Archaeology in Leicestershire and Rutland 2003
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 2003 but not previously reported.

LEICESTER

Leicester Abbey (SK 584 060)  
Steve Jones and Richard Buckley

In July 2003, ULAS supervised a fourth season of training excavations at Leicester Abbey for first-year students of the School of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Leicester. The work, directed by Richard Buckley and Steve Jones, comprised the examination of a large trench at the presumed site of the Abbey kitchen and two smaller trenches within the west range. The latter were located to target a complex of drains which appear on the surviving plans of the 1920s excavation. The results proved to be relatively inconclusive. Results from the trench in the postulated kitchen area, however, were very positive and continued to indicate good archaeological survival, as suggested by the narrow trench excavated during the previous 2002 season (TLAHS 77, 125–6). This had revealed two substantial, possibly 2m wide, walls on an east–west orientation, forming respectively the north and south walls of a square kitchen block located just to the south of the refectory range. Associated stratified deposits, including some of high archaeological potential, were also identified together with a small brick-lined oven of the 15th–early 16th century. In 2004, the south-western corner of the kitchen block was uncovered, represented by a substantial sandstone wall with two courses of superstructure surviving. Built into the internal angle of the walls was a circular oven, whilst the external corner, although heavily robbed, appeared to be buttressed. A stone-lined and stone-capped drain running from the kitchen to the south was also identified and appears to correspond with one on the 1920s excavation plan. The south wall of the kitchen was represented only by a robber trench and all internal floor levels adjacent to it had been destroyed. Cutting the western kitchen wall was another stone structure represented by an east–west wall and a stone-lined drain leading to a square soakaway. This may represent a later structure linking to the kitchen – apparently in the medieval period or possibly a post-Dissolution structure, perhaps one of those indicated on the 1613 William Senior plan of the site. That the buildings were perhaps long-lived may be suggested by quantities of 19th-century material from the soakaway.

The finds and archive will be lodged with LCMS under accession number A8.2000.
The existence of Leicester’s western defences has been confirmed by recent excavations at the former Harding’s Dye Works, Bath Lane by ULAS for Living in the City Ltd. The earliest deposits seem to relate either to land reclamation of the former floodplain of the river Soar or, alternatively, the deposits were infilling a large ditch such as that recorded in Bath Lane in 1992 (*TLAHS* 67, 85). A turf-built rampart was constructed on the elevated ground some time during the second century. A later wall was inserted into the front of the rampart; the foundations were 3m wide comprising three courses of unbonded granite blocks set on a slight pitch. A line of post-holes immediately outside the wall may either represent the front of a timber-faced rampart or a related structure such as an interval tower. The wall superstructure was mostly robbed during the early post-medieval period but a surviving block indicated a wall core of granite and concrete (illus.1). An adjacent circular lime clamp kiln produced an archaeomagnetic date of AD 230–270 (Geoquest Associates) which may be taken as a proxy date for the town wall construction. Eight late Roman extra-mural burials, immediately adjacent to the wall, were also located. Two human skulls recovered from this area in 1876 are almost certainly related (SMR LC 39).

The site produced rare evidence for the medieval refurbishment of the defences. For the southern half of the observed wall a parallel extra-mural trench had been excavated, infilled with stone rubble and capped with stiff clay. It is uncertain if the
The line of the defences was somewhat different to that anticipated. Several previous observations of substantial masonry in this vicinity (SMR LC 94, 95) thought to have been the western town wall, can now be discounted as part of this structure. However, the masonry reported from Russell’s Foundry in 1962 (SMR LC 96), just to the north of the site, would seem to be confirmed as part of the town wall. The town wall robber trench and foundations were also recently recorded by BUFAU further north at the Donisthorpe Factory. A standing block of masonry in the rear entrance of 12 Talbot Lane (on Bath Lane) is on the projected line of the Roman town wall, and quite feasibly represents the last surviving fragment of Leicester’s lost defences.

Finds and records will be deposited with LCMS accession number A16.2003.

Bath Lane, former Merlin Works (SK 580 045)  A. Gnanaratnam

In April and May 2003, an archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS for Augustine Developments on the site of the former Merlin Works on the west side of Bath Lane. The results suggest the survival of significant archaeological deposits on site, ranging in date from the prehistoric to medieval/post-medieval periods. A large fragment of a Late Iron Age flan tray crucible believed to be used in coin manufacture was recovered. This is similar to fragments from Blackfriars Street, 80m to the east (Clay 1985, 69 fig 39. 18–20). This suggests that there is the potential for other Iron Age evidence to survive on site, both in the form of finds and possibly stratigraphy.

The Roman sequence began with a phase of levelling and terracing, which, although poorly dated, probably occurred in the later first century. This was followed by the construction of buildings indicated by the survival of mortar floors, in the northern part of the site. Evidence was recovered for the presence of at least one substantial stone built Roman structure with walls wide enough to suggest an upper storey. This also had evidence of a tessellated floor, probably a plain grey or red pavement, an indication that the more elaborately-decorated parts of a building may survive elsewhere on site. There are known sightings of polychrome mosaics, probably on site, in the 18th century, which further suggests a high-status town house was present. In the middle of the site, adjacent to the tessellated floor, a sequence of superimposed Roman deposits survived, including floor levels, to a depth of almost 1.5m. These included a dump of painted Roman wall plaster surviving in good condition. The walls of the Roman building appear to have been partially robbed of their stone, probably in the 12th–13th centuries. This is consistent with evidence from other sites in Leicester and is likely to relate to the demand for stone for post Roman building projects in the town.

A Roman faced-concrete wall was uncovered in the north of the site which may have been either a terrace or freestanding boundary wall or possibly part of a building associated with a series of nearby adjacent mortar floors. No clear evidence of the Roman town defences or of the Roman waterfront was recovered during the evaluation.

Part of the probable medieval river channel was revealed with a stone and gravel surface running up to, and partly eroded by, the river channel. A linear wattlework structure was revealed within the river silts. This appeared to have been propped up on a line of narrow posts and could have been a fish weir. Both these features could be of 12th–13th century date.

No clear evidence of revetting to control the flow or course of the river was found within the trenches. The river channel seems to have been partly backfilled with
medieval or post-medieval dumped soils and rubble. No clear evidence was recovered of medieval or post-medieval occupation from this phase of archaeological evaluation. Finds and records will be deposited with LCMS accession number A6.2003.

Bibliography


Belgrave, Thurcaston Road, Cross Corners (SK 590 073

Rob Hayward and David Smith

A Watching Brief was undertaken by TR Projects on behalf of ULAS for Leicester City Council on internal alterations at Cross Corners, Belgrave, Leicester. The work confirmed the widely-held belief that the present building was a completely new start on what is shown on Coffyn’s map of 1657 to have been an earlier occupation site. The earliest material exposed by works in various rooms at both Ground and First Floor levels dated from the second half of the 18th century and much was considerably later, being of mid/late 19th century origin. Vertical sections of late 19th/early 20th century wallpapers were exposed in an area where later, mid-20th century partitioning, was removed. In addition two examples of lithographic printed wallpaper were exposed when a pair of wall-cupboards were removed.

Records will be deposited with LCMS.

Braunstone, Land off Hinckley Road (SK 5578 0401)

Steve Jones and John Tate

Archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS, for Leicester City Council, in advance of the proposed development of Braunstone Leisure Centre on land off Hinckley Road. The Leicester City Sites and Monuments Record and an archaeological desk-based assessment, previously prepared by Wardell Armstrong, indicated that the application area had some archaeological potential. Evidence of activity from the prehistoric and Roman periods was suggested by find spots and previous archaeological trial trenching located in close proximity to the area. The trial trench evaluation consisted of ten 30m length trenches placed around the development area to determine the potential of survival of any archaeological deposits. No significant archaeological remains were revealed.

Records will be deposited with LCMS, accession number A1.2003.

Castle Street and Southgates (SK 5834 0427)

A. Gnanaratnam

Between the 16th July and the 22nd October 2002 an archaeological watching brief was maintained by ULAS, for Victoria Hall Construction Ltd on land off Castle Street and Southgates, Leicester. This was carried out during groundworks and piling associated with the construction of a new student accommodation block. No archaeological deposits were observed during the works. The site is located within the historic core of Roman and medieval Leicester and had previously been subject to archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching. This had revealed archaeological evidence for activity of the Roman and medieval periods. Subsequent redesign of
the foundations allowed for preservation of the bulk of the archaeological levels in situ beneath the new building, any disturbance being restricted to that from augered piles. Records will be deposited with LCMS, accession number A27.2002.

Deacon Street (SK 585 038)  
Jon Coward

A photographic survey was carried out by ULAS for Craven Builders Ltd on a presumed 19th century factory on Deacon Street, Leicester, prior to partial demolition and redevelopment.

The archive will be deposited with LCMS.

Deacon Street/Grange Lane (SK 585 038)  
Sophie Clarke

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land off Deacon Street/Grange Lane, by ULAS, on behalf of UNITE Manufacturing Division, between the 30th of July and the 4th of August 2003. Three trenches were opened during the evaluation, which indicated that much of the area may have been subject to extensive sand and gravel quarrying during the post-medieval period. No other archaeological deposits were identified.

