



UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

An archaeological desk-based assessment for land to the east of Cossington Road, Sileby, Loughborough, Leicestershire (SK 60568 14193)

Claire LaCombe



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An archaeological desk-based assessment for land to the east of Cossington Road, Sileby, Loughborough, Leicestershire (SK 60568 14193)

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Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) for land to the east of Cossington Road, Sileby, Loughborough, Leicestershire, (SK 60568 14193).

The report was commissioned by David Wilson Homes in advance of the proposed development of the site for new housing.

The assessment area currently consists of a wedge-shaped parcel of arable land of approximately 10ha on the outskirts of Sileby to the north of Cossington. It is bordered to the east by the cutting for a railway and to the north by a residential area. The village of Cossington lies to the south with arable fields to the east.

The Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland indicates that there are several archaeological sites varying in date within close proximity of the assessment area including a Bronze Age barrow cemetery and Iron Age settlement to the south-west of Cossington. There are several findspots for prehistoric, Roman, Anglo Saxon and medieval artefacts in the vicinity and within the site itself including a prehistoric flint scatter and Roman finds from fields to the south. Therefore, there is moderate potential for prehistoric and Roman remains be located within the assessment area.

The site lies outside the historic medieval and post-medieval cores of Sileby and Cossington and therefore there is low potential for archaeology from the medieval and later periods.

The site lies away from the village cores and their Conservation Areas and there will be no impact on the setting of these or any listed buildings. Brook Farm on the south-west corner of the site is on the HER and is of local value; however, it is shielded by buildings and vegetation and the area closest to it will remain open.

The historic landscape character will be partially changed from agricultural to residential although the southern area will remain open field and the field boundaries will be retained providing a link to the fields to the south.

Introduction

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Section 16 (Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment) this document is an archaeological desk-based assessment for land east of Cossington Road, Sileby, Loughborough, Leicestershire (SK 60568 14193; Fig. 1).

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) have been commissioned by David Wilson Homes to carry out a desk based assessment in advance of the proposed development of the land for new housing. The site is currently an arable field.

Sileby is a former industrial village and civil parish in the Soar Valley, Leicestershire, and is situated between Leicester and Loughborough. Nearby villages include Barrow upon Soar, Mountsorrel, Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake, Seagrave and Cossington (Fig. 1).

The Historic Environment Records (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland records several known archaeological sites in the area, mainly findspots for artefacts from the prehistoric through to medieval times, although there are also prehistoric settlement remains in the vicinity which have been located by aerial photography and excavation.

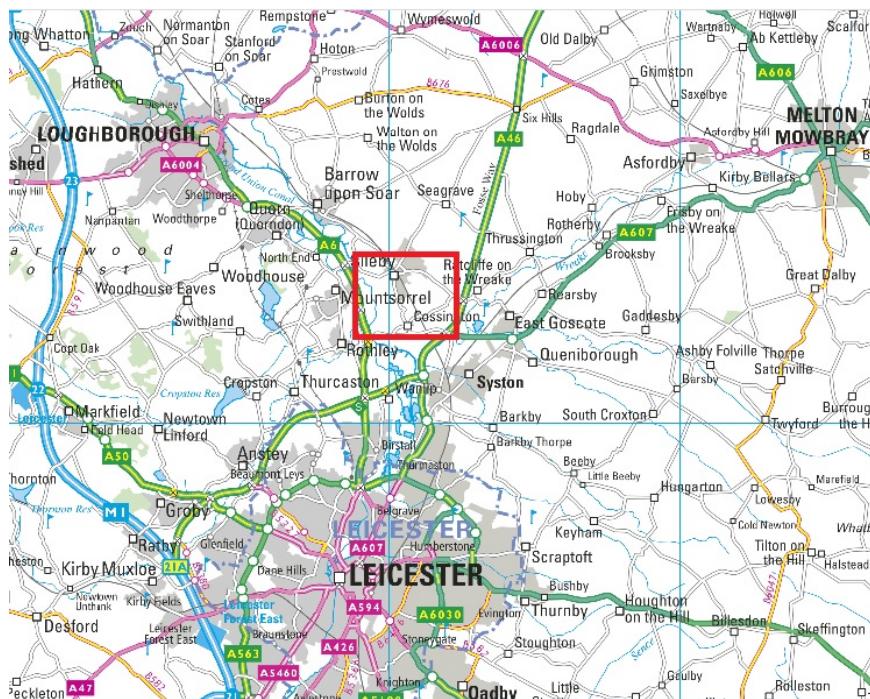


Figure 1: Site Location. Scale 1:200000 Contains Ordnance Survey Data
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Planning background

This desk-based assessment has been prepared to inform a planning application for a proposed housing development that will be submitted in due course. It provides information on the significance of the historic environment, to fulfil the requirement of NPPF para 189 of which requires applicants:

'to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.'

This is the first stage of investigation, intended to provide detailed information that will allow the planning authority to make an informed decision as to whether further archaeological investigations will be required prior to or following the determination of a planning application for the proposed development.

National Planning Policy

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, provides statutory protection for monuments of national importance (Scheduled Monuments or SMs).

The principal legislation affecting historic buildings is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, which provides statutory protection for buildings on a list compiled by the Secretary of State. Conservation Areas are identified by the

Local Planning Authority as areas of special architectural or historic interest, where it is important to preserve or enhance their character or appearance.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published February 2019. Section 16 ‘Conserving and enhancing the Historic Environment’ provides guidance on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Paragraphs of particular relevance are:

189. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset’s importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

193. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

194. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of

a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;

b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional*

Aims

The aim of this desk-based assessment is to present information on the extent, character, date, integrity, state of preservation and significance of cultural heritage assets present within the study area. It will assess the significance of heritage assets that the proposed development might have an impact on and the level of any harm caused. This assessment considers archaeology, built heritage (buildings) and landscapes.

The assessment takes into account all previous land uses and attempts to establish what impact future development will have on the archaeological remains. The desk-based assessment should, once the above information has been gathered, assist in providing an informed planning decision or ascertain whether further stages of work are necessary.

Methodology

This report has been prepared based upon information current and available as of 09/11/2020. Future archaeological work and changes to current standards, guidance and

legislation may cause changes to the conclusions and any recommendations given. Any future reliance on the results of this report should take this into account.

Due to the government restrictions and closures to public facilities during the Covid-19 Pandemic it was not possible to access local libraries or archive facilities for this project, including the Records Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland, which was closed to all but urgent enquiries (November 2020).

The following sources have been consulted to assess previous land use and archaeological potential:

- Designated Heritage Asset data, downloaded from Historic England's online National Heritage List for England;
- Archaeological records (Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland, Leicestershire County Council and Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) for Leicestershire and Rutland
- Previous Ordnance Survey and other maps of the area National Library of Scotland database and Edina Digimap Website (digimap.edina.ac.uk).
- Geological maps (British Geological Survey website)
- Environment Agency LiDAR data where available
- Historic England Archives digital data from Historic England
- Online digital sources e.g. Heritage Gateway, MAGIC, Defence of Britain Database, British History Online, British Geological Survey, OASIS
- Historical background material (ULAS Archives and various on-line facilities)

A site visit was undertaken on 13th November 2020 in order to examine the area. Particular attention was paid to the current land use of all parts of the application area and its likely impact on the condition of any buried archaeological remains.

The overall study area comprises a 1km radius of the site boundary (the assessment area) although a wider area was assessed for designated heritage assets as deemed appropriate to provide context.

All work follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (CIIfA) *Code of Conduct* (rev. 2019) and adheres to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* (rev. 2017). Guidance on significance and setting is provided by Historic England *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (2015; GPA2) and *Historic Environment Good Practice and Advice in Planning, Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2017; GPA3).

Significance of Heritage Assets

Within NPPF guidance, heritage significance is defined as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting (Annex 2).

Para 190 states:

Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any

necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

Heritage assets can be assigned a value ranging from Negligible to Very High according to the scale below (Table 1).

The likely magnitude of the impact of the proposed development is determined by taking the baseline conditions of the site and the heritage resource identified by the assessment and assessing the level of change caused by from the proposed development. This impact can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive) and can be ranked according to the scale of High, Medium, Low and negligible. Where it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact (e.g. due to lack of development design information or details on buried deposits) a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied (Table 2).

The overall effect that a proposed development has on the heritage asset is based on a combination of the value of a heritage asset and the magnitude of the impact from the proposed development.

Table 1: Assessing significance (value)

Very High	High importance and rarity, international scale and limited potential for substitution (e.g. World Heritage Sites, assets of clear international importance or that can contribute to international research objectives).
High	High importance and rarity, national scale and limited potential for substitution (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, Grade I or II* listed buildings or assets of national importance or that can contribute to national research objectives).
Medium	High or medium importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution (e.g. Grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas containing important buildings, designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives).
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale (e.g. Locally listed buildings or buildings of local interest, Designated or undesignated assets of local importance or those compromised by poor preservation or survival).
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale (e.g. buildings of no architectural or historical note, assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest).

Table 2: Assessing impact

Major	Total loss or major alteration of the asset or change in its setting leading to the total loss or major reduction in the significance. The relationship between the asset and its setting is no longer readily appreciable.
Moderate	The partial loss or alteration of the asset from the baseline conditions or change in its setting leading to the partial loss or reduction in the significance. Characteristics of the setting can still be appreciated, but with the introduction of new, unrelated elements that distract from and compete with the baseline setting.
Minor	A change from baseline conditions to the asset, or change in its setting leading to the slight loss or reduction in the significance of the asset. Characteristics of the setting can still be appreciated - the changes do not conflict with the character of the heritage asset.
Negligible	Barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions or change in its setting resulting in no reduction in the significance of the asset

Setting

Setting is defined as the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve (Historic England 2017, 3). Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the

significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral (NPPF Annex 2). The ability to understand, experience and appreciate a heritage asset can be harmed or lost through any development that affects its setting. The value of a heritage asset can therefore be harmed or lost through alteration within or destruction of its setting.

Setting is mostly experienced visually and so lines of sight to or from a cultural heritage site will play an important part in considerations of setting. However, non-visual considerations also apply, such as spatial associations and an understanding of the historic relationship between places.

The assessment of harm to the significance of a heritage asset through changes to setting comprises a staged process:

1: identify heritage assets and their settings.

2: assess whether how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage assets. *The Setting of Heritage Assets* suggests consideration should be given to the physical surroundings of the asset including its relationship with other heritage assets, the assets intangible associations with its surroundings and patterns of use, the contribution made by noises, smells etc. to significance and the way views allow the significance of the asset to be appreciated.

3: assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance. *The Setting of Heritage Assets* suggests that the assessment should address the attributes of the proposed development in terms of its location and siting, form and appearance, wider effects and permanence.

Following the assessment stage are step 4 – maximising enhancement and minimising harm and step 5 Making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes, usually undertaken during consultation with the local planning authority following submission.

Benefits

Proposed development may also result in benefits to heritage assets, and these are articulated in terms of how they enhance the heritage values and hence significance of the assets concerned.

Site Location, Geology and Topography

Sileby is a former industrial village and civil parish in the Soar Valley, Leicestershire, in the district of Charnwood and is situated approximately 10.2km north of Leicester and 8.4km south east of Loughborough. The village of Cossington lies immediately south of Sileby separated by a single field and garden centre.

The assessment area consists of a wedge-shaped parcel of arable land. It lies on the eastern side of Cossington Road, Sileby which forms the western boundary of the site. The midland railway line forms the eastern boundary and to the north is a modern residential area. The south of the site is bounded by Derry's Nurseries (garden centre) and a small water course which feeds into the river Soar (Fig. 2).

