



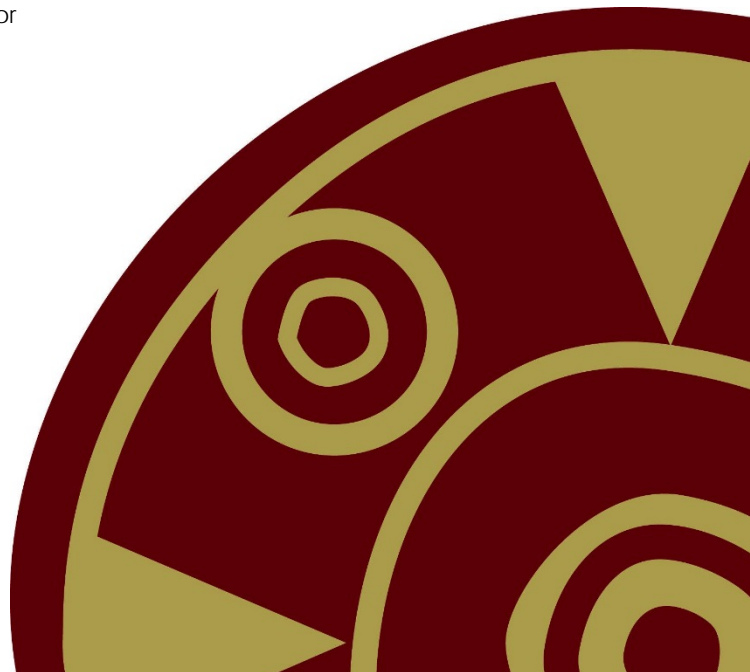
'World War 2 Treasure Hunters' TV Series
Garendon Hall
Shepshed, Leicestershire

Client:



Date:
July 2018

Series 1, Episode 6
Metal Detector Survey Report
SACIC Report No. 2017/119
Author: Tim Schofield, Mark Sommers & Stephen Taylor
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Garendon Hall, Shepshed
Leicestershire
'World War 2 Treasure Hunters' Television Series
Series 1, Episode 6

Metal Detector Survey Report

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Summary

On the 26th and 27th June 2017, Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) were involved in recording the finds recovered during a metal detector survey undertaken at Garendon Hall, Loughborough, Leicestershire. Number 32 ammunition sub-depot Garendon, was primarily used for the storage of munitions during WW2, before becoming a centre for their disposal in the post-war period.

The metal detector survey prospected a wealth of finds relating to military activity from two fields adjacent to the hall, including cap badges from units that were living and working on site, munitions stored on or near site during the conflict and those destroyed in the post-war period. Items relating to domestic activities associated with the military occupation were further recovered.



Plate 1. Survey team, ready for action, standing outside the arched entrance, one of the remaining standing structures extant at Garendon Hall.

1. Introduction

A metal detector survey was undertaken on the 26th and 27th June 2017, within the grounds of Garendon Hall, Shepshed, Leicestershire (Fig.1). The survey was overseen by Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) who were commissioned by Emporium Productions Ltd for a television series investigating the history of a variety of military sites around the UK, primarily through the undertaking of metal detecting surveys. The series was broadcast in the UK during the autumn of 2017 on the History Channel. This report covers the sixth episode to be filmed, although it was transmitted as episode seven of the series; it was first aired on the 20th November 2017.

The specific research aims of the metal detector survey were:

- To locate, record and recover evidence of military activity in several areas within the grounds of Garendon Hall;
- To define the type of activities undertaken in the areas surveyed;
- To identify the military units that were based at the site;
- To find evidence of ordnance storage and its later disposal.

2. Geology and topography

Garendon Hall is located within an area of parkland situated on the western fringes of Loughborough and to the east of the village of Shepshed, Leicestershire. The parkland was developed in the late 18th century and comprises open areas with tracts of woodland, tree lined avenues and occasional follies. Much of the parkland is now under an arable agricultural regime although much of the woodland remains, along with large areas of pasture. The local topography consists of a wide and relatively level valley base, at a height of c.53m AOD, drained by a small stream, the Black Brook, which flows to the east. Ridges of higher ground lie to the north and south.

The bedrock geology is described as Lower Lincolnshire Limestone, a sedimentary deposit formed in the Jurassic Period, in a local environment dominated by shallow carbonate seas, forming beds and reefs (BGS 2018).

