



UNIVERSITY OF
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Archaeological Services

**An archaeological desk-based
assessment for land at
Barkby Road,
Queniborough,
Leicestershire
(SK 6393 1220)**

Leon Hunt



ULAS Report No 2018-019
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for:
David Wilson Homes

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An archaeological desk-based assessment for land at Barkby Road, Queniborough, Leicestershire (SK 6393 1220)

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Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared for land at Barkby Road, Queniborough, Leicestershire (SK 6393 1220). The assessment was commissioned by David Wilson Homes from University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in advance of the proposed development of the site for new housing. The site is currently arable fields to the south-west of the historic core of Queniborough.

The assessment area contains cropmarks that are likely to be associated with prehistoric enclosures. There are also a number of other cropmarks of prehistoric origin in the vicinity of the site. Excavations further to the north during construction of the Rearsby Bypass revealed Iron Age settlement activity. Excavations within the village have revealed Neolithic activity. The excavations also revealed Roman activity and there are further known archaeological remains from the Roman period close to the assessment area, including findspots for Roman coins and brooches.

The assessment area lies outside medieval and post-medieval historic core of the village. It is also outside the Conservation Area and there are no scheduled monuments nearby.

Therefore, there is moderate to high potential for prehistoric remains to be found within the assessment area and moderate potential for Roman remains. There is low potential for Anglo-Saxon, medieval or post-medieval remains to be revealed during any new development on the site.

Introduction

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Section 12 (Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment) this document is an archaeological desk-based assessment for land at Barkby Road, Queniborough, Leicestershire (NGR: SK 6393 1220).

The assessment was commissioned by David Wilson Homes from University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in advance of the proposed development of the site for new housing.

The site currently consists of parts of two large arable fields at the southern edge of Queniborough.

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicester and Rutland indicates that there are known cropmarks associated with possible prehistoric enclosures within the assessment area. There are also several other known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the assessment area.

Aims and Methods

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.

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.

The study area comprises a 1km radius of the site boundary although a wider area was assessed to provide context. All work follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (rev. 2014) and adheres to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* (rev. 2014). Guidance on setting is provided by Heritage England *Historic Environment Good Practice and Advice in Planning, Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2015).

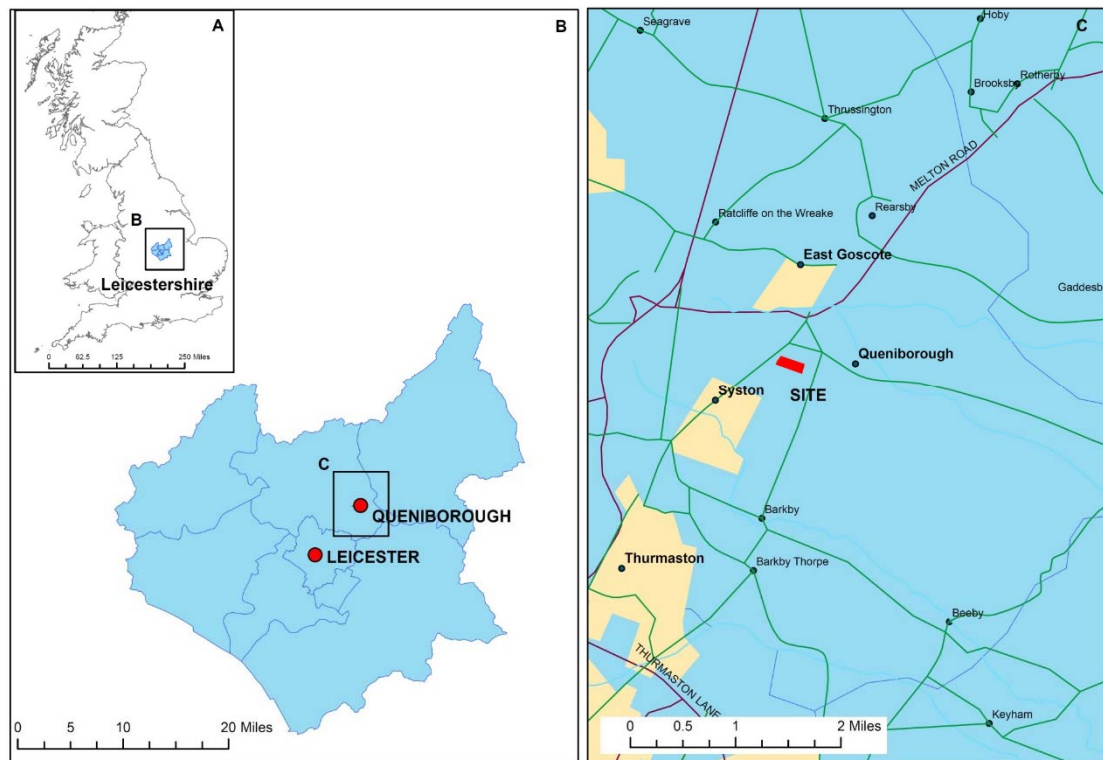


Figure 1: Site Location

Methodology

This report has been prepared based upon information current as of 26/01/2018. The following sources have been consulted to assess previous land use and archaeological potential:

- Archaeological records (Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland; Leicestershire County Council)

- Previous Ordnance Survey and other maps of the area (Record Office of Leicestershire Leicester & Rutland, Long Street, Wigston Magna, Leicester LE18 2AH) and Edina Digimap Website (digimap.edina.ac.uk).
- Geological maps (ULAS Reference Library and British Geological Survey website)
- Historic England Archives digital data from Historic England
- Online digital sources e.g. Heritage Gateway, Pastscape, MAGIC, Defence of Britain Database, British History Online, British Geological Survey, OASIS
- Historical background material (ULAS Reference Library and University of Leicester Library and local libraries).

A site visit was undertaken on 29/01/2018 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.



Figure 2: Plan of assessment area. Provided by developer. Scale 1: 2500

Significance of Heritage Assets

Heritage assets can be assigned a value ranging from Negligible to Very High according to the scale below (Table 1). The effect that a proposed development has on the heritage asset is based on a combination of the value of a heritage asset and the impact that the development has on it.

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).

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 2015, 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 most 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 comprises a three step 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
- 3: assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance

Site Location, Geology and Topography

Queniborough lies in the Charnwood Borough of Leicestershire, around 7 miles north-east of Leicester City Centre (Figure 1). The site lies at the southern edge of the main modern housing area, to the south-west of the village core. It lies on the western side of Barkby Road and consists of a rectangular field and part of another sub-rectangular field. The land is flat and lies at a height of around 59m aOD. The assessment area covers around 5.9 hectares (Figure 2).

The British Geological Survey website indicates that the underlying geology consists of Branscombe Member Mudstone, overlain by Head throughout most of the area, with Wanlip Member Sand and Gravel at the western side of the site and Birstall Member Sand and Gravel to the east.

Historical and Archaeological Background

Historical Background

The village and parish name of Queniborough, variously recorded as Cuinburg, Cuniburg, Queneborowe and Queenborough is thought to be derived from the Old English 'Cwene-burg', meaning 'the queen's manor' (Ekwall, 1970).

During the reign of Edward the Confessor, Queniborough consisted of nine ploughlands and was valued at three pounds, rising to four pounds at the time of the Survey of 1086 (Nichols, 1800, 374).

The Domesday Survey entry for Queniborough (CUINBURG) is as follows:

In Goscote Wapentake William holds 9 c. of land in Queniborough from Geoffrey de la Guerche. There were 8 ploughs. In lordship 2. 28 villagers with 7 smallholders have 7 ploughs. A mill at 10s. meadow, 40s. (Morgan 1979).

From 1154 to 1189, the lord of the manor was Ralph de Queneburg, who is recorded to have granted the church and lands within the parish to Leicester Abbey. In 1564, 48 families are recorded as living in Queneborow. At his death in 1585, Henry Sacheverell esq. was found to have been in possession of a portion of 'divers manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments in Queneborow, and that these were held of the Queen' (Nichols, 1800, 375).