The archive for the site will be deposited with LCMS, accession number A18.2003.

Aylestone Hall, Old Church Street, Aylestone (SK 5743 0114)  
Neil Finn

In 1950 Leicester City Council purchased Aylestone Hall and, following public consultation, converted the building and grounds into a recreational facility for the people of Leicester. In 2002 the City Council leased the hall for a period of 999 years to a private developer Hazelwood Plc. Hazelwood renovated the badly-neglected Grade II* listed property, converting the hall into two dwellings and the range of outbuildings into a further dwelling and clubhouse for the local bowls club. ULAS was commissioned to undertake an impact assessment and historic building survey, with part of this work subcontracted to TRP. The principal stages in the development of the more than 650-year-old hall are outlined below.

Substantial fragments of a timber-framed ailed hall survive within the building. Dendrochronology by Nottingham University Tree-ring Dating Laboratory, jointly funded by the developer and LAHS, has determined that the trees from which this was built were felled in 1339. Although substantially altered over the course of the last six centuries enough remains to permit a reconstruction of the likely appearance of the hall at this time. Alterations were made in the 16th century when the open hall was floored over and a stone chimneystack inserted. A stone and timber-framed solar cross wing was added at the high end of the hall around the middle of the 16th century. Major alterations occurred towards the end of the 17th century when the hall was re-roofed and its timber-framed front and rear walls rebuilt in stone. A new brick-built range was added at the low end of the hall in the mid 18th century, replacing the earlier service accommodation; the earliest section of the L-shaped range of outbuildings was probably added around the same time. In the mid 19th century further alterations were made and the outbuildings significantly enlarged. The hall was occupied by the military during the Second World War when further internal changes were made.

A detailed study of the hall has been made and a full report is in preparation. It is
hoped that this will be considered for inclusion in a future edition of Transactions. The archive will be deposited with LCMS, accession number A33.2003.

Highcross Street and Vaughan Way (SK 583 046)  A. Gnanaratnam

Between the 1st and 16th April 2003, an archaeological watching brief was carried out by ULAS for Hammerson UK Properties plc, on a series of trial holes excavated to locate buried services. The trial holes were dug to a depth of around 1.10m. The trenches were largely disturbed down to a depth of around 1m from the road surface. Small pockets of undisturbed archaeological deposits were seen in trench 2 and 3, consisting of possible pits and gravels and clay layers.

Records will be deposited with LCMS under accession number A6.2004.

Highcross Street (SK 5831 0459)  Michael Derrick

An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was carried out on land at the corner of Highcross Street and Vaughan Way, between 22/01/03 and 27/08/03 for the Sowden Group plc in advance of a proposed hotel and casino development. Earlier excavation by J.S. Wacher in 1958 (known as the Blue Boar Lane site) had revealed a series of walls in this area which were interpreted as belonging to the early third century Roman macellum complex situated to the north of the forum. A Roman town house dating to the first–second century lay directly beneath the macellum structure and was found to contain in situ painted wall plaster and mosaic floors. The area opened during the present stage of evaluation revealed post-medieval pitting activity situated within earlier medieval backyards. These backyards were subdivided by rough stone walls which lay on the same alignment in some instances abutting and parallel with earlier Roman walls. This suggests a continuity between the medieval and Roman town plans. An area of Blue Boar Lane – removed when the inner ring road was constructed in the 1950s – was revealed as a series of cobble and gravel surface layers running east–west across the site. Street front activity was also in evidence in the form of stone walls near the Highcross Street entrance to the site on the site of the timber-framed Admiral Rodney public house. A series of garden soils and dumps concluded the medieval activity.

The activity dating to the Roman period comprised a series of walls, robber trenches, floors and layers. The walls appeared to relate to the macellum phase of activity observed by Wacher and indeed one of his earlier excavated walls was located and recorded. Evidence of gravel and beaten-clay floors were located within the macellum complex and were later cut through by medieval pitting. A small room delineated by a robber trench on three sides was located to the north of the site and also followed the Roman alignment. Following discussions with the contractors, Hallam Contracts Ltd., a construction strategy was adopted which preserved the majority of the archaeology by using rafting techniques and a limited number of piles for a crane base. Such a strategy meant very little excavation could take place and all activity earlier than the macellum phase remained unexplored.

Following on from the evaluation, a staged watching brief was carried out on the groundworks during the construction of the Travelodge and Casino. Significant deposits were observed during excavations for a crane base. Here, one of the Roman macellum walls was observed standing to a height of around 0.80m, being around 1m in width, built with at least one tile bonding course, although no floor surfaces were
observed associated with it. A small intaglio was found in a series of Roman dump deposits of uncertain relationship with the macellum. This has not yet been cleaned and conserved but may show a figure holding a spear in one hand and an unidentified object in the other.

To the south of the wall was a putative road, consisting of cobbles in a dark-grey silt. This was probably part of the medieval or post-medieval Blue Boar Lane. Sealing this was what appeared to be a collapsed wall, constructed of granite rubble set in a cream-coloured sandy lime mortar. These deposits were only seen in section. To the south of the lane were two walls of earth-bonded Dane Hills sandstone which followed known property boundaries and are likely to be of post-medieval or medieval date.

Near to Highcross Street, a granite rubble wall was exposed in the side of a service trench. This was the northern wall, possibly of a cellar, of the former Blue Boar Inn. Further west an earth-bonded Dane Hills sandstone wall was uncovered on the same alignment, which was probably part of another stone building fronting onto Blue Boar Lane.

Finds and records will be deposited with LCMS, accession number A10.2003.

Humberstone, Monks Rest, Hungarton Boulevard (SK 6306 0592)  
Steve Morris

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) on the site of the former Monks Rest public house, during the course of development for a new McDonald’s restaurant and car park. The site is located to the south of the earthworks of a moated platform of which there are no longer any surface remains. The deposits identified in the watching brief below the modern surface consisted of recent make-up layers of brick debris and clay deposits. No archaeological features or finds were identified.

Finds and records will be deposited with LCMS, accession number A27.2003.

Humberstone, Towers Hospital, Gipsy Lane (SK 6172 0590)  
John Thomas

Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by ULAS, for Taylor Woodrow Ltd on land to the south of the Towers Hospital, prior to proposed residential development. The evaluation consisted of twelve trial trenches located to provide an even coverage of the proposed development area and to target possible archaeological anomalies identified by geophysical survey. The results of the work provided evidence of
a restricted area of relatively dense archaeological remains dating to the 12th or 13th centuries. The features, mostly pits and gullies, were badly truncated and lay beneath ridge and furrow remains and probably relate to small-scale settlement, perhaps an isolated farmstead, in the vicinity of the medieval village of Humberstone. Although truncated, the majority of the features produced datable evidence suggesting they related to domestic activities. In other areas of the site evidence of recent landscaping was recorded and many of the geophysical anomalies related to land drains.

Finds and records will be deposited with LCMS, accession number A8.2003.

**85–89 Oxford Street (SK 586 038)**

Sophie Clarke

An archaeological evaluation of the site of a former petrol station at 85–89 Oxford Street, was undertaken by ULAS on behalf of Gralewood Homes Limited, between the 13th and 18th of August 2003. Although the site had been subject to considerable previous ground disturbance, damage to underlying deposits proved to be fairly localised. Two trenches were excavated during the evaluation revealing a range of archaeological activity, including a ditch which contained pottery attributable to either the Iron Age or Saxon period. Archaeological deposits dating to the Roman period, including a compact pebble surface and associated ditch, were located towards the Oxford Street frontage. On the western side, towards the Grange Lane frontage, was a segment of a curving, possibly ring-shaped ditch, with respecting inner gully. This feature, which produced several sherds of pottery dating to the 12th/13th century, may possibly represent the remains of a post-mill.

The archive for the site will be deposited with LCMS, under the accession number A19.2003.

**Rupert Street (SK 5860 0420)**

Jon Coward

A photographic survey was carried out by ULAS for AMK Land in November 2003 on the present factory and garage buildings at Rupert Street, in advance of proposed redevelopment. The proposed development will heavily impact on the interior of the main factory building, and the garage will be demolished.

The archive will be deposited with LCMS.

**Rutland, Halford and Vestry Streets (SK 5913 0455)**

James Meek

Between June and November 2003, ULAS undertook an archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed performing arts centre on behalf of Focus Consultants (UK) Ltd. The site lies to the east of Roman and medieval Leicester, in an area of known archaeological potential. Five trenches were examined, revealing evidence for medieval ploughing and post-medieval quarrying but no significant archaeological deposits.

The site archive will be deposited with LCMS under the accession number A13.2003.

**Rutland Street, Southampton Street and Wimbledon Street: Alexandra House and other former Faire Bros and Co Ltd premises (SK 5920 0460)**

Neil Finn

ULAS undertook a photographic survey and documentary study of a group of late 19th- and early 20th-century industrial buildings on Rutland Street, Wimbledon Street
and Southampton Street, Leicester, including the grade-II listed Alexandra House. The survey was commissioned by National Westminster Bank and Saxon Urban Bond Two prior to conversion of the buildings for residential use. All but one of the buildings was owned and built by Faire Bros and Co Ltd, manufacturers of boot and shoelaces, elastic webbings, bindings etc., a Leicester company that earned an international reputation for the quality of its products. Alexandra House on the corner of Rutland Street and Southampton Street, built as a boot and shoe-lace warehouse, was also the company headquarters and is widely acknowledged as being one of the finest industrial buildings in the country. An account of the development and architecture of the Leicester premises of Faire Bros and Co Ltd is currently in preparation.