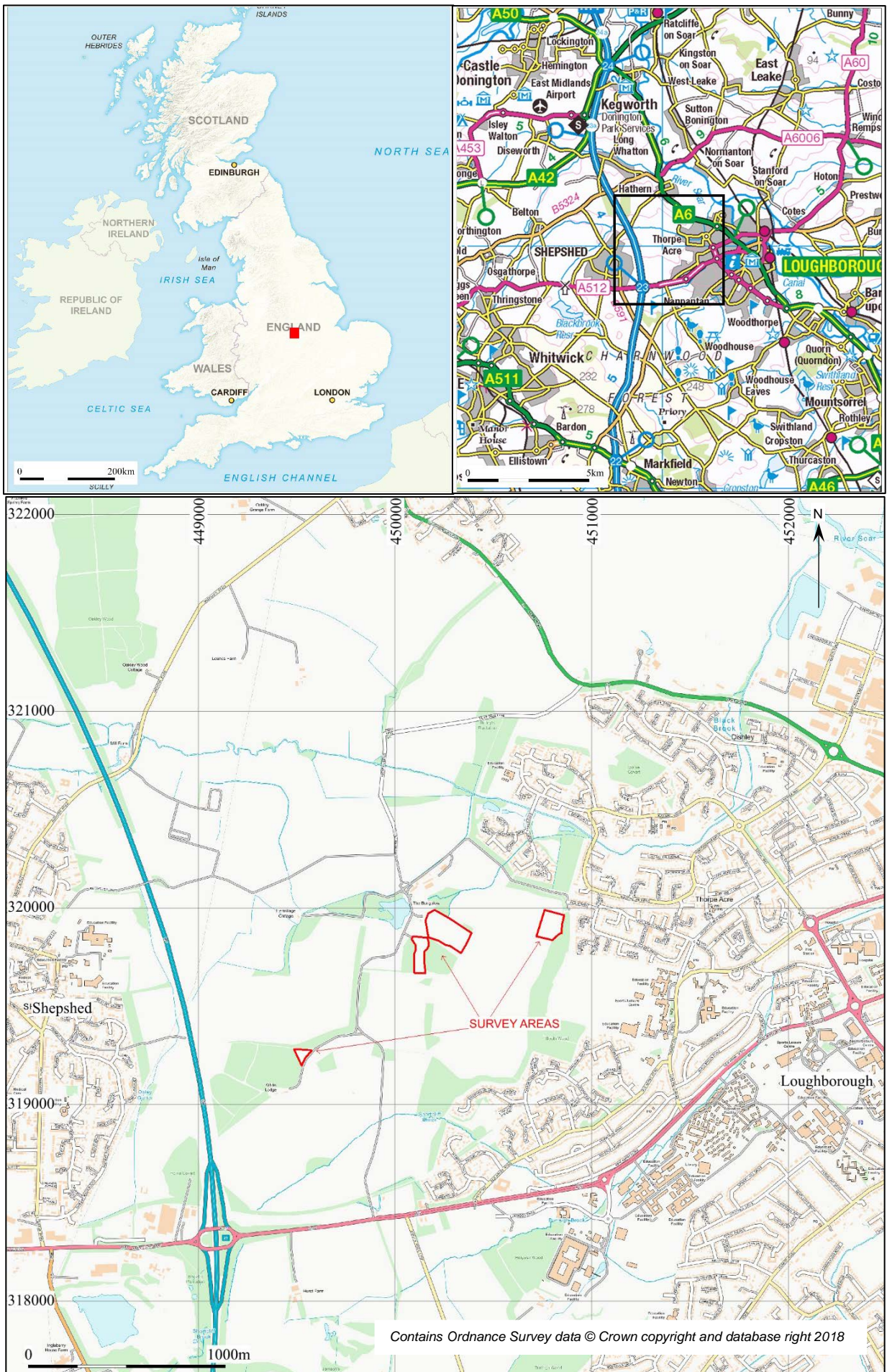


Figure 1. Site location

3. Archaeological background

Garendon Hall was a former country house, which was built on the site of the Cistercian Garendon Abbey founded in 1133 and dissolved by King Henry VIII in 1536. The site of the abbey is now a Scheduled Monument (SM). The abbey was sold to Thomas Manners, 1st Earl of Rutland, who constructed Garendon House. In 1684 the house was sold to Sir Ambrose Phillipps, whose grandson started to change the design of the building and the former abbey estate in c.1734. As part of these developments, the surrounding parkland was landscaped and a series of follies were built, comprising an obelisk, a temple and an arch. The Obelisk (Grade II listed) stands some 700m east of the hall and rises to a height of 24m. Built of slim, stuccoed, red bricks, the main spire sits on four spheres which in turn are placed on a rectangular pediment. On the crest of the southern ridge, c.1km south-west from the hall, stands the Temple of Venus (Grade II* listed), a circular building built of ashlar Mansfield stone with peristyle of Ionic columns and a carved oak entablature. The temple featured a statue of Venus, though this was destroyed during local Luddite rebellions in 1811 along with all the other statuary in the gardens and avenues. It is one of the earliest examples of a building inspired by a Roman original.

The Triumphal Arch (Grade I-listed) is largely based on the Arch of Titus in Rome, that was built 300m to the west of the Temple in 1735. Constructed of ashlar and featuring a moulded round-headed carriage arch, with four Corinthian columns on tall pedestals supporting a rich entablature with a fine relief of the Metamorphosis of Actalon on its eastern side. Its western extent reveals two Corinthian columns on pedestals with a pediment over the entablature.

A new house, known as Garendon Hall, was completed in the mid-18th century, built in the Palladian style, eleven bays wide with a central portico, topped with a triangular pediment. In the 19th century a large Gothic mansard roof was added to the top of the classical hall, this attempt to mix Gothic and Palladian styles however was unsuccessful. Nikolaus Pevsner described the hall as looking “really rather horrible”.

The estate had its own rail stop called Snell's Nook Halt and was, in its early days, used almost exclusively by the occupants of the hall and their guests. Latterly the halt became very busy when the Leicestershire Yeomanry and the Territorial Army held

training camps at Garendon before the First World War. Over 17,000 passengers passed through in 1911 on their way to such camps.