The land rises slightly to the east from around 48m aOD to 53m aOD and covers approximately 10.1ha.

The British Geological Survey website indicates that the underlying geology of the assessment area is likely to be Edwalton Member - Mudstone.



Figure 2: Plan of proposed site (red line). Provided by client

Historical and Archaeological Background

Previous Archaeological Work

Several pieces of archaeological work have been carried out in the vicinity of the assessment area. These include desk-based assessments, building surveys, geophysical surveys and other more intrusive archaeological work, such as trial trenching.

There have been no events within the proposed area for development.

The nearest intrusive work to the site was undertaken in 2001 on land west of Main Street Cossington (**ELE5626**). The archaeological evaluation by trial trenching of the proposed stable yard and bungalow demonstrated that no archaeological deposits would be directly disturbed by the proposed development. An undated ditch and pit were recorded in one trench, but below very thick topsoil, beyond the depth of proposed groundwork. Also in 2015 a three trench evaluation was undertaken at land east of Cossington Church of England Primary School, Main Street, in advance of a proposed new school building (**ELE9736**). One archaeological feature was identified in one trench, comprising a pit containing pottery dating from 12th-14th century. This

probably indicates backyard activity for medieval properties which would have fronted on to Main Street.

A summary of all the work carried out in a 1km radius of the assessment area is provided in Appendix I. The locations of known events are shown on Fig. 3 and the event numbers are shown in bold in the text.

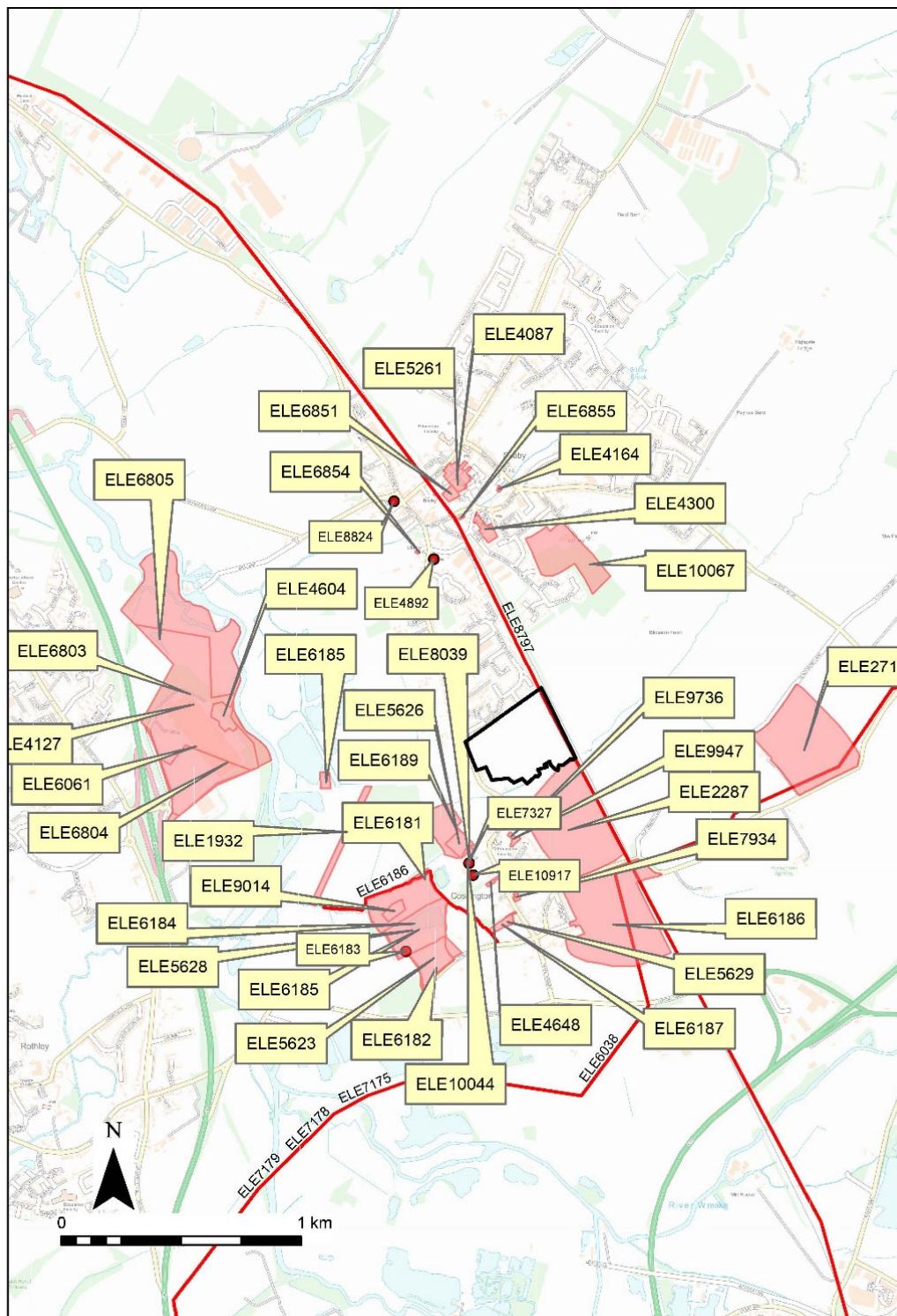


Figure 3: Plan of known events (red) with a 1km radius of the site, from HER for Leicestershire and Rutland. Data supplied by Leicestershire County Council

Historical Background

The village name of Sileby has variously been spelt Cilebi, Siglebi/Seglebi, Siglesbie or Sylebi and is thought to have been derived from the Old Scandinavian ‘Sigulfr’ (a personal name) and ‘by’ (farmstead or village), to mean ‘the settlement associated with Sigulfr’ (Bourne 2003).

At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086, there are three major landowners given for Sileby. These are Hugh de Grandmesnil, Earl Hugh and the King. The three entries for Sileby are given as follows:

The King holds Rothley. King Edward held it....The following members belong to this manor....In Sileby 2c and 2b of land. Meadow, 10 acres...Arnold holds 8 ½ c of land in Sileby from Hugh (de Grandmesnil). Land for 5 ploughs. In lordship 3 ploughs; 4 slaves. 18 villagers with 4 Freemen and 4 smallholders have 6 ploughs. 2 mills at 30s; meadow, 60 acres. The value was 60s; now 110s.... Hugh also has in Leicester...13 burgesses who belong to Sileby.

Earl Hugh holds Barrow (on Soar) from the King..Earl Harold held this manor with the dependencies written below...In Sileby 1c of land (Morgan 1979).

The medieval open fields of Sileby were known as Highgate, Hawgate, Canby and the South Field. The Enclosure Act for Sileby was passed in 1759, with the petition stating that ‘the fields and meadows lie intermixed and dispersed and are inconveniently situated and are at present incapable of any considerable improvement’. Support for the Act was not unanimous, with the proprietors of 247 acres (representing 5 per cent of the 2153 total acreage given for Sileby) standing in opposition.

Following a number of Amendments which were incorporated into the Bill, the Act was passed, resulting in the ten leading landowners receiving 1290 of the 2153 total acreage: of the 61 individuals who received allotments, less than a third received 72 per cent of the land in the parish. The Land Tax Assessments of 1781 show that, of the 61 landowners created by the Enclosure Act, 30 of these had lost their holdings by this time. Figures show that it was the smaller landowner that suffered, with all recipients of less than 10 acres at enclosure having lost their land by 1781 (Joyce 1999). The portion of the enclosure map showing the assessment area is shown below.

William White, writing in 1871, describes Sileby as existing in Barrow-on-Soar Union, Loughborough County Court District and East Goscote Hundred and containing 1766 persons, living in 409 houses on 2190 acres of land. The Lord of the Manor at this time is given as Earl Ferrers and the major landowners are listed as W.A. Pochin Esq., the executors of William Herrick, Breedon Everett, T.A. Tucker and William Knight and Messrs. Dakin, Davis, Palmer and Wilkinson. The village was formerly divided into two wards, St. Mary’s being located to the north and St. Gregory’s to the south of the Sileby Brook, which passes through the village. White refers to two ancient mansions which formerly stood in the village, as the residences of the Pochin and Sherard families (White 1877).

Archaeological Background

Designated Heritage Assets

There are no Scheduled Monuments, World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or battlefields located within 1km of the assessment area.

The nearest scheduled monument is the site of a Motte and bailey castle within the village of Mountsorrel, (**SM1010188**). Mountsorrel Castle has been shown to contain well-preserved architectural remains and has important royal associations with Henry II. It is located 2.3km north west of the proposed development area. Also in Mountsorrel and very close to the castle within the historic core of the village is Market Cross on south side of Market Place (**SM1014516**). A Moated Lodge with associated water channels and fishpond at Quorndon (**SM1010196**) is situated 5km north west of the proposed development area and Mercian cross, St Mary and St John's churchyard in Rothley (**SM1014511**) is 2.5km south west of the site. Also towards the outskirts of Rothley 4.1km south west of the proposed area for development is the site of a roman villa (**SM 1005065**).

Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings are discussed below.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland record several known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the assessment area. The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) was also consulted for information on finds recovered by the general public in the vicinity (Appendix IV).

There are two known archaeological findspots within the assessment area itself; a large C6th/C7th (Anglo Saxon) hanging bowl escutcheon decorated with an enamelled triskele with spirals was found here c.2003 (**MLE10224**) as well as a Tudor belt fitting (**MLE10225**).

A summary of the more significant sites and monuments within a 1km radius of the site is shown below. The full list is shown in Appendix II and illustrated on Fig. 4. The HER reference numbers are shown in bold in the text.

Prehistoric

A Bronze Age barrow (**MLE538**), about 30m in diameter, was excavated in 1999 and lies to the south-west of Cossington village. There was evidence for activity on site prior to the creation of the barrow. The primary burial appears to have included an exquisite necklace. Following its initial construction later insertions were made into the mound. The site was later used as an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (see **MLE9066**). There are five barrows known at present (**MLE21343**), with the potential for more buried under alluvium. Two were noted south of the Wreake as cropmarks (**MLE1005**), three have been excavated (see **MLE527**, **MLE538** and **MLE540**).

In the same area, excavation in 1999 recorded an Iron Age roundhouse, 11.5m in diameter, as well as other post holes, pits and gullies (some of which may be of natural origin) (**MLE539**).

An archaeological watching brief in 2003 recorded various unstratified struck flints including two blade cores, three struck flints and a burnt nodule (**MLE10021**).

Fieldwalking across this field on various occasions recovered numerous flints including about 14 scrapers, a transverse arrowhead, core, knife, blunted back knife and blade (**MLE549**).

There are several prehistoric finds listed on the PAS for the area including an Iron age bead and coins.

Roman

In the 1990s several Roman finds were metal detected here (a possible late Roman copper alloy fragment, a scalpel handle and a cosmetic mortar). A sherd of greyware was also recovered (**MLE550**).

A Roman coin is reported to have been found by the rector's wife in the Rectory garden (**MLE7747**).

There are several Roman finds logged on the PAS for the area including; weight, brooch, coins, pendant, key and a hook.

Anglo Saxon

A late Saxon strap end (**MLE6102**) was found in this field via metal detecting in the early 1990s.

The site was excavated in 1999 - the first investigation of an Anglo-Saxon 'warrior cemetery' re-using a Bronze Age barrow in Leicestershire. 51 fragments of metalwork were recovered including spears, knives and a shield boss (**MLE9066**).