The archive will be deposited with LCMS, accession number A9.2003.

9 St Nicholas Place (SK 5840 0448)  
Roger Kipling

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at 9 St. Nicholas Place, Leicester, between February and May 2003 by ULAS on behalf of Land Securities Trillium in advance of construction of new premises for BBC Radio Leicester and the Asian Network. The project followed a preliminary evaluation of the cellars and external yard areas of a standing nineteenth-century warehouse building in 2002, work that revealed extensive and deeply stratified archaeological deposits across the site dating from the early Roman to post-medieval period (TLAHS 77, 130).

The excavation phase targeted the yard areas occupying the western part of the development area, with investigation of the undercroft building known to front the present Guildhall Lane, and any possible associated deposits and features, deemed a particular research priority. Following demolition and clearance of the warehouse building, a 360º mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket was employed to remove modern overburden down to the top of archaeological stratigraphy. Hand excavation of these deposits proceeded after initial cleaning and planning.

The presence of a series of medieval and later walls traversing the development dictated its logical division into three zones, providing a total excavation area of c.416m². These consisted of Area 1, the northernmost of the three and occupied by at least two medieval buildings, a related sequence of cobbled yard surfaces and covered drains, and two substantial masonry – possibly industrial – kiln or oven features. A substantial post-medieval wall formed the division to this area and Area 2, which included a further sequence of medieval and post-medieval kilns or ovens overlying Roman stratigraphy, including a probable well. Finally, the undercroft building and a complex sequence of medieval rubbish pits dominated Area 3, which fronted onto Guildhall Lane on its southern side.

**Area 1**

Area 1 produced the most complex occupational sequence of the excavation. In the northeastern corner of the c.120m² trench, the removal of a 1.5m–1.8m thick accumulation of 15th to 16th-century demolition layers containing ceramic building materials, slate and mortar revealed the rear of a possibly 14th-century building (Building 1), its well-preserved walls defining a room of c.8.2m². The southern wall accommodated a partially surviving window and a central doorway opening onto a possible external yard area with a well. Buttresses had been constructed along the internal face of the wall in an apparent attempt to counteract visible subsidence of the
3 General plan of the area of excavation
The building was flanked to the east by part of a probable secondary structure, one wall of which was pierced by a stone-lined drain. These properties are likely to have fronted onto the medieval Swinesmarket – the present High Street – to the north. The building(s) appear to have been demolished during the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries, their walls sealed buried beneath substantial demolition deposits.

The area to the west was occupied by a sequence of carefully-constructed 12th and 13th-century cobbled yard surfaces, traversed by stone-lined covered drains and covering an area of 5m × 7m minimum. An apparently contemporary building (Building 2) flanked the western side of the yard area, its three visible walls defining an area of at least 11m². A clay floor was visible across most of this internal space, with the surface having undergone substantial damage as a result of slumping into earlier features. The southeast internal corner of the structure was occupied by a stone-lined semi-circular feature of possible post-medieval date measuring c.0.9m in diameter and 1m deep. The absence of mortar bonding and any form of base to the structure suggest its having functioned as a soakaway for liquids, suggesting that this building/room may have functioned as a kitchen.

Industrial activity was represented by two probable kilns occupying the eastern area of the trench and possibly of the same date as the yard and Building 2. The more complete of the two substantial features consisted of a circular chamber set into the ground measuring c.1.5m in diameter and lined with coursed clay-bonded granite blocks with an accompanying base. Heavy blackening and cracking of the masonry indicated its having been exposed to high heat; an opening on the eastern side gave onto a linear flue. Function is as yet unconfirmed, but the discovery of gypsum fragments from overlying demolition deposits suggests that these features were linked to the production of building mortar.

**Area 2**

The smallest of the three excavation zones (66m²) was defined to the north by a substantial, solidly-constructed granite wall traversing the trench east to west and measuring 0.4m wide and 1.2m in height. The wall reflects the line of a medieval parish boundary and may also represent the continuation of a major wall of the Roman forum previously identified to the west beyond High Cross Street. Fragmentary traces of walls in the northern area suggested the presence of a building, possibly abutting the aforementioned substantial property boundary wall. A sequence of kilns or ovens was excavated along the eastern edge of excavation. Although of similar build to those encountered in Area 1, these were smaller in scale and of later 14th to 17th or 16th-century date. Partial excavation of a medieval well showed it to have been cut through a substantial (1.5m minimum) accumulation of gravel metalled street surfaces, probably relating to the Roman street believed to have run southeast to northwest through the site.

**Area 3**

Area 3 was the most substantial of the three excavation zones, covering an area of 172m², or 230m² including the undercroft building. Although the early medieval undercroft building had previously been the subject of excavation and detailed structural survey by the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit in 1990 (Hagar
and Buckley 1990, 99–101), the removal of the Victorian vaulted roof and internal brick divisions in 2003 offered an opportunity to further investigate the building and to ascertain whether any associated structures survived. The undercroft was constructed via the sinking of a foundation trench through an accumulation of Roman street metallings and overlying ‘Dark Earth’ deposits flanking the northern and eastern sides of the building; in the case of the latter these deposits were over 2m thick. The walls of the building were subsequently raised against the construction cut to ground level and above, with a line of putlog holes in the eastern wall and an external beam slot suggesting the use of a form of scaffolding. Partial excavation of the wall cut produced pottery suggesting an 11th to late 13th-century construction date. A series of Roman brick-lined niches set into the internal face of the eastern wall probably accommodated candles or lamps, whilst the southern wall revealed traces of a second door and accompanying window opening onto the present-day Guildhall Lane.

Excavation of the area immediately west of the undercroft identified the building’s footings, indicating that the external ground surface contemporary to the use of the building had been around 1.5m lower than on the opposing (eastern) side. It was also ascertained that a section of the west wall, including a window, had collapsed and been rebuilt at an unknown date. Principal access to the undercroft appears to have been via a wide doorway in the northwest corner. Excavation along the external western wall face revealed the doorway masonry to have been robbed out between the late 11th and late 13th centuries. The length of the robber trench does, however, hint at a secondary structure or wing once projecting west from the
5. 9, St Nicholas Place; the undercroft building at the time of its uncovering in 1861, viewed southwest

6. 9, St Nicholas Place; the undercroft building revealed in 2003, viewed southwest
undercroft. A 1.5m-diameter semicircular masonry structure built against the external undercroft wall face at its northeast corner may represent a support base for a rain barrel.

The area north of the undercroft appears to have been an open yard area, being heavily disturbed by a complex sequence of inter-cutting medieval rubbish pits cutting the post-Roman Dark Earths and ranging from the 14th to 16th centuries. The line of the eastern wall of the undercroft was continued north, forming a corner with a second wall, in which was accommodated a substantial rectangular cess pit measuring c.2m x 1.5m externally and 1.8m deep. It was unclear whether the pronounced concave character of the granite masonry lining was the result of deliberate design or simply of slumping. The pit produced a rare, high-status pottery sherd of mid-15th to mid-16th century date as well as a linen textile fragments and part of a bone comb. This feature was stylistically similar to two further nearby pits ranged along the wall, and apparently occupying the same parcel of land as the undercroft.

Finds and records will be deposited with LCMS, accession number A4.2003.

Bibliography


Sanvey Gate (SK 5822 0502) Joe Abrams

During February 2003 an archaeological evaluation was carried out by ASC Ltd at 81–95 Sanvey Gate, Leicester for Joinpoint Ltd. An evaluation trench in the southwest of the site revealed two parallel ditches likely to date to the Roman period, one of which contained pottery sherds dating to c.100AD. Two pits likely to date to the late Saxon/early medieval periods were also recorded. One of these contained artefactual material dating to the late 11th to late 13th centuries and parts of a leather shoe dating to the same period. A further pit and ditch were also recorded, probably medieval date. A post-medieval well and various modern features were also recorded truncating the earlier deposits in some cases.

Analysis of an environmental sample taken from one of the pits containing medieval pottery sherds revealed that the site also has the potential to contain high quality environmental information. Material recovered from a probable cesspit included numerous fruit seeds, including plums, cherries, blackberry, fig, apple and pear. Also recovered were fragments of hazelnut shell, bran, various cereal crops, small mammal bones, fish bones and the puparia of flies.

Other parts of the site were identified as having low archaeological potential. In the southeastern corner this was due to modern truncation, in the west it was due to an absence of cut archaeological features in most of the evaluation trench.

The results of this project have been combined in this report with those of an earlier evaluation (Finn 1992). Together they provide detailed information on the archaeological potential of the site. The earlier project also recorded archaeology dating to the Roman and medieval periods suggesting that occupation existed on the southern part of the site during both periods.

