Note: archaeological watching briefs which have produced no significant archaeological features or finds are listed in the relevant county sections below. In each instance the parish/site name is followed by the name of the individual or organisation that undertook the fieldwork. For abbreviations, please see below (p. iv). Some entries relate to fieldwork undertaken before 2004 but not previously reported.

LEICESTER

All finds and records are deposited with LCMS under the accession number cited at the end of the entry. Photographic surveys have not been assigned accession numbers.

Leicester Abbey (SK 58 05)       Steve Jones and Richard Buckley

Between 27 June and 16 July 2004, University of Leicester Archaeological Services undertook a fifth season of training excavations at the site of Leicester Abbey for first and second-year students of the School of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Leicester. The work concentrated on the site of the abbey kitchen, a large, square, detached building lying immediately to the south of the refectory. Based on the results of the 1930s excavations and trial trenches in 2002 and 2003 (TLAHS 77, 125-6; TLAHS 78, 143), the kitchen would appear to be a substantial building measuring approximately 39 feet (11.88m) square internally with walls 4ft 4in (1.32m) thick, except for the west wall which has been refaced, increasing the thickness to about 5.7 feet (1.74m). One of the external corners appears to have been buttressed, whilst evidence for an oven was revealed in the south-west internal angle in 2003, together with a stone capped drain. Also in 2003, a wall was encountered running at right angles to the west wall of the kitchen, and clearly post-dating it, pointing to the presence of later medieval or post-medieval phases of activity. The aim of the 2004 season was to confirm the dimensions of the building, to establish whether there were further fireplaces at the north-western and north-eastern corners, to assess the quality of archaeological survival and to investigate more fully evidence for later phases of the building.

The results of the 2004 season revealed the robbed lines of the northern and western walls of the kitchen and indicated the presence of further corner fireplaces, represented by substantial sequences of superimposed burnt deposits and possible stone abutments which may have supported the fireplace arches and perhaps diagonal vaulting ribs. Evidence for a pair of parallel walls at right angles to the west wall of the kitchen was uncovered, one of which had been revealed in 2003. These would now seem to suggest a later modification to the building, providing access to the kitchen down a wide passageway from another range of buildings to the west, as yet undiscovered. Evidence for the south wall of the refectory range was also revealed this season, confirming the position of its south-western corner and the possible point of access from the kitchen block.

Outside the kitchen, evidence for a complex water-management system was encountered, comprising several stone-lined and capped drains of different phases, taking rainwater from the refectory and kitchen roofs. Two of these drains carried water into the kitchen itself, presumably to flush food waste down the large foul drain encountered in 2003. A small section of lead water pipe was also uncovered on the western side of the kitchen, pre-dating the later passageway, and ties in with a course of lead piping illustrated on the 1930s excavation plan. This indicates the provision of a piped supply of fresh water into the kitchen, although its source as yet remains unlocated. Other activity identified in the trench included cobble yard surfaces, some contemporary with the kitchen, whilst others seemed to post-date its demolition and are presumably associated with reoccupation of the site in the late 16th–early 17th century. Two circular stone-lined features, probably wells, were also evident in this area. A8.2000.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by ULAS on land at 72 St Nicholas Circle, within the Roman and medieval town, in response to a planning application by Victoria Hall Ltd. The north eastern part of the development area was found to be disturbed by cellars along the frontage of St. Nicholas Circle, although early Roman deposits were recorded beneath the cellar floors. In addition, a large concrete chamber had disturbed archaeological deposits in the southeast corner. Across much of the site post-medieval and later buildings and pits had truncated any archaeology within the upper metre of deposits. However, medieval archaeology was visible from about 1m below the existing ground surface and comprised inter-cutting pits and evidence for structural remains. In two of the trenches medieval pits were seen to be cutting through Roman deposits most of which appeared to be either floor make-up or wall foundation trenches. Excavation of one of these pits indicated that deposits are likely to continue below the excavated base of the trenches. In the south-east corner of the site one of the trenches uncovered an area of well-preserved medieval archaeology, including what appeared to be 11th–12th century structural deposits cut through by later 12th–13th century pits. The high level of preservation is probably due to the presence of the medieval Bakehouse Lane, which ran through this part of the site, overlying and protecting the buried archaeology. The modern
concrete chamber enabled a section to be cut at the southwest end of this trench. This revealed approximately 1.5m of stratified archaeology with medieval buildings and pits at the top of the sequence, several layers of what appear to be surfaces and Roman deposits and possible buildings at the base of the section. There were also indications that earlier archaeology continued beneath the level of the section. A7.2004.