In 1630, the freeholders in Queneborough are recorded as George Smith esq., Thomas Bennet, gent., William Thorpe and Thomas Wilkinson. In 1642, Prince Rupert, nephew of King Charles I, settled his army at Queniborough and in 1652, the estates of George Smith and Ralph Atterton of Queniborough were included in an act for sale of estates forfeited for the commonwealth for treason, to be sold for the use of the navy (ibid, 376).

In 1704, the lord of the manor was Francis Smith, esq. In 1722, there were 15 recorded freeholders in the parish, but by 1775, there were only five names recorded.

The open fields of Queniborough parish were formally enclosed following an act of 1793, under the lordship of John Peach Hungerford.

Kelly's Directory for Leicestershire and Rutland in 1904 lists under Queniborough, one Frank Winterton, as a farmer at Queniborough Lodge Farm and one of the biggest landowners in Queniborough at this time. Albert Tyler is listed as resident at Queniborough Lodge from 1904-1932.

Archaeological Background

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland records that there are possible known archaeological remains within the boundaries of the assessment area. These are a group of cropmarks representing an enclosure, which lie partially within the eastern field of the assessment area (MLE785).

There are no World Heritage Sites, battlefields, parks and gardens or Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the site. The nearest Scheduled Monument is the bridge in Rearsby, around 2.5km to the north-east of the assessment area.

There are a number of other known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the assessment area. A summary of these within a 1km radius of the assessment area is shown below. The full list is shown in Appendix I and illustrated on Figure 3. The HER reference numbers are shown in bold in the text.

Prehistoric

The aforementioned cropmarks are most likely prehistoric in origin and appear to be a group of two or three rectangular enclosures (**MLE785**). There is a further double-ditched cropmark and another small enclosure around 540m south of the assessment area (**MLE783**). There are other similar cropmarks on land near Bourdon Farm, 800m north-west of the assessment area (**MLE788**).

An early Bronze Age axe was found on fields close to Syston Rugby Club, 330m south-east of the assessment area (**MLE6286**).

Archaeological work at Wetherby Close, 420m north of the assessment area revealed a Neolithic site including pits, pottery and worked flint. There were also further features that may be from the Neolithic or from later periods (**MLE9260**).

Excavations carried out prior to the construction of the Rearsby Bypass revealed a large Iron Age site, including roundhouses and enclosures, plus a Roman settlement site nearby. There were also findspots for earlier Neolithic material.

There are also a number of prehistoric artefacts that have been retrieved by individuals throughout Queniborough that area listed on the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) for the area. These include flint flakes, dating from the Mesolithic and Neolithic period and a Bronze Age bead. The full list of the PAS data for the area is shown on Appendix III.

Roman

Melton Road that lies 300m west of the assessment area follows the line of a Roman Road (called 'Le Strete' during medieval times, normally referring to Roman thoroughfares) (**MLE8839**). There is a Roman site 850m north-east of the assessment area. Finds here included brooches, coins and pottery (**MLE796**). Another Roman coin was found nearby north of Old Hall (**MLE7762**), and another in Barry Drive, Syston, 800m south-west of the assessment area (**MLE7784**).

A coin hoard was found on Main Street, Queniborough, 600m east of the site. This was dispersed and not recorded. It is assumed it was Roman in origin (**MLE8218**).

The PAS shows that a large number of Roman coins and several brooches have been discovered in the vicinity of the village.

Anglo-Saxon- medieval

The village has Anglo-Saxon origins and the medieval historic core has been derived from early maps of the area. The assessment area lies 400m outside the historic core of the village (**MLE795**).

An Anglo-Saxon burial was discovered in the village and recorded by Nichols in 1815. The exact location is not known but was discovered in 'Queneborow Field', most likely west of the village centre, around 400-500m east of the assessment area (**MLE781**).

Anglo-Saxon pottery was found in Main Street during excavations (**MLE6109**) and a sword from the same period was found on the site of Wreake Valley College, 800m west of the assessment area (**MLE6118**). A medieval spur was found at Marsden Avenue 150m north-west of the assessment area (**MLE6668**).

The site of a possible windmill lies 650m south-west of the assessment area at the edge of Syston (**MLE1004**).

Post-medieval to modern

Post-medieval windmills are shown on early maps on sites 430m south-west and 400m north of the site respectively (**MLE787**; **MLE786**).

Many of the entries for post-medieval sites on the HER from Queniborough are of standing buildings (many of them listed) within the core of the village. These are summarised below and listed on Appendix II.

The remains of a post-medieval building was discovered during a watching brief on Main Street in 2012 (**MLE20299**).

The PAS for the area lists a number of coins and other post-medieval artefacts that have been retrieved from sites around the village.

One of the last Royal Ordnance explosive factories lay 1km north-west of the assessment area, on the site which is now covered by the East Goscote housing estate (**MLE21309**).

Scheduled Monuments

There are no scheduled monuments close to the assessment area. The nearest is the bridge at Rearsby, around 3km north-east of the assessment area (NGR: SK 65102 14507).

