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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
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HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



NATIONAL GRID

LAND NORTH OF ENDERBY SUBSTATION

ENDERBY

LEICESTERSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

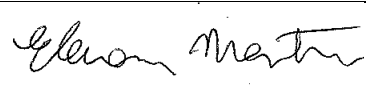
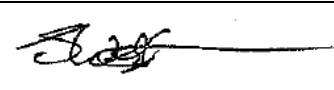

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NATIONAL GRID

Land north of Enderby Substation, Enderby, Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

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Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) was commissioned by National Grid to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at land off Beggars Lane, north of Enderby substation, Enderby, Leicestershire, (NGR: SK 5312 0041). The evaluation was required as a condition of planning consent.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of twelve trenches spread over two fields, located using a random grid array although this was heavily influenced by the presence of multiple utility/ service routes.

No archaeological features or deposits pre-dating the modern period were revealed during the course of the site investigations. Of note were the trenches located in the field immediately north of the substation that showed a sequence of made ground and redeposited soil layers used to level and backfill the area which had been previously stripped during the construction of the substation in the early 1970s. This development altered the topography and field pattern of the site which, map regression and the lack of earlier archaeology encountered during the works, tends to indicate has been a long-lived landscape character until the development of the substation.

The smaller field to the north-west of the substation had not been subject to the same disturbance and as such the investigated sequence was much shallower. Despite this, no archaeological features or deposits of archaeological potential were identified.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) thanks National Grid for commissioning the project, and for all their assistance throughout the work. Also, WAA thank Teresa Hawtin, Senior Planning Archaeologist, at Leicestershire County Council for their assistance.

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology also thanks Mike Dickin from Ian Farmer Associates Ltd for their help during this project.

The evaluation was supervised by Ben Moore with the aid of Eleonora Montanari and Juan Moreno and the report written by Eleonora Montanari. The figures were produced by Adrian Bailey. Finds assessment was by Megan Stoakley. The project was managed by Jonathan Webster who also edited this report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background

1.1.1 In September 2016, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) undertook an archaeological evaluation at land off Beggars Lane, north of Enderby substation, Enderby, Leicestershire (NGR: SK 5312 0041) It was commissioned by National Grid (hereafter referred to as the Client) who intends to erect a storage facility for which a planning consent has been requested from Leicestershire County Council (planning reference: **13/0030/1/PX**).

1.1.2 A brief for an archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was provided by Leicestershire County Council (02 November 2011) as part of the pre-determination works which stated that:

‘The archaeological interest of the site merits consideration in any planning decision and field evaluation is required to understand its significance. In consequence the Planning Archaeologist has recommended the need for a programme of field evaluation including trial trenching, to be carried out prior to determination of any planning application... The evaluation will comprise archaeological excavation of sufficient trenches to adequately sample the development site/areas of the development impact within the site. This will afford a reasonable understanding of the density and extent of any remains present. Those remains will then be investigated in order to understand their archaeological interest. This will include provision for palaeoenvironmental sampling and the application of appropriate archaeological scientific techniques.’

1.2 Project Documentation

1.2.1 The project conforms to a brief for archaeological field evaluation (Leicestershire County Council 2011) and an archaeological comment provided by Teresa Hawtin, Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council (18th February 2013). The trench layout was prepared by Arup and approved by Richard Clarke, Principal Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council (23rd February 2016).

1.2.2 A WSI for a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation (WAA 2016) was produced to provide a methodology based on the brief. This was approved by the archaeological planning advisor prior to the fieldwork taking place. This is in line with

government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).

- 1.2.3 This report outlines the results of the archaeological evaluation and the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork assessment.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Standards and guidance

2.1.1 The archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014a), the '*Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland*' (LCC 2011) and all works were in accordance with the WAA fieldwork manual (2012).

2.1.2 The fieldwork was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and the *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

2.2 Documentary Research

2.2.1 An archaeological and cultural heritage assessment was undertaken during the creation of the Environmental Statement (WSP 2012) which set out the archaeological and historical background of the site, and provided an assessment of the significance of all known and potential heritage assets up to 1.5km from the area of investigation.

