.

Several residual and abraded sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered although no Romano-British features or deposits were found. The earliest feature identified was a north-east to south-west aligned ditch running parallel with the north and south boundaries of the development area, probably marking a toft and croft boundary, a relic of the medieval layout of this part of the village. The ditch was post-dated by the remains of part of a small structure, including a substantial stone, perhaps marking a threshold, and a compacted stone spread, probably a floor surface. The building remains might belong to a small dwelling-house, or, in the absence of evidence for a hearth, to an

ancillary building. Nine sherds of medieval pottery suggest occupation extended from at least the mid-12th to 16th centuries. At a later date, and certainly before enclosure in 1791, the area ceased to be inhabited and was given over to arable agriculture, as evidence by the ridge and furrow occupying the site prior to its development. It is likely that other archaeological remains, particularly the insubstantial and tenuous traces of medieval timber structures, were not identified by the watching-brief. Timber structures leave little archaeological trace (Astill 1988; Dyer 1986) and are notoriously difficult to identify, even during controlled excavation.

The evidence from Barkestone, slight as it is, contributes to a developing picture of periodic change and reorganisation within the tofts of a medieval village (Astill 1988). In the later Middle Ages reorganisation often led to the abandonment of plots that had become surplus to requirements due to a falling village population, changes in agricultural regime, or relocation of farmsteads to new sites among consolidated fields at enclosure. The result is often vacant plots within or at the periphery of modern villages and it is the systematic archaeological investigation of these plots that offers the greatest opportunity for providing evidence of the growth and change of Midland villages (Bishop and Challis 1998).

The finds and archive for the watching-brief have been deposited with HSLCC under accession no: X.A.12.2002.

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Saddington, Burford Lodge, Mowsley Road (SP 659 906)

A. Gnanaratnam

On the 29th August 2002, an archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS for Mr P. Edge on the site of a conservation lake. The evaluation revealed one shallow undated gully and two sherds of residual pottery. The archive will be held by HSLCC, accession number X.A145.2002.

Sapcote, The Lord Bassett Arms, 4 Leicester Road (SK 489 934)

Susan Ripper

ULAS undertook an Historic Building Impact Assessment of the public house known as Lord Bassett Arms, Sapcote on behalf of Mr. & Mrs. T. Swain in advance of proposed demolition and redevelopment. The Lord Bassett Arms is thought to have been constructed in the 1790s and a date stone of '1790' in the eastern gable end would seem to confirm this. It was first recorded in 1791 as housing a friendly society who gave charity to invalided workers. It became a public house in the early 19th century and was called The Star (from the '*Pub name Survey of Leicestershire*' compiled via Holly Hayes Environmental Resources Centre, Leicestershire County Council) but changed its name to the Lord Bassett Arms sometime between 1855 and 1861. The assessment concluded that whilst the building was of no major architectural interest, a programme of historic building recording should be undertaken prior to demolition.

Saxby, Spinney Cottage (SK 82060 19830)

Rob Atkins

An archaeological watching brief along a new access road was undertaken on land at Spinney Cottage, Saxby on behalf of Buckminster Estate Management Ltd by NA. The top of a possible medieval feature, three undated stone walls and an 18th/19th-century cobbled surface were observed. All these features are preserved *in situ* under the new access road. The archive will be held by HSLC, accession number: X.A9.2002.

Shepshed, Ashby Road (SK 473 182)

Tim Upson-Smith

NA carried out an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Ashby Road, Shepshed in December 2002 ahead of proposed residential development. Ten trenches were excavated, of which one contained an undated shallow pit. No further archaeological features were noted. The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A8.2003.

Snibston, Grange Farm (SK 418 137)

S. Saunders

Fieldwalking recovered a small quantity of late Neolithic and Early Bronze age flint.

Snibston, Grange Farm (SK413 129)

S. Saunders

Excavation of a post-medieval building showed two phases of construction spanning from the mid 17th century to the early 19th century. The possible first-phase use was as a wagon bank, whilst the second comprises a lean-to addition to one of the walls, apparently used for storage.