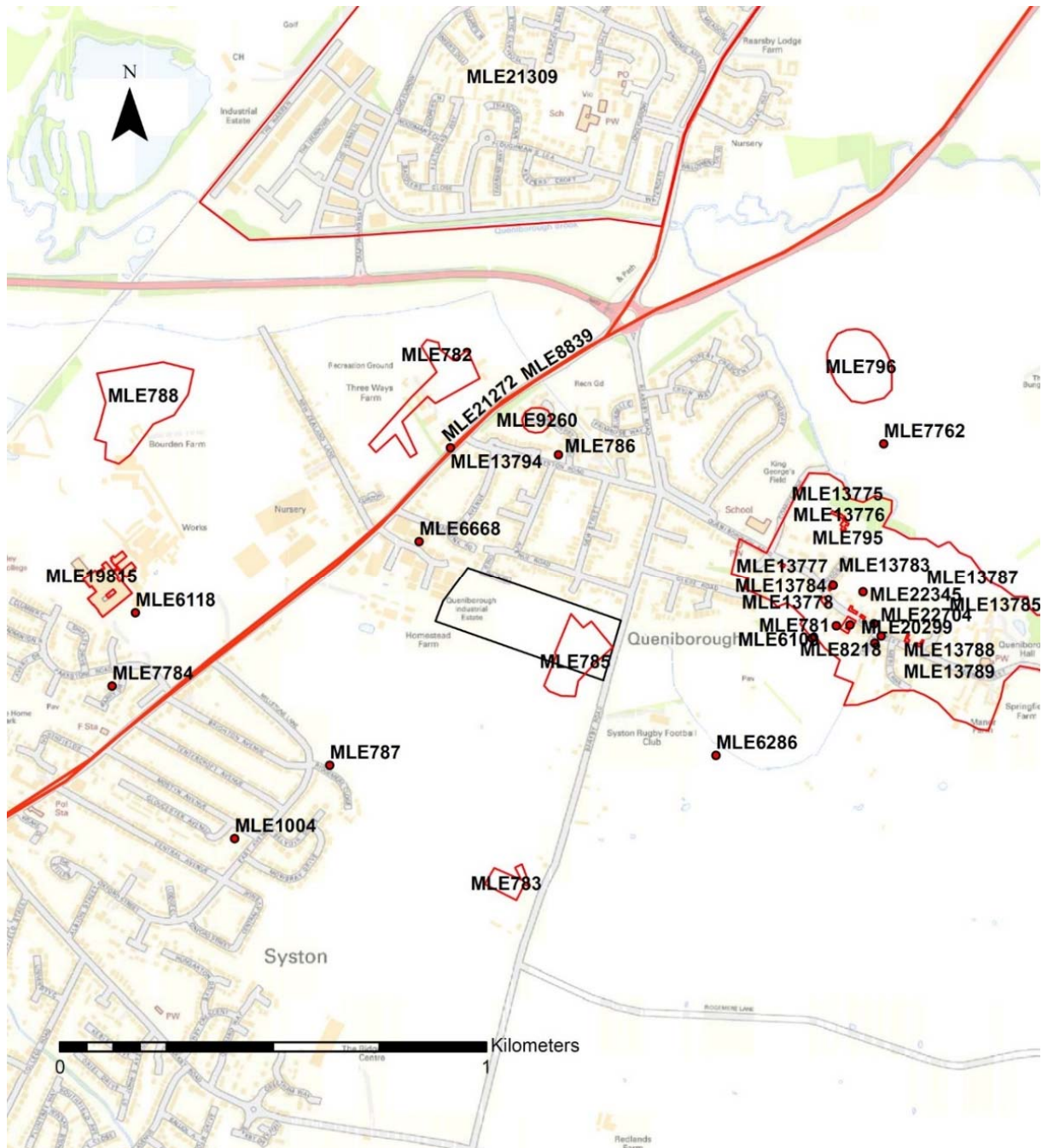


Figure 3: Plan of known archaeological sites in the vicinity of assessment area listed on Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire. Data provided by Leicestershire County Council

Conservation Area and Listed Buildings

The assessment area lies 350m to the west of the Conservation Area of Queniborough (Figure 4). The description of the Conservation Area is as follows:

Queniborough is a village at the edge of the Wreake Valley. It is a gateway to the area of relatively undeveloped landscape known as High Leicestershire. The village is about 11km north east of Leicester, lying away from the main road that joins Leicester to

Melton Mowbray. The village lies on a gravel terrace beside the south bank of Queniborough Brook which flows down from the hills to the Wreake.

The immediate landscape is quite flat with the hills rising gently around on three sides. In 1801 John Nichols described the village being "in a fine plain continued about half a mile from the Melton Turnpike." He noted "the village is finely embosomed amidst lofty trees." The Conservation Area incorporates the whole of the village as it was from mediaeval times until the end of the 19th Century before the major developments of the 20th Century took place at the Barkby crossroads and along Melton Road. (Text from Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland).

There are several historic buildings within the core of the village, 400-500m east of the assessment area. Most of these are listed. Queniborough The nearest listed structure to the assessment area is the Grade II listed 19th century milestone that lies 300m north of the site (**MLE13794; 1177542**). The locations of the buildings are shown along with the archaeological remains on Figure 3. The full list of historic buildings is shown on Appendix II.

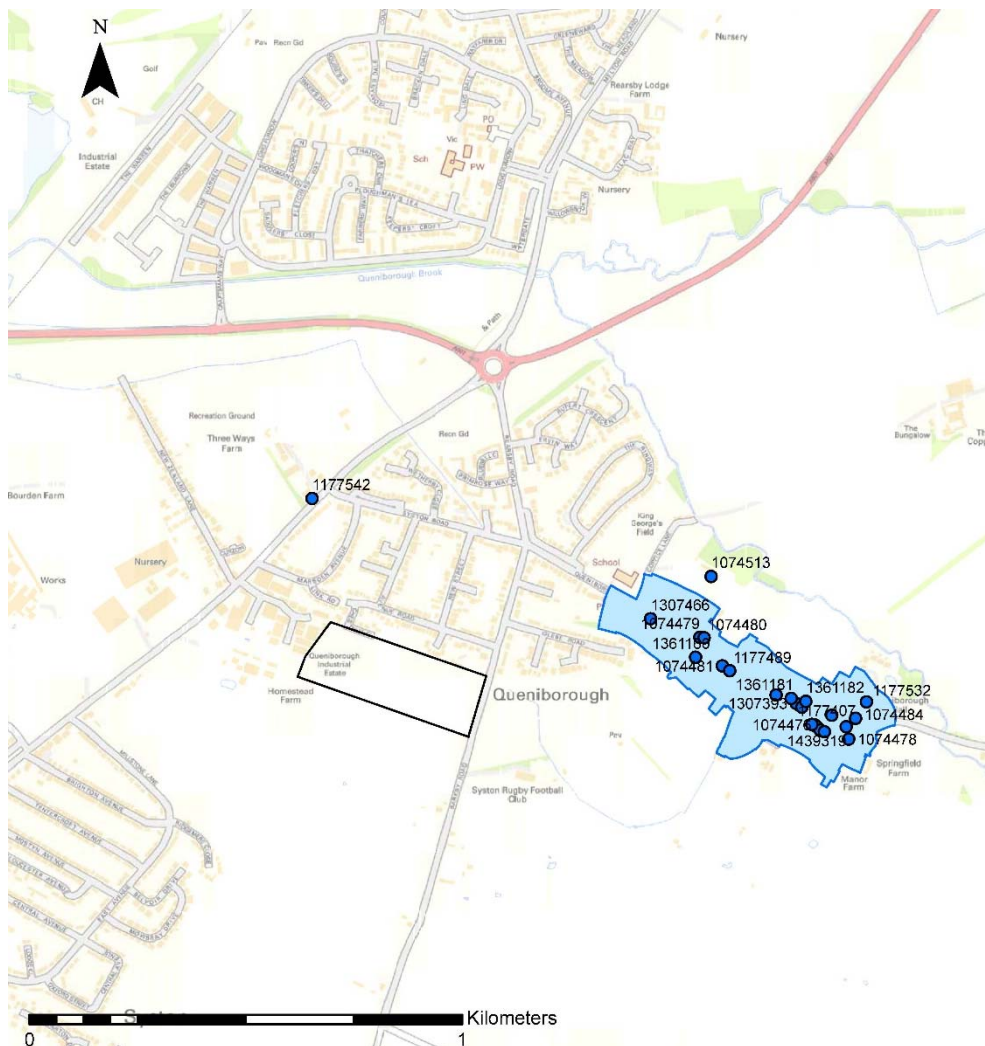


Figure 4: Listed Buildings and Conservation Area. Data provided by National Monuments Record

Historic Landscape Characterisation

The Historic Landscape Characterisation of the area indicates that the land is recorded as ‘Fields and Enclosed Land: Planned Enclosure’ (**HLE8532**) (Figure 5).

Planned Enclosure includes small or large fields with boundaries showing a geometric planned appearance. Laid out by surveyors this HLC Type is the result of later enclosure dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. This type includes commons enclosed by Act of Parliament. Planned Enclosure dominates along the south-eastern and north-eastern borders of the Leicestershire. On the western side of Leicestershire this type is less frequent; however a significant block is found in the southern part of Shepshed parish and in Charley. This pattern appears to reflect the planned enclosure of former heath and common land.

The archaeological potential for below ground archaeology is dependent upon proximity to other archaeological features, previous land use and the agricultural regimes employed on the land since enclosure. Where fields have remained in permanent pasture for a significant period potential is likely to be higher as there is little truncation. Fields over 1ha will, for reasons of size, be considered to have an archaeological potential.