The evaluation comprised two trenches and a small open area, amounting to a 3% (108m²) sample of the site.
Bibliography

Finn, N., 1992  
*Archaeological Evaluation at 71–95 Sanvey Gate, Leicester*, Leicestershire Museums unpublished report

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

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS at 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. Fieldwork took place during October and November 2003.

Evidence for the former Roman town defences was found along Sanvey Gate, fronting the building. The evidence included a robber trench along the line of the town wall, and a series of intercutting ditches representing the external defences associated with the wall. Additionally, a significant stone setting was associated with these ditches, which is thought to represent consolidation of this area of ground.

The site archive will be held by LCMS, accession number A21.2003.

12 Sanvey Gate, Mosan Mills (SK 584 050)  
*Jon Coward*

A photographic survey was carried out by ULAS for Thomas Fish and Sons Ltd in January 2004 on buildings at 12 Sanvey Gate, Leicester, in advance of proposed alteration and redevelopment.

The archive will be deposited with LCMS.

Vaughan Way, St Margaret’s Baths (SK 585 047)  
*A. Gnanaratnam*

An archaeological field evaluation together with a subsequent phase of limited mitigation on the site of the former St Margaret’s Baths, was commissioned from ULAS by Hammerson UK Properties Ltd, as part of the wider archaeological impact assessment and mitigation strategy for the proposed Shires West redevelopment. The site lies within the north-east quarter of the Roman and medieval walled town and although it had suffered considerable truncation from the construction of the Baths in the 1960s, there were areas of good archaeological survival.

Sequences of Roman road gravels were revealed in the north and west of the site. These are likely to be the north–south and east–west oriented roads projected as crossing the site although further phases of the Shires West project should clarify the alignments. A robbed Roman wall was also seen in the north of the site. In one of the fills, within a large Roman quarry to the centre of the site, an unfinished Roman column drum was found.

A fragment of a clay-bonded stone wall was uncovered in the middle of the site. This was probably part of a structure of medieval or earlier post-medieval date, possibly related to the nearby building revealed in an evaluation trench to the north. Beyond these was an area of post-medieval and possibly medieval refuse or cesspits.

Burials that belonged to the medieval cemetery of the church of St Peter’s were located. The church which went out of use by the later medieval period was demolished in the early 16th century and the building materials sold for re-use. Some were used on the Free Grammar School on Highcross Street, Leicester. The cemetery
appears to have occupied the southern part of the site along St Peter’s Lane and probably extends eastwards.

The remains of what is probably a malting oven were found near Causeway Lane. This was built in at least two phases, the latter of which may indicate a reduction in the capacity of the structure. Archaeomagnetic dating suggests the last use of the oven was between 1170 and 1235. The presence of this structure may also imply the

7. Vaughan Way: the medieval malting kiln
presence of associated buildings to accommodate the brewing and storage of beer and perhaps by implication accommodation for a maltster/brewer.

In the southern part of the site, towards St. Peter’s Lane, the remains of a building of probable medieval date were revealed. The building developed in several phases, involving the alteration of a timber-framed structure of at least two rooms, built on stone dwarf walls. The northern room had a stone-built hearth with thick charcoal deposits from its last phase of use. The room was reduced in size with two phases of clay/mud walls, in the southern room, internal stone-footed walls were rebuilt with at

8. Vaughan Way: medieval building located in southern part of site
least partly rendered clay walls. The building appears to be of medieval date with one late phase of repair dating to the 17th century. The thick clayey layer sealing the building, may well be the remains of collapsed mud walls.

Records will be deposited with LCMS, accession number A2.2003.

Victoria Road East (SK 6106 – SK 6207)  

Jon Coward

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by ULAS for Mather Jamie in August 2003, along a corridor for the proposed extension to Victoria Rd East, adjacent to Humberstone Heights Golf Course. Considerable evidence for disturbance and make up of land was encountered, and no significant archaeological finds or features recovered.

The archive will be deposited with LCMS under accession code A20.2003.

Negative watching briefs in Leicester

Bath Street/Pauline Avenue (SK 621 046) ULAS; 85–89 Oxford Street (SK 586 038) ULAS; Mill Lane, William Rowlett Hall (SK 5318 0382) ULAS; Newarke Houses Museum, The Newark (SK 5842 0410) ULAS.

LEICESTERSHIRE

Ashby de la Zouch, Ashby Grammar School (SK 363 167)  

Vicki Priest

A programme of archeological trial trenching was conducted by ULAS in advance of the construction of a hard play area close to the grounds of Ashby Castle. No archaeological deposits were encountered.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A163.2002.

Ashby Magna, 4 Old Forge Road (SP 5615 9070)  

David Leigh

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by NA prior to the erection of a single dwelling. Two trenches were excavated. A ditch, with a re-cut, of probable medieval date was revealed along with two sherds of medieval pottery. A large pit was shown to be modern. It is suggested that the site was not intensively used in the medieval period.

The finds and archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A25.2003.

Ashby Woulds, Bath Lane, Moira (SK 4310 3155)  

Steve Jones

Archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS in January 2003 in advance of proposed residential development for Leicestershire County Council, Property Resources Department on land off Bath Lane, Moira. The site was known to be located on the route of a major Roman road, the ‘Via Devana’, previously identified by ULAS in 1998 on land to the south east of the area. The evaluation successfully revealed further survival and continuation of the Roman road, believed to be part of a major route between Colchester and Chester.

Finds and records will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A13. 2003.
Barlestone, Coats Vivella Factory Site, Meadow Rd (SK 4275 0560)  

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken on behalf of Greaves Bros, in advance of residential development of the site. Five trenches were excavated during the evaluation, totalling 138m in length. The site had been heavily truncated by the Coats Viyella factory, which had previously stood on the site, therefore no archaeological deposits were identified from the evaluation.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC.

Burbage, Moat House, New Road (SK 442 926)  

An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken in July 2003 by ULAS of a c.1.05 ha area of land in the grounds of Moat House in advance of proposed development. An archaeological desk-based assessment had indicated that this was the site of an 18th-century ‘pleasure garden’ associated with the former Rectory, now demolished. An initial evaluation phase of topographical and geophysical survey by ULAS defined the surviving extent of a moat, constructed as part of these gardens, and thought to be of 18th-century date, along with geophysical anomalies, thought to relate to other garden features of similar date. The opening of two archaeological evaluation trenches indicated the presence of insubstantial features of probable post-medieval date. Excavation also appeared to substantiate the results of the geophysical survey, namely confirming the presence of substantial features, most likely infilled ponds or lakes along with walls and drains associated with the gardens of the 18th-century Rectory. There were also hints of the survival of insubstantial medieval features in those areas not disturbed by subsequent gardening and/or landscaping activity.

The site archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A115.2003.

Burbage, ‘The Chalet’, Watling Street (SP 4285 9135)  

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by ULAS for Fox, Bennett and Hackney on land surrounding ‘The Chalet’ on Watling Street. Six 15m long trenches were excavated, none of which revealed evidence of archaeological remains.

The archive for the site will be held by HSLCC, accession number X.A52.2003.

Burton and Dalby, Dale Farm (SK 740 144)  

NA carried out historic building recording and an archaeological watching brief during groundwork for the construction of two new dwellings. The original late 17th-century farm comprised a small house at right angles to the street with possibly up to two barns. By 1842 it is clear that the farm had expanded both with an extension to the house and the addition of more substantial barns and storerooms along the street frontage and stables or animal sheds to the rear. The full extent of the farm was reached by 1904 with the construction of further stables and a cart shed with hayloft. There was no evidence for former buildings or other features that would have been contemporary with, or pre-dating, the surviving 17th-century farmhouse. Several
modern drainage ditches, a number of articulated animal burials and a robber trench for a wall of post-medieval date were present, together with two garden bedding trenches.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A179.2003.

**Castle Donington (SK 428 284)**

Jon Coward

An archaeological evaluation by test pitting was undertaken in September–October 2003 by ULAS for Estell Warren in the floodplain to the north and north-west of Castle Donington Power Station in advance of proposed environmental works. No significant archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains were located. The archive will be deposited with HSLCC under accession code X.A198.2003.

**Cossington, The White House, Main Street (SK 606 134)**

Leon Hunt

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by ULAS for Mr. & Mrs. Murphy on land adjacent to The White House in advance of residential development. The site lies within the historic core of medieval Cossington and is close to prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon deposits. The evaluation revealed a linear ditch feature of unknown date and function, plus a number of sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery, which were not associated with any archaeological features.

The site archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A212.2003.

**Dunton Bassett (SP 5445 9064)**

Vicki Priest

Archaeological fieldwork and survey were undertaken by ULAS for Leicestershire County Council during groundworks to create a new playing field for Dunton Bassett Primary School. Extensive earthworks comprising a main hollow way, several smaller trackways and a number of platforms were identified. Finds of medieval pottery from the site suggested that earthworks were likely to be related to the medieval village of Dunton Bassett.

The site of the proposed playing field lay just north of the main area of earthworks on lower ground, close to a pond and a spring. The upper layers contained 17th – 18th century pottery and probably represent garden features related to the Manor House that lies just to the north. The lower deposits and features beneath the earthworks comprised a series of linked ditches and gullies probably some kind of drainage system containing medieval pottery. Some evidence for a metalled surface associated with one of the gullies was noted although this was badly truncated. Given that much of this land is low–lying and wet it is likely to lie outside the main settlement site. The lack of structural deposits and proximity to water suggest that it might be an area of agricultural activity perhaps for keeping animals.