Castle St (SK 583 043)  
Neil Finn

Work on a gas main in Castle Street, Leicester by Transco exposed part of a substantial masonry structure, possibly part of the boundary wall defining the northern precinct of Leicester Castle, or, alternatively, a tower or gatehouse. Associated finds suggest a late 14th or 15th-century date for its construction.

Castle View (SK 5832 0411)  
M. Henson

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS at Deacon’s Workshop, Castle View, during the excavation of adjacent test pits for ground investigation purposes. Two partially articulated human skeletons were uncovered as well as numerous un-articulated human and animal bones. Other finds included post-medieval pottery and undated metalwork. A12. 2004.

Churchgate (SK 586 048)  
Andy Hyam

A photographic survey was undertaken by ULAS in advance of major internal modifications to 16–22 Churchgate. The buildings represent a combined commercial and domestic structure commonly seen in the late 18th and early 19th centuries but which are now increasingly rare. A mid 19th century façade had been added.

Free School Lane, Shires West, Site 5 (SK 583 046)  
A Gnanaratnam

Between March and June, a staged archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS for Shires GP Ltd on the site of the Free School Lane carpark. The work established the presence of significant archaeological deposits, comprising early post-medieval or medieval building remains stretching back from the Highcross Street and Free School Lane frontages and included clay-built walls as well as clay or earth-bonded rubble walls. Below these layers deposits, probably Roman, of varying thickness, seen mainly in an auger survey. Away from the Highcross Street frontage the Roman deposits appear to be sealed by a thick soil deposit. At the rear of the carpark, sondages, cut down to 4m from the ground surface, indicated that the area may have been subject to truncation, perhaps from quarrying, which had removed stratified Roman deposits the ground being made up with poorly-differentiated soils. A1.2004.
Holy Bones, Vaughan College (SK 58 04)  
Leon Hunt

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS for University of Leicester at Vaughan College, during the excavation of footings for a new fire escape, located within the limits of the Jewry Wall Roman Baths Scheduled Ancient Monument. The watching brief confirmed that the footings would not disturb buried deposits and no archaeological features were revealed although residual finds of Roman date were recovered. A5.2004.

Oxford Street (SK 5860 0390)  
Leon Hunt

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by ULAS for Evans Heritage Developments on land at 72, Oxford Street (formerly the Nags Head and Star public house) in advance of residential development. A number of features, including potential boundary ditches and pits containing pottery of Roman and medieval date were recorded. A2.2004.

Rutland Street (SK591 045)  
Jon Coward

A photographic survey was carried out by ULAS for Focus Consultants (UK) Ltd in January 2004 of buildings on Halford Street, Rutland Street and Vestry Street, in advance of demolition.

St Martin’s Cathedral (SK 458494 304450)  
Matt Godfrey

A photographic survey was carried out by ULAS following the discovery of reworked stone in the spire of St Martin’s cathedral during the course of structural renovation works.

Sanvey Gate, Corella Works (SK 584 050)  
Wayne Jarvis

A second phase of archaeological evaluation and excavation was carried out by ULAS on land adjacent to the former Corella Works (Richard Roberts (Holdings) Limited), south of Sanvey Gate, between Burgess Street and St. Margaret’s Way. This work was in advance of a proposed housing development scheme and was carried out for Thomas Fish and Sons Ltd. Evaluation took place during spring 2004 with follow-up excavation from summer through in to 2005.

Evidence for the former Roman and medieval defences was found including the town ditches, the partially robbed out town wall, and the town rampart. The town ditches consisted of a series of intercutting east–west linears up to 3m deep and 7m wide. These produced waterlogged material including a fine piece of monumental stonework, leatherwork and worked timbers. Foundations for the town wall were c. 2.9m wide, and were formed of un-mortared granite rubble. A large fragment of the original town wall was exposed during groundworks. This had toppled forward from its original position and hence survived robbing. The wall consisted
of a granite-faced structure, with a rubble and hard mortar core. This is the first section of faced town wall identified in Leicester, and a section of wall is to be consolidated and displayed on site. The town rampart survived in places virtually at modern ground level, and was made up of a series of clay and turf layers, some of which sealed part of a painted wall plaster structure. Within the town defences a substantial Roman stone building was exposed. This building was more than 20m long and 8m wide, had at least four rooms, but had mostly been robbed and truncated at a later date hence its original function is uncertain. Adjacent to this was a series of yard surfaces running towards an east–west street associated with another substantial wall and ditch feature. These backed the defences and the street linked in to a significant north–south road. This road is on the line of one seen at Causeway Lane and further south at Little Lane. These features sealed earlier activity in the form of ditches, pits and gullies, and evidence for timber structures. Later evidence included stratified Saxon pottery, a single inhumation, and medieval pitting, wells and robbing of the Roman structures. A21.2003.