A large C6th/C7th hanging bowl escutcheon decorated with an enamelled triskele with spirals was found here c.2003 (**MLE10224**).

Medieval

A large moated site (**MLE545**), presumably the site of a medieval manor house, though no signs of building foundations. It is situated to the west of the rectory in Cossington.

Several sherds of medieval pottery were found during a watching brief in 2003 including Potters Marston ware (**MLE10022**).

The historic core of the medieval and post-medieval village, deduced using landscape maps, etc (**MLE551**).

Medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of Sileby village, as deduced using historic mapping, etc (**MLE959**).

There are several medieval finds listed on the PAS for the area. These include; knife, coins, spindle whorls, and a harness fitting.

Post-medieval-modern

A watching brief in 2003 recorded post-medieval finds/features including a sub-rectangular pit and sherds of pottery in Sileby (**MLE10023**).

An archaeological watching brief in 2003 identified an undated dumped deposit above which lay walls, surfaces and a brick well or cistern probably associated with the former Fountain Inn (**MLE10111**).

A map dating from about 1759 shows a windmill west of Peas Hill Farm (**MLE958**).

There are several post-medieval and modern finds listed on the PAS for the area. These include; coins, stamp, book fitting, apothecary weight, door handle and hook.

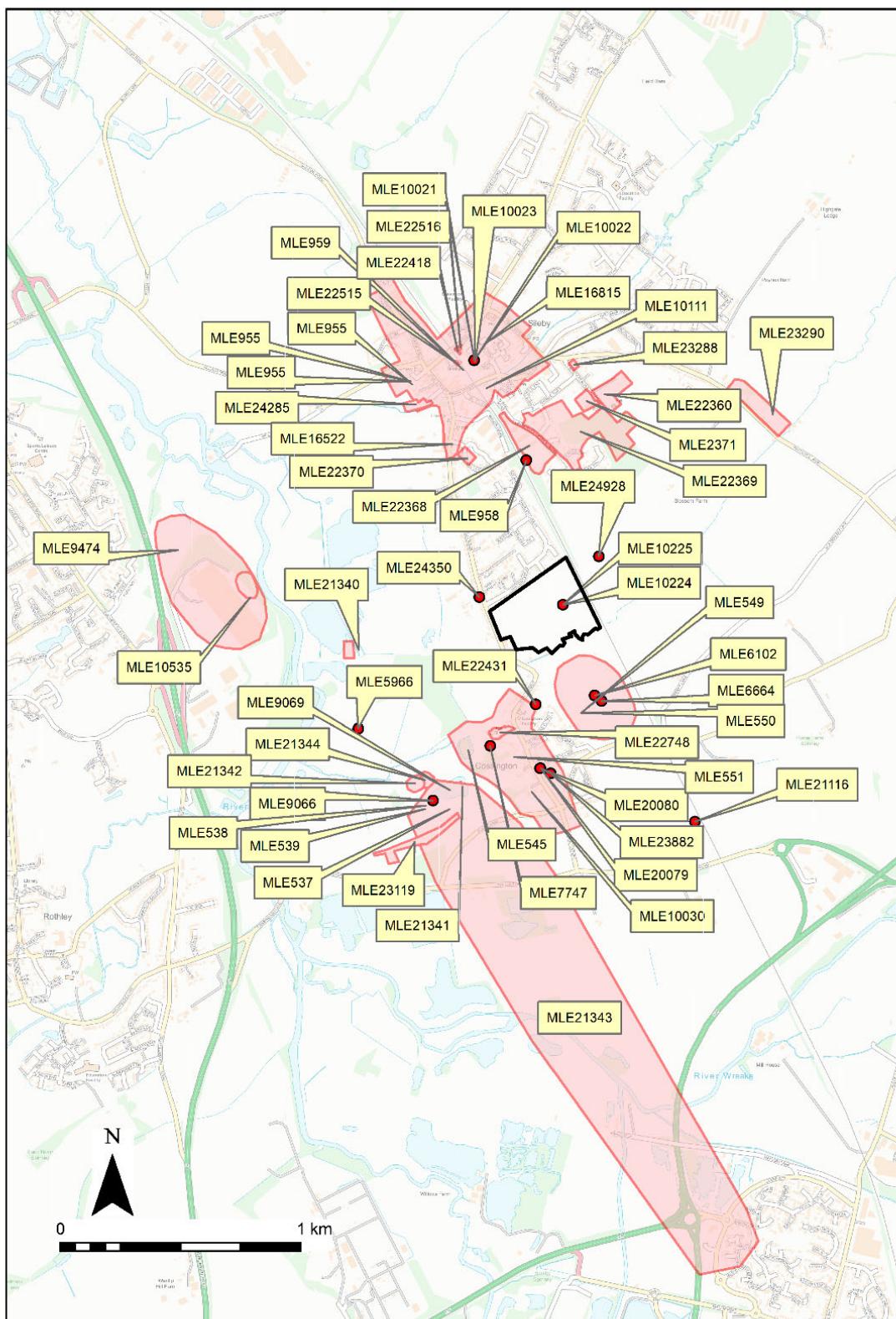


Figure 4: Plan of known archaeological sites and monuments (red) within a 1km vicinity of assessment area listed on Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland. Data provided by Leicestershire County Council

Conservation Area and Listed Buildings

The site lies 720m south of Sileby Conservation Area and 250m north of Cossington conservation area (Fig. 5).

Both conservation areas concentrate on the village cores and the historic built environment. In Cossington the Conservation Area is primarily concentrated around the oldest part of the settlement along Main Street with the majority of development since the twentieth century lying outside its boundaries (Cossington Conservation Area Appraisal).

Sileby's Conservation Area is also located within the core of the medieval settlement, around the high street and the pattern of streets and nature of the properties would suggest that there is considerable archaeological potential both below ground and surviving in the fabric of many of the standing buildings (Sileby Conservation Area Appraisal).

There are several listed buildings within a 1km radius of the site. The nearest listed buildings to the site are in Cossington village, Millstream Cottage, 40 Main Street (**MLE1227950**) it is a Grade II listed thatched building, formerly two cottages situated approximately 260m south of the site.

The closest listed building to the site in Sileby is number 35 and 37 Cossington Road (**MLE13323** and **MLE 13324**), a former Grade II listed farmhouse now two dwellings. It is located approximately 735m north of the site. The closest historic, non-designated building is Brook Farm farmhouse and barns (**MLE23561**) located at the south western corner of the site fronting onto Cossington Road. Buildings appear in this location on the 1st edition OS map.

The full list of listed and other historic buildings is shown in Appendix III and the locations are illustrated on Fig. 5.

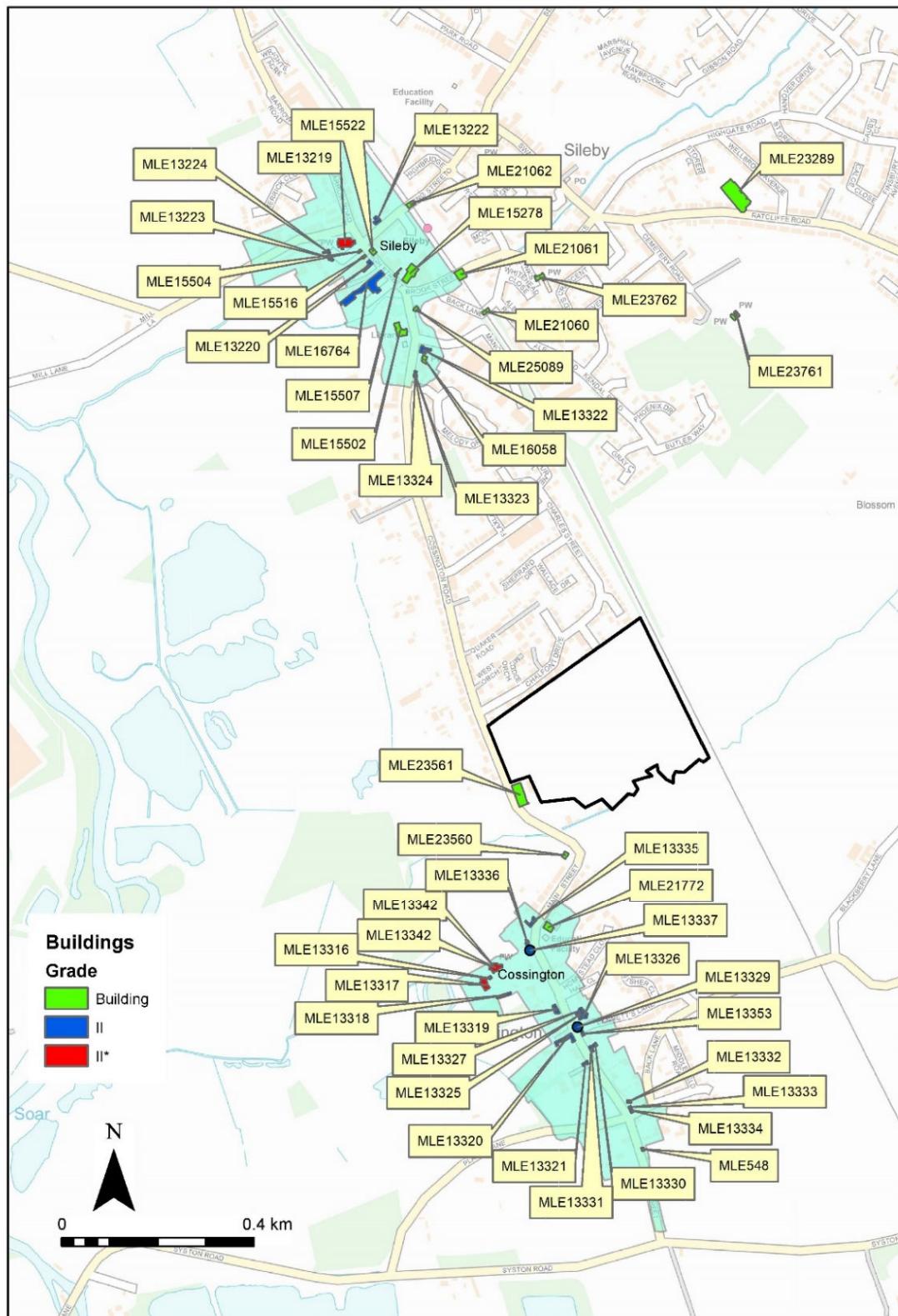


Figure 5: Plan of Conservation Areas (green) and listed buildings/ historic buildings within a 1km radius of the assessment area. Data supplied by Leicestershire County Council

Historic Landscape Characterisation

The Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme (HLC) was carried out between 2006 and 2009 by John Robinson for Leicestershire County Council with support from Historic England (available at: https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/leicester_he_2019/).

The HLC for the area, within a 1km radius, shows the assessment area as falling within a much larger area characterised as Fields and Enclosed Land: Large Irregular Fields (**HLE8402**) (Fig. 6).

This grouping is made up of Large Irregular Fields exhibiting a significant number of sinuous boundaries, which cannot be assigned to one of the other character types. This group will include enclosure patterns created through the amalgamation of fields since the publication of the 1st edition 6" OS map.

The field comprises the northern part of a stretch of fields running west of the railway line and despite development on the western side of Cossington Road, provides an area of open countryside between Sileby and Cossington.

The potential for below ground archaeology is dependent upon previous land use and the agricultural regimes employed on the land since enclosure. In many cases these fields will have been under modern arable cultivation which will have removed any surface remains.