Stoke Golding, Station Road (SP 396 972)

A. Gnanaratnam

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by ULAS for EC Harris and Laing Ltd at 34 Station Road, Stoke Golding. No archaeological deposits were observed, although the remains of a brick and stone-built feature were revealed towards the street frontage. The archive will be lodged with HSLCC, accession number X.A137.2002.

System, Fosse Way (SK 618 127)

Matthew Beamish

A machine-dug test pit and trench survey evaluation, in advance of a future quarry development, has demonstrated that archaeological deposits survive over much of the application area which includes areas of ancient gravel terrace and lower areas of valley bottom dissected by numbers of now infilled channels of the River Wreake.

Pits and burnt deposits recorded on the edges of the ancient channels evidence human activity, some of which probably relates to Burnt Mound type sites, of prehistoric date. Other deposits of fire-reddened clay silts may remain from fire clearance of the woodland, which has also been recorded on other flood plain sites e.g. Derbyshire (Beamish 2001,10), Northamptonshire (Moore 1975) and Cambridgeshire (Steve Macaulay, pers. comm.). The route of the Fosse Way on the east side of the development clearly follows the edge of a terrace of clayey sands and gravels.

In the extreme south-east of the application area, waterlogged archaeological deposits including a withy-lined drain post-dated the alluvial silty clays and date to the early medieval period or later.

Most of the archaeological deposits, including a peat-filled ditch dated by radiocarbon to the 8th to 9th Centuries AD, pre-dated alluvial silty clays. A late Saxon date can

now tentatively be ascribed to alluviating conditions in the lower Wreake Valley. This is consistent with the dating of other alluvial sequences in the smaller valleys of the East Midlands. In the Nene valley, alluviation is dated to the early medieval period (Robinson, forthcoming, 42–45); alluvial deposits found in a pit alignment at Grendon have been interpreted as resulting from increased Iron Age arable production (Kidd 2000, 9).

The evaluation was commissioned by Lafarge Aggregates and took place between the 14th May and 7th June 2002. The site archive will be held by HSLCC, under the accession number X.A83.2002.

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Thorpe Langton, Bowden Road (SK 853 187)

Paul Cope-Faulkner

On behalf of Francis Jackson Homes, staff of APS carried out a watching brief during development near the medieval church and historic core of Thorpe Langton. A cluster of pits and postholes was revealed but no clear pattern to the structural elements was recognised. Late Saxon-early medieval ceramics were recovered from some of the pits and postholes and although others did not yield artefacts they are considered likely to be of the same Saxo-Norman period. Two Saxo-Norman ditches were also revealed. One of these was east-west, perpendicular to Bowden Road, and its position and alignment had been maintained as a boundary into recent years. The second ditch was aligned north-east – south-west, an orientation that does not correspond with any of the extant property boundaries in the area. The site appears to have been abandoned by the 15th century and not reoccupied until the 18th century when refuse pits and a well were dug in the area. In addition, a small quantity of prehistoric flint debitage and Roman pottery was recovered as redeposited artefacts. The archive and finds will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A63.2001.

Ullesthorpe, Mill Lane (SP 507 877)

Steve Morris

Following a desk-based assessment, JS Bloor (Services) Ltd commissioned NA to undertake a geophysical survey on approximately 1ha of land at Mill Lane, Ullesthorpe ahead of residential development. Detailed magnetometer survey revealed former agricultural practices and modern disturbance. No archaeological features were located.

Waltham on the Wolds, 25 High Street (SK 805 249)

Sally Anne Smith

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS on the 22nd & 23rd October 2001, on behalf of Mr. P. Fletcher, during groundworks for the erection of a dwelling with garaging. Evidence of a ridge along the same alignment as a projected

Roman road was located, but post-medieval pottery was retrieved from beneath the limestone layer of the ridge, so conclusions must be tentative. The site archive will be deposited with HSLCC under the accession number X.A19.2002.

Wanlip, Sewerage Works (SK 595 115)

Jon Coward

An evaluation by test pitting and trial trenching was carried out by ULAS over land adjacent to Wanlip Sewerage Works for Severn Trent Water. The evaluation was to test the stratigraphic position within the soil of a widespread scatter of lithic material dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age previously recovered by fieldwalking, and to see if archaeological features associated with this scatter could be located. The evaluation revealed that the soils had been heavily plough-mixed down to the natural substrata. No significant archaeological features were revealed by the test pits or the subsequent trial trenching around a sample of the pits. However, the recovery of an Upper Palaeolithic backed blade is of some significance, as was evidence for a Mesolithic presence. The remaining lithics were of a late prehistoric character. The archive will be deposited with HSLCC under accession number X.A130.2001.