Beneath the medieval deposits a number of earlier prehistoric features were found. On the higher sandy south–eastern area, a wide ditch was recorded curving round the crest of the hilltop. Several irregular and badly truncated pits were found outside the ditch. As pottery and flint from the features suggests a Bronze Age date this is probably the edge of an enclosure situated on the hill–top to the south.

Towards the west of the site in the wetter, lower area three circular pits and a square pit were found cut into the clay, all containing fire cracked stone. A number of flints
and two fragments of polished stone were recovered from the pits and a irregular
spread of fire-cracked stone was also recorded. It seems likely that these features
represent a badly-truncated burnt mound dating the Neolithic period.

A final surprise from the site was a possible Upper Palaeolithic burin. This was
found close to the enclosure and probably represents a casual loss rather than any
specific activity.

Finds and records will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number XA96.2003.

**Dunton Bassett, All Saints’ Church (SP 5480 9045)  Thomas Bradley-Lovekin**

To determine the implications of proposed development at 13th-century Dunton
Bassett church, an evaluation, supervised by T. Bradley-Lovekin of Archaeological
Project Services (APS), was carried out for Parkinson Dodson and Associates.
Memorial stones within the proposed development area, just south of the tower/nave
junction, indicated numerous burials at this location between the mid 18th and late
19th centuries. Disturbed human remains were noted in the graveyard soils and,
although undated, reflect use of the churchyard for burial since the medieval period.
Several grave cuts were also recorded. These, too, were mostly undated, though one
was post-medieval and contained decayed coffin fittings. A fragment of glazed
medieval floor tile was recovered, together with a small quantity of 17th–early 20th
century pottery and other artefacts.

Finds and records will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A166.2003.

**East Goscote, Syston Fencing (SK 6440 1325)  Tim Upson-Smith**

NA was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of David Wilson Homes to
carry out an archaeological evaluation ahead of development. No archaeological
features or artefacts were found.

**Frolesworth, The Hollies Cottage, 10 Main Street (SP 504 906)  Wayne Jarvis**

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS on behalf of Mr. P.
Young during the groundworks for a new dwelling and associated services and
boundary wall. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were identi-
fied, however a two metre wide east–west boundary feature was recorded running
parallel to the frontage. This produced building material, and pottery of a post-
medieval date.

The site archive will be held by HSLCC, accession number X.A109.2003.

**Frolesworth, 2 Main Street (SK 5070 9040)  Andrew Hyam and A. Gnanaratnam**

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS for M and L Builders at
2 Main Street, Frolesworth, Leicestershire. No archaeological deposits were observed,
although the remains of a brick coal cellar was revealed towards the street frontage in
Trench 2. This may have been associated with the cottage that formerly stood on the
spot.

The archive will be lodged with HSLCC with accession number X.A54.2003.
Frolesworth, White House, Main Street (SP 5050 9055)  
David Leigh

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by NA, on behalf of Peter Tew & Co Chartered Surveyors, acting for The Estate of Francis Webster, ahead of residential development. Two trenches were excavated. No archaeological deposits were encountered nor were any artefacts recovered. Modern material in the subsoil suggest that modern disturbances may have disturbed any earlier remains.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A189.2003.

Gaddesby, Barsby, Baggrave End, Adjacent to Springwell House (SK 699 926)  
Jon Coward

In April 2003, an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by ULAS at land adjacent to Springwell House, Baggrave End, Barsby, for Burrough Property Services Ltd. The site is located within the historic settlement core of the village, and includes the area of the street frontage. Two cobbled areas were noted, one of which had dating evidence from the 16th to the 18th century.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, under accession code X.A72.2003.

Gilmorton, Ivanhoe House, Main Street (SP 5710 8795)  
Danny McAree

NA carried out trial excavation at the rear of Ivanhoe House ahead of the development of new residential accommodation by Moseley Estates. Three trenches were excavated. No archaeological remains were observed.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A182.2003.

Great Easton, Deepdale (SP 8450 9310)  
Anne Foard

NA carried out a watching brief ahead of the construction of a single dwelling. A single pit was dated to the late Saxon period. Further finds comprising late Saxon or Saxo-Norman pottery and bone were recovered from subsoil, but were not associated with any features. At the rear of the plot a small linear earthwork, a possible headland, was identified, which may have been part of an enclosure or field system.

Finds and records will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A178.2003.

Great Easton, Stockerston Lane (SP 8466 9331)  
Steve Thomson

Development on the northern edge of the historic core of Great Easton, and near to a Saxon settlement/industrial area, was monitored by F. Walker of APS for Mendwest Traditional Homes Ltd. No archaeological remains were revealed, although the investigation retrieved limited amounts of medieval and post-medieval pottery that probably constituted manuring scatter, suggesting the area was agricultural land in these periods.

The finds and archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A74.2002.

Hinckley, Barwell, Ivens Farm (SP 4425 9640)  
Wayne Jarvis

An archaeological evaluation comprising five trenches was carried out at Ivens Farm, Barwell, by ULAS for Mather Jamie in September 2003. Several features were
identified that produced medieval pottery, although this was thought to be residual/intrusive in view of its abraded nature and small sherd size.

The site archive will be held by HSLCC, accession number X.A196.2003.

**Hinckley, Druid Street (SP 4269 9427)**

*Gary Taylor*

Proposed development in the northern part of Hinckley was examined in a programme of desk-based study and building assessment carried out by G. Taylor of APS for VastGlobe Ltd. This research indicated that the site lay outside the medieval town, in an area of post-medieval expansion associated with hosiery manufacture and other industrial operations. Factory and office buildings occupied the site with one range being the original hosiery manufactory built c. 1904. In the 1930s the factory had been expanded and provided with offices, these latter in Art Deco style. Part of the 1930s factory extension was recorded, revealing a street frontage of large windows, typical of hosiery manufacture although the ground floor interior lacked natural lighting and probably served for storage and packing.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC.

**Hinckley, Football Stadium (SP 4490 9595)**

*Jon Coward*

Land affected by a proposed stadium off Leicester Rd, Hinckley, was evaluated by geophysical survey by ULAS on behalf of Savage Hayward, Chartered Architects. Approximately 10 hectares was surveyed by magnetic susceptibility and c.1 hectare by magnetometry. Evidence of possible former field boundaries was identified in the magnetic data but no plausible archaeological features were detected.

Records will be deposited with HSLCC.

**Hinckley, 1&3 Regent Street (SP 4255 9389)**

*Neil Finn*

Buildings at 1&3 Regent Street, Hinckley were recorded by ULAS in the course of their conversion into a bar by Alliance Traders Ltd.

As predicted by the preliminary assessment (*TLAHS 2002*,109), the Georgian façade of the frontage range concealed substantial sections of earlier timber framing. Number 1 included the remains of a jetted structure, with close-studded front and rear elevations and square-panelled sidewall framing. This was of two storeys (plus attic?) and had a massive ashlar sandstone chimneystack; a 16th-century date seems likely.

Surviving timberwork in number 3 was of poorer quality and appeared to be later in date than both the jetted structure of number 1 and the early 17th-century two-bay timber-framed building at 5–7 Regent Street on the other side (*TLAHS 2000*, 243–7). Principal flooring and roofing members of number 3 appear to have been suspended between the end walls of the two adjacent buildings, rather than this being a full box-framed structure. A similar arrangement was noted within number 9 Regent Street when this was examined some years back. This had intact square-panelled framing in the rear wall of the frontage range, however the wall plate was supported by a forked post fixed to the outer face of the end wall frame of number 7 Regent Street; number 9 had no end wall frame of its own.

A series of roughly-hewn oak dowels were fixed between the first floor joists of number 3, towards the frontage. Grooves worn into these indicated that heavy items
were suspended from them. This may be taken to indicate retail use at an early date – prior to the ceiling being under-drawn. It is suggested that commodities were hung for display from the dowels. The location on a principal thoroughfare overlooking the market place is ideal for retail purposes and trade directories indicate that the property has been in use as a shop at least since the late 19th century.

To the rear of number 3 were several additional ranges, of various dates. The earliest of these was a two-storey brick and timber-built range of late 17th- or early 18th-century date. Internal walls were of mud on lath over crude timber framing. Straw-tempered mud was used as a finish to the interior walls throughout. Early timber-mullioned windows and panelled doors survived on the first floor. To the rear of this were 18th- and 19th-century cottages or workshops.

Whilst the basic layout of the various ranges was preserved (an improvement on the situation at 5–7 Regent Street in 1999), interiors were completely gutted during the conversion. Most of the timber framing was removed from the frontage range and much of it burned in an act of wilful destruction on the part of the developer. Detailed analysis and publication of the results is on hold until agreed funding is forthcoming.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC.