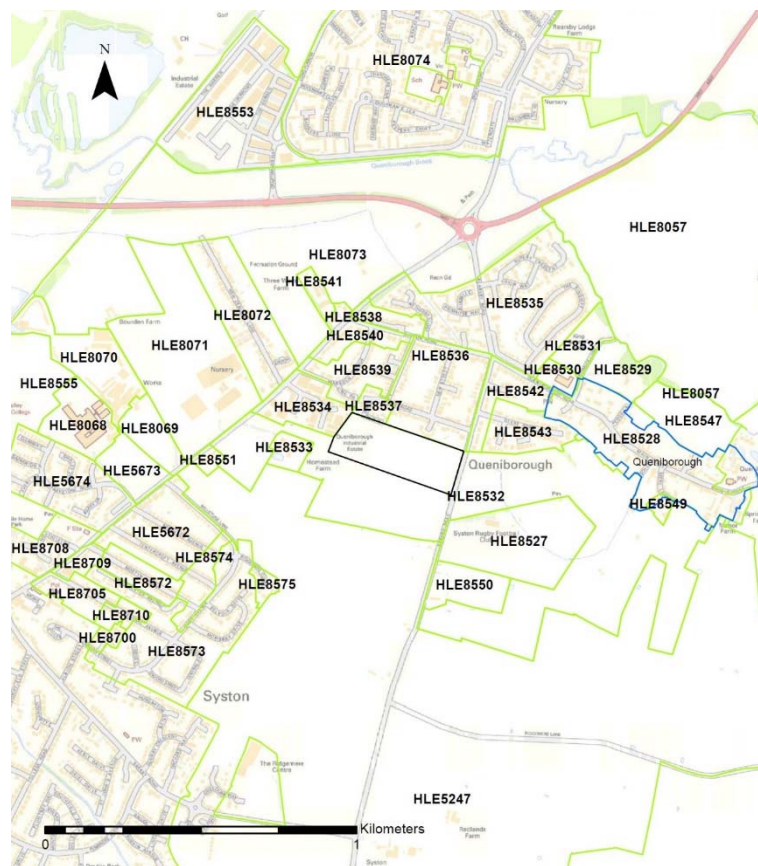


Figure 5: Historic Landscape Characterisation (green) and Conservation Area (blue) of the Queniborough area. Data provided by Leicestershire County Council

LiDAR Data

There is complete 1m Light Detection and Ranging Data (LiDAR) available for the assessment area (Figure 6). This shows the modern boundary with the eastern field subdivided into strips, possibly old field boundaries, although not shown on any of the early maps. Plough lines are also visible although there are no obvious ridge and furrow earthworks.



Figure 6: LiDAR data for the area around Queniborough. Open Government LIDAR data (DSM 1m) from Environment Agency

Cartographic Evidence

No title or enclosure maps of Queniborough could be located that show the assessment area. Therefore, the earliest map available is the first edition Ordnance Survey map. The site is situated over two separate sheets, dating from 1884 and 1885. These have been joined together for clarity (Figure 7). The assessment area is shown as consisting of two sub-rectangular enclosures (Nos. 268 & 280) and part of another field (84). To the north are small allotment plots and an area of marshy ground lies to the west along Melton Road. A small farmhouse is shown to the west of the assessment area and the entire area is undeveloped at this time. The footpath is shown crossing the middle field from north-east to south-west.

The second edition maps, both dated 1903, show a very similar scene, although the central hedgerow has been removed and so there are now two fields, as there are today. There has been some loss of boundaries on the small plots to the north too, and there is a new building to the north-east of the site along Barkby Lane (Figure 8).

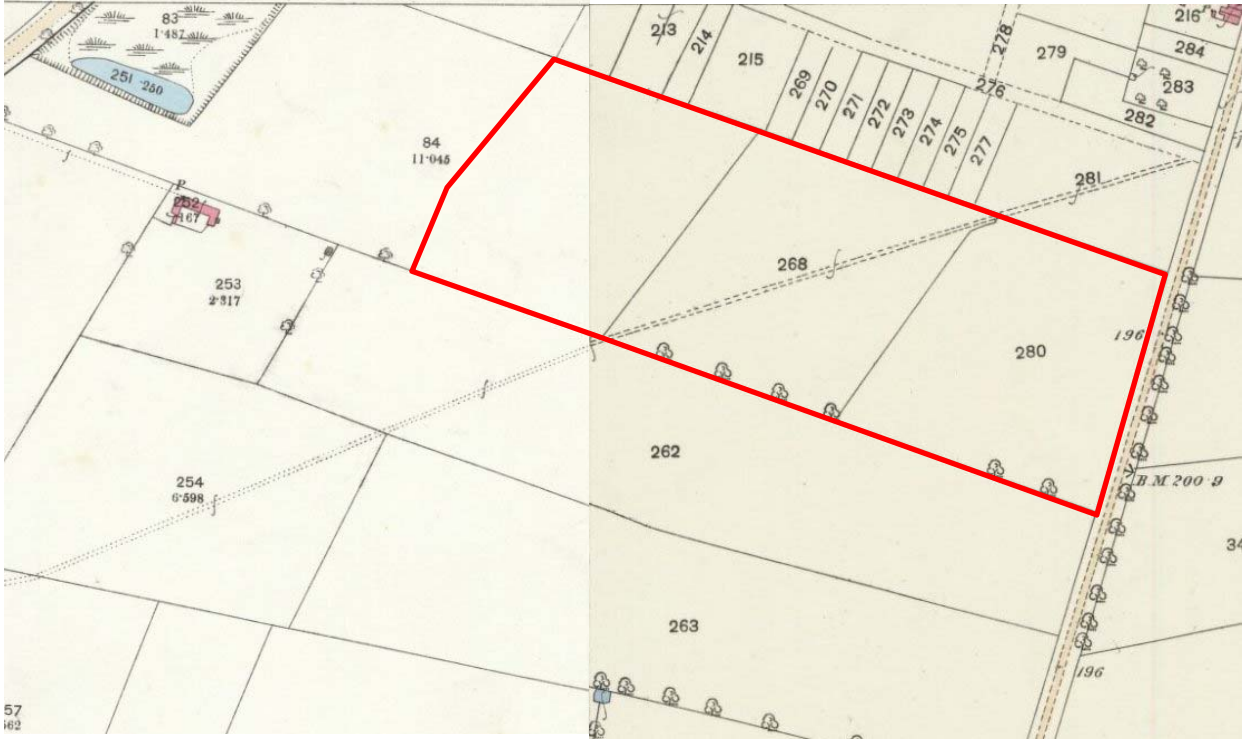


Figure 7: Detail of first edition Ordnance Survey map, sheets no. XXVI.9 & XXV.12, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 25 inch to 1 mile



Figure 8: Detail of second edition Ordnance Survey map, sheets no. XXVI.9 & XXV.12, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 25 inch to 1 mile

There is a further 25 inch OS map from 1930, but this only shows the western part of the site. There is little change to the assessment area and the surrounding fields and therefore it is not illustrated.

There is a 1956 metric map (Scale 1: 2500) available online, which shows the assessment area the same but the marshy ground to the west has expanded and there are several ponds annotated across the area. The small farmhouse to the south-west has expanded into 'Homestead Farm' and the area to the north of the site is no longer allotments and has begun to be developed. This map cannot be illustrated due to copyright issues.

The next available maps are the 1973 and 1990 editions (which are shown side by side in Figure 9). These show the area broadly as it is currently, with the Industrial Estate built on the former marshy area to the west and the area to the north fully developed. The assessment area is as it is currently; consisting of parts of two fields crossed by a public footpath, which has now been diverted through the modern estate to the north.