Archaeological recording during groundworks for the Wanlip to Rothley Pipeline (SK 592 114 – SK 592 136).

John Thomas

A programme of archaeological recording was commissioned by Severn Trent Water Limited during construction of a pipeline which linked the sewage treatment works at Wanlip and Rothley in Leicestershire. The pipeline, which was some 2.4km in length, passed through an area of known archaeological potential and was seen as a potential threat to the preservation of buried archaeological remains. The scale of the archaeological work varied from observation of topsoil stripping to full excavation of the pipeline easement in some areas, depending upon the threat to the archaeology. The work was undertaken by ULAS in the summer and autumn of 2002.

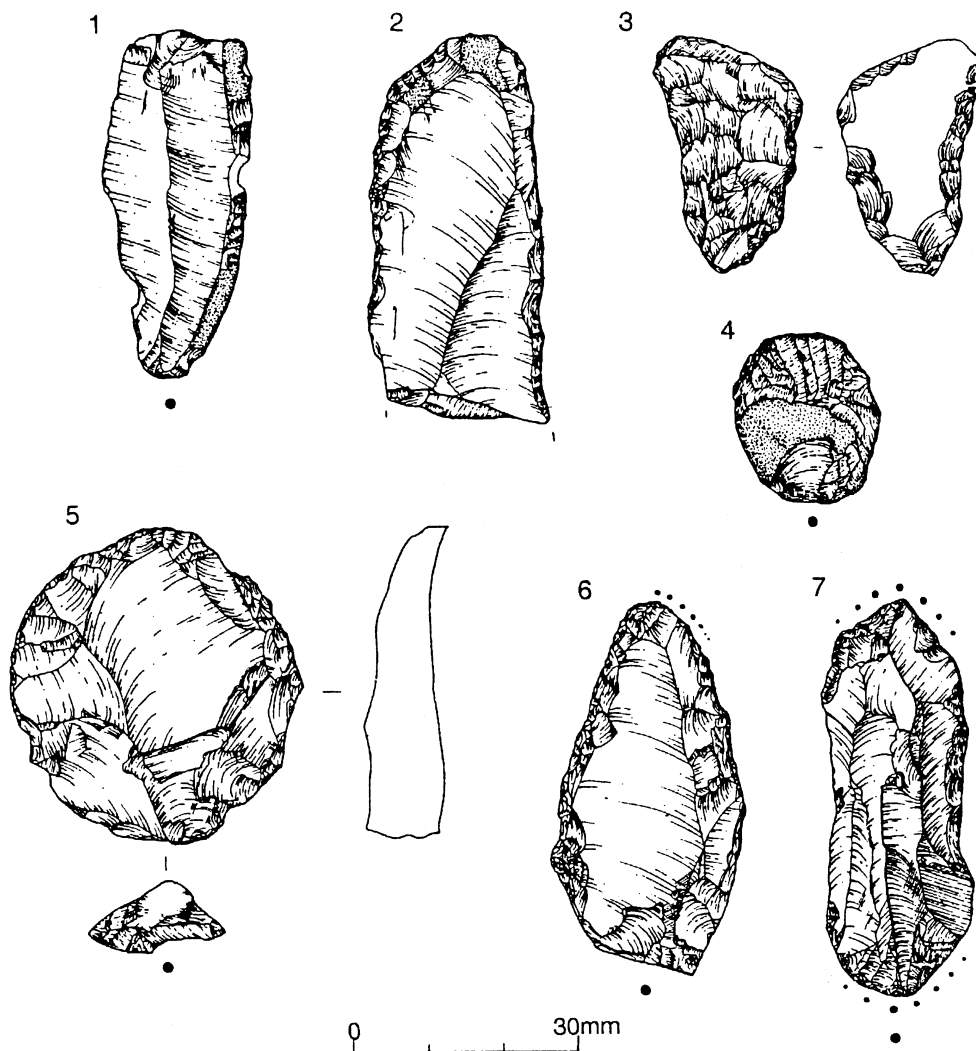
The results of the project have built upon previous knowledge of the area and have indicated a long history of human activities in the local landscape from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. Six sites of archaeological interest were revealed during the work, they are numbered 1–6 in the description below, together with their corresponding accession number.