Leicester, Vine Street (SK 5840 0487)

Between November 2003 and May 2005, ULAS undertook a programme of archaeological work to the south and east of Vine Street, on the site of 101 Vaughan Way, which had been demolished in 2000. The work was necessitated by proposals to redevelop the site as part of the Shires West retail scheme and comprised initial trial trenching followed by a large open area excavation. The work was funded by the developer, Hammerson UK properties.

So far, one of the main north–south streets of Roman Leicester has been revealed, together with a hitherto unknown subsidiary east–west street. Parts of three different insulae lie within the site. Fronting on to the north side of the east–west street, evidence for a substantial Roman town house has been revealed, represented by robbed walls, fragments of floors (including one which is tessellated), a hypocaust, a possible plunge pool, and a possible cellar. The building is probably a high-status town house and shows evidence of remodelling in the later Roman period, with the hypocaust and plunge pool going out of use, and possible conversion of part of the street frontage to retail use. Probable yard areas to the east contained a well, and sealed pits of early Roman (late 1st century) date. In the insula to the south, on the opposite side of the street, no substantial Roman structure was present; there was however an extensive deposit of clay and fragmentary wall plaster of 3rd century date (derived from the demolition of a nearby high-status building?) forming a yard surface. Along the west edge of the site, a narrow strip shows the presence of another masonry building (probably with a portico or veranda) fronting the north–south road.

One insubstantial post-built medieval structure was identified placed on the highest surviving road metalling, fronting onto the medieval street which is believed to have run east–west across the site. It is likely that this street may have
protected a band of relatively undisturbed stratigraphy from later medieval activity. Apart from this putative structure, evidence for medieval occupation on the site was mostly confined to pitting, presumed to be mostly for cess, emptied and recut several times. Nevertheless, one area of metal working and one oven structure were present. Twenty-eight burials, and a large amount of disturbed charnel, revealed evidence for the cemetery of the lost Church of St Michael’s in the northern part of the site, although no definite sign of the church itself has yet been found. Some of these burials had been interred in robber trench backfills. Late in 2004, evidence for a large rectangular structure in the northern part of the site began to be revealed, which, from the size and depth of its foundations, could be a public building of several storeys. A22.2003.

Negative watching briefs in Leicester (all undertaken by ULAS)

17 Burleys way (SK 586 050); 48, Narborough Rd Sth, Thomas Cook Public House (SK 570 030); Rupert Street (SK 5860 0420); North Hamilton, Primary School Site (SK 633 074)

LEICESTERSHIRE

Note: all finds and records have been or will be deposited with Environment and Heritage Section of Leicestershire County Council (EHSLCC) under the accession number cited at the end of the entry.

Anstey, Cropston Road (SK 552 088)  
Gavin Speed

An archaeological evaluation and building survey was undertaken by ULAS, on behalf of Hayward Exclusive Homes, at The Elms, 22, Cropston Road. Trial trenching, carried out in June, located deposits and finds dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. An RCHME level 3 building survey was subsequently undertaken on the Grade II listed former farmhouse in September. X.A172.2004.

Anstey, Bradgate Road (SK 544 090)  
Barry Lewis and Danny McAree

Trial excavations by NA were undertaken on land to the north of Bradgate Road. Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow were visible across the site. X.A51.2004.