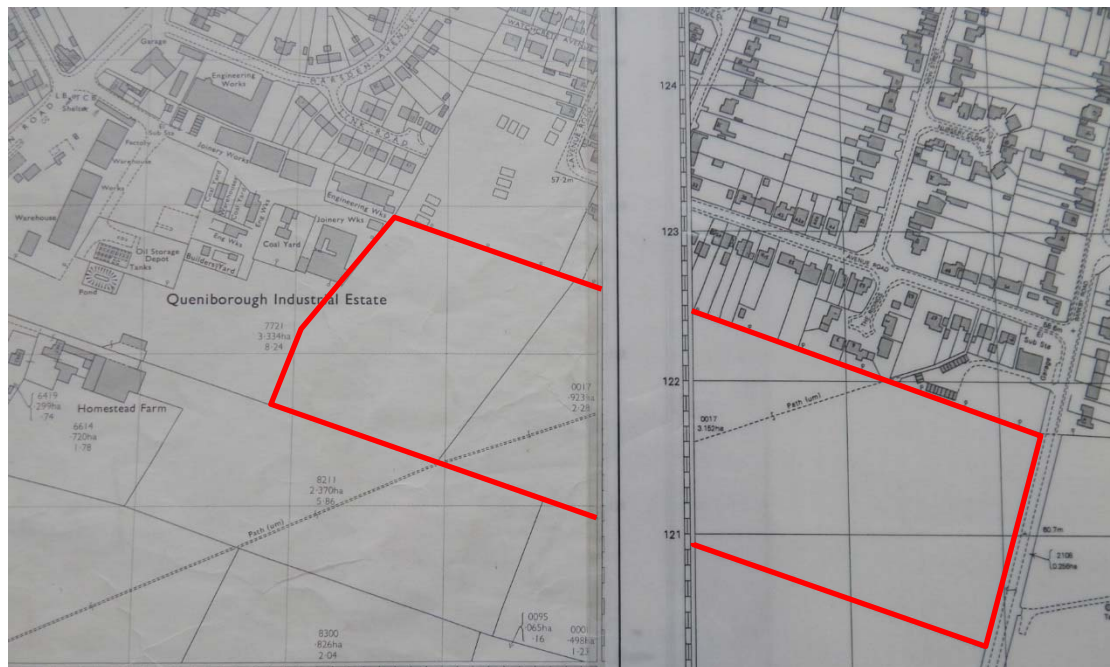


Figure 9: Detail of Ordnance Survey maps, sheets no. SK 6212-6312 (1973) & SK 6212 (1990), with assessment area highlighted. Scale 1: 2500

Site Visit

The site was visited by the author on 29/01/2018 in order to assess the current state of the proposed development area (Figures 11-16).

The assessment area was accessed via a footpath and metal kissing gate leading from the nearby Avenue Road to the north of the site. This footpath leads south-west across the site to further development at the edge of Syston.

The main part of the site consists of a single field, which is flat and fairly featureless. The field was sown with a grass or cereal crop at the time of the visit with distinctive plough-lines still visible.

The field is bordered by wooden fencing and thick hedges throughout; there is a thick hedge between the main field and the second pasture field that lies to the west. This was not accessed at the time of the site visit but can be accessed via Homestead Farm, which lies to the south-west. Vehicular access into the main field is from a gap in the hedge near the field gate to the south-east along Barkby Road.

Appraisal of Development Impact

The new proposal is for a new housing development, open space and attenuation pond. The footpath will be retained and there will be new access from Barkby Road (Figure 10).



Figure 10: Plan of proposed development. Provided by developer

Foundation trenches for two-storey dwellings are normally at least 1m deep and therefore the excavation of foundation trenches would have a detrimental effect on any underlying archaeological remains that may exist on the site. There will be considerable disturbance from the excavation of the attenuation ponds and there will also be some disturbance from the excavation of access roads and service trenches across the site.

The HER records cropmarks within the boundary of the site and these will be impacted by the proposed development.

Setting, Positive Contribution and Enhancement

There are no listed buildings close to the site. The buildings within the village are mostly protected by vegetation and topography and therefore the new development will have no effect on any historic buildings in the vicinity.

The proposed development area is on farmland in an area that has already seen major development and adjacent to a large housing estate built during the late 20th century. It also lies close to an industrial estate and although there will obviously be loss of agricultural land between the settlements of Syston and Queniborough the new development here is unlikely to have a detrimental impact on the setting of the surrounding area.

Potential risk and further archaeological work

There is significant prehistoric and Roman settlement activity in the area, along with fewer Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains. The site lies outside the medieval and post-medieval core of the village and outside the Conservation Area.

As no archaeological work has been undertaken within the assessment area the greatest risk is for previously unknown archaeology to be present on the site. The HER for Leicestershire and Rutland shows known archaeological remains partially within the assessment area and in the wider vicinity. As there are known cropmarks within the site, there is the possibility that these could extend outside the identified area.

As the site has not been previously evaluated, clarification of the archaeological potential could be achieved through further archaeological work. The site is currently under a young crop and is definitely suitable for evaluation trial trenching and geophysical survey, with access into the field through the metal gate on Barkby Road. This would identify the nature and date of the known cropmarks and show their extent.

Conclusion

The assessment area lies at the edge of modern Queniborough 400m to the south-west of the historic core of the village, which has an early medieval origin. It is outside the Conservation Area and there are no scheduled monuments nearby.

Excavations to the north of the village along the line of the Rearsby Bypass revealed large areas of prehistoric and Roman activity and there are further known Neolithic and Roman sites in the vicinity of the assessment area along with other findspots for prehistoric and Roman artefacts around the environs of the village.

There are also several areas of cropmarks showing enclosures, some of which are undated but are likely to be Iron Age or Romano-British in date. One set of these partially lies within the assessment area itself (**MLE785**).

There are also Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval features and artefacts in the vicinity, although these are largely to be found closer to the village core.

Therefore, there is moderate to high potential for prehistoric remains to be found within the assessment area and moderate potential for Roman remains. There is low potential for Anglo-Saxon, medieval or post-medieval remains to be revealed during any new development on the site.

Table 2: Summary of impacts

Heritage Asset	Significance (value)	Impact
Archaeology in the vicinity of the proposed development area.	Low – Medium	The proposed development will have no impact on archaeology outside the proposed area
MLE785 cropmarks	The value is currently unknown but probably Low - Medium	Any proposed development will impact on the remains. Evaluation will help to determine the extent and significance of the features and determine the impact.
Previously unknown archaeology within the proposed development area.	Low – Medium There is a <i>Moderate - High</i> potential for prehistoric archaeology, <i>Moderate</i> potential for Roman archaeology and <i>Low</i> potential for medieval or later archaeology.	There is some potential for previously unknown archaeology within the site. Evaluation would help to determine this and provide information upon which to base a mitigation strategy.
Historic Buildings in the vicinity of the proposed development area.	Modestly Grade II - Medium	The historic buildings in the vicinity and their setting are unlikely to be impacted by the proposals.
Historic Landscapes - Planned Enclosure	Medium	There will be a slight impact on the Historic Landscape Character. Sensitive design to protect the surrounding landscape from views and preserve the boundaries would help to mitigate this impact.

References

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Kelly's Trade Directories for Leicestershire. 1904-1932.

Morgan, P. (editor) 1979 *Domesday Book 22 Leicestershire*, Philimore and Co. Ltd.

Nichols, J. 1800. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester. Vol. III*. London.

Sources

HER Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland (Leicestershire County Council: Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record, County Hall

ROLLR Records Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland maps and records.

OS MAPS: 25 inch to 1 mile: Sheet XXVI.9 1885 edition; 1903 edition.

Sheet XXV.12 1884 edition; 1903 edition; 1930 edition.