2.3 The Field Evaluation

2.3.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of ten trenches measuring 34m in length, one trench measuring 16m in length, which subsequently had a 6m extension, and a single 30m long trench; all trenches were 1.50m in width. The trenching represented a 2.6% sample of the 2.25ha proposed development area. The trenches were placed using a random grid array, avoiding multiple service runs, to identify any features or areas of archaeological interest within the site boundary. The general aims of the investigation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;

- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.
- 2.3.2 Deposits considered not to be significant were removed by a 180° wheeled mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were left open to allow for the ‘weathering out’ of any potential features and subsequently cleaned by hand. All possible features were inspected and selected deposits were excavated by hand to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples. Once completed all features were recorded according to the WAA standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (WAA 2012).
- 2.3.3 All finds encountered were retained on site during the course of the fieldwork and then returned to the Carlisle office where they were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* was then produced for each stratified context under the supervision of the WAA Finds Officer, and the dates were used to help determine the broad date phases for the site. On completion of this project, the finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines (Ibid). Please note, the following categories of material will be discarded after a period of six months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):
- unstratified material;
 - modern pottery;
 - material that has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.
- 2.3.4 On completion the evaluation trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.
- 2.3.5 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project specification, and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museum (accession no. **X.A92.2016**), with copies of the report sent to the Leicestershire HER, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier **WAA2016 CP11739 END-B**.
- 2.3.6 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology supports the Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a

result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by WAA as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: **wardella2-263594**.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

- 3.1.1 The site is located at SK 5312 0041 and comprised two irregular shaped fields utilised for livestock grazing; access was gained from the north-east corner of the site, off Beggars Lane. The study area is bounded to the south by Enderby substation, to the west by Beggars Lane and to the north and east by mature tree/hedge lines and arable land. The site lies 800m north of Enderby, 300m north of the M69 and immediately north of Enderby substation.
- 3.1.2 The area of investigation lies at a height of c 87.30 AOD (above Ordnance Datum) with the ground sloping gently down to the south and east.
- 3.1.3 The site is approximately 2.25 hectares in size and consists of open grassland and scrub across both fields to the north and the north east of the substation. Several portions of the site were inaccessible for archaeological evaluation due to the presence of high-voltage overhead cables and established vegetation.
- 3.1.4 The underlying solid geology within the area of investigation is mapped as mudstone of the Edwalton Member deposited during the Triassic Period (217 to 229 million years ago).
- 3.1.5 Mudstones and sandstones of the Edwalton and Arden Sandstone Formations are mapped to the east and northwest respectively whilst igneous quartz-diorite bedrock of the South Leicestershire Diorite Complex is mapped to the south/southeast
- 3.1.6 Superficial deposits consist of mid-Pleistocene diamicton (unconsolidated glacial till) of the Oadby Till Member deposited during Marine Isotope Stage 10 (374,000-337,000 years ago) although several exposures of the Thrussington Till Member (Marine Isotope Stage 12 - 478,000-424,000 years ago) may be extant (BGS 2016).
- 3.1.7 The natural substrate observed during the current phase of works comprised clay with flint nodules, manganese and chalk flecks which is consistent with the mapped geologies above.

3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.2.1 An archaeological and cultural heritage assessment was produced during the creation of the Environmental Statement to summarise the known historical and archaeological background of the site and the surrounding landscape to a distance of

1.5 km (WSP 2012). It is not intended to repeat that information here and what follows is a brief overview, for further details please refer to the original document.

- 3.2.2 Possible prehistoric cropmarks have been identified approximately 1km south-west of the site (**MLE235/MLE237**) which are at present thought to represent Iron Age farmsteads and field systems based on their morphology although to date, no intrusive works have been undertaken to prove or deny these conclusions. To the west, traces of Roman occupation are testified by two pottery kiln sites (**MLE99575**) and the settlements at Bildon's Hollow to the east (**MLE5979**) and south-west of Jayes Barn (**MLE8488**).
- 3.2.3 Both the settlement of Enderby (**MLE9536**), c 0.8km south of the site and the deserted medieval settlement (DMV) at Lubbesthorpe (**MLE216**) are thought to have origins in the early medieval period through documentary evidence whilst extant ridge and furrow to the immediate north of the area of investigation comprises the only currently known archaeology from that probably dates to this period.
- 3.2.4 A scatter of thin, Tudor style bricks (**MLE231**) 1.4km to the east of the site may suggest the presence of a brick kiln possibly used in the construction of the country house at Abbey Farm. A geophysical survey in 2007 recorded an area of magnetic response that appears to be the kiln.
- 3.2.5 Little is known of the post-medieval and modern periods within the site; the pond within the northern boundary of the smaller field does appear to be marked on the 1849 Tithe map suggesting a possible post-medieval date.
- 3.2.6 Approximately 0.6m south of the proposed development are located the Enderby Branch of the London & North Western & Midland Joint Railway (**MLE16185**), serving Enderby Quarry until the early 1960s, and Enderby Park (**MLE18128**), a late post-medieval parkland clearly marked on the 1885 -1886 OS 1:10,560 map.
- 3.2.7 Twenty Grade II listed buildings, all of which in Enderby, lie within 1km from site.
- 3.2.8 At the time of the historical environment statement it was concluded that the lack of archaeology in the local vicinity was a product of the lack of research in the area and not necessarily a true reflection of the archaeological record. Given the close proximity of the medieval settlement of Enderby itself, it was thought that archaeology was most likely to be associated with medieval or post-medieval land management.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken between the 5th and 14th of September 2016, with twelve trenches excavated across the site (Figure 2). The trenches were placed on a random grid array to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development site. The spatial distribution of the trenches was restricted by the presence of various service/utilities both above and below present ground level.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 **Trench 1**, situated in the north-westernmost corner of the proposed development area could not be excavated due to the trench restricting access into the site as it was located across the designated access track.