Anstey, Leicester Road (SK 5522 0857)  
Barry Lewis and Lucy Griffin

An archaeological evaluation carried out by NA, revealed a probable medieval or post-medieval field boundary ditch corresponding to a field boundary on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1888. The fill contained a sherd of late medieval Nuneaton ware and also some 19th century pottery. X.A179.2004.
Ashby, Alton Grange Farm (SK394–146)  
*Stephen Saunders*

During field-walking survey, a large scatter of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age flint was recovered along with a small quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Ashby Parva Slip Inn Quarry: Ashby Parva Fieldwalking Survey (SP 52 88)  
*Gavin Speed*

A fieldwalking survey, carried out by ULAS near to Slip Inn Quarry, on behalf of RMC Aggregates (UK) Ltd, revealed a medium density scatter of worked flint across all fields, with small concentrations of flint tools and debitage in fields 2, 3, and 4. In addition to this, a medium level of medieval and post-medieval pottery was identified across the entire survey area. X.A248.2004.

Barkstone Le Vale, 21 New Causeway. (SK780 349)  
*Bob Sparham*

An archaeological watching brief was carried out in August 2004 during the excavation of a small service trench across the front garden of the property. Three archaeological features were identified comprising two ditches of Roman date and the foundations of a post-medieval barn. The fills of the Roman ditches both contained pottery dating from the first century AD, including samian, greyware, and Late Iron Age or Early Roman shell-tempered ware. The third feature was the foundation of a structure which was dated by a sherd of ‘Toftware’ to the late 17th or early 18th century. Examination of the enclosure map of Barkstone suggests that this structure was a barn, which appears to have sealed the Romano-British features beneath its floor. X.A.236.2004.

Barwell, Mill Street (SP 4408 9602)  
*Catherine Coutts*

A watching brief was undertaken at Barwell Tyre Centre, 22 Mill Street by Warwickshire Museum on behalf of Mr R Bream, and revealed a post-medieval brick-lined well and a field drain, but no evidence for medieval activity. X.A216.2003.

Birstall, Hallam Fields (SK 585 103).  
*Gavin Speed*

ULAS carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Hallam Fields during summer 2004. The work was undertaken as part of an archaeological impact assessment in advance of a proposed mixed-use development. The evaluation identified three areas of archaeological activity all dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age, including an enclosure with settlement evidence. XA252001.

Bottesford, The Green, 26 Devon Lane. (SK 805 391)  
*Bob Sparham*

An archaeological watching brief carried out in November 2004 during con-
struction of an extension to the seventeenth century property, identified were three post-holes and a lime-kiln pit, which from the evidence of associated pottery and brick debris dates to the original construction of the house. A Victorian well and an assemblage of 19th century pottery were also recorded. X.A.213.2004.

Burbage, 23 Lutterworth Road (SP 443 922)  
Paul Mason

Observation by Warwickshire Museum of foundation trenches in September 2004 on behalf of Mr Tom Egan at a site within the medieval settlement revealed no evidence of medieval activity. Only post-medieval features, including a brick-lined well and a shallow pit, were recorded. X.A.192.2004.

Burbage, Burbage Hall (SP 444 927)  
Catherine Coutts

Observation by Warwickshire Museum of foundation trenches for a new garage at Burbage Hall on behalf of Mr and Mrs R. Chapman in September 2004, revealed no evidence of medieval or early post-medieval activity despite it lying within the historic core of the settlement. Two drains, one of horse-shoe type the other larger brick-built, were probably associated with an earlier period of Burbage Hall. A series of brick walls, representing structures indicated on 19th- and 20th-century Ordnance Survey maps, were recorded below the demolished former outbuilding. X.A.193.2004.

Burton-on-the-Wolds, Brook Street (SK 590 213)  
Barry Lewis, Lucy Griffin

An archaeological trial excavation was carried out by NA ahead of a proposed construction of houses at Brook Street. There were ditches forming part of a field system and a pair of parallel ditches, possibly enclosing a settlement with occupation features, and a spring-fed waterlogged pond or large water-hole upon a high part of the area. They contained a few sherds of probable Iron Age pottery. A large ditch containing some Roman pottery, and probably relating to a field boundary, was also investigated. X.A.244.2004.

Castle Donington, Donington Mill, Station Road (SK 450 280)  
Gavin Speed

ULAS conducted an RCHME Level 2 historic building survey on outbuildings at Donington Mill, Station Road in September 2004.

Charley, Mount St Bernard’s Abbey (SK 4635–162 & SK 4645–163)

During field-walking survey, a small quantity of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age flint was recovered, along with a small quantity of bone which could be human. Part of an archer’s stone wristband was recovered as a random find from this field.
Charley, Mount St Bernard’s Abbey (SK452–1605)

During field-walking survey, a small quantity of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age flint was recovered along with a large quantity of 18th- and early 19th-century pot. The flint may be associated with the Beaker burials which were uncovered in the field in the 1930’s. The post-medieval material is probably associated with the warrener’s cottage.