1: 2500: Sheet 1973 edition; 1991 edition

British Geological Survey Website

Edina Digimap Website

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01/02/2018



Figure 11: The footpath entrance into the field, looking north-east



Figure 12: The site from the field centre, looking north-east



Figure 13: Eastern side of field, looking south-east



Figure 14: The centre of the field, looking south-west



Figure 15: The south-western gate, looking north-east



Figure 16: The second field, looking north-west

Appendix I: Known archaeological sites listed on the Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland

MonUID	Name	MonTypes	Location
PREHISTORIC			
MLE783	Possible prehistoric cropmarks east of Lodge Farm	MULTIPLE DITCH SYSTEM?; SUBRECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE?	SK 639 115
Description: A double-ditched cropmark was noted on aerial photographs in the 1980s, running NNW to SSE. There is also a possible enclosure.			
MLE785	Enclosure cropmarks north-east of Lodge Farm	SUBRECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	SK 641 120
Description: Faint marks of two, perhaps three, adjoining rectangular enclosures.			
MLE788	Cropmarks at Bourden Farm	SUBRECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; LINEAR FEATURE	SK 631 126
Description: Aerial photographs show a sub-rectangular enclosure with other associated marks including a small enclosure to the east.			
MLE6286	Bronze Age axe from Syston Rugby Club	FINDSPOT	SK 644 118
Description: In 1993 a flanged early Bronze Age axe was found on fields backing onto the pitches of Syston Rugby Club.			
MLE9260	Neolithic site, Wetherby Close	SITE; PIT; POST HOLE; PIT	SK 640 126
Description: Trial trenching in 2000 recorded a sherd of late Neolithic pottery and a number of features, none of which could be dated. Excavation in 2002 recorded pits, large tree throws (demonstrating that the landscape had at one time been wooded), Late Neolithic pottery and worked flint. Only one of the pits could be securely dated since it contained Late Neolithic Grooved Ware. There were two other pits and seven postholes within the area, undated though since there were few artefacts from later periods they may also be Neolithic. The tree throw holes appeared to suggest the wooded landscape predated or was contemporary with the Neolithic activity.			
ROMAN			
MLE796	Roman site north of Coppice Lane	SITE	SK 647 127
Description: In 1996 Roman finds including pottery, coins and brooches were found here. The coins included a Magnentius (AD350-3) and a Helena (AD337-40) and the brooches two Colchester derivatives with their feet missing, a bow brooch and Hod Hill brooch.			
MLE7762	Roman coin from north of Old Hall	FINDSPOT	SK 648 125
Description: In the 1990s a Roman coin was found here, identified as a sestertius of Hadrian (117-138).			
MLE7784	Roman coin from 7, Barry Drive	FINDSPOT	SK 630 120
Description: In 1989 a Roman copper alloy coin was found in the garden of 7, Barry Drive. It was identified as an 'unofficial copy' of an 'AE4' Roman coin of 348-361 date range.			
MLE8218	Coin hoard from Main Street	FINDSPOT	SK 648 121
Description: A coin hoard of unknown date is said to have been found during works in Main Street in 1951 or 1952 and dispersed. An associated object was thought to be a hanging bowl escutcheon but turned out to be a C19th button.			
MLE8839	Le Strete, Roman road	ROAD	SK 680 140
Description: In 1396, the main road from Melton to Leicester was called 'Le Strete'. It is also mentioned in the 1612 Glebe Terrier (the King's highway called 'the Streete'). 'Street' names normally refer to Roman roads. It is presumably a continuation of Sawgate/Kirby Lane. LIDAR appears to show earthworks under the ridge and furrow at SK 725 174/SK 726 174. Presumably the road went through the small Roman town to the south-west of Kirby Bellars (see MLE8840). Geophysical survey in 2011 suggested the possible route of the road near Kirby Bellars.			
ANGLO-SAXON - MEDIEVAL			
MLE781	Anglo-Saxon burial, Queneborow Field	INHUMATION	SK 64 12
Description: Nichols (1815) notes the discovery of a rich male burial. No human remains are described but finds included a bronze vessel with beaded rim, a legged bowl, a glass vessel, a decorated pottery vessel, an iron shield boss, a sword and a spearhead. The location of the find is uncertain. It is described as 'in a bed of dry sand about 4' beneath the surface in Queneborow Field on a flat plain in the west of the town in a close about 500 yards from where the public highways intersect each other'.			
MLE794	Medieval hearth, rear of 33 Main Street	HEARTH?	SK 647 121
Description: The Queniborough Fieldwork Group found a stone hearth in 1989 at the base of a trench for raspberry bushes. It may be part of a medieval kitchen that was separate from the house.			

MonUID	Name	MonTypes	Location
MLE795	Historic settlement core of Queniborough	VILLAGE	SK 648 122
Description: The historic core of the medieval village has been deduced using historic mapping etc.			
MLE1004	Possible windmill site, Windmill Closes	WINDMILL	SK 633 116
Description: 2 'antient closes called Windmill Closes' were noted on Syston's enclosure award and map. This suggests the site of a windmill.			
MLE6109	Anglo-Saxon pottery from rear of 33 Main Street	FINDSPOT	SK 647 121
Description: During excavation in 1989 by the Queniborough Fieldwork Group some sherds of possible Anglo-Saxon pottery were found.			
MLE6118	Anglo-Saxon sword, Wreake Valley College	FINDSPOT	SK 630 121
Description: An Anglo-Saxon sword blade was found on the site of a new school (now Wreake Valley College) opposite the end of Millstone Lane.			
MLE6668	Medieval spur from Marsden Avenue	FINDSPOT	SK 637 123
Description: A medieval rowel spur (with rowel missing) was found on the premises of Crawford, Prince and Johnson (in the 1950s) on Marsden Avenue.			
MLE18544	Medieval carved stone, Willow Farm	FINDSPOT	SK 647 121
Description: A late medieval carved stone, probably a flue of some sort and apparently ecclesiastical, was found in the old farmyard of Willow Farm and identified in the 1990s. It may be the flue of an oven, perhaps for baking the Host.			
MLE22704	Site of cruck-framed house, 50, Main Street	CRUCK HOUSE	SK 6482 1215
Description: Site of a cruck-framed house, possibly C15th in date. Demolished in the 1950s. "Almost opposite the village inn is an attractive-looking building known as no. 50, Main Street. When visited in March 1951, it was found to be an L-shaped house with the larger portion facing the road. At right angles and in the rear there was a partially demolished cruck building with one pair of crucks, in poor condition, still standing. Nothing of importance was revealed in the details of the cruck construction, but this would seem to be the oldest portion of the house, while the larger section facing the road showed traces of Elizabethan timbering with close uprights and curved windbraces. It is possible that, in the evolution of this house, an Elizabethan timbered house replaced an earlier one contemporaneous with the cruck structure at the rear. The two existing crucks were at the time of inspection intact right down to the ground and did not appear to rest on stones. A later portion has been added on the left of the main building, which it matches, being built of brick and having a thatched roof. The porch is hooded in the Georgian style and sash windows (probably enlarged) are incorporated downstairs, while the upstairs windows are of the sliding type. It is thus possible that when this newer section was added (maybe in the late eighteenth century), the whole was rebuilt in brick and the Elizabethan timbering on the outside was removed or encased in brick and plaster. The curved windbraces visible inside the main building would put its date somewhere about 1575 or earlier, so that it seems reasonable to suppose that the cruck building is older still. Thus it is possible in this case to suggest that the cruck is of the fifteenth century, since it is probable that the Elizabethan house replaced one which had become inadequate or inconvenient as a result of its increasing age."			
POST-MEDIEVAL TO MODERN			
MLE786	Site of windmill, north-east of Wetherley House	WINDMILL	SK 640 125
Description: A windmill is shown on the OS 2" drawing (1815) but is not on the OS 6" map of 1883.			
MLE787	Post-medieval windmill north of Millstone Lane	WINDMILL	SK 635 118
Description: Documentary evidence for a post-medieval windmill shown Prior's 1779 map, King's 1806 map, the OS 2" drawing of 1815 and the OS 1" 1st edition.			
MLE20299	Demolished building on Main Street	BUILDING	SK 647 121
Description: A watching brief during groundworks in 2012 recorded sections of brick wall and rubble that may relate to a building, including a brick chimney breast. This appears to relate to a building showing on the Ordnance Survey maps for 1888 and 1952 for this area.			
MLE21272	Turnpike Road, Melton Mowbray to Leicester	TOLL ROAD	SK 6727 1270
Description: The northern part of the turnpike road running from Melton Mowbray to Barkby, then Leicester, then on to Lutterworth. Also a short section from Barkby to Barkby village. Includes what became the A607. The 1777 (Prior) map seems to show the turnpike running through Frisby on the Wreake, though the 1826 (Greenwood) and late C19th OS maps show it running to the south of the village.			