4.2.2 Due to the presence of buried services to the north and east, the trench could not be relocated. Trench 2 was given a northern extension to compensate for the abandonment of Trench 1 and to verify the extent of made ground deposits.

4.2.3 **Trench 2**, located 19m south-east of Trench 1, was 16m long and 1.50m wide, with a north-south alignment. An extension to the trench, 6.00 metres in length, was excavated 13.00m north of Trench 2 (see Figure 2); this gap was necessary required due to the presence of buried services.

4.2.4 Trench 2 was excavated through 0.11m of topsoil **(200)**, onto made ground consisting of sand and clay with aggregate **(201)** 0.20m in thickness, which sat on top of black to dark grey coarse sand with tarmac laid on a thin orangey sand bedding, 0.06m thick **(202)**. This deposit, a possible temporary road related to groundworks for the substation, was underlain by 0.23m of mid grey clay and silt in an ashy sand matrix infill **(203)**. The above sealed a mid-reddish brown clay natural substrate **(204)** rich in flint, manganese and chalk flecks throughout. The natural substrate was reached at a depth of 86.78m AOD. Natural geology was not encountered in the northern extension to the trench, where topsoil **(200)** laid directly on top of a modern dark brown silty clay made ground **(205)**, observed to a depth of 1.20m below current ground level.

4.2.5 An unknown service running on a north-west south-east alignment, was unearthed 10m away from the southern end of the trench.

4.2.6 No features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified.

- 4.2.7 **Trench 3**, running east to west for a distance of 34m, was situated in close proximity to the substation, 7.00m south from Trench 2.
- 4.2.8 The trench, 1.50m wide, was excavated through 0.17m of topsoil (**300**) overlying road make-up like deposit (**301**), 0.12m thick. This was underlain by compacted a mid-grey silty clay, rich in ashy material (**302**), which sat directly on top of natural substrate (**303**), reached at between 0.46m and 1.30m below the current ground level at a depth of 86.10m AOD.
- 4.2.9 10m from the eastern end of the trench, a north-east to south-west aligned linear feature was investigated. It was 1.30m deep with a single fill consisting of a mid-greyish clay overlying the natural red clay (**303**). After investigation this feature was demonstrated to be a relict stream channel.
- 4.2.10 No features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified.
- 4.2.11 It was determined, in cooperation with the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist, that excavation of **Trenches 4 and 5** was not necessary due to investigations to the east (Trenches 2 and 3) and west (Trenches 6 and 10) which indicated that the area had been subject to severe truncation and infilling in recent years.
- 4.2.12 **Trench 6**, located 23m north-west of the substation, extended for 30m towards the south-east. It was excavated to a depth of 1.16m through 0.20m of topsoil (**600**) onto coarse grain sand with Type 1 aggregate and modern building debris (**601**), 0.62m in thickness. In the northern part of the trench, (**601**) overlay a further 0.12m of possible road/track surface (**604**) created in connection with the substation construction works which rested on a dark grey clayey sand make-up, bearing traces of ash (**602**). Layer (**601**), was only recorded in the southern portion of trench, and deposit (**602**) sealed natural grey red clay (**603**), reached at a maximum depth of 86.20m AOD.
- 4.2.13 No features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified.
- 4.2.14 **Trench 7**, with a north-east to south-west alignment, was situated 20m away from the south-west end of Trench 6, with its southern end 5m from the substation.
- 4.2.15 This trench, 1.50m wide and 34m long, was excavated down to the natural substrate (**704**), reached at a depth of 85.83m AOD, through mid-brown sandy silt topsoil (**700**), 0.16m in thickness. This topsoil was underlain by a 0.62m thick deposit of made ground (**701**) which comprised pinkish sandy silt with debris, ashy sand lenses and degraded sandstone and pebbles in variable proportion. Deposit (**701**), observed for

19.00m from the south-western end of trench, overlay redeposited brown natural clay with flints and chalk **(702)**; the latter, used as infill or a levelling layer, sat on top of 0.24m of redeposited top- and subsoil **(703)**, which was itself underlain by mid reddish and greyish brown natural clay, with flint and chalk inclusions **(704)**.