Ridge and Furrow

The Leicestershire and Rutland HER have provided a map of known ridge and furrow in the area created by Fred Hartley. Although most of the earthworks between Sileby and Cossington appear to have been ploughed out by modern farming techniques, Figure 7 shows an area in the north-eastern corner of the site which illustrates the medieval field systems within the proposed area for development aligned north-west, south-east. Most of the surrounding fields are also shown to have evidence for this albeit in varying alignments.

LiDAR Data

There is no partial Light Detection and Ranging Data (LiDAR) available for the area.

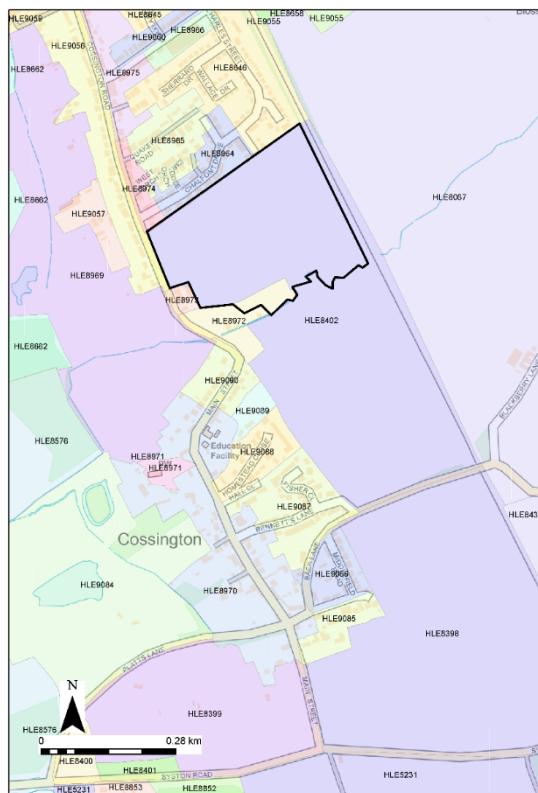


Figure 6: The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for the area. Data provided by Leicestershire County Council

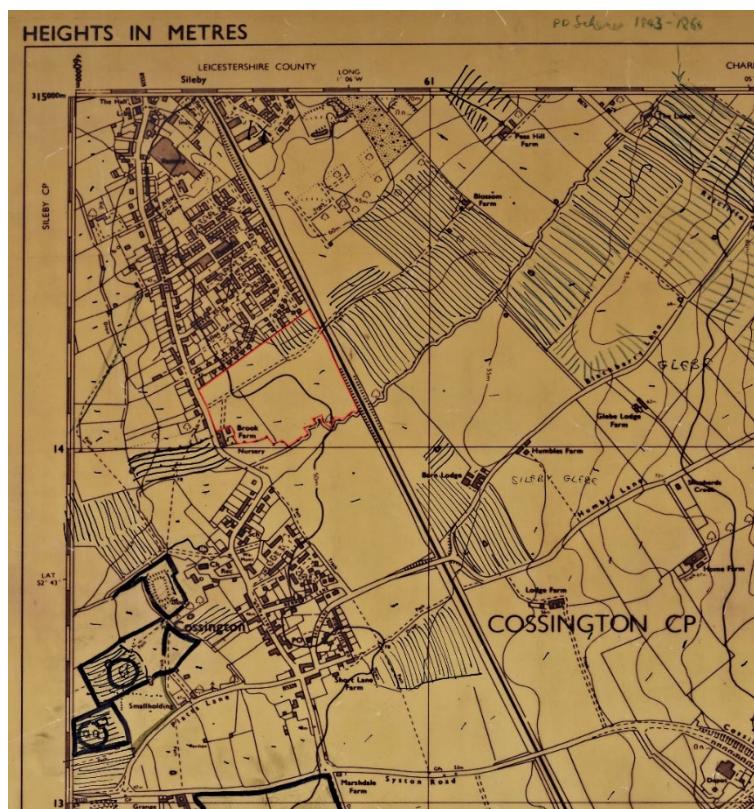


Figure 7: Fred Hartley's Ridge and Furrow map (SK61SW) supplied by Leicestershire County Council with assessment area highlighted.

Cartographic Evidence

It was not possible to access early maps of the area, such as the enclosure / tithe map of Sileby or Cossington at the time of writing due to the closure of the Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland during the Covid-19 emergency (November 2020). Both Cossington and Sileby appear on the 1579 map of Leicestershire and Coventry by Christopher Saxton; however this is too large a scale to be useful. Therefore, the earliest available usable map of the area is the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1884 (Fig.9).

At this time the assessment area fell over several enclosed fields of varying sizes, but all broadly rectangular. The midland county railway line is clearly visible on this map as it was opened in 1840 forming the eastern boundary to the site. The parish boundary line and water course is depicted as it is today forming the southern boundary to the site. Cossington Road is visible to the west of the site although it is not labelled as such. It leads to Main Street to the north within Sileby village and continues through Cossington village to the south. Several buildings are recorded along the length of and fronting onto Cossington Road including buildings in the area of Brook Farm to the south-west of the site.

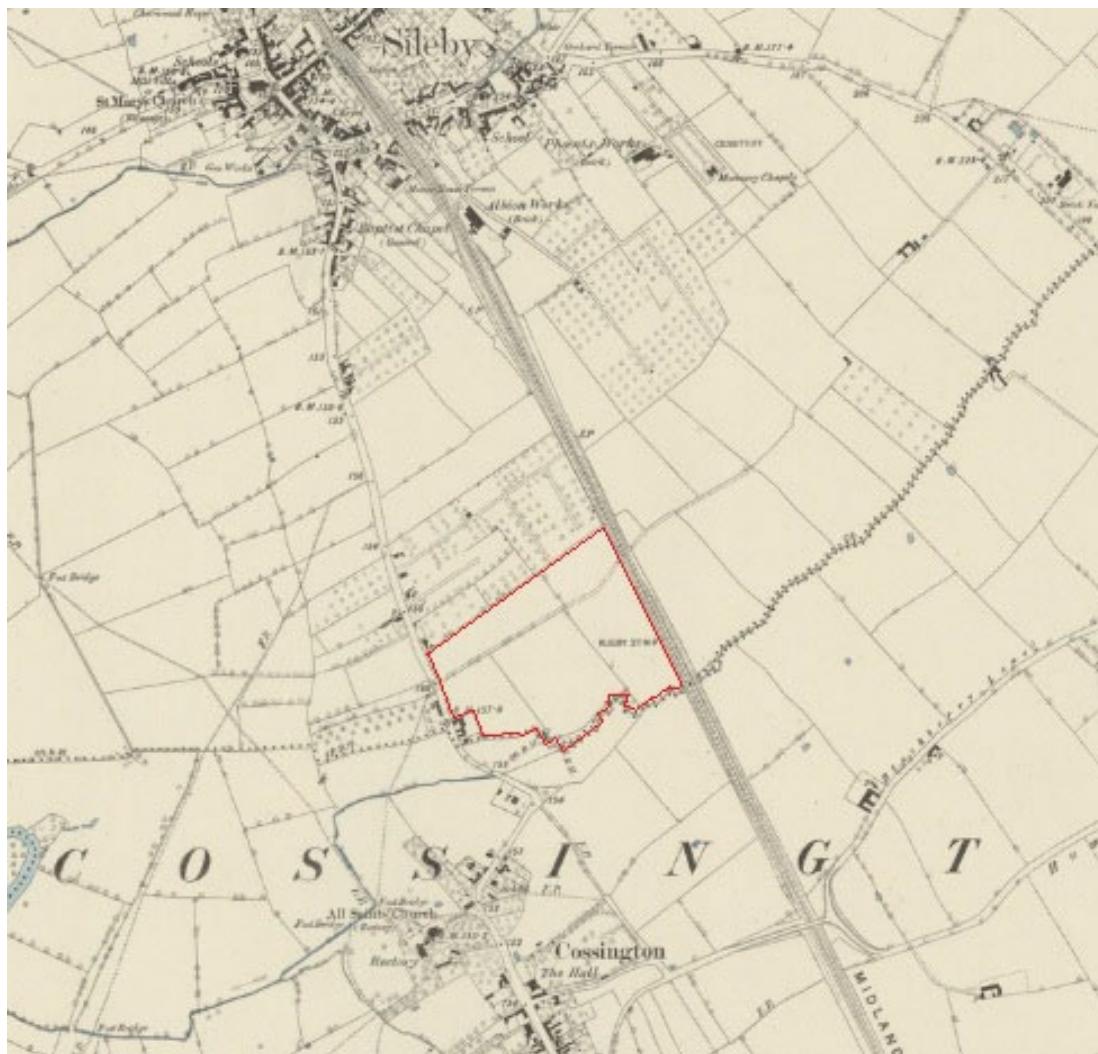


Figure 8: Detail of first edition Ordnance Survey map (1884), sheet XXV.NE, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 6 inch to 1 mile

The 1904 second edition Ordnance Survey map of the area (Fig. 9) shows no change within the proposed area for development, although Sileby village has expanded somewhat with new additional buildings including a large railway station. The land surrounding the site, in between Sileby and Cossington, appears to have lost some of its orchards and gardens, with the fields becoming arable farmland. These fields have retained their boundaries. Cossington Village has expanded with more land surrounding the buildings being occupied by gardens and orchards.

The 1930 Ordnance Survey map of the area shows a marked increase in the number of buildings along Cossington Road, which is now labelled as such. These buildings include residential dwellings and also two boot factories which sit to the east of Cossington Road towards the expanding centre of the village. The addition of a road or track leading to the southernmost boot factory is now called Charles Street. Running parallel to Charles Street is now Quaker Road which also has new buildings on either side. Sileby on the whole has expanded greatly in every direction (Fig. 10). The proposed area for development shows no change, apart from a footpath which follows one of the field boundaries to a small crossing over the railway line. The parish boundaries remain unchanged. Cossington has a slight increase in the number of buildings generally.