Eaton, St. Denys’ Church (SK 7975 2910)

A watching brief was conducted by APS on behalf of Graham P Cook Architect during drainage work at the 13th-century church. The work identified that the nave and south aisle were the earliest elements of the church, with the tower and north aisle being later. These walls were all medieval and there were indications of a porch of the same period, the existing porch apparently being a rebuild. Several graves, mostly undated but one post-medieval, were also identified. Medieval and post-medieval artefacts were recovered and included masonry that perhaps derives from alterations to the church in the 15th century. Some of the medieval pottery was of 11th–12th-century date, predating the church construction. X.A202.2003.

Edmondthorpe, St. Michael And All Angels’ Church (SK 8581 1755)

On behalf of Tim Ratcliffe Associates and the Churches Conservation Trust, APS carried out a watching brief during drainage work on the 13th-century church. A graveyard soil, probably in formation since the medieval period, was revealed beneath a made ground of 19th–20th century date. This make-up deposit may relate to the construction of two buttresses added to the tower at about this time. Medieval artefacts, included a stone window mullion, a glazed floor tile and sherds of an 11th–12th-century Stamford ware pitcher. X.A219.2004.

Great Glen, Stoneygate School (SP 663 968)

A topographical earthwork survey was conducted by ULAS in May 2004, on land to the west of the school, in order to record ridge and furrow earthworks prior to the levelling of the ground to form a playing field.

Hinckley, Three Tuns, Earl Shilton (SP 468 978)

A photographic survey and building record was carried out by ULAS for Corporate Architecture Ltd and D. W. Hicks Builders Ltd on the former Three Tuns Public House, a presumed nineteenth century inn on the High Street, prior to demolition and redevelopment. A subsequent watching brief was negative. X.A.15.2004.
Houghton-On-The-Hill, St Catherine’s Church (SK 676 033)  Gary Taylor
A watching brief and a programme of building recording was undertaken at the
13th century church by APS for Pick Everard. A brick-lined feature, probably a
crypt, was observed beneath the floor of the south porch. Building recording
examined the west wall of the south porch and established that it was a late,
perhaps 19th or early 20th century, addition to the church. This wall had been
built under the timber roof of the porch that was clearly part of an earlier, post-

Kirby Muxloe, Kirby Muxloe Castle (SK 5250 0450)  Joe Prentice
A watching brief by NA on behalf of English Heritage, was carried out during
works to repair the brick revetment of the internal edge of the moat at Kirby
Muxloe castle. Dredging works to the base and outer edges of the moat revealed
the oak timbers that formed the base of the original bridge. These had previously
been recorded when the moat was re-excavated by the Commissioners of Works
during the 1910s. In the intervening years all of the timbers have undergone decay
due to exposure to aerobic conditions. Two of the substantial sole plates appear to
have been removed.

Long Clawson, St. Remigius’ Church (SK 721 271)  Paul Cope-Faulkner
On behalf of Graham P. Cook Architect, APS carried out investigations prior to
and during redevelopment at the Norman and later church of St. Remigius.
Excavations within the north porch, which was rebuilt in the 18th century,
revealed a sequence of medieval levelling and dumping, a pit and floor surface.
Fragments of mould and copper alloy slag recovered from the levelling deposit
provides evidence for bronze casting, probably bell making, at the church. Above
these medieval layers were a hearth and a mortar floor, both undated but below a

Loughborough, Pear Tree Lane (SK 4509 3209) Anthony Maull and Lucy Griffin
Following archaeological evaluation in 2003 (TLAHS 2004, 78, 168) NA
conducted an archaeological open area strip and record investigation at land to
the east of Pear Tree Lane. A pit, dated by four sherds of possible early Iron Age
pottery and several smaller features of archaeological interest was found. X.A190.
2003.

Loughborough, The Rushes (SK 534 198)  Mark Peachey
APS carried out a watching brief, for Greenclose Property and Development,
which revealed a post-medieval subsoil or levelling layer containing 18th century
pottery, together with a cobbled surface and wall footings of probable 19th
Lutterworth, Spring Close (SP 5427 8419)  
Peter Thompson
Observation by Warwickshire Museum of topsoil stripping and foundation trenches for a housing development within the medieval settlement was carried out between January and May 2004 on behalf of Parker-Lake Homes Ltd. Remnants of an undated cobbled surface and post-medieval brick-lined drains were recorded. A possible ditch and other garden features were also revealed. X.A4.2004.