Prehistoric

Lithic assemblages were recovered from the recorded sites as residual finds in later features and as unstratified groups from the length of the pipeline.

The earliest evidence for human activity was indicated by several Mesolithic pieces which complements similar assemblages from nearby sites and fieldwalked scatters (illus. 4). Overall the flint-work indicated late Neolithic/early Bronze Age use of the area although there was little in the way of earth-fast evidence. Two distinct scatters – Sites 5 (X.A136.2002) and 6 (X.A137.2002) – in the northern half of the pipeline produced a high proportion of scrapers indicating hide-working activities.

Some of the finds from the southern part of the pipeline – Wanlip Hill area – were similar to others from local Grooved Ware contexts. A residual sherd of Peterborough Ware in the same deposit as a scale-flaked flint knife suggested they had originated from the same context (Site 4 – X.A130.2002). The finds were discovered in close proximity to previously recorded Neolithic features that had produced Grooved Ware pottery (illus. 5).

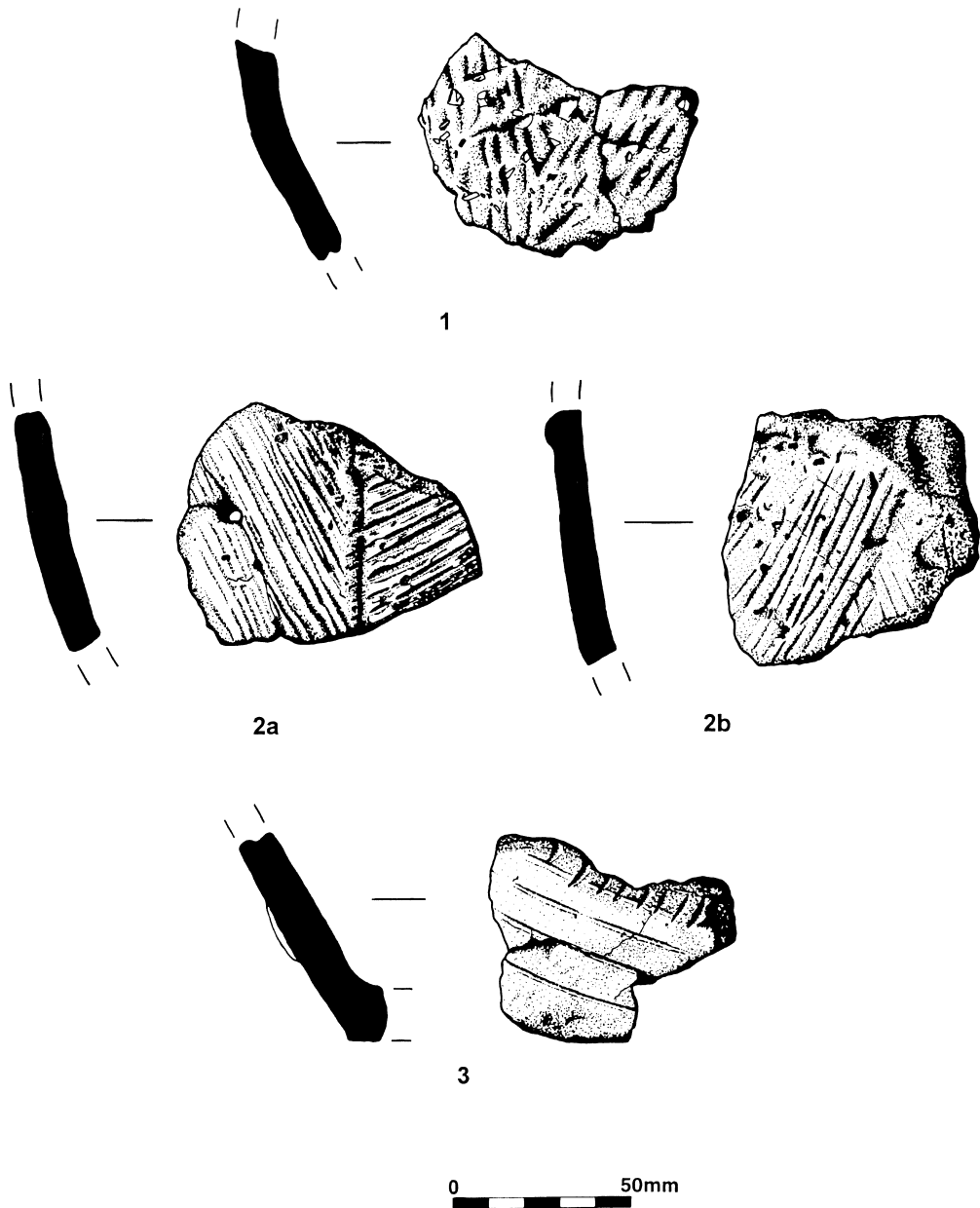


4. Wanlip to Rothley Pipeline, selected lithic finds. Curved backed blade (1), Backed blade (2), Transverse arrowhead (3), Thumbnail scraper (4), Discoidal scraper (5), Scale-flaked knife (6) and Fabricator or Strike-a-light (7). Drawn by Harriet Jacklin.

A small area of later prehistoric settlement activity consisting of ditches, post holes and pits was revealed (Site 1 – X.A128.2002). The site was badly truncated and the general lack of datable evidence frustrated a precise date for the site. Unstratified flints from the site suggested late Neolithic/early Bronze Age activity.

A disturbed area of linear ditches of broadly comparable date to the features of Site 1 possibly indicated associated field boundaries (Site 2 – X.A135.2002). This area was also badly truncated.

Early-Mid Iron Age activity was attested by residual sherds of pottery within later features on Site 4. These most likely relate to a previously excavated site of similar date



5. Wanlip to Rothley Pipeline, prehistoric pottery from Wanlip Hill. Neolithic Peterborough Ware (1), Late Neolithic Grooved Ware vessel in Durrington Walls style displaying perforation (2a and 2b) and Late Neolithic-early Bronze Age base (3). Drawn by Michael Hawkes.