MonUID	Name	MonTypes	Location
MLE21309	Queniborough Royal Ordnance Explosives Filling Factory	FILLING FACTORY	SK 6393 1353
<p>Description:</p> <p>Royal Ordnance Explosives Filling Factory, one of the last six such factories to be built. The depot was finished in 1942 and was an Agency factory run by Lever Brothers/Unilever (No. 10 Royal Ordnance Factory). By 1944 it was temporarily occupied by the War Office. It was decommissioned in 1959 and in 1962 Jelsons began to build houses over it.</p> <p>1942: Construction finished, operating Group 8-10 of ROF filling types (High Explosives received, mixed and put into bombs and warheads).</p> <p>1944: Occupied by the War Office.</p> <p>1951: Designated as 78 Command Ordnance Sub Depot.</p> <p>1959: Decommissioned</p> <p>1962: Construction of housing development begins.</p> <p>Two enormous shell bunkers could not be demolished; these were earthed over and landscaped and are now part of the playing fields.</p> <p>The Royal Ordnance explosives Filling Factory at Queniborough was one of the last six Filling Factories built during the Second World War. It was smaller than the earlier group of factories built in the late 1930s or shortly after the outbreak of war. This was reflected both in its smaller area and in a smaller range of filling activities which were undertaken. Construction of the factory began in January 1941 and production commenced in April 1942. It is believed that production ceased soon after the war's end. Aerial photographs reveal that the site was entirely cleared in the 1960s and a housing estate and light industrial units built on the site. These later developments are laid to a curvilinear design and do not appear to follow the rigid grid-iron plan of the Royal Ordnance Factory.</p>			
MLE22345	Post-medieval skillet from Jasmine Cottage, Main Street	FINDSPOT	SK 6479 1223
<p>Description:</p> <p>In about 1970 a copper alloy skillet was dug up in the garden of Jasmine Cottage. It was thought that it could date from the C17th.</p>			
UNDATED			
MLE782	Undated field system, Three Ways Farm	FIELD SYSTEM	SK 637 126
<p>Description:</p> <p>Various cropmarks were noted on aerial photographs, described as: 'A straight linear feature running SW-NE across three fields. Other lines at right angles.' The main ditch bifurcates suggesting two periods.</p>			
MLE791	Human remains, possibly from Britannia Inn	INHUMATION	SK 648 121
<p>Description:</p> <p>In 1970 human remains (skull and bones) and Victorian pottery were brought in to the museums service. A green stain on the skull suggested contact with a copper alloy object. There is no certain location for the find.</p>			

Appendix II: Historic buildings listed on the Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland

MonUID	Name	MonTypes	Location
MLE13775	THE OLD HALL, COPPICE LANE (EAST SIDE)	HOUSE	SK 647 123
<p>Description:</p> <p>Large house, 1675-6. Brick on cobble plinth with Swithland slate roof. Originally an H-plan house, but now lacking the front right-hand wing, and with a central wing added to the front elevation in the C19. 2 storeys with attics, left-hand gabled wing with 8-light wood mullioned and transomed windows to ground and first floors, 2-light casement in attic. Dated in gable apex, 1676 with initials B over T.E. Adjoining this, and advanced slightly, is the later gabled wing, also with wood mullioned and transomed windows. Recessed to its right one bay of the original central section contains a 6-light mullioned and transomed window to the ground floor, 4-lights above. Refronted gable replacing former wing to right with door in wood architrave, wood mullioned and transomed window above. Decorative cyma moulded brick bands form string course and arches over ground and first floor windows in the original sections of the façade, and are then continuous across side and rear of the house. Massive brick central stacks, and on end gable. Original H-plan retained on rear elevation. Symmetrical outer gables with decorative brick bands rising over 4-light mullioned and transomed windows on ground and first floors, and forming hood mould to attic window. Central section recessed but also gabled, 2 decorative brick arches to each floor, those on ground floor unrelated to the single large mullioned and transomed window. Doorway to right. Date in right-hand gable apex, 1675 with initials B over T.E.</p> <p>Interior has various beamed rooms, one with inglenook and 2 original newel staircases with turned balusters. Massive roof timbers with windbraces etc. Lower service wing projects to left of front elevation, joined to the main house by a C19 addition, but itself probably late C17 or early C18. Brick, with Swithland slate roof. Former stables to the left with 3 partially blocked doors and 3 gabled dormers in the roof. Coped gable to right, then main range. Three 2-light casement windows, only 1 original, with segmentally-arched brick head. Door with brick arched head and a wide shallow blank arch to its right at ground level. One other original window and one insertion. 3 dormers above. Moulded brick eaves. I curved principal roof truss visible within.</p> <p>The house may incorporate elements of an earlier house where Prince Rupert stayed in 1642, during the Civil War.</p> <p>1 curtilage building.</p>			
MLE13776	STABLES TO THE OLD HALL, COPPICE LANE (EAST SIDE)	OUTBUILDING	SK 647 124