4.2.16 No features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified.

4.2.17 **Trench 8**, enclosed to the east, west and south by the substation perimeter fencing and surrounded by multiple services, this trench was not excavated as it had already been demonstrated that the area had been subject to extensive reworking in recent history during the construction of the electrical substation.

4.2.18 **Trench 9**, located in the easternmost part of the field to the north of the substation, was originally intended to run north east-south west but due to the presence of buried cables in close proximity to the whole trench length, its orientation was adjusted to an east-west alignment.

4.2.19 The trench, 1.50m in width and 34m in length, was excavated through 0.2m of topsoil **(900)**, onto 0.40m of loose mid grey sand and silt with modern debris **(901)**, which overlay redeposited soil consisting of compacted mid brown clayey silt and turf **(902)**, 0.25m thick. All of the above sealed natural dark brown reddish clay with flint and chalk pebbles and manganese inclusions **(903)**, to a maximum depth of 86.62m AOD.

4.2.20 No features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified.

4.2.21 **Trench 10**, 1.50m wide and 34.00m long and aligned east-west, was situated in the central part of the proposed development.

4.2.22 The trench was excavated to the natural substrate at a maximum depth of 1.45m below current ground level, through topsoil **(1000)**, 0.16m thick, overlying pinkish crushed stone and coarse sand **(1001)**, 0.48m thick. This was underlain by another made ground level composed of grey brown silty clay, with fragments of wire, plastic and rubble **(1002)**. Deposit **(1002)**, rising to the north-east end of trench, was 0.40m in depth and sat on top of 0.30m of grey ashy sand with pockets of aggregate **(1003)**. Redeposited top- and subsoil containing plastic and metal **(1004)**, 0.24m in thickness, sat on top of reddish brown clay geology, reached at 87.14m AOD.

4.2.23 The eastern half of the trench was heavily disturbed by concrete foundations, which were perpendicular to the trench edges and set in made ground **(1002)**. These,

encountered at a relatively shallow depth of 0.37m below current ground level, might represent a former structure which was demolished when the substation was built.

4.2.24 No features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified.

4.2.25 **Trench 11**, 34m long and 1.50m wide, ran parallel to the north-western boundary of the field approximately in the centre of the site.

4.2.26 Under a thin layer of brown topsoil (**1100**), the trench was excavated through 0.26m of redeposited soil, formed by brown and grey mottled silty clay (**1101**) underlain by a further 0.19m of clayey silt made ground (**1102**), onto brown reddish clay with flint and limestone pebble natural substrate (**1103**) at a maximum depth of 87.15m AOD.

4.2.27 No features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified.

4.2.28 **Trench 12**, located 6.00m north of Trench 10, was aligned north to south and was 34m in length and 1.50m in width. It was excavated through 0.16m of topsoil (**1200**) on to a series of made ground deposits, represented by 0.12m of clayey silt (**1201**). This in turn overlay redeposited natural geology (**1202**) sitting on top of 0.27m of loose redeposited soil (**1203**). This sequence overlay a red brown natural clay substrate with flint and chalk pebbles throughout (**1204**), encountered at a maximum depth of 86.94m AOD.

4.2.29 No features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified.

4.2.30 **Trench 13** was placed in the western part of the smaller field to the north-east of the substation. The trench, 34m long by 1.50m wide, had a north-west south-east orientation and was excavated to down to the natural clay (**1301**) at a maximum depth of 86.74m AOD through 0.28m of topsoil (**1300**).

4.2.31 No features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified.

4.2.32 **Trench 14** was situated 16.00m away from Trench 13 and ran for 34m on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was excavated through 0.30m of brown sandy silt topsoil (**1400**) directly onto mid yellowish silty clay with flint pebble and red clay patches (**1401**), at a maximum depth of 85.59m AOD.

4.2.33 Two north-south aligned land drains were identified 3.00m and 13.00m from the southwestern end of trench but no features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified.

4.2.34 **Trench 15**, oriented north-south, was parallel to the eastern boundary of the site in the smaller, northeastern field. It was excavated for 34m in length down to the top of

mid orangey brown silty clay natural substrate with pebbles, flint nodules and manganese flecks **(1501)**, at a maximum depth of 84.25m AOD, through mid-brown sandy silt topsoil **(1500)**. No subsoil was present.