Market Bosworth, Lodge Farm, Market Bosworth Road, Dadlington (SP 400 980)  
David Smith
An historic building record was made of The Lodge Farm. The farm is a late example of the traditional courtyard plan and all the buildings grouped round the central courtyard appear to be of the same date, which is calculated to be c. 1840–1860.

Melton Mowbray, Craven Lodge School, Burton Road (SK 755 1857)  
Robert Evans
The implications of proposed development near to previous discoveries of prehistoric and later remains was examined, on behalf of Leicestershire County Council Property Services, through an evaluation supervised by APS. The investigation revealed a refuse pit of mid 19th-century date and another dating to the Second World War containing service issue ceramics. X.A194.2004.

North Kilworth, West of Pincet Lane (SP 625 861)  
Phoenix Consulting
An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd on land proposed for a new mineral extraction site on behalf of Aggregate Industries UK Ltd. Remains of medieval ridge and furrow and former field systems of post-Medieval date were identified. X.A.242.2004.

Peckleton, 16, Main Street, Stapleton (SP 4345 9835)  
Andy Hyam
An archaeological excavation was carried out by ULAS within the footprints of two proposed houses within the medieval core of the village. Evidence for domestic activity dating to the 12th and 13th centuries was recorded including numerous post-holes, gullies and ditches. XA732002.

Peckleton, Manor Farm, Stapleton (SP 434 988)  
Catherine Coutts
Observation by Warwickshire Museum of service trenches for a barn conversion on the edge of the medieval village, close to a moated site, in June 2004 on behalf of MKC Developments Ltd., revealed evidence of post-medieval yard surfaces but no finds or features of medieval date. X.A173.2004.
Rothley, Lodge Farm, Leicester Road (SK 592 140)  
Leon Hunt

ULAS carried out an archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching for Rosemound Developments Limited in advance of the proposed development. The evaluation revealed a number of archaeological features dating from the Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age, including pits containing worked flint and pottery. Other linear features were discovered, which may date from a later period. X.A240.2004.

Shearsby, Bath Hotel (SP 621 900)  
David Smith and David Parker

A photographic record of the 18th- and 19th-century building, and negative watching brief were undertaken. X.A187. 2004.

Sutton Cheney, Bosworth Battlefield Visitor Centre, Ambion Hill Farm (SK 4035 0005)  
Bryn Gethin and Peter Thompson


Wymondham Romano-British Villa, Area E (SK 848 184)  
Bob Sparham

Further excavation was undertaken to assess the scale of the villa located in 2002 by geophysical survey. Area E, 35.72m east of area A (excavated in 2003) was opened to try and locate the eastern end of the building and revealed a 2.3m length of ironstone wall, 0.47m wide, oriented northeast to southwest. At its south end it joined another length on the same alignment as those excavated in 2003. Large amounts of tile, mortar and tesserae were recovered.