Huncote, Huncote Quarry (SP 503 972 to SP 517 989) Jon Coward

A fieldwalking, metal detector and geophysical survey by magnetic susceptibility and gradiometry was carried out by ULAS in 2002 and 2003 over land adjacent to Huncote Quarry, for Acresford Sand and Gravel Ltd. The fieldwalking recovered a scatter of lithic material dating from the prehistoric period, including a rare Lower Palaeolithic Acheulean hand axe. A small amount of medieval and Roman material was recovered. Some potential archaeological features were detected during the geophysical survey, but their response was very weak.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC under accession numbers X.A11.2003 and X.A12.2003.

Husbands Bosworth, Wheeler Lodge Farm, Welford Road (SP 635 840) Matthew Beamish and Tim Higgins

Archaeological control of topsoil and subsoil stripping prior to gravel extraction was carried out by ULAS on areas comprising c. 2 hectares to the south and 1.3 hectares to the west of the Neolithic causewayed enclosure (TLAHS 73, 100; 74, 247; 75, 145; 76, 109–113; 77, 138–9). Archaeological deposits were dispersed, and of variable quality.

A solitary sunken-featured building associated with Anglo Saxon pottery of 5th–6th century date was located and recorded on the plateau, some 120m due south of the causewayed enclosure at a height of c.147m OD. The archaeological evidence was focussed within one area, and there had apparently been little settlement spread. A fired feature, currently undated but probably a corn-drying oven of suspected Late Iron Age or Romano-British date was recorded and sampled 250m west of the causewayed enclosure, on the edge of southwest facing slope at a height of c.136m OD.

We would like to thank Lafarge Aggregates, and their consultants, Oxford Archaeological Associates, for their help and cooperation.

Records will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A83.1998.
Ibstock, Laud’s Chimney, Overtown Road (SK 405 096)  Adrian Butler

Earth resistance and magnetic gradiometer survey were carried out by ULAS around Laud’s Chimney, Ibstock, on behalf of Mrs C.E. Cawte. The surveys located evidence of buried walls, robber trenches and a hearth that may denote the former 17th-Century rectory of Rev. John Laud.

Ibstock, Ibstock Quarry (SK 4220 1090)  Barry Lewis

NA carried out an archaeological trial excavation ahead of a proposed stream diversion at land owned by Ibstock Brick (Leicester) Ltd at their quarry site between Ibstock and Ellistown. A small number of features were revealed, including two undated ditches and furrows of the former ridge and furrow medieval field system.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A176.2003

Illston on the Hill (SP 703 990 to SP 704 995)  Jon Coward

An archaeological topographical survey was carried out by ULAS in March 2003 over land west of Illston on the Hill in advance of the renewal of a water main by Severn Trent Water Ltd. In addition, a small watching brief was carried out at the present pumping station south of Illston. The topographical survey recorded the remains of earthworks which might have been disturbed during the pipeline works. However, the watching brief located no significant archaeological remains or material.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC.

Kings Norton (SK 6883 0035)  Jennifer Browning

A programme of archaeological work including topographical survey and geophysical survey was carried out by ULAS in January 2003, prior to drain renewal at King’s Norton. The work revealed surviving evidence for changing land use over time, including medieval settlement and post-medieval formal gardens. The latter was confirmed with reference to the 1847 Tithe Map. A subsequent watching brief was undertaken during excavation of the access holes for the replacement of the existing rising water main. No archaeological deposits were revealed during this work, although the location of the holes largely avoided the main areas of archaeological activity.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A2.2004.

Knossington and Cold Overton, Owston Rd. (SK 8051 0859)  Paul Cope-Faulkner

Staff of APS carried out a watching brief, for Mr M. Coates on behalf of Mr M. Barrett, during development in the centre of Knossington village. A linear feature, perhaps a natural ice wedge, was observed and two parallel rubble spreads, probably robbed walls, and a pond were recorded. Although the pond was undated the walls were post-medieval and incorporated re-used masonry of probable 16th-century date. This masonry was high status and decorative and included a window mullion, a bottom element of a projecting gable and a corbel or cornice carved with scrollwork. A 19th-century cottage elsewhere in Knossington contains re-used masonry from
Owston Abbey, about 3km to the west, and it is possible that the stonework found in this investigation was similarly derived.

The investigation archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A217.2003.

Loughborough, The Holt, Holt Drive (SK 527 185)  
Roger Kipling
An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken in August 2003 by ULAS in advance of the construction of new student accommodation by Unite Integrated Solutions plc on behalf of the University of Loughborough. No evidence of archaeological deposits or features was encountered. The archive will be deposited with HSLCC

Loughborough, The Coneries, Nottingham Road (SK 5500 0489)  
David Leigh
An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by NA on behalf of Westleigh Developments Ltd during groundworks associated with the erection of three accommodation blocks and access roads at Sparrow Hill. A single undated ditch was identified running into the site from the west. No archaeological artefacts were recovered.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A155.2002.

Loughborough, Pear Tree Lane (SK 4509 3209)  
Ian Fisher and Tim Upson-Smith
NA carried out an archaeological evaluation on land east of Pear Tree Lane. A single pit from a pit alignment, identified during previous geophysical survey, was found together with an Iron Age pottery sherd. There were also the truncated furrows of a former medieval ridge and furrow field system, and a modern cobbled trackway. No further archaeological features were noted.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A190.2003.

Lutterworth, Mill Farm (SK 547 840)  
Vicki Priest
An archaeological excavation was carried out by ULAS around the demolished Mill Farm House, Lutterworth during November 2003. Previous excavations on the area (TLAHS 76, 114–18) had revealed medieval remains of St. John’s Hospital and cemetery to the south and the post medieval mill to the north. A number of modern features associated with previous buildings were recorded; no further archaeological deposits were encountered.

The site archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A84.2001.

Melton Mowbray, St Mary's Hospital, Thorpe Road (SK 7585 1930)  
Andrew Hyam
An archaeological watching brief was carried out by ULAS, on behalf of CPMG Architects, during development at St Mary’s Hospital, Melton Mowbray. An area topsoil and subsoil strip revealed an Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building but no other archaeological features. Pottery of the 5th–6th century, a spindle whorl and loom weights were recovered.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC under accession number X.A90.2003.
Melton Mowbray, Melton Flood Alleviation Scheme (SK 772 188 to SK 802185)  
Wayne Jarvis

Archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by ULAS, as part of the Melton Flood Alleviation Scheme, to the east of Melton Mowbray for the Environment Agency. Features and artefacts of various dates were identified during fieldwork. Saxon, Saxo-Norman and medieval village structures were recorded at Wyfordby (SK 792 187 to 794 188). The structural features included evidence for timber and stone buildings, a cobbled hollow way, and domestic occupation features. Nearby at Brentingby (SK 785 186), 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.


Melton Mowbray, 51 King Street (SK 7531 1920)  
Patrick Clay and Tim Higgins

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS for Melton Borough Council at 51 King Street, Melton Mowbray. This revealed evidence of a possible boundary ditch and an undated pit.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, under accession number X.A221.2003.

Melton Mowbray, land off Richmond Drive (SK 760 175)  
Sophie Clarke and John Tate

ULAS was commissioned by Jelson Ltd. to undertake a survey of well-preserved medieval ridge and furrow earthworks present on land off Richmond Drive, Melton Mowbray, prior to the residential development of the site. The survey indicated the presence of two separate plough systems, which appear to respect the contours of the Anglo-Saxon parish boundary. Following the survey an archaeological evaluation of the site, was undertaken by ULAS for Jelson Ltd. Eight trial trenches revealed negative results except for the existence of earlier ridge and furrow remains at 90 degrees to the extant ridge and furrow in half of the field.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC under accession number X.A128.2003.

Mountsorrel, Kingfisher Road (SK 5850 1490)  
Rachael Hall

On behalf of MDA Group Ltd, APS undertook an evaluation on land east of the site of the castle at Mountsorrel. A previous desk-based assessment indicated the potential for prehistoric to post-medieval remains at the site and identified a rectangular cropmark in the area. Geophysical Survey of the site (by Engineering Archaeological Services) recorded magnetic anomalies of possible pits and ditches. However, the trial trenching only revealed remains of the post-medieval and medieval period, together with an undated ditch and a possibly natural gully. A small quantity of post-medieval artefacts, together with a medieval pottery sherd and a prehistoric flint, were recovered from the site.

The finds and records archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A178.2002.
Mountsorrel, 11–17 Leicester Road (SK 583 371 5040)  
Ed Taylor

NA excavated two trenches to the rear of 11 to 17 Leicester Road, on behalf of CGMS Consulting (Midlands), prior to development by David Wilson Homes. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered. 
Accession Number X.A204.2003.

Mountsorrel, Leicester Road (SK 583 150)  
Tracy Michaels

In March 2002, Foundations Archaeology (FA) undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on behalf of David Wilson Estates. The evaluation comprised the examination of five 20m by 1.8m trenches across the proposed development area. No archaeological finds or features were present in the evaluation trenches. The site archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A139.2002.

Mountsorrel, Marigold Lane (SK 5845 1471)  
Tracy Michaels

In May 2003, FA undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on behalf of David Wilson Estates. The evaluation comprised three 30m by 1.8m trenches across the proposed development area, in an area of formal allotments. Two linear features were identified, both in similar size, orientation and fill, although only one yielded dating evidence in the form of medieval pottery. Modern disturbance in the form of planting holes was present within all three trenches.