- 4.2.35 A single 0.34m wide north-east to south-west aligned land drain ran across the trench 12.00m from its northern end but no features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified.
- 4.2.36 **Trench 16** was situated 13.00m north-east of Trench 15 and ran in a north-east to south-west direction. The trench, 34m long and 1.50m wide, was excavated through 0.20m of topsoil **(1600)** and mid yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil **(1601)**, 0.10m thick, onto mid orangey brown sandy clay natural substrate with flint, chalk, manganese and pebbles **(1602)** at a maximum depth of 83.41m AOD.
- 4.2.37 A possible north-south running linear feature was investigated c 7.00m away from the north-east end of trench but was proven to be a natural depression in the substrate, filled by subsoil.
- 4.2.38 Two sherds of unstratified pottery, dating from the 19th century, were recovered from the trench but no features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

5.1.1 All trenches and deposits were investigated for their palaeoenvironmental potential although in this instance no deposits were uncovered that were deemed suitable for sampling due primarily to their modern date and disturbed nature.

6 FINDS

6.1 Finds Analysis

- 6.1.1 A total of three artefacts, weighing 14g, were recovered from a single deposit during an archaeological evaluation on land north of Enderby Substation, Enderby, Leicestershire (site code **END-B**).
- 6.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014b). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011), EAC (2014) and Leicestershire County Council Museum. The archive has the unique museum accession number **X.A92.2016**.
- 6.1.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and further work has been recommended on the potential for the material archive to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.
- 6.1.4 The finds assessment was compiled by Megan Stoakley.

6.2 Post-medieval Ceramics

- 6.2.1 Three sherds of late post-medieval ceramics, weighing 14g, were recovered from deposit (**1601**). The sherds are in good condition.
- 6.2.2 The sherds comprise small fragments of Buckley-type coarse red earthenware and are dated to the late 19th to early 20th century.
- 6.2.3 No further analysis is warranted.

6.3 Statement of Potential

- 6.3.1 Although the pottery sherds provide dating evidence of domestic activity on the site or in its environs, the sherds are of little archaeological significance and were not retained with the archive.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Interpretation

- 7.1.1 No features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified in any of the trenches.
- 7.1.2 The field immediately north of the substation showed consistent modern truncation and/or disturbance of the sequence throughout, thought to relate to the construction of the substation in the 1970's and the laying of associated utilities. A sequence of made ground, including a possible temporary road, and various layers of mixed and redeposited natural, occurred in Trenches 2 to 12.
- 7.1.3 These groundworks altered the topography and field pattern of the site which, map regression and the lack of earlier archaeology encountered during the works, tends to indicate has been a long-lived landscape character until the development of the substation.
- 7.1.4 The smaller field to the north-west of the substation had not been subject to the same disturbance and as such the investigated sequence was much shallower. Despite this, no archaeological features or deposits of archaeological potential were identified.

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

UNEXCAVATED

Trench 2

Length: 22m Width: 1.50m Orientation: N – S
 Min. Depth: 0.48m Max. Depth: 1.20m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
200	Topsoil	Friable mid brown sandy silt	0.20m
201	Made Ground	Compacted mid greyish sand and clay with frequent poorly sorted stones	0.20m
202	Made Ground	Crumbly dark grey to black coarse sand with tarmac fragments on top of mid orangey sand	0.006m
203	Made Ground	Compact mid grey clay and silt in a sandy matrix	0.23m
204	Natural Substrate	Compact mid reddish brown clay with flints, manganese and chalk flecks	N/A
205	Made Ground	Compacted dark brown silty clay and sand, with frequent building debris, pebbles and chalk	1m

Trench 3

Length: 34m Width: 1.50m Orientation: E – W
 Min. Depth: 0.46m Max. Depth: 1.30m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
300	Topsoil	Soft, friable mid brown silty sand	0.17m
301	Made Ground	Crumbly dark grey to black coarse sand with tarmac fragments on top of mid orangey sand	0.12m
302	Made Ground	Compacted to hard mid grey silty clay, with presence of ashy material	0.30m
303	Natural	Compact mid reddish and greyish brown clay with manganese and chalk inclusions and frequent flint pebbles	N/A

Trench 4

UNEXCAVATED

Trench 5

UNEXCAVATED

Trench 6

Length: 30m Width: 1.50m Orientation: NW – SE
 Min. Depth: 1m Max. Depth: 1.16m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
600	Topsoil	Friable mid brown clayey silt with coarse grain sand	0.20m
601	Made Ground	Compacted pinkish coarse sand, type 1 gravel, large sub-angular concrete blocks and stones	0.62m
602	Made Ground	Firm dark grey clayey sand, very fine. Coal ash?	0.20m
603	Natural Substrate	Firm yellow grey red clay with limestone and chalk stones	N/A
604	Made Ground	Crumbly dark grey to black coarse sand with tarmac fragments on top of mid orangey sand, overlying (602). Road make-up?	0.06m