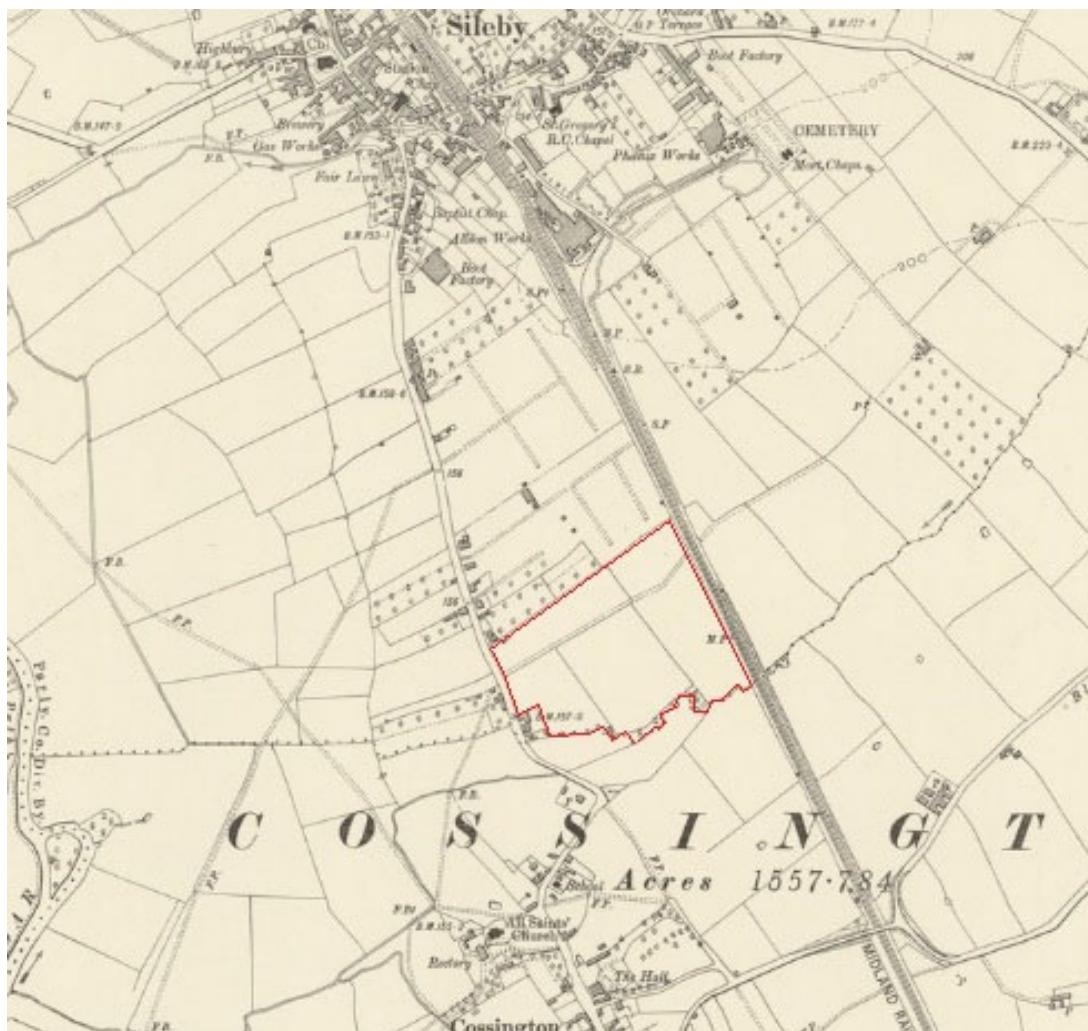


Figure 9: Detail of second edition Ordnance Survey map (1904), sheet XXV.NE with assessment area highlighted. Scale 6 inch to 1 mile

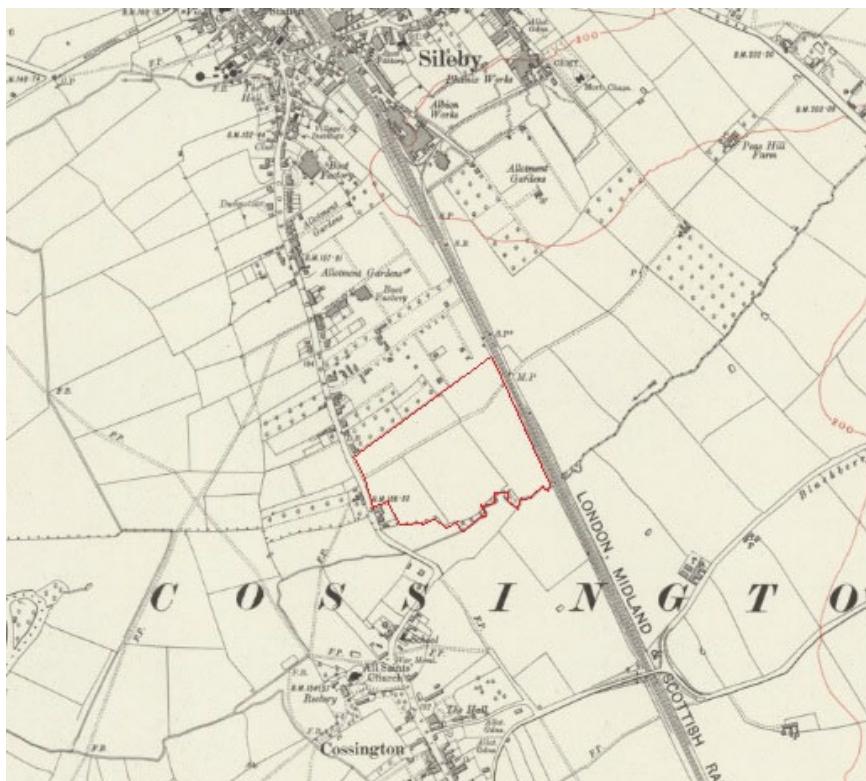


Figure 10: Detail of 1930 edition Ordnance Survey map, sheet XXV.NE, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 6 inch to 1 mile.

The 1952 Ordnance Survey map of the area shows additional growth to the village of Sileby, particularly along the western side of Cossington Road where numerous new buildings have been built, each of which has some associated land or garden space. These new building reach all the way down to the parish boundary where they sit next to existing farm buildings, opposite the proposed area for development (Fig. 11).

Cossington has also expanded particularly in a northern direction along 'Sileby Road'. Several new buildings are now located within the two bends of the road closing the gap between the two villages.

The modern Google Earth images show the current state of the assessment area (Fig. 12). It shows how the village of Sileby has expanded far beyond the historic core of the village in a southerly direction and mainly to the east of Cossington Road. There has been some expansion to the west of Cossington road, but little in comparison. This is probably due to the very wet nature of the land which regularly floods close to the river. These residential dwellings now form the northern boundary of the proposed area for development. Cossington village has also expanded with a greater concentration of housing, especially to the west of the historic centre with new roads and housing being added.

The field boundaries dividing the proposed development area visible on the earlier maps have gone making it a single large field. There is also the addition of Derry's Garden centre on the northern outskirts of the village, just south of the proposed area for development making the proposed development site, the only open space separating the two villages.

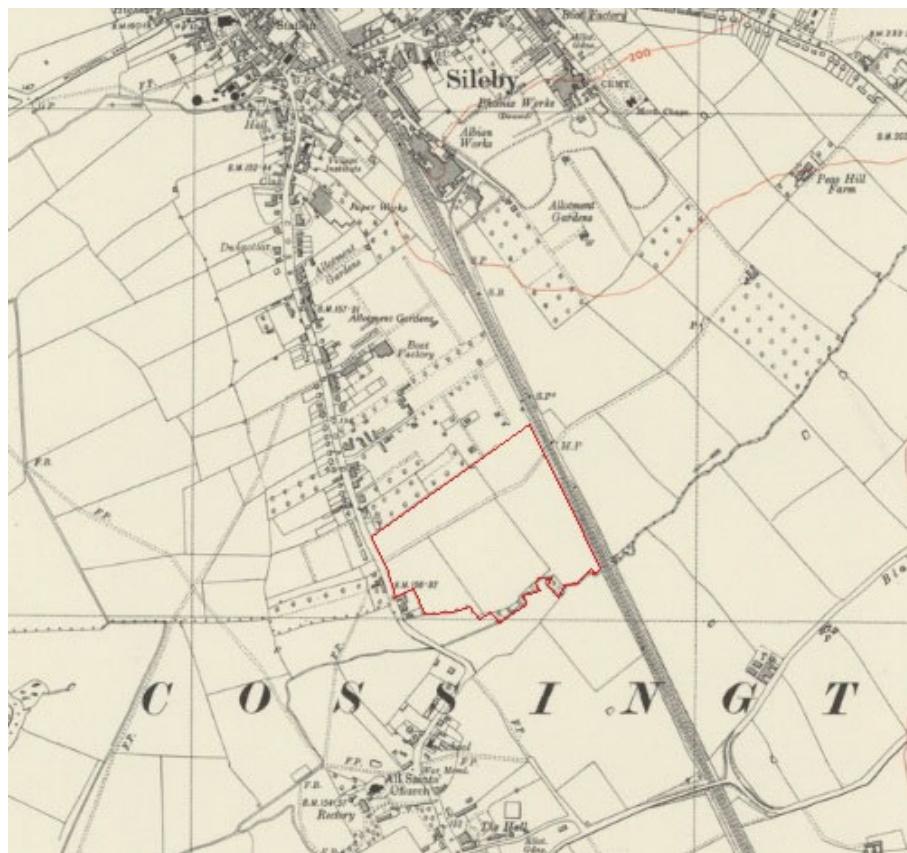


Figure 11: Detail of 1952 Ordnance Survey map, sheet Leicestershire XXV.NE, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 6 inch to 1 mile.

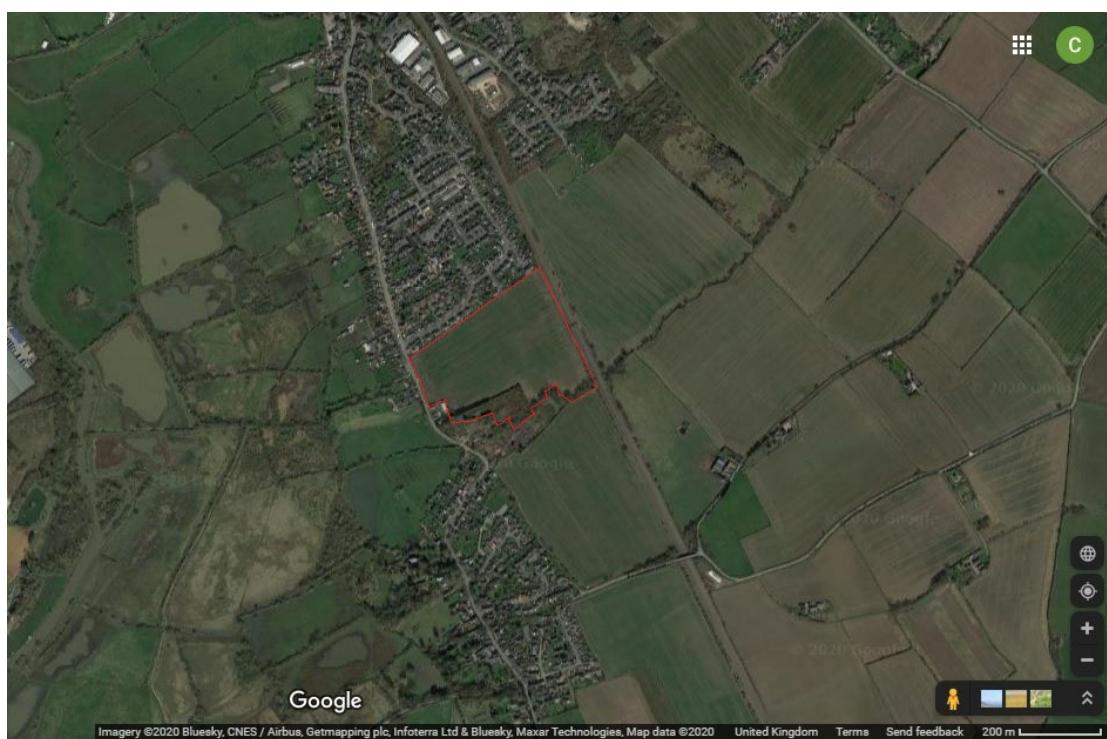


Figure 12: Google Earth image of current state of the assessment area.
Imagery ©2020 Bluesky, CNES / Airbus, Getmapping plc, Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky, Maxar Technologies, Map data ©2020

Site Visit

The site was visited on the 13th November 2020 in order to assess the current state of the assessment area.

The proposed area for development lies to the east of Cossington Road in Sileby at the very edge of the village. Its sits between a condensed area of residential dwellings, a farmhouse and Derry's nurseries garden centre. The southern boundary of the site is formed by a combination of a natural watercourse, the farmhouse and what appears to be land associated with either the farm house or the garden centre. This boundary in part, forms the parish boundary between the two villages. The site is a single large field, an open area visually separating the two villages.