to the south. Later Iron Age activity was observed in the form of the truncated remains of a two-phase round house. The building complements and provides a context for several Late Iron Age pits previously recorded on the site.

Romano-British

Several phases of Roman activity were recorded at the southern end of the pipeline, nearest to the Wanlip sewage works (Site 4). Residual early Roman pottery suggested some continuity of settlement from the Iron Age. A series of boundary features, pits and post holes indicated settlement during the 3rd and 4th centuries. The inclusion of building material in some of the feature fills suggested the presence of nearby contemporary buildings.

Later Roman activity was recorded in the form of two rectangular areas of deliberately-laid cobblestones interpreted as the bases for timber structures (Site 4). The most complete structure contained a concentration of metalwork, which was confined to the cobbling. A series of iron studs located along the outer eastern edge of the structure may have once related to associated wooden fixtures.

Anglo-Saxon

Anglo-Saxon remains were revealed on the top of Wanlip Hill and on the hill's north-facing slope, suggesting a widespread settlement. Previous work on the hill had revealed pits and Sunken Featured Buildings (SFB) of the 5th-6th centuries (*TLAHS* 73, 115-16). The pipeline project further emphasised the potential for what appears to be a dispersed Anglo-Saxon settlement on the hilltop. Features including pits, gullies, ditches and a further SFB were recorded. On the north-facing slope of the hill a concentration of pits and a gully (Site 3 – X.A129.2002) also produced Saxon pottery.

The archive for the site will be held by HSLCC, under the accession numbers: X.A128-A130.2002 and X.A135-A137.2002.

Wistow, Sewerage Treatment Works (SP 641 961)

Jon Coward

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by ULAS on behalf of Severn Trent Water Ltd at the proposed site of a sewerage treatment works adjacent to the earthworks relating to the deserted medieval village of Wistow. In addition, a contour survey was undertaken along the line of a proposed pipeline running through the earthworks. No significant archaeological remains or material were located in the trial trenches. The contour survey has recorded the remains of earthworks which may be disturbed by the pipeline. The archive will be deposited with HSLCC under accession number X.A134.2002.