Trench 7

Length: 34m Width: 1.50m Orientation: NE – SW
 Min. Depth: 0.64m Max. Depth: 1.50m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
700	Topsoil	Crumbly mid brown sandy silt	0.20m
701	Made Ground	Compacted pinkish sandy silt with degraded sandstone, pebbles, flints and debris. Presence of ashy sand lenses.	0.76m
702	Made Ground	Compacted mid brown clay with flints and chalk. Redeposited natural substrate	0.50m
703	Made Ground	Dark olive brown clayey silt with traces of turf. Redeposited top- and subsoil	0.24m
704	Natural Substrate	Firm mid reddish and greyish brown clay with chalk and flints	N/A

Trench 8

UNEXCAVATED

Trench 9

Length: 34m Width: 1.50m Orientation: E – W
 Min. Depth: 0.96m Max. Depth: 1.04m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
900	Topsoil	Crumbly mid brown clayey silt	0.20m
901	Made Ground	Loose mid grey ashy sand and brown silt, with occasional modern building debris	0.40m
902	Made Ground	Compacted mid greyish brown clayey silt with traces of grass. Redeposited soil	0.25m
903	Natural Substrate	Firm dark reddish brown clay with pebbles, flints and chalk and manganese inclusions	N/A

Trench 10

Length: 34m Width: 1.50m Orientation: E – W
 Min. Depth: 0.40m Max. Depth: 1.45m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
1000	Topsoil	Friable brown clayey silt, containing coarse sand	0.16m
1001	Made Ground	Compacted pinkish crushed stone and coarse sand with type 1 gravel	0.48m
1002	Made Ground	Firm grey brown silty clay. Presence of rebar blocks, wire, brick and plastic fragments	0.40m
1003	Made Ground	Grey ash with pockets of type 1 gravel	0.30m
1004	Made Ground	Firm dark brown silty clay with plastic and metal	0.23
1005	Natural Substrate	Firm reddish brown clay, with limestone flecks, flints and pockets of grey clay	N/A

Trench 11

Length: 34m Width: 1.50m Orientation: NE – SW
 Min. Depth: 0.63m Max. Depth: 1.25m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
1100	Topsoil	Firm brown clayey silt	0.11m
1101	Made Ground	Firm/compacted brown and grey mottled silty clay, with occasional palm size stones. Redeposited natural.	0.26m
1102	Made Ground	Moderately compact brown clayey silt, occasional small stones present. Redeposited top-and subsoil?	0.19m
1103	Natural Substrate	Firm brown red clay with pockets of grey clay containing flint and limestone	N/A

Trench 12

Length: 34m Width: 1.50m Orientation: N – S
 Min. Depth: 0.63m Max. Depth: 1.25m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
1200	Topsoil	Firm brown clayey silt with coarse grain sand, flecks of iron oxide and sub-angular stones	0.16m
1201	Made Ground	Compacted brown grey mottled clay, with lime- and flint stones palm	0.12m
1202	Made Ground	Firm mottled red brown clay with flint and chalk. Redeposited natural.	0.19m
1203	Made Ground	Loose brown clayey silt. Redeposited top- and subsoil	0.27m
1204	Natural Substrate	Firm red brown clay with pockets of brown clay, flint and chalk	N/A

Trench 13

Length: 34m Width: 1.50m Orientation: NW – SE
 Min. Depth: 0.20m Max. Depth: 0.48m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
1300	Topsoil	Crumbly mid brown sandy silt	0.28m
1301	Natural Substrate	Compact mid yellowish brown silty clay with large mid reddish brown clay patches. Frequent flint pebbles and occasional manganese and chalk flecks	N/A

Trench 14

Length: 34m Width: 1.50m Orientation: NE – SW
 Min. Depth: 0.63m Max. Depth: 1.25m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
1400	Topsoil	Friable mid brown sandy silt	0.30m
1401	Natural Substrate	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay with patches of flint pebbles and reddish clay. Occasional manganese and chalk flecks	N/A

Trench 15

Length: 34m Width: 1.50m Orientation: N – S
 Min. Depth: 0.24m Max. Depth: 0.45m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
1500	Topsoil	Crumbly mid brown sandy silt	0.30m
1501	Natural Substrate	Firm mid orangey brown silty clay with rounded pebbles, manganese flecks, flint nodules and occasional chalk fragments	N/A

Trench 16

Length: 34m Width: 1.50m Orientation: NE – SW
 Min. Depth: 0.25m Max. Depth: 0.44m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
1600	Topsoil	Firm brown clayey silt	0.20m
1601	Subsoil	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and flints	0.10m
1602	Natural Substrate	Compact mid orangey brown sandy clay with frequent flints, pebbles, manganese and chalk inclusions	N/A

APPENDIX 2: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 3 north facing section showing made grounds, 1m scale.