Access is through a large double metal gate fronting onto Cossington Road part way along the western boundary. This boundary is formed by a well-kept hedgerow. The ground clearly rises to the east (Fig. 13) towards the railway line and has recently been ploughed. There are no overhead cables and no service hatches at the site. There are no obvious features or earthworks to be recorded bar natural undulations in the ground, although any earthworks could be masked by the recent ploughing.



Figure 13: Photograph showing site entrance on Cossington Road, looking north east. Note how the land rises to the east and the location of the residential area to the north.

The bungalows to the north of the site (Fig 13 and 14), all overlook the site and have low fencing which forms the northern boundary. Some have gated access to the field. There is also a footpath onto the site in the far north eastern corner adjacent to the houses, although it would appear that it is not an official footpath.

Although there is record of Ridge and furrow medieval farming in the area to the north eastern corner of the site, it was not apparent during the survey possibly due to recent ploughing.

A well kept hedgerow forms the eastern boundary of the site separating it from the railway line.

The eastern half of the southern boundary is formed in part by an overgrown brook (Fig 17) and some young / small trees (Fig18). The land belonging to Brook Farm to the western half of the southern boundary is surrounded by a small wooden fence (Fig. 19).



Figure 14: Photograph from the south western corner of the site (directly north of Brook Farm Buildings) looking north east.



Figure 15: Photograph looking south along the eastern boundary.



Figure 16: Photograph looking north along the eastern boundary of the site.



Figure 17: Photograph showing the overgrown watercourse to the south of the site.



Figure 18: Photograph looking south east showing the southern boundary of the site (Watercourse).



Figure 19: Photograph looking east along the southern boundary adjacent to Brook Farm.

Appraisal of Development Impact

A plan of the proposed development was provided by the developer and is illustrated in Figure 2. The plan is for up to 170 residential dwellings towards the northern part of the assessment area.

The foundation trenches for 2 storey buildings are likely to be at least 2m deep and will therefore have a detrimental effect on any underlying archaeological remains that might be present on the site.

The assessment area is currently an arable field and does not appear to have been developed since at least the post-medieval period and therefore the preservation of archaeological remains may be very good.

In the wider area, the presence of a Bronze age barrow cemetery which was subsequently used as an Anglo Saxon cemetery and a monument to focus activities into the Iron Age and Romano-British periods suggests continual local occupation through time.

Most of the close references on the HER are findspots for artefacts from prehistoric through the ages to modern day including an Anglo-Saxon and Tudor find from the site itself. However the field immediately to the south has a prehistoric lithic scatter with a number of tools. The same field produced Roman finds (from metal detecting) as well as a scatter of medieval pottery (possibly from manuring). This along with other sites in the wider area suggests a **Moderate** potential for prehistoric and Roman remains to be located within the assessment area. Although there are some Anglo Saxon finds both within the site itself and close by these are likely to be chance losses and the location of the site in the open fields outside the historic village cores suggest a **Low** potential for archaeology from the Anglo Saxon – Post-medieval periods.

Setting, Positive Contribution and Enhancement

The assessment area lies at the southernmost edge of Sileby, just outside the village of Cossington. The parish boundary which separates the two villages in part forms the southern boundary of the proposed area for development. Currently there is only one field (site) and a garden centre visually separating the two villages.

The site lies outside the conservation areas of Sileby and Cossington outside the historic cores of the villages. The nearest listed buildings to the site are Millstream Cottage, 40 Main Street Cossington and 35 and 37 Cossington Road Sileby. Therefore, any new development here is unlikely to have an effect on Conservation Areas or historic buildings.

The closest historic, non-designated building is Brook Farm farmhouse and barns located at the south western corner of the site fronting onto Cossington Road, directly adjacent to the site. This of local, low value although buildings in this area do appear on the 2st edition OS map. The house itself is currently shielded from views by vegetation and the outbuildings which are in a neglected state and despite the loss of some of the agricultural land associated with the farmhouse the impact will be low.

There will be an impact on the historic landscape character which will change from an agricultural, rural setting to a partially developed residential area. Although the internal boundaries have been removed it still provides a link to the previous agricultural nature of this area. The design shows development only in the northern part of the field, leaving a larger area as open area providing an area of agricultural character separating the two villages and retaining the southern boundary to keep the link with the fields immediately east of Cossington.

Potential risk and further archaeological work

The HER for Leicestershire and Rutland shows known archaeological remains in the vicinity and no archaeological work has been undertaken within the assessment area the greatest risk is for previously unknown archaeology to be present on the site. Evaluation such as geophysical survey and trial trenching would help to determine this and provide information upon which to base a mitigation strategy.

The field is accessible on foot and by vehicle and there are no obvious constraints such as powerlines. Both geophysical survey and trial trenching could be undertaken, although as the area is cropped and any such works would need to be programmed around harvest time. There are no official public footpaths crossing the site.

Conclusion

The assessment area consists of a large irregularly shaped arable field at the southernmost edge of Sileby. The site shares its southern boundary with the parish boundary separating the villages of Sileby and Cossington. It was originally several separate enclosures at the edge of Sileby. Prior to being enclosed the land was part of the medieval open field system, and ridge and furrow earthwork remains have been found in the vicinity, although no earthworks survive within the development area.

In terms of known buried archaeological remains many of those listed on the HER for the immediate area are mainly limited to artefacts findspots and little intrusive archaeological work has been carried out in the area.

There is a **Moderate** potential for prehistoric and Roman remains to be located within the assessment area. The site lies outside the medieval cores of Sileby and Cossington, and despite Anglo Saxon and medieval artefacts being recovered from the vicinity, possibly due to manuring and chance finds, there is **Low** potential for archaeology from the Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Table 3: Summary of impacts

Heritage Asset	Significance (value)	Impact
Archaeology in the vicinity of the proposed development area.	Low – Medium	None - The proposed development will have no impact on archaeology outside the proposed area
Previously unknown archaeology within the proposed development area.	Unknown but potentially low to medium There is moderate potential for prehistoric and Roman archaeology and low potential for, Anglo Saxon and later remains. .	Unknown -There is potential for previously unknown archaeology within the site. Evaluation such as geophysical survey and trial trenching would help to determine this and provide information upon which to base a mitigation strategy.
Conservation Areas and Historic Buildings in the vicinity of the proposed development area.	The site is outside the Conservation Areas of Sileby and Cossington Grade I, II* - High Grade II - Medium	Negligible – There is unlikely to be a significant impact on the Conservation Area or other Listed Building s in the area
Brook Farm	Buildings appear on the 1 st edition OS, but the site is of local interest and therefore Low value	Slight Adverse – Although there would be an impact on Brook Farm, this is mostly shielded from views of the site by buildings and vegetation and the design retains the open fields closest to the building and the southern boundary. .
Historic Landscape Character	Low	Moderate Adverse – The northern part of the land would change from rural fields to developed area, although the open area to the south would be kept along with the southern boundary to retain a link with the fields to the south.

References and Sources

(All websites were accessed between 9-12 November 2020)

British Geological Survey: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a Code of Conduct (revised 2019)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments

Cossington Conservation Area Appraisal

https://www.charnwood.gov.uk/files/documents/cossington_conservation_area_character_appraisal_adopted_130220142/Cossington%20Conservation%20Area%20Character%20Appraisal%20-%20Adopted%2013022014.pdf

Environment Agency open data:

<https://environment.data.gov.uk/ds/survey/index.jsp#/survey>

Heritage Gateway: <http://www.heritagateway.org.uk/gateway/>

HER Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland (Leicestershire County Council)

PAS: Portable Antiquities Scheme for Leicestershire

Historic England, 2015a Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment

Historic England, 2017 Historic Environment Good Practice and Advice in Planning, Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets.

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https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/779764/NPPF_Feb_2019_web.pdf

Morris, J., (ed.) 1979 Domesday Book: Leicestershire. Phillimore, Chichester.

Nichols, J., 1804. The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicestershire 3vols in 8. London 1795-1815

OS MAPS: 6 inch to 1 mile sheet XXV.NE 1884, 1904, 1930, 1952 edition.

Sileby Conservation Area Appraisal

https://www.charnwood.gov.uk/files/documents/sileby_conservation_area_character_appraisal1/silebyconservationareacharacter1.pdf

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Appendix I: Archaeology ‘events’ listed on the Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland, within a 1km radius of the assessment area

Event No	Name	Location	Grid Ref
ELE1932	1986 watching brief north of Cossington Mill	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 598 137
ELE2287	1991-94 fieldwalking and metal detecting west of Barn Lodge	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 607 138
ELE6182	1995 archaeological assessment of land at Platts Lane, Cossington, Leicestershire	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 6011 1339
ELE6181	1995 geophysical survey, Cossington	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 6011 1339
ELE6061	1995 photographic assessment on land at Rothley Lodge Barrow Upon Soar, Leicestershire	Barrow upon Soar, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 5925 1416
ELE2710	1985 fieldwalking, east south east of Glebe Farm	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 617 141
ELE6184	1996 trial trenching at Cossington, Leicestershire	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 6011 1339
ELE6183	1996 Palaeolithic assessment, Platts Lane, Cossington, Leicestershire	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 6010 1330
ELE5628	1997 trial trenching of a proposed Aggregate Extraction Site at Cossington, Leicestershire	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 60114 13395
ELE6804	1998 geophysical survey for land east of Rothley Lodge Farm, Rothley, Leicestershire	Rothley, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 5925 1427
ELE10917	1998 watching brief, Coach House, 54, Main Street, Cossington, Leicestershire	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 6037 1361
ELE5623	1998 watching brief during topsoil stripping north of Platts Lane, Cossington, Leicestershire	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 60220 13249
ELE6805	1998 fieldwalking survey over land allocated for employment use at Rothley Lodge Farm, Rothley, Leicestershire	Rothley, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 5922 1430
ELE6185	1999 excavations at Platts Lane, Cossington, Leicestershire	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 6001 1365
ELE6854	2000 watching brief at Chine House, Cossington Road, Sileby, Leics	Sileby, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 6014 1496
ELE6803	2000 desk-based assessment, Rothley Lodge	Rothley, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 5925 1430
ELE9014	2001 excavation at Platt Lane, Cossington	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 6006 1347
ELE6189	2001 desk-based assessment for land west of Main Street, Cossington, Leicestershire	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 6027 1380

Event No	Name	Location	Grid Ref
ELE6186	2001 archaeological impact assessment, Cossington Brook area, Cossington	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 6048 1346
ELE5626	An archaeological evaluation for land west of Main Street, Cossington, Leicestershire	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 60323 13747
ELE6187	2003 desk-based assessment for land adjacent to The White House, Main Street, Cossington, Leicestershire	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 6050 1342
ELE5261	2003 desk-based assessment for a residential development at Brook Street and King Street, Sileby, Leicestershire (SK 603 152)	Sileby, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 60312 15262
ELE6855	2003 watching brief at the former Fountain Inn, 12 Brook Street, Sileby, Leicestershire	Sileby, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 6033 1511
ELE5629	2003 trial trenching, land adjacent to the White House, Main Street, Cossington, Leicestershire.	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 60524 13425
ELE6851	2003 watching brief at Brook Street/King Street (Moir Close), Sileby, Leicestershire	Sileby, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 602 152
ELE4087	2004 watching brief at Brook Street/King Street, Sileby, Phase 3	Sileby, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 60318 15281
ELE7178	2004-5 excavations, Ashby Folville to Thurcaston Natural Gas Pipeline		SK 6388 1272
ELE6038	2004 geophysical survey on half the proposed Ashby Folville to Thurcaston 450mm dia. Pipeline		SK 6388 1272
ELE4127	2004 trial trenching at Rothley Lodge Farm, Leicester Road, Rothley	Rothley, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 59226 14355
ELE7179	2004 desk-based assessment, Ashby Folville to Thurcaston Transco Pipeline		SK 6388 1272
ELE7175	2004 geophysical survey on half the proposed Ashby Folville to Thurcaston 450mm dia. Pipeline (part 2)		SK 6388 1272
ELE4164	2005 watching brief at Cygnet Close, Sileby, Leicestershire	Sileby, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 60489 15230
ELE4300	2005 watching brief at Albion Road, Sileby	Sileby, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 60430 15070
ELE4604	2005 excavation at Rothley Lodge Farm	Rothley, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 59223 14332
ELE4648	An archaeological watching brief on land at The Old Manor House, 60, Main Street, Cossington	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 60461 13593