Wymeswold, Rempstone Road (SK 598 236)

Paul Cope-Faulkner

Staff of APS carried out a watching brief, on behalf of Christopher Charles Ltd, during development on the north-western edge of Wymeswold village. Medieval remains have previously been identified in the proximity. Pits and a gully were recorded during the monitoring but were undated. One of the pits was over 7m across and may have originated as a quarry for the natural sands and gravels of the area. The investigation archive will be deposited with HSLCC.

Wyndham, Gann's Close (SK 848 185)

Bob Sparham

In August 2002, members of the Bottesford Parish Investigation Group excavated a series of trial trenches at the presumed site of the Wyndham mosaic, as marked on the 1885 Ordnance survey map. One trench contained many loose tesserae and fragments of wall, roof and flue tile together with painted wall plaster, beneath which

part of a tessellated pavement composed of white tesserae was revealed. Additional trenches revealed further areas of tessellated pavement of both white and red tesserae. Fieldwalking and metal-detector survey in the vicinity also produced large quantities of finds, including Roman pottery, tile, tesserae and metal objects pointing to the site of a high status 4th-century Roman villa. That the structure perhaps had earlier origins is suggested by finds of a late 1st-century coin and 2nd-century samian.

Positive identification of the areas of floor revealed with the Wymondham Mosaic itself, discovered by workmen in 1796, remains difficult and it could instead relate to a corridor within the probable villa complex. Further work to confirm this is needed, and the team plan to undertake more excavations in the spring of 2003. When first revealed in 1796, the Wymondham Mosaic was described as 'a curious tessellated pavement of Mosaic work, composed (as usual) of small stones about a quarter of an inch square, and some of smaller size; the colours white, red, blue green and black' (HSLCC, SMR). It is thought that this is the same pavement as that illustrated by Nichols, showing intersecting squares within a circle, framed within a square border of guilloche (1795, Vol II, part II, 889–90).

Bibliography

Nichols, J., 1975 *The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester*. 4 vols in 8 pts. Leicester 1795–1815.

Wymondham, Spring Lane (SK 849 186) Steve Thomson

Development on the south-west side of Wymondham was monitored by F. Walker of APS for Anglia and Midlands Sports Ltd. The site is close to the historic core of the village and near previous discoveries of Roman remains. A probable fishpond was partially revealed and although undated is thought to be medieval. Roman tile, including a fragment of keyed flue, was also recovered from the site. The finds and records archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A3.2002.

Negative watching briefs in Leicestershire

Anstey: Cropston Road (SK 553 087) ULAS; **Ashby de la Zouch:** Ashby de la Zouch Castle (SK 3612 1665) ULAS; Ashby de la Zouch Grammar School (SK 363 167) ULAS; **Blaby:** Whetstone Magna, Lutterworth Road (SP 553 976) ULAS; 11 Chapel St (SP 570 980) ULAS; **East Norton:** Chapel House, Church Lane (SK 784 003) ULAS; **Hinckley:** St. Mary's Road (SP 426 937) ULAS; **Kilby:** Church of England Primary School, Main Street (SK 619 954) ULAS; **Knossington and Cold Overton:** Ladywood Farm, Knossington (SK 813 878) ULAS; **Leire:** Main Street and Back Lane (SP52 5902) ULAS; **Loughborough** Derby Road (Westertex site) (SK 5322 2008) JSAC; **Loughborough:** Garendon Road (SK 519 196) NA; **Loughborough:** Park Grange (SK 538 170) ULAS; **Loughborough:** Epinal Way (SK 533 177 – SK 537 170) ULAS; **Loughborough:** Loughborough University, Ashby Road (SK 524 192) ULAS; **Lutterworth:** Leader's Farm, Coventry Road (SP 529 839) ULAS; **Medbourne:** Ashley Road (SP 797 928) NA; **Narborough:** Enderby House (SK 547 984) ULAS; **Newbold Verdon:** Alan's Way (SK 450 035) NA; **Newton Linford:** 73A, Main Street (SK 517 103) NA; **North Kilworth:** Pincet Lodge, Leicester Road (SP 629 859) ULAS; **Peckleton:** Glebe Lane (SK 476 010) ULAS; **Peckleton:** 31 Church Street, Kirkby Mallory (SK 454 005) ULAS; **Queniborough:** 29 Mere Lane (SK 648 120) ULAS; **Quorndon:** Fox Public House (SK 560 165) ULAS; **Rothley:** Mountsorrel Flood Alleviation Scheme, Mountsorrel Road (SK 584 138) ULAS;