Plate 2: Trench 6, north-west facing, modern drainage pipe in the background, 2m x 1m scales.



Plate 3: Trench 11 north-west facing section showing redeposited soils, 1m scale.



Plate 4: Trench 12, north facing, 2m x 1m scales.

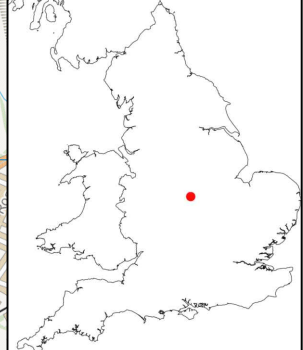
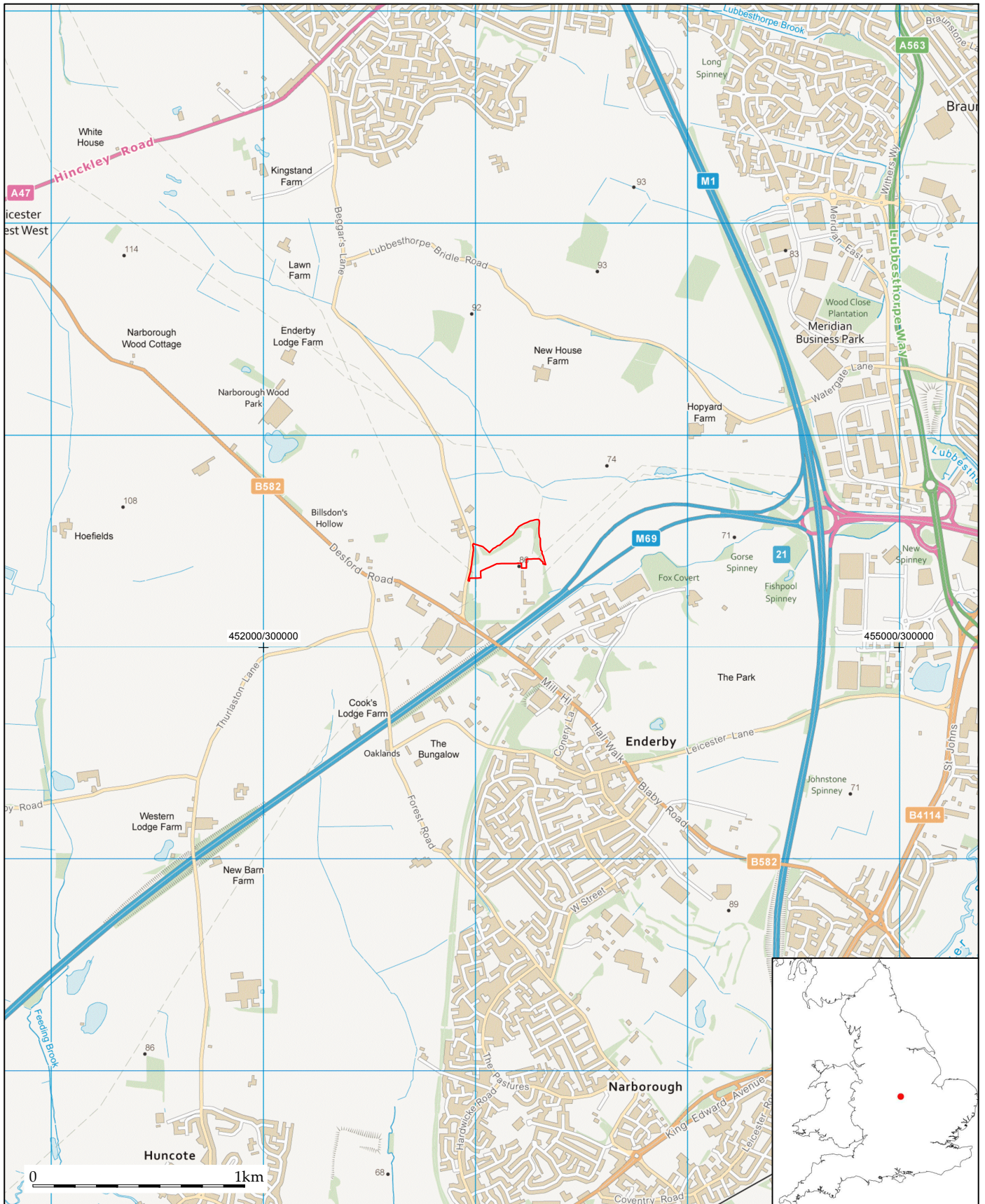


Plate 5: Trench 14, south-east facing section, 1m scale.