MonUID	Name	MonTypes	Location
<p>Description: Former stables to the left with 3 partially blocked doors and 3 gabled dormers in the roof. Coped gable to right, then main range. Three 2-light casement windows, only 1 original, with segmentally-arched brick head. Door with brick arched head and a wide shallow blank arch to its right at ground level. One other original window and one insertion. 3 dormers above. Moulded brick eaves. I curved principal roof truss visible within. Curtilage building.</p>			
MLE13777	7 MAIN STREET (SOUTH SIDE)	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	SK 646 122
<p>Description: House, formerly two cottages, probably early C18 core, altered and refronted C19. Timber-framed but now largely encased in brick. Of the frame, the wall plate and the joist ends on it are clearly visible, and there is one central post on a padstone, recessed within the brick wall. Welsh slate roof is a heightening on the original wall and replacing thatch. 2 storeys, 2 unit plan with later outshut. Doorway in gable wall beneath bracketed porch. Front elevation has two outer 3-light casement windows and a single central light, all with cambered brick heads, and there are traces of former openings in the brickwork. Another single post and padstone in the rear wall. Roughly chamfered spine beam within.</p>			
MLE13778	25 MAIN STREET (SOUTH SIDE)	HOUSE	SK 647 122
<p>Description: Large house, early C19, extended to rear in later C19. Brick with slate roof. 3 storeys (including a low attic storey), 3 bays with central doorway; a 6-panelled door with overlight and wood architrave supporting bracketed canopy, raised up on 2 steps which have fine wrought iron rails. 16-light sash windows to each floor (8-lights to attic), all with cambered brick heads. Sill bands. Wood modillion eaves cornice. One later C19 bay to left with a 12-light sash window on each floor. Gable end stacks.</p>			
MLE13782	12 MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE)	HOUSE	SK 647 122
<p>Description: Pair of cottages. C18 core and C19 alterations. Brick on cobble plinth, Welsh slate roofs. Now 2 storeys, but this represents a C19 heightening. Former roof line clearly visible in gable wall. No. 14 has central door in moulded wood architrave and flanking 3-light windows: only the lower central section opens. No. 12 has doorway to right in moulded wood architrave, one 3-light window left of it, and beyond, a paired sash window with small upper panes to each floor. Other upper windows are 3-light horizontally-sliding sashes. Lower windows have slightly cambered heads. Axial and gable end stacks. Right-hand gable coped when heightened.</p>			
MLE13783	14 MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE)	HOUSE	SK 647 122
<p>Description: Pair of cottages. C18 core and C19 alterations. Brick on cobble plinth, Welsh slate roofs. Now 2 storeys, but this represents a C19 heightening. Former roof line clearly visible in gable wall. No. 14 has central door in moulded wood architrave and flanking 3-light windows: only the lower central section opens. No. 12 has doorway to right in moulded wood architrave, one 3-light window left of it, and beyond, a paired sash window with small upper panes to each floor. Other upper windows are 3-light horizontally-sliding sashes. Lower windows have slightly cambered heads. Axial and gable end stacks. Right-hand gable coped when heightened. See No. 12 Main Street, Queniborough (285/47/3/55)</p>			
MLE13784	PUMP TO REAR OF 12 MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE)	WATER PUMP	SK 647 122 (point)
<p>Description: Pump. Early C19. Plain wood casing.</p>			
MLE13785	22 - 28 (even) MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE)	HOUSE	SK 647 121
<p>Description: Row of 4 cottages. Early C19. Brick with Welsh slate roofs. 2 storeyed and each cottage a single unit plan, with doorway and 3-light horizontally-sliding sash window to ground floor and a 2-light casement above. All openings have cambered brick heads and the windows have decorative gothic tracery in the upper lights. Some rear windows are similarly decorated. Nos. 26 and 28 still have the original plank doors. Paired moulded brick axial stacks, and one on right-hand gable. Behind No. 28, a single storey single bay later C19 extension, brick with Swithland slate roof and a canted bay window with elaborate ornamental iron glazing bars.</p>			
MLE13786	38 MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE)	HOUSE	SK 647 121
<p>Description: Pair of cottages. Probably mid C18, though perhaps with earlier core. Painted brick, with thatched roof. 1 1/2 storeys. No. 38 is advanced slightly, a single unit plan with outer 6-panelled door in wood architrave and 3-light horizontally-sliding sash window to right, 2-light window with eyebrow dormer above. No. 40 has central doorway in wood architrave and horizontally-sliding sash windows: 3-lights to left, 2 to right. Upper 2-light windows with eyebrow dormers. All lower windows have cambered heads. Axial and right-hand gable stacks. No. 38 has 'County Insurance' sign. No. 40 has cobble plinth and a new coped gable.</p>			
MLE13787	40 MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE)	HOUSE	SK 647 121
<p>Description: Pair of cottages. Probably mid C18, though perhaps with earlier core. Painted brick, with thatched roof. 1 1/2 storeys. No. 38 is advanced slightly, a single unit plan with outer 6-panelled door in wood architrave and 3-light horizontally-sliding sash window to right, 2-light window with eyebrow dormer above. No. 40 has central doorway in wood architrave and horizontally-sliding sash windows: 3-lights to left, 2 to right. Upper 2-light windows with eyebrow dormers. All lower windows have cambered heads. Axial and right-hand gable stacks. No. 38 has 'County Insurance' sign. No. 40 has cobble plinth and a new coped gable. See No. 38 Main Street, Queniborough (285/47/3/58)</p>			
MLE13788	THE WHITE HOUSE, 76 MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE)	CRUCK HOUSE	SK 648 121
<p>Description: House. Core probably C16, much altered in c18. Brick on rubble plinth, substantial remains of an earlier timber framed building. A cruck is visible in the west gable, with spurs carrying wall plate which runs at eaves level. There is a trace of a similar cruck in the east gable and 2 tie beams visible in section below the wall plate in the front wall. Thatched roof. 1 1/2 storeys, with central doorway in modern thatched porch. Renewed 3-light windows each side of it. 2 dormers above. Brick sill band.</p>			

MonUID	Name	MonTypes	Location
Projecting stack on right-hand gable. Rear wing of painted brickwork apparently C18 or earlier, with one corner post and a wall plate visible in addition to the brickwork.			
MLE13789	80 MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE)	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	SK 649 121
Description: House. Largely C17 but gable onto street is C18 refronting. House itself is timber framed in square panels with timber of small scantling, on a brick plinth with no sill beam and a middle rail. Panels infilled with brick. Thatched roof. Two small new windows in this elevation. Front gable wall is brick, with a plinth and coping. It contains the doorway on the left, with glazed upper panels in a moulded wood case. New bay window to right juts out of an loder opening with cambered brick head. 2-light horizontally-sliding sash window above. Gable end stacks. Wing parallel to street, C18, brick with thatched roof and axial stack. 2 bays, renewed ground floor windows, and upper horizontally-sliding sashes.			
MLE13794	MILESTONE, MELTON ROAD (NORTH-WEST SIDE)	MILEPOST	SK 638 125
Description: Milestone. Mid C19. Cast iron. 3 sided base with round arched cap on which is written the name of the parish. On the sides, distances are recorded, 'Melton 9 miles', 'Leicester 6 mile			
MLE19815	Wreake Valley Community College	FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGE	SK 630 122
Description: 1967-71 by Gollins, Melvin, Ward & Partners. A bravely monumental image of a huge ziggurat to underline the importance of this community college in the village. The ziggurat itself comprises a completely enclosed auditorium below a two-storey top-lit library and resources area surrounded by classrooms - unhappily an inflexible arrangement. Wrapped round the whole of the E side, with a small courtyard intervening, a mostly open-plan single-storey design and science centre, clad like the main block in concrete panels with a skin of cream tiles. On the W, intentionally distinguished from the rest, the adult and sixth-form rooms project in a long low wing of brown brick. To the N, the same brick for the sports halls. The ziggurat is steel-framed, the upper floors carried on clumsily large trusses. Every storey is slightly chamfered in at the bottom, lightening an otherwise oppressive form."			

Appendix III: Artefacts listed on the Portable Antiquities Scheme for Leicestershire and Rutland

Find id	Type	Period	Grid Sq.
PREHISTORIC			
LEIC-233127	LITHIC IMPLEMENT	MESOLITHIC	SK6412
LEIC-231D97	LITHIC IMPLEMENT	NEOLITHIC	SK6412
LEIC-7D65E4	LITHIC IMPLEMENT	MESOLITHIC	SK6411
LEIC-353AD5	AXEHEAD	NEOLITHIC	SK6412
LEIC-B6FB92	BEAD	BRONZE AGE	SK6412
ROMAN			
LEIC-679733	COIN	ROMAN	SK6412
LEIC-52BF07	COIN	ROMAN	SK6412
LEIC-6A59E2	COIN	ROMAN	SK6412
LEIC-55E250	COIN	ROMAN	SK6412
LEIC-316646	COIN	ROMAN	SK6412
LEIC-679733	COIN	ROMAN	SK6412
LEIC-52BF07	COIN	ROMAN	SK6412
LEIC-314DD8	COIN	ROMAN	SK6412
LEIC-312EB5	COIN	ROMAN	SK6412
LEIC-30DB31	COIN	ROMAN	SK6412
LEIC-A36535	COIN	ROMAN	SK6411

LEIC-A30D3A	COIN	ROMAN	SK6411
LEIC-A2BB73	COIN	ROMAN	SK6411
LEIC-523BD5	COIN	ROMAN	SK6311
LEIC-B456A2	BROOCH	ROMAN	SK6412
LEIC-A0A2C2	BROOCH	ROMAN	SK6412
LEIC-A08843	BROOCH	ROMAN	SK6412
LEIC-B1C011	STRAP FITTING	ROMAN	SK6412
MEDIEVAL			
LEIC-DD9204	COIN	MEDIEVAL	SK6412
LEIC-4421E0	COIN	MEDIEVAL	SK6311
LEIC-6F91FB	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	MEDIEVAL	SK6411
POST-MEDIEVAL			
LEIC-058550	COIN	POST MEDIEVAL	SK6412
LEIC-7DCC33	BUCKLE	POST MEDIEVAL	SK6412
LEIC-149056	HARNESS MOUNT	POST MEDIEVAL	SK6412
LEIC-C5C1A4	COIN	POST MEDIEVAL	SK6412
LEIC-71AE57	COIN	POST MEDIEVAL	SK6412
LEIC-4784D1	COIN	POST MEDIEVAL	SK6412
LEIC-43DEE2	COIN	POST MEDIEVAL	SK6311
LEIC-322464	COIN	POST MEDIEVAL	SK6412
UNKNOWN			
LEIC-A0B1F7	GAMING PIECE	UNKNOWN	SK6412

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