Negative Watching Briefs and Field evaluations in Leicestershire

Ashby de la Zouch: Pumping Station at Huntington Way, Measham (SK 325 120) ULAS; Ashby Magna: 4 Old Forge Road (SK 5615 9070) NA; Beeby: All Saints’ Church, Leicestershire (SK 664 083) ULAS; Lutterworth: 11–15 George Street (SP 544 844) ULAS; Bottesford: Grantham Road (SK 814 388) APS; Broughton Astley: Old Mill Road (Sp 526 925) APS; Burton Lazars: The Holt (Sk 767 167) APS; Cadeby: Manor Farm (SK 423 027) ULAS; Catthorpe: Junction 19 M1 (SP 561 788) ULAS; Coalville: Castle Rock High School ULAS; Coalville: 54 The Green, Donington le Heath (SK 422 122) ULAS; Coalville: Bardon Hill Quarry (SK 466 136) Phoenix Consulting; Diseworth: Hallgate geophysical survey (SK 45208 24506) NA; Foxton: Shoulder of Mutton (SP 699 901) NA; Earl Shilton: 59 Church Street (SP 470 982) ULAS; Highcross: Claybrooke Parva (SK 473 886) ULAS; Hinckley: Hinckley Road, Burbage (SP 442 928) ULAS;
Hinckley: Logix Park (SP 415 923) ULAS; Hoby with Rotherby: 16 Pinfold Lane (SK 7500 3122) ULAS; Huncote: Yennards Farm (SP 503 981) ULAS; Husbands Bosworth: causewayed enclosure ULAS; Kibworth Beauchamp: 2, Fleckney Road (SP 679 936) ULAS; Knossington: The Grange (SK 7999 0863) ULAS; Lutterworth: Mill Farm (SP 547 840) ULAS; Market Harborough: Countryman Inn, Station Road, Great Bowden (SP 4743 2884) ULAS; Measham: Pumping Station (SK 337 110) ULAS; Measham: High Street/Chapel Street (SK 333 121) NA; Melton Mowbray: 19 Nether End, Great Dalby, (SK 7458 1454) ULAS; Mountsorrel: 70, Leicester Road (SK 5825 1490) ULAS; Nailstone: Church Road (SK 418 071) APS; Narborough: Carlton Park, King Edwards Avenue (SP 540 984) ULAS; Nevill Holt: Nevill Holt Hall (SP 816 937) ULAS; Quorn: 14–52 Loughborough Road ULAS; Quorn: rear of Quorn Conservative club, Nursery Lane (SK 562 166) ULAS; Ratby: Main St, New Library (SK512059) NA; Rearsby: Rearsby Bypass balancing pond (SK 658 148) Warwickshire Museum; Sileby: Brook Street/King Street ULAS; Sileby: Rugby Rd (SP569 794) NA; Wanlip: Rectory Fields Nursery (SK 598 107) ULAS

RUTLAND

Note: all finds and records have been deposited with Rutland County Museum, Oakham, the accession numbers for which are pending in many cases.

Cottesmore, Main Street (SK 9036 1362) Paul Cope-Faulkner

APS carried out a watching brief, for Paul Brook, Building Contractor, during development in the historic core of the village. A stone wall was revealed, and although undated, is thought to be associated with an adjacent 18th century cottage.

Lyddington, Bede House (SP 875 970) Leon Hunt

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS during the excavation of trenches in connection with the replacement of underground electric sub-mains cabling. A number of features were uncovered including part of a wall, a possible hearth and an earth closet. Medieval finds included a ridge tile.

Oakham, Ashwell Road (SK 884 096) Andrew Failes

A watching brief, carried out by APS on behalf of Barratt East Midlands Homes during development to the north of the historic core of Oakham, revealed further possible evidence for an undated, but probably medieval, ditched boundary shown on historic maps of Oakham, and thought to run as far south as the castle. R.A13.2000
Oakham, Northgate (SK 8579 0897)  

Neil Parker

Development in the historic core of Oakham, on Northgate, which is referred to as early as 1501, was subject to a watching brief, carried out by APS for Wynbrook Homes. Pits and ditches containing Stamford ware pottery and dated to the Saxo-Norman period were revealed. A post-medieval pit and wall footing, or path of brick, were also identified. The absence of artefacts dating between the 12th and 18th centuries suggests the site was unoccupied during this period.

Tickencote, St. Peter's Church (SK 9906 0949)  

Paul Cope-Faulkner

On behalf of Graham Cook Architects and Tickencote PCC, APS carried out a watching brief during the excavation of a service trench at the 12th century church. A sequence of post-medieval graveyard soils bounded by the churchyard wall was revealed, together with recent paths. Medieval and post-medieval artefacts, including part of a glazed medieval roof tile, were retrieved.

Uppingham, School Lane (SP 866 997)  

Rachael Hall

A programme of building assessment was undertaken by APS for Uppingham School, to assist the determination of a planning application for demolition and adaptation of several buildings in the street, some of which are listed Grade II and date from as early as 1697. The assessment indicated that the historic fabric of the earliest, listed, buildings would be minimally affected by the proposals, with those others proposed for demolition, including a stable block, dating from the 19th and 20th centuries.

Negative watching Briefs in Rutland

Ashwell: South View Farm, Brookdene (SK 866 136) APS; Barrowden: Redhill Farm Enclosure cropmarks (SP 927 992) APS; Greetham: Main Street (SK 9288 1434) NA; Oakham: Barlethorpe Road (SK 835 092) ULAS; Oakham: 78 South Street (SK 8588 0860) ULAS