Event No	Name	Location	Grid Ref
ELE7327	2007 desk-based assessment for All Saints Church, Main Street, Cossington	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 603 136
ELE4892	2007 building recording of the Baptist Church, Cossington Road, Sileby	Sileby, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 60216 14937
ELE7934	2007 strip, plan and record of land off Main Street / Bennetts Lane, Cossington	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 605 135
ELE8824	Project Gargoyle, St Mary's, Sileby	Sileby, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 6005 1517
ELE8039	Project Gargoyle, All Saints' Church, Cossington	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 603 136
ELE8797	2013 Statement of History and Significance, Midland Main Line		SP 5988 9799
ELE9947	2015 desk-based assessment for Cossington Church of England Primary School, Main Street, Cossington	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 6054 1376
ELE9736	2015 trial trenching, Cossington C of E Primary School, Main Street, Cossington	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 6054 1378
ELE10067	2016 desk-based assessment, land at Cemetery Road, Sileby, Leicestershire	Sileby, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 6077 1494
ELE10044	2016 trial trenching at All Saints' Church, Main Street, Cossington, Leicestershire	Cossington, Charnwood, Leicestershire	SK 6035 1367

Appendix II: Known archaeological monuments listed on the Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland, within a 1km radius of the assessment area

HER Ref	Name	Type	Period	Grid Ref
PREHISTORIC				
MLE537	Pit alignments/ditches north-west of Cossington Grange	PIT ALIGNMENT	1500 BC? to 42 AD	SK 602 133
MLE538	Bronze Age (Barrow 3) north-west of Cossington Grange	INHUMATION, ROUND BARROW, CIST, SITE, HEARTH	2350 BC? to 42 AD	SK 601 133
MLE539	Iron Age settlement north-west of Cossington Grange	GULLY, PIT, ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC), SITE	800 BC to 42 AD	SK 600 133
MLE549	Prehistoric finds from west of Barn Lodge	FLINT SCATTER	10000 BC to 801 BC	SK 607 138
MLE9069	Possible Iron Age activity north-west of Cossington Grange	DITCH, ENCLOSURE, POST HOLE, STRUCTURE	800 BC? to 42 AD	SK 601 134
MLE9474	Neolithic/Bronze Age flint from north-east of Rothley Lodge Farm	FLINT SCATTER	3000 BC to 1501 BC	SK 591 142
MLE10021	Prehistoric flint from Brook Street/King Street (Moir Close)	FINDSPOT	10000 BC? to 3001 BC	SK 602 152

HER Ref	Name	Type	Period	Grid Ref
MLE10535	Neolithic site at Rothley Lodge Farm	PIT, POSTHOLE, SITE	3600 BC to 2501 BC	SK 593 142
MLE21340	Late prehistoric palaeochannel, River Soar	PALAECHANNE	4000 BC? to 1501 BC	SK 5976 1401
MLE21341	Pit alignment north of Cossington Grange	PIT ALIGNMENT	1500 BC to 42 AD	SK 6023 1344
MLE21342	Iron Age site north-west of Cossington Grange	DITCH, ENCLOSURE	800 BC to 42 AD	SK 6003 1345
MLE21343	Cossington barrow cemetery	BARROW CEMETERY	2350 BC to 1501 BC	SK 6073 1244
ROMAN				
MLE550	Roman finds from west of Barn Lodge	SITE	43 AD to 409 AD	SK 607 138
MLE7747	Roman coin from Cossington Rectory	FINDSPOT	43 AD to 409 AD	SK 603 136
ANGLO SAXON				
MLE551	Historic settlement core of Cossington	VILLAGE	850 AD? to 1899 AD	SK 604 135
MLE6102	Saxon strap end from west of Barn Lodge	FINDSPOT	850 AD to 1066 AD	SK 607 138
MLE9066	Anglo-Saxon cemetery north-west of Cossington Grange	INHUMATION CEMETERY	410 AD? to 649 AD	SK 601 133
MLE10224	Anglo-Saxon find from The Turf Field	FINDSPOT	501 AD to 700 AD	SK 606 141
MLE21344	Anglo-Saxon settlement north-west of Cossington Grange	DITCH, GRUBENHAUS, PIT, POST HOLE	SK 6007 1347	SK 6007 1347
MEDIEVAL				
MLE545	Medieval moated site west of the Rectory	MOAT	1067 AD to 1539 AD	SK 602 136
MLE548	Village pound south of Cossington village	POUND	1067 AD? to 2050 AD	SK 606 132
MLE959	Historic settlement core of Sileby	VILLAGE	1067 AD to 1899 AD	SK 602 152
MLE6664	Medieval finds from west of Barn Lodge	FINDSPOT	1067 AD to 1539 AD	SK 608 138
MLE10022	Medieval pottery from Brook Street/King Street (Moir Close)	FINDSPOT	1067 AD to 1539 AD	SK 602 152
MLE10225	Tudor belt fitting from The Turf Field	FINDSPOT	1540 AD to 1699 AD	SK 606 141
MLE20079	Medieval activity at Bennetts Lane	DITCH, PIT	1067 AD? to 1199 AD	SK 605 135
MLE20080	Post-medieval/modern finds at Bennetts Lane	FINDSPOT	1650 AD? to 2050 AD	SK 605 135
MLE22431	Medieval pit north-east of Cossington C of E Primary School	PIT	1101 AD to 1400 AD	SK 6053 1378
MLE22748	All Saints' Church burial ground, Main Street	CHURCHYARD	1201 AD to 2050 AD	SK 6039 1367
POST-MEDIEVAL to MODERN				

HER Ref	Name	Type	Period	Grid Ref
MLE955	Post-medieval pit and drains, Little Church Lane	PIT, DRAINS	1540 AD? to 1899 AD	SK 600 151
MLE958	Post-medieval windmill west of Peas Hill Farm	WINDMILL	1540 AD? to 1899 AD	SK 604 147
MLE2371	Phoenix Works, brickworks, Cemetery Road	BRICKWORKS	1850 AD? to 1950 AD	SK 607 150
MLE10023	Post-medieval remains from Brook Street/King Street (Moir Close)	PIT	1540 AD to 1899 AD	SK 602 152
MLE10030	Possible medieval/post-medieval remains from Barnett Close	DITCH, POST HOLE	1067 AD? to 2050 AD?	SK 605 134
MLE10111	Post-medieval remains, 12 Brook Street	WALL, Well	1540 AD to 1899 AD	SK 603 150
MLE21060	Back Lane Bridge	BRIDGE	1838 AD to 2050 AD	SK 6034 1503
MLE21061	Brook Street Bridge	BRIDGE	1838 AD to 2050 AD	SK 6029 1511
MLE21062	King Street Bridge	BRIDGE	1838 AD to 2050 AD	SK 6018 1525
MLE22360	C19th cemetery, Sileby Cemetery, Cemetery Road	CEMETERY	1882 AD to 2050 AD	SK 6085 1508
MLE22368	Albion Works brickworks, Albion Road	BRICKWORKS	1850 AD? to 1980 AD	SK 6050 1487
MLE22369	Clay pits, Cemetery Road/Albion Road	CLAY PIT	1850 AD? to 1970 AD	SK 6072 1490
MLE22370	C19th boot factory, Cossington Road	SHOE FACTORY	1890 AD? to 1980 AD	SK 6025 1481
MLE22418	Site of C17th house, 38, King Street	HOUSE	1640 AD to 1965 AD	SK 60214 15254
MLE22515	Site of Sileby Railway Station, King Street	RAILWAY STATION	1840 AD to 1968 AD	SK 6020 1520
MLE22516	Site of post-medieval row of cottages, 40-44, King Street	HOUSE	1601 AD? to 1985 AD	SK 60223 15271
MLE23288	Site of Boot Factory, Cemetery Road	SHOE FACTORY	1890 AD? to 1960 AD	SK 6069 1519
MLE23289	Boot Factory, Ratcliffe Road	SHOE FACTORY	1907 AD to 2050 AD	SK 6086 1527
MLE23290	Brick Yard, Ratcliffe Road	BRICKYARD	1801 AD? to 1920 AD	SK 6146 1501
MLE23882	Site of cruck house, Main Street, Cossington	CRUCK HOUSE	1540 AD? to 1899 AD	SK 6060 1350
MLE24285	Site of C19th/20th gasworks, High Street	GAS WORKS	1860 AD? to 1970 AD	SK 6004 1503
MLE24350	Former 'Hooky Burton's House', Cossington Road (south end), Sileby	HOUSE	1700 AD? to 1980 AD	SK 6030 1423
UNDATED				
MLE5966	Undated track north of Cossington Mill	ROAD	Unknown date	SK 598 136

HER Ref	Name	Type	Period	Grid Ref
MLE16815	Undated features at Old Tannery Drive	PIT, BOUNDARY DITCH	Unknown date	SK 603 152
MLE23119	Linear and circular features, north-west of Cossington Grange	LINEAR FEATURE, RING DITCH	Unknown date	SK 6004 1322

Appendix III: Listed buildings and other historic buildings recorded on the Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland, within a 1km radius of the assessment area

HER Ref	Name	Type	Period	Grade	Grid Ref
MLE13219	CHURCH OF ST. MARY, HIGH STREET (WEST SIDE), SILEBY	CHURCH	1201 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 600 151
MLE13220	10, HIGH STREET (west side) SILEBY,	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1667 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 600 151
MLE13222	7 KING STREET (NORTH SIDE)	HOUSE	1701 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 601 152
MLE13223	33 LITTLE CHURCH LANE (WEST SIDE)	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1567 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 600 151
MLE13224	35 LITTLE CHURCH LANE (WEST SIDE)	HOUSE	1701 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 600 151
MLE13316	VESTRY AT CHURCHYARD OF ALL SAINTS, MAIN STREET (WEST SIDE)	VESTRY	1835 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 60352 13645
MLE13317	THE OLD RECTORY, 54 MAIN STREET (WEST SIDE)	HOUSE, TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1467 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 6034 1363
MLE13318	COACH HOUSE AND STABLE AT 54 (THE OLD RECTORY) MAIN STREET (WEST SIDE)	TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING	1567 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 60380 13608
MLE13319	OLD MANOR HOUSE, 60 MAIN STREET (WEST SIDE)	HOUSE	1601 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 60489 13579
MLE13320	68 MAIN STREET (WEST SIDE)	HOUSE	1701 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 60508 13516
MLE13321	74 MAIN STREET (WEST SIDE)	HOUSE	1801 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 60550 13467
MLE13322	FREE TRADE INN, 27, COSSINGTON ROAD (EAST SIDE), SILEBY	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1501 AD? to 2050 AD	II	SK 602 149
MLE13323	35 COSSINGTON ROAD (EAST SIDE)	FARMHOUSE	1767 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 601 149
MLE13324	37 COSSINGTON ROAD (EAST SIDE)	FARMHOUSE	1767 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 601 148
MLE13325	THE HALL, MAIN STREET (EAST SIDE)	HOUSE	1701 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 60541 13570