Seagrave: 28 Water Lane (SK 618 182) ULAS; *Sharnford*: Leicester Road (SP 484 917) ULAS; *Somerby*: House Farm, High Street, Somerby (SK 776 116) ULAS; Pickwell Sewage Works (SK 788 144) ULAS; *Stoke Golding*: 34 Station Road (SK 3957 9725) ULAS; *Sutton Cheney*: Thatched Cottage, Bosworth Road, Shenton (SK 386 003) ULAS; *Syston*: Hobby Horse Roundabout (SK 612 117) ULAS, *Syston*: 1340–1346 Melton Road (SK 628 1346) ULAS; *Thurcaston*: 52 Anstey Lane (SK 566 107) ULAS; *Twycross*: Cottage Lane, Norton-Juxta-Twycross (SK 324 072) ULAS; 34 Main Street, Orton on the Hill (SK 308 038) ULAS; *Woodhouse*: Land Adjacent to 289 Forest Road (SK 604 235) ULAS.

RUTLAND

Cottesmore, Lilac Farm, Mill Lane (SK 902 139)

Sophie Clarke

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by ULAS between the 5th and 10th September 2002, on land at Lilac Farm, Cottesmore, on behalf of FPD Savills and Exton Estates. The evaluation revealed evidence of late Saxon and early medieval activity, in the form of ditches, pits and gullies. Linear deposits of limestone pieces may possibly be padstones, that relate to the foundations of timber-framed buildings. Large quantities of iron slag recovered from spreads of silty material are a good indication of smelting activity in the immediate vicinity of the application area. A further scheme of archaeological work would be necessary to ascertain the nature and function of the remains seen through evaluation. The archive will be held by RCM, under the accession number R.A1.2002.

Empingham, Loves Lane (SK 951 088)

Steve Thomson

A programme of investigation, supervised by F. Walker of APS, was undertaken for Landbilt Ltd prior to and during development near the north-eastern edge of Empingham. Previous investigations at the site had encountered medieval remains toward the road frontage of adjacent Main Street (*TLAHS* 72, 191). An extensive rubble spread, of medieval date and probably representing demolition debris of buildings of the period, was identified close to the Main Street frontage. Two stone walls, undated but perhaps also medieval, were recorded nearer to Loves Lane. A group of refuse pits of 18th- to early 19th-century date was identified, together with an adjacent post hole. The finds and site records will be deposited with RCM, accession number pending.

Exton, Church Farm, Oakham Road (SK 924 111)

Sophie Clark

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by ULAS between the 3rd and 5th of September 2002, on land at Church Farm. The work showed the land to have been stripped of all top and subsoil before being built up and levelled for use as a farmyard. No significant archaeological deposits were observed during the evaluation, with the exception of wall footings observed in two trenches which may relate to 19th-century farm buildings that were demolished in recent times. The archive will be deposited with HSLCC.

Great Casterton, Pickworth Road (TF 000 093)

Nicholas Crank &
Wesley Keir

During April 2002, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust excavated five trenches on land adjacent to Great Casterton Primary School on Pickworth Road. The site was commonly

overlain by 0.5 – 0.6m of topsoil and subsoil, though it was more truncated towards the southern end, in the areas of hardstanding. Archaeological features were sealed by subsoil. The evaluation revealed Roman features. Sparse ditches and gullies of probable Roman date were present in the northern part of the site, in addition to modern drainage features. A Roman inhumation cemetery was present in the southern part of the site, with at least seven burials, generally aligned north-east/south-west. Small-scale investigation was undertaken to establish the character of the graves, and defined at least two cist burials, lined with vertical limestone slabs. The cemetery almost certainly relates to that recorded to the south of the site during the construction of the primary school.