The site archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A56.2003.

North Kilworth, Millenium Green (SP 617 833)  
Jon Coward

A geophysical survey was carried out in July 2003 by ULAS of an area adjacent to the moated site at Millenium Green, North Kilworth, on behalf of North Kilworth Parish Council. Probable garden and parterre features were present, although the manor house itself left no trace.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC.

North Kilworth, Manor Farm, Cranmer Lane (SP 6185 8335)  
Ed Taylor

An archaeological trial excavation comprising three machine excavated trenches was carried out by NA, on behalf of CgMs Consulting, ahead of the construction of a residential building by Wigan Holdings Limited. The excavation revealed two furrows to the east of the existing barn. Both contained a small quantity of early medieval pottery, its deposition consistent with manure spreading during this period. The remainder of the area was disturbed by modern pipe trenches, field drains and terracing relating to the construction of the existing barn.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A36.2003.

North Kilworth, Meadowtoft, Dag Lane (SP 6160 8315)  
Michael Webster

NA undertook an archaeological evaluation, on behalf of CgMs Consulting acting for the developer Mr R Vicary, prior to determination of an application for the proposed demolition of the existing house and construction of up to seven new dwellings. Five
trenches were opened. A number of medieval pits and gullies were found, as well as more recent pits, metalling and furrows.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A46.2003.

**Potters Marston, Potters Marston Hall (SK 497 963)**  
*Jon Coward*

A geophysical survey was carried out in March 2003 by ULAS of an area adjacent to the dovecote at Potters Marston Hall, on behalf of Fisher German Chartered Surveyors. Most of the area intended for survey was not available and results from the part surveyed were ambiguous.

Records will be deposited with HSLCC.

**Rearsby, A607 Rearsby Bypass (SK 642 129 – SK 662 149)**  
*Sophie Clarke and Matt Beamish*

ULAS was commissioned by Leicestershire County Council (Environmental Management) to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching and test-pitting along the route of the proposed A607 Rearsby bypass and associated workings. A total of 81 trenches were excavated during two phases of evaluation; the first phase was directed by Sophie Clarke between the 2nd June and 10th July 2003. The second phase was carried out between the 6th–15th October, directed by Roger Kipling.

A number of archaeological deposits were revealed during the course of the evaluation, highlighting a series of potential occupation sites located along the 3.5km road corridor. Sample excavation of the features encountered recovered artefactual evidence to suggest activity ranging from at least the middle to late Neolithic (c.3000–2000 BC), later prehistoric (c.1000–500 BC) and early Roman (c. AD 80–150) periods.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC under accession number X.A82.2003.

**Shawell, The Old Rectory (SP 5425 7985)**  
*Alex Thorne*

NA undertook an archaeological field evaluation in advance of a new residential dwelling and driveway. No features of archaeological significance were identified.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A53.2003.

**Sheepy, Sheepy Magna, Trout Ponds Farm (SK 317 016)**  
*Wayne Jarvis*

An archaeological watching brief and salvage excavation was carried out by ULAS on behalf of David Granger Architectural Design in advance of a new social housing development. The site is on Twycross Road, which historically was a turnpike road and later provided a trade route for the east midlands coalfields. Yard surfaces, pits, postholes, possible wall footings, and other structures and ditches were identified during the fieldwork. These features, including timber and stone buildings, produced pottery of medieval date, predominantly 12th–14th century. These structures represent frontage occupation of a domestic nature alongside the road and just to the north of surviving ponds of presumed medieval date. The evidence is very similar to archaeology identified by ULAS c.400m to the south-east in Sheepy Parva during 1998, possibly suggesting a substantial medieval settlement in this area, presumably of a linear form fronting major roads.

The archive will be held with HSLCC, accession number X.A196.2002.
Sileby, Former Fountain Inn, Brook Street (SK 6035 1510) Paul Cope-Faulkner

Development in the historic heart of Sileby was the subject of a watching brief, undertaken on behalf of Fountain Developments (Sileby) Ltd by F. Walker of APS. Post-medieval walls and surfaces of brick were recorded together with a brick-lined well or cistern, this latter feature probably associated with the former inn at the site. However, no earlier remains were revealed and no artefacts recovered.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A112.2003.

Slawston, Caravan Farm (SK 7810 9455) Tim Upson-Smith

An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken by NA ahead of residential development. No archaeological features or artefacts were found.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A18.2003.

Sutton Cheney, Bosworth Battlefield Visitor Centre (SK 4035 0005) Sophie Clarke

An archaeological evaluation undertaken by ULAS, on the 21st–22nd of July 2003 on land at Bosworth Battlefield Visitor Centre, has revealed evidence of Roman activity in the form of a ditch, gully and possible trackway. The location of two trenches was restricted to the eastern edge of the development site only; there is therefore still potential for the survival of archaeological deposits from other periods within the remainder of the site.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC under accession number X.A165.2003.

Swinford, Home Farm, Rugby Road (SP 568 793) Jon Coward

A photographic and written record of a listed barn at Home Farm, Swinford, was undertaken by ULAS for Mr Paul Mourant, in advance of dismantling.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC.

Syston, Barkby Lane (SK 6190 1065) Tracy Michaels

In March 2002 FA undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on behalf of David Wilson Estates. Two 20m by 1.8m trenches were examined, revealing a single ditch-type feature which comprised the base of one of a series of linear features visible on the ground surface. No artefactual material was recovered. Subsequently, an archaeological watching brief was maintained which revealed the continuation of this feature.

The site archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession number X.A140.2002.

Waltham on the Wolds, Bescaby (SK 8145 2530 to SK 8320 2635) Tim Upson-Smith, David Leigh and Ian Fisher

Archaeological evaluation of a proposed haul route and landfill site was carried out by NA on behalf of Entec UK Ltd. The evaluation combined magnetic susceptibility survey, field walking and trial trenching. Variations in MS were believed to results from changing geology, and although significant quantities of prehistoric lithics and
Roman and medieval ceramics were recovered from the surface, trial trenching located no archaeological features.

The archive will be deposited with HSLCC, accession numbers X.A30.2003 and X.A27.2003.

Wymeswold, East Road (SK 607 234)  

Gavin Speed

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken of land off East Road, Wymeswold by ULAS on behalf of Soar Valley Homes, in advance of residential development of the site. The site was occupied by rough pasture and a north south track. Six trenches were excavated during this stage of evaluation, all trenches were devoid of archaeological activity.

The site archive will be deposited with HSLCC under accession number X.A17.2003.

Negative watching briefs in Leicestershire

Burton and Dalby: Great Dalby Severn Trent rising main renewal (SK 741 145) ULAS; Charley: The Coach House, Charley Hall (SK 479 147) ULAS; Frisby and Kirby: Kirby Bellars mains renewal (SK 720 175) ULAS; Gilmorton: Côtes de Val (SP 5535 8875) ULAS; Glen Parva: Glen Parva Moat, The Ford (SP 576 980) ULAS; Hoby with Rotherby: Rotherby mains renewal (SK 690 178) ULAS; Ragdale: Ragdale Sewerage Treatment Works (SK 663 195) ULAS; Husbands Bosworth: Fernie Lodge, Berridges Lane (SP 641 846) ULAS; Kings Norton: Kings Norton mains renewal (SK 6883 0035) ULAS; Launde: Abbey Farm (SK 793 046) ULAS; Market Harborough: Northampton Road (SP 737 859) ULAS; Narborough: Darby Way (SP 532 973) NA; Newbold Verdon: Mill Lane (SP 553 967) ULAS; Oadby & Wigston: Oadby, Greenbank Drive (SK 627 001) ULAS; Oadby, Hermitage Hotel (SK 624 003) ULAS; Redmile: Barkston-le-Vale, The Old Lane (SK 7805 3471) APS; 16 Church Lane, Plungar (SK 765 341) ULAS; Scalford: Scalford and Wycomb rising mains (SK 782 247 – SK 792 253) ULAS; Sileby: Brook Street/King Street (Moir Close) (SK 603 152) ULAS; Somerby: Main Street, Pickwell (SK 7880 1135) ULAS; South Croxton: Three Turns Lane (SK 692 125) ULAS; Stockerston: Uppingham Road (SP 837 975) APS; Strathern: Strathern Primary School, Water Lane (SK 775 309) ULAS; Sutton Cheney: Potters Marston Hall, Main Street (SK 406 005) ULAS; Swithland: 207 Main Street (SK 554 129) ULAS; Twycross: St James Church, Twycross (SK 338 049) ULAS; Plot 2, 7 Orton Lane, Norton-Juxta-Twycross (SK 3225 0690) ULAS; Waltham: Goadby Road, Waltham on the Wolds (SK 8005 2515) ULAS; Wistow: St Wistan’s Church (SP 643 959) ULAS; Witherley: 4 Hunt Lane (SP 326 971) ULAS; Wymeswold: East Street (SK 607 234) ULAS.