HER Ref	Name	Type	Period	Grade	Grid Ref
MLE13326	CLOSE COTTAGE, MAIN STREET (EAST SIDE)	HOUSE	1701 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 60546 13564
MLE13327	HALLSIDE, MAIN STREET (EAST SIDE)	HOUSE	1701 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 60538 13575
MLE13328	THE HALL GARDEN WALL, MAIN STREET (EAST SIDE)	WALL	1701 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 60517 13591
MLE13329	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK, MAIN STREET	TELEPHONE BOX	1935 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 60534 13542
MLE13330	LIME TREE COTTAGE, 91 MAIN STREET (EAST SIDE)	HOUSE	1800 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 60569 13504
MLE13331	93 MAIN STREET (EAST SIDE)	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1601 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 60563 13497
MLE13332	129 MAIN STREET (EAST SIDE)	CRUCK HOUSE	1350 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 60642 13388
MLE13333	133 MAIN STREET (EAST SIDE)	HOUSE	1867 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 60643 13375
MLE13334	137 MAIN STREET (EAST SIDE)	HOUSES	1867 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 60646 13369
MLE13335	MILLSTREAM COTTAGE, 40 MAIN STREET (WEST SIDE)	HOUSE	1701 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 60437 13761
MLE13336	44 MAIN STREET (WEST SIDE)	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1501 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 60429 13717
MLE13337	WAR MEMORIAL, 48, MAIN STREET (WEST SIDE), COSSINGTON	WAR MEMORIAL	1920 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 604 137
MLE13342	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, MAIN STREET (WEST SIDE), COSSINGTON	CHURCH	1201 AD to 2050 AD	II*	SK 603 136
MLE13353	THATCHED SHOP, 85 MAIN STREET	CRUCK HOUSE, SHOP	1567 AD to 2050 AD	II	SK 60545 13530
MLE15278	Community Centre, High Street	NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL	1801 AD? to 2050 AD	II	SK 601 151
MLE16058	General Baptist Chapel, Cossington Road	GENERAL BAPTIST CHAPEL	1818 AD to 2050 AD		SK 602 149
MLE16078	Midland Counties Railway, Nottingham & Derby	RAILWAY	1840 AD to 2050 AD		SK 57 13
MLE16281	Leicester Navigation	CANAL	1784 AD to 2050 AD		SK 57 12
MLE16522	Former cruck house at 45-47 Cossington Road	CRUCK HOUSE	1067 AD? to 1965 AD		SK 601 148
MLE16764	THE MALTINGS, HIGH STREET, SILEBY	BREWERY, GRAIN WAREHOUSE, MALT HOUSE	1860 AD to 2050 AD		SK 600 150
MLE21772	Cossington Church of England Primary School, Main Street	PRIMARY SCHOOL	1873 AD to 2050 AD		SK 6047 1375

HER Ref	Name	Type	Period	Grade	Grid Ref
MLE23560	6, 8 & 10, MAIN STREET, COSSINGTON	ALMSHOUSE	1872 AD to 2050 AD		SK 6050 1390
MLE23561	BROOK FARM FARMHOUSE AND BARNS, MAIN STREET, COSSINGTON	FARMSTEAD	1701 AD? to 2050 AD		SK 6041 1402
MLE23761	CEMETERY CHAPELS, CEMETERY ROAD	CEMETERY CHAPEL	1850 AD? to 2050 AD		SK 6086 1502
MLE23762	St. GREGORY'S CHURCH, THE BANKS	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH	1850 AD? to 2050 AD		SK 6045 1510
MLE25089	3, Cossington Road, Sileby	HOUSE	1870 AD? to 2050 AD		SK 6020 1503

Appendix IV: Data provided by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) for Leicester within a 1km radius of the assessment area

FIND ID	BROAD PERIOD	TYPE	MATERIAL	Parish	Grid Ref
LEIC-3D92D1	MEDIEVAL	VESSEL	Copper alloy	Cossington	sk6114
LEIC-3CB237	POST MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	sk6014
LEIC-E2A015	EARLY MEDIEVAL	SPINDLE WHORL	Lead Alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-B46901	POST MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-B99EE1	POST MEDIEVAL	DOOR HANDLE	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-B92B46	MEDIEVAL	FINGER RING	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-B8EB97	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-B8C536	ROMAN	COIN	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-B88C00	UNKNOWN	PENDANT	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-B87216	MEDIEVAL	WEIGHT	Lead	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-B84927	ROMAN	BROOCH	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-3D07F0	MEDIEVAL	BUCKLE	Copper alloy	Sileby	SK6014
LEIC-3CFFE3	ROMAN	WEIGHT	Lead Alloy	Sileby	SK6014
LEIC-3CE614	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Sileby	SK6014
LEIC-3CD716	POST MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Sileby	SK6014
LEIC-3CCAC4	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Sileby	SK6014
LEIC-3CBF64	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Sileby	SK6014
LEIC-E7A016	EARLY MEDIEVAL	BROOCH	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6113
LEIC-6062F1	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	sk6013
LEIC-AF2AD7	EARLY MEDIEVAL	BROOCH	Copper alloy	Cossington	sk6013
LEIC-FD4632	POST MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	sk6013
LEIC-BF3E15	POST MEDIEVAL	APOTHECARY WEIGHT	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-1C4224	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-342897	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	sk6013
LEIC-3402F6	POST MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	sk6013

LEIC-90BFE7	POST MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-90AC54	POST MEDIEVAL	COIN WEIGHT	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-011174	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	sk6013
LEIC-C6D863	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	sk6013
LEIC-C6B966	POST MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	sk6013
LEIC-187BF7	EARLY MEDIEVAL	STIRRUP	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-0AF6E2	EARLY MEDIEVAL	BROOCH	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-F29F36	POST MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Sileby	SK6015
LEIC-855E97	POST MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	sk6013
LEIC-8545E5	POST MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	sk6013
LEIC-75B425	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	sk6113
LEIC-736472	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	sk6013
LEIC-C48131	ROMAN	BROOCH	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-C46641	MEDIEVAL	BROOCH	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-49DCE5	ROMAN	BRACELET	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-49C5D4	MEDIEVAL	HARNESS FITTING	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-49B994	MEDIEVAL	JETTON	Lead	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-486027	ROMAN	HOOK	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-484301	MEDIEVAL	KNIFE	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-480BF2	ROMAN	BROOCH	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-E174A5	ROMAN	BROOCH	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-5B413D	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Sileby	SK6014
LEIC-0B4427	MEDIEVAL	BUCKLE	Copper alloy	Sileby	sk6015
LEIC-A23F6E	MEDIEVAL	STRAP END	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-8C9C88	EARLY MEDIEVAL	MOUNT	Copper alloy	Sileby	SK6014
PUBLIC-76690A	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	SK6114
PUBLIC-0BB8CD	POST MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	SK6114
PUBLIC-0B5AFC	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	SK6114
PUBLIC-303BD1	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Sileby	SK6014
LEIC-A283A7	ROMAN	COIN	Copper alloy	Sileby	SK6014
LEIC-741736	ROMAN	COIN	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013
DENO-FABEB6	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	SK6114
DENO-F9AD53	POST MEDIEVAL	WEIGHT	Lead	Sileby	SK6014
LEIC-0F5E72	POST MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	sk6113
LEIC-0F4755	POST MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	sk6113
LEIC-AF87E7	ROMAN	BROOCH	Copper alloy	Sileby	SK6014
LEIC-C01402	POST MEDIEVAL	STAMP	Lead Alloy	Cossington	SK6114
LEIC-3593B6	POST MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Sileby	sk6015
LEIC-354272	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Sileby	sk6015
LEIC-8A1C49	ROMAN	COIN	Copper alloy	Sileby	SK6014
LEIC-8A0344	IRON AGE	BEAD	Glass	Sileby	SK6014

LEIC-89BBB7	ROMAN	WEIGHT	Lead Alloy	Sileby	SK6114
LEIC-E82172	POST MEDIEVAL	BOOK FITTING	Copper alloy	Sileby	SK6015
LEIC-435962	ROMAN	COIN	Copper alloy	Sileby	sk6015
LEIC-434756	ROMAN	COIN	Copper alloy	Sileby	sk6015
LEIC-4314F6	POST MEDIEVAL	COIN	Copper alloy	Sileby	sk6015
LEIC-1EDCA0	MEDIEVAL	MOUNT	Copper alloy	Sileby	sk6015
LEIC-A7B547	ROMAN	COIN	Copper alloy	Sileby	SK6015
LEIC-A787C3	MEDIEVAL	SPINDLE WHORL	Lead Alloy	Sileby	SK6015
LEIC-5371E7	ROMAN	BROOCH	Copper alloy	Sileby	sk6015
LEIC-51E5F5	ROMAN	EAR RING	Gold	Sileby	SK6015
PUBLIC-67COCA	MEDIEVAL	SPINDLE WHORL	Lead Alloy	Cossington	SK6113
PUBLIC-FE0C5F	MEDIEVAL	SPINDLE WHORL	Lead Alloy	Cossington	SK6113
PUBLIC-2F7B66	POST MEDIEVAL	COIN	Base Silver	Cossington	SK6114
LEIC-6AFEE1	MEDIEVAL	STRAP FITTING	Copper alloy	Sileby	SK6014
LEIC-6ABF13	EARLY MEDIEVAL	VESSEL	Copper alloy	Sileby	sk6014
LEIC-A3DD2C	ROMAN	COIN	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-8DC4E1	BRONZE AGE	CHAPE	Copper alloy	Sileby	SK6014
LEIC-CDA7D0	UNKNOWN	WEIGHT	Lead Alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-CD841D	MEDIEVAL	SPINDLE WHORL	Lead Alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-CD6F06	POST MEDIEVAL	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	Lead Alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-CD5B17	UNKNOWN	WEIGHT	Lead Alloy	Cossington	SK6013
LEIC-389DD4	MEDIEVAL	BUCKLE	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6113
LEIC-67C1CA	MEDIEVAL	SPINDLE WHORL	Lead Alloy	Cossington	SK6113
LEIC-67B420	MEDIEVAL	SPINDLE WHORL	Lead Alloy	Cossington	SK6114
LEIC-FF9664	POST MEDIEVAL	PIN	Lead Alloy	Sileby	SK6014
LEIC-897C5B	POST MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Sileby	SK6014
LEIC-037B82	POST MEDIEVAL	DRESS HOOK	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6114
LEIC-034BE4	ROMAN	KEY (LOCKING)	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6114
LEIC-02B275	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	SK6114
LEIC-027CF2	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	SK6114
LEIC-F37AC7	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Cossington	SK6114
LEIC-02F766	MEDIEVAL	MOUNT	Copper alloy	Cossington	sk6013
LEIC-190542	ROMAN	COIN	Copper alloy	Cossington	sk6013
LEIC-18D013	ROMAN	COIN	Copper alloy	Cossington	sk6013
LEIC-08A563	ROMAN	COIN	Silver	Cossington	Sk6013
LEIC-8F7F11	MEDIEVAL	COIN	Silver	Sileby	SK6015
LEIC-B96D73	MEDIEVAL	DRESS HOOK	Copper alloy	Cossington	SK6013

LEIC-511D26	IRON AGE	COIN	Gold	Sileby	sk6015
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