Ketton, Garley's Field (SK 987 062)

Richard Knox (LCC), Anthony Maull
Peter Masters

Following the chance recovery of a late Roman coin hoard and the remains of at least two inhumation burials from a machine-cut pit excavated during agricultural improvements in the northern part of Garley's Field, Ketton, the landowner, Mr Andrew, immediately contacted NA. A team from NA, with the assistance of Leicestershire County Council, undertook limited excavations and recovered a total of 1038 coins from disturbed soil along with at least two burials, one of which was within a stone-lined and capped cist that had been disturbed in the excavation of the pit.

Further phases of work comprising excavation, metal detecting survey, geophysical survey and fieldwalking, supported by English Heritage, were carried out by NA during the summer, autumn and winter of 2002/03. Parts of five graves were recovered but osteological evidence indicates the presence of complete or partial remains from a total of at least eleven individuals. These include nine adults, with six males and one female identified. The youngest individual was 13–15 years old. A further 326 coins were also found bringing the total to 1364. Copper staining on the bones of a disturbed inhumation, possibly an earlier occupant of the stone-lined cist, suggests that the hoard may have been deposited with this burial.

These results, allied to a search of the Sites and Monuments Record, added considerable data to the wider context of the site. It lies within part of a wider Roman landscape comprising cropmark enclosures, settlement activity and a possible villa within the village of Ketton itself, as well as a minor Roman road linking Tixover Villa in the south-southeast to the small Roman town of Great Casterton.

Oakham, Ashwell Road (SK 864 096)

Paul Cope-Faulkner

A watching brief was carried out by staff of APS on behalf of Barratt East Midlands Ltd during development on the north side of the medieval town in an area of prehistoric, medieval and later remains. Previous investigations on an adjacent part of the site had revealed an undated ditch and prehistoric, Roman and medieval artefacts (*TLAHS* 76, 128). A north-south ditch and a parallel linear hollow were revealed. Both of these were close to the western limit of the site and probably served a boundary function, but were undated. The site archive will be deposited with RCM, accession number R.A13.2000.

Oakham, Rutland Water Golf Course, Lodge Farm (SK 910 057)

Rob Atkins

An archaeological trial excavation was undertaken on the proposed extension to the Golf Course at Lodge Farm, Oakham. The evaluation was aimed primarily at the site of the proposed ponds. Other groundworks associated with the enlargement of the golf course will only impinge upon the topsoil. No archaeological features were uncovered.

Ryhall, Turnpike Road (TF 035 112)

Steve Thomson

Development close to medieval remains on the northern edge of Ryhall was monitored by J. Albone of APS. An elongated pit backfilled with limestone fragments was exposed. This was of late post-medieval date and perhaps related to known stone quarrying in the area. The finds and site archive will be deposited with RCM, accession number pending.

Seaton, All Hallows Church (SK 904 982)

Steve Thomson

A watching brief was carried out, by F. Walker of APS, during excavations for the installation of services at the Norman church of All Hallows. A graveyard soil containing disarticulated human bones was revealed but was undated. Cut into this graveyard soil was a culvert of dry stone construction and although also undated is thought to be post-medieval. The records will be deposited with HSLCC.

Whitwell, Main Road (SK 927 088)

Danny McAree

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by NA at The Cottage, Main Road, Whitwell on behalf of Mr and Mrs Blagg in advance of residential development. No archaeological remains were recorded and no archaeological finds were recovered.

Negative watching briefs in Rutland

Barrowden: Main Street Farm (SK 949 001) NA; **Caldecott:** Uppingham Road (SP 868 937 and SP 869 937) NA; **Cottesmore:** 23 Main Street (SK 905 135) ULAS; **Edith Weston:** Well Cross Street (SK 928052) ULAS; **Market Overton:** Market Overton Industrial Estate (SK 889 176) APS; **Oakham:** Egleton, Brook Farm (SK 875 072) NA; **Morcott:** 5 Willoughby Rd (SK 923 008) ULAS; **Ryhall:** Crown Street (TF 037 112) APS; **Teigh:** Allwoods Barn, Main Street (SK 865 160) ULAS.