Plate 6: Trench 15, north facing, 2m x 1m scales.

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES






 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Enderby Substation, Enderby, Leicestershire</p> <p>CLIENT: National Grid</p> <p>SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: September 2016</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11739</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site boundary</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.

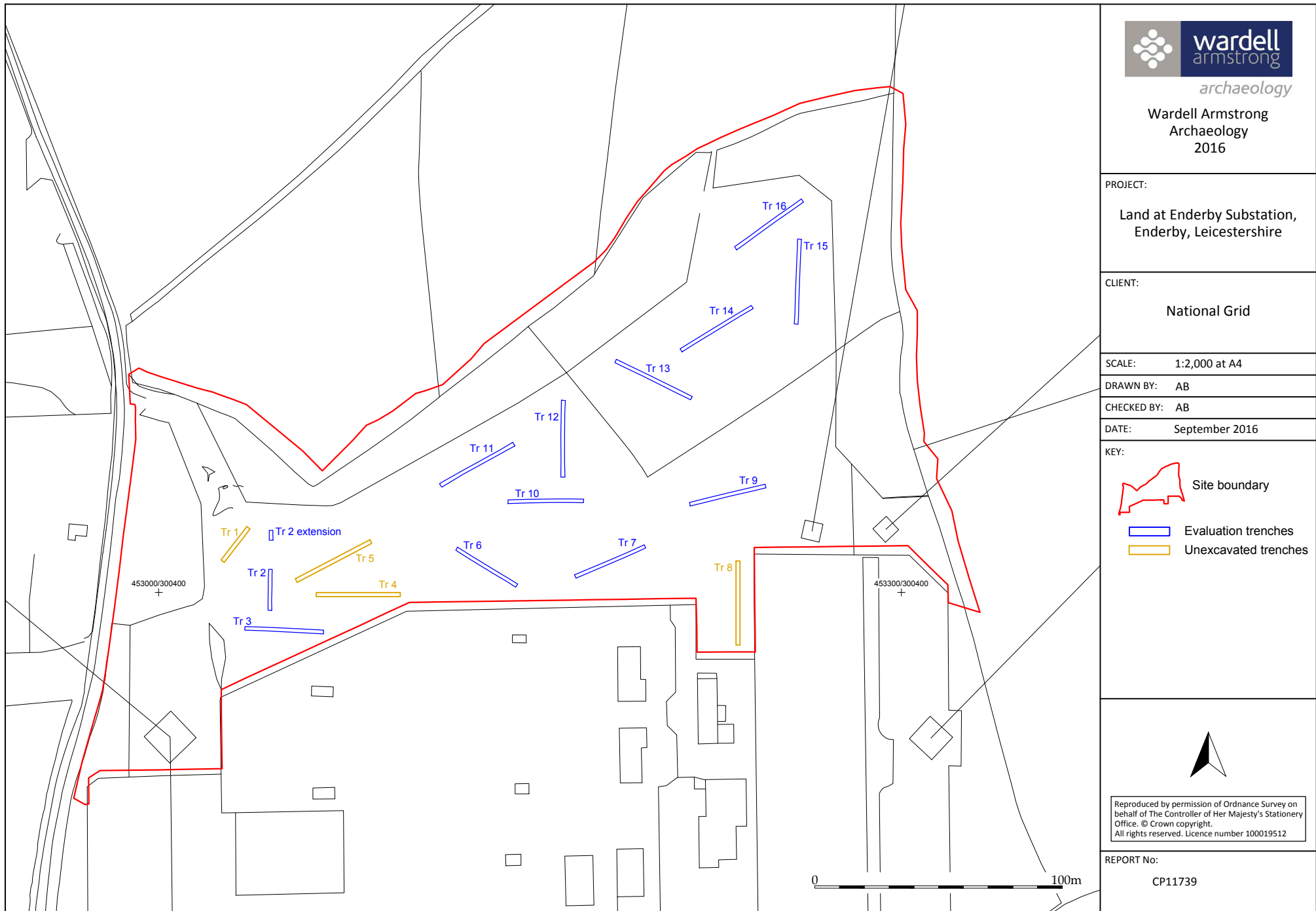


Figure 2: Location of evaluation trenches.

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