RUTLAND

Barrowden, Durant Farm, Main Street (SK 9449 0002)  

Roger Kipling

An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by ULAS for Mr. Richard Tyler between the 7th and 12th of August 2003 in advance of proposed residential development. The work revealed evidence for medieval settlement activity in the form of two substantial limestone walls, probably contemporaneous with, and
possibly directly associated with, the medieval farmhouse located to the north. The walls were heavily disturbed by probable robber features and rubbish pits possibly dating to the early 13th-century.
Finds and records will be deposited with RCM, site code R.A4.2003.

Belton-in-Rutland, Main Street (SK 8157 0116)  
*Michael Bamforth*

F. Walker of APS carried out a watching brief, for Mr Jones, during development close to the historic core of the village. A medieval subsoil was identified and a pit of 16th–17th-century date, perhaps associated with agricultural activity, was revealed. Four other pits, all of 18th-century date were recorded. Two of these were small, about 1m across, and contained pottery, metal and animal bone and probably functioned as domestic refuse pits. One of the others was large, 4.2m long, 2.6m wide and 0.9m deep and may have been a clay pit. The fourth pit was only partially revealed but was 2.6m wide and may similarly have been for clay extraction.

The finds and site records will be deposited with RCM, accession number R.A3.2002.

Bisbrooke, Granton Lodge, Top Lane (SP 8845 9970)  
*James Albone*

Development near the historic centre of Bisbrooke was monitored by C. Moulis of APS for Acrabuild Ltd. Beneath the current topsoil a large pit was revealed. This yielded a prehistoric flint core, though this artefact is considered to be redeposited in the feature and not to provide a chronology for the pit, which remains undated.

The finds and site records will be deposited with RCM, accession number pending.

Empingham, St Peter’s Church (SK 9505 0850)  
*Paul Cope-Faulkner*

On behalf of Empingham PCC, Purcell, Miller and Tritton commissioned an evaluation, supervised by A. Russell of APS, within the graveyard of St. Peter’s church. Although largely of 13th-century date, the church may have its origins as a Saxon minster. Investigation revealed an undated, but probably medieval, graveyard soil. This was substantially truncated by a clearance cut for the removal of steps to the church, an operation that had occurred by 1856. A single fragment of Roman pottery was recovered, together with a piece of dressed masonry of probable medieval date and a range of 17th–19th-century artefacts including pottery, glass and clay pipe.

The finds and site records will be deposited with RCM, accession number pending.

Great Casterton, SS. Peter and Paul’s Church (TF 001 088)  
*Paul Cope-Faulkner*

V. Mellor of APS carried out a watching brief, on behalf of Great Casterton PCC, during the dismantling of the west wall of the graveyard. Located at the southern end of the Roman town, the church dates from the 13th-century. Precursors to the existing wall were revealed, some of them thought to relate to post-medieval farm buildings that previously butted up against the graveyard. However, the older walls were
undated. An undated but probably medieval graveyard soil was also recorded. No artefacts were recovered.

Deposition of the archive will be with RCM.

Ketton, Steadfold Lane (SK 990 061)

NA carried out a geophysical survey over 1.6ha in two areas west of Steadfold Lane, ahead of the possible construction of two wind turbines. Magnetic anomalies were detected describing a number of ditches and pits, and a possible hearth or oven. The local geology has made the identification of several archaeological features somewhat uncertain.

Oakham, Day Centre (SK 8560 0900)  
Steve Morris

NA carried out an archaeological evaluation on a parcel of land adjacent to the Oakham Day Centre. A single ditch, a posthole and a series of post-medieval to modern dumping layers were recovered on the eastern part of the site. The ditch formed part of a 19th-century boundary visible on an enclosure map of the area. The post-medieval to modern deposits are all probably 19th to 20th-century in date, and relate to dumping of ballast associated with the nearby 19th-century railway and to the reinforced concrete footings of a probable 20th-century building. The finds assemblage comprised a single flint flake, a fragment of red deer antler, clay tobacco-pipe and two fragments of post-medieval building debris including brick and tile.

Finds and records will be deposited with RCM, accession number R.A28.2003.

Oakham, 29–33 Northgate (SK 8586 0899)  
Steve Thomson

A watching brief was carried out by staff of APS for Wynbrook Homes during development in the historic core of Oakham. Northgate is referred to as early as 1501 and forms part of the early street pattern. However, no medieval remains were encountered, though wall foundations, a brick-lined well, drain and dumped deposits of late post-medieval date were recorded.

The site archive will be deposited with RCM, accession number pending.

Oakham, Thorpe By Water (SK 8946 9649)  
Ben Pears

NA carried out a watching brief on behalf of Mr Richard Wright of Wright Investments Ltd, acting for the landowner, on land adjacent to ‘The Croft’, Thorpe by Water, during groundworks for the construction of a new dwelling. Within a relatively small area, the terminal of a ditch was revealed. Although post-medieval in date, the ditch also contained Roman and medieval pottery. It appears likely to have been a village property boundary.

Finds and records will be deposited with RCM, accession number R.A2.2004.

Uppingham, 50 High Street East (SP 8685 9965)  
Steve Thomson

On behalf of Clive Breakspear, a watching brief was carried out by staff of APS during development close to previous discoveries of medieval and Roman remains in the historic core of Uppingham. Postholes, perhaps part of a former boundary, were
revealed. These were undated but were sealed by subsoil and are probably early. Several post-medieval walls and recent pits were dug into the subsoil. Above the walls was a demolition deposit that yielded 18th–19th century artefacts.

The site archive will be deposited with RCM, accession number pending.

**Whissendine, Stapleford Road (SK 825 145)  Jennifer Browning**

Earthwork survey, excavation of three areas and a watching brief was carried out by ULAS, on behalf of Miller Homes, in advance of development at Stapleford Road, Whissendine. Area 1 was located at the eastern part of the site, fronting on to Stapleford Road. Medieval and post-medieval pits, post-holes, ditches and cobbled surfaces were located, with origins in the 11th–12th centuries. To the rear of the plot, post-holes and boundary ditches, with a similar date range, were also recorded.

Area 2 was located further west, away from the road frontage and towards the medieval fields, as represented by prominent ridge and furrow. The area targeted a suspected ‘house platform’, which had been visible as a low indistinct earthwork. Removal of the topsoil revealed a raised dump of stone fragments with the remnants of a foundation wall beneath. This is likely to represent a collapsed building and its associated yard surfaces. A number of postholes and a small stone-built well were located close to this platform. To the north, a series of rich organic spreads lay within a shallow linear depression. These may represent refuse and animal waste swept off the platform into an adjacent hollow-way or track. Beneath the stones, however, were several substantial ditches and gullies, which lay on both north–south and east–west alignments. The pottery from Area 2 indicates that occupation dates from the late Saxon to the early medieval period. Some of the ditches may be contemporary with the earlier phase on Area 1. However, there is no clear suggestion of post-medieval activity, which suggests a shift in occupation towards Stapleford Road in the later period.

Area 3 was excavated west of Area 2, revealing a plethora of cut features. The archaeology was clearly sealed by the medieval ridge and furrow. Initial examination of the pottery suggests a late Iron Age to Roman date for the archaeology. A number of ditches and gullies crossed the area. Inter-cutting sections of roundhouse gully indicated that a first structure had fallen out of use and was subsequently replaced by a second larger structure. The later roundhouse had a central hearth, lined by cobbles and filled with scorched debris. So far, the evidence pointed to the site being an Iron-Age farmstead. However, within the area enclosed by the roundhouse gullies, a single burial was uncovered, the body had been laid in a crouched position with the head towards the south. Unfortunately the bone was in a very poor state of preservation and the burial was represented only by the teeth, a few bone fragments and a dark soil stain in the clay. It is certainly prehistoric but no finds were recovered which might date it more closely.

The excavation has produced a wealth of information about early Whissendine. It has revealed not only good quality medieval and post-medieval archaeology but also evidence of a previously unknown Iron Age settlement.

The archive will be held by RCM under the accession number R.A29.2003.

**Whitwell, 4 Church Close (SK 924 088)  Paul Cope-Faulkner**

Construction of an extension to a cottage of probable 17th-century date immediately east of the Saxon and later church in the historic centre of Whitwell was monitored by
B. Martin of APS for Mrs K. Mullins. A stone-filled soakaway, undated but probably contemporary with the 17th-century cottage, was the only archaeological feature revealed and no artefacts were recovered.

Deposition of the archive will be with RCM.

9. Whissendine; medieval stone built well, associated with building in Area 2
**Negative watching briefs in Rutland**

**Belton in Rutland:** 21 Main Street (SK 8170 0118) NA; **Braunston-in-Rutland:** Snowdrop Cottage, Knossington Road (SK 8309 0669) ULAS; **Great Casterton:** Great Casterton Community College (TF 002 094) ULAS; Greetham: The Meadows, Main Street (SK 9288 1434) NA; **Ketton:** Nutts Farmyard, Manor Green (SK 975 045) ULAS; **Lyddington:** Gretton Road (SP 8763 9667) APS; **Oakham:** Cutts Close (SK 8619 0894) ULAS; **Ridlington:** Main Street, Old Rectory (SK 848 028) ULAS; **Ryhall:** Essendine Road (TF 0365 1150) ULAS; **South Luffenham:** The Square (SK 9396 0203) ULAS; **Timwell:** 1 Welland View (TF 0080 0630) APS.