During WW2 the family were forced out of the house when it was commandeered and subsequently damaged, by the army. It became No. 32 ammunition sub-depot and was responsible for the handling, storage and distribution of over 30,000 tons of ammunition, ranging from small arms cartridges to mines, artillery shells, grenades and even gas shells. This ammunition was stored partly on site, but mainly along the sides of country roads of Leicestershire. At the end of WW2, the depot became a point of disposal for all stored ordnance, with many hundreds of tons destroyed by controlled explosion within Garendon Park itself. The depot was finally closed in c.1951.

Garendon Hall was demolished in 1964 and the resultant rubble was used in the construction of the nearby M1 motorway.

4. Methodology

The metal detecting survey was undertaken by a group of detectorists, all of whom have a specific interest in WW2 sites and used their own detecting equipment.

Prior to the commencement of the surveys, the boundary of the Scheduled Monument, as defined for Garendon Abbey (Fig. 3), was accurately marked-out with brightly coloured marker canes using a survey grade RTK GPS, in order to avoid accidental incursions by the survey team.

Metal detecting was undertaken along transects, to ensure that the total area was covered at regularly spaced survey traverse intervals. Findspots were initially marked with a survey flag, and the finds bagged and left *in-situ*. Multiple finds recovered within a 1m radius of each other were bagged together, the central find's location being used as the group's identifying reference, small find numbers were later allocated to individual finds, during post-excavation processing. A depth penetration of between 0.20 – 0.30m was achieved, depending on the type of detector coil employed and all finds were recovered from within the topsoil layer in all four survey areas. Excavations

were not undertaken beneath the topsoil, leaving the subsoil horizon undisturbed. A dedicated recording team tracked behind the detectorists to retrieve and record the finds detected. Each bag was issued a findspot number (prefixed with the site code 'GRP'), which was then geolocated employing a Leica Viva GS08+ Smart Rover RTK GLONASS/GPS, allowing an accuracy of +/- 0.03m. The resultant data was converted to National Grid Transformation OSTN15.

A list of findspot numbers, along with a rapid identifying description of the associated artefacts was produced, employing pre-printed *pro-forma* record sheets and are published as Appendix 1.

Metal detecting surveys were undertaken across four areas within Garendon Park, the location and extents of the survey areas are marked in Figure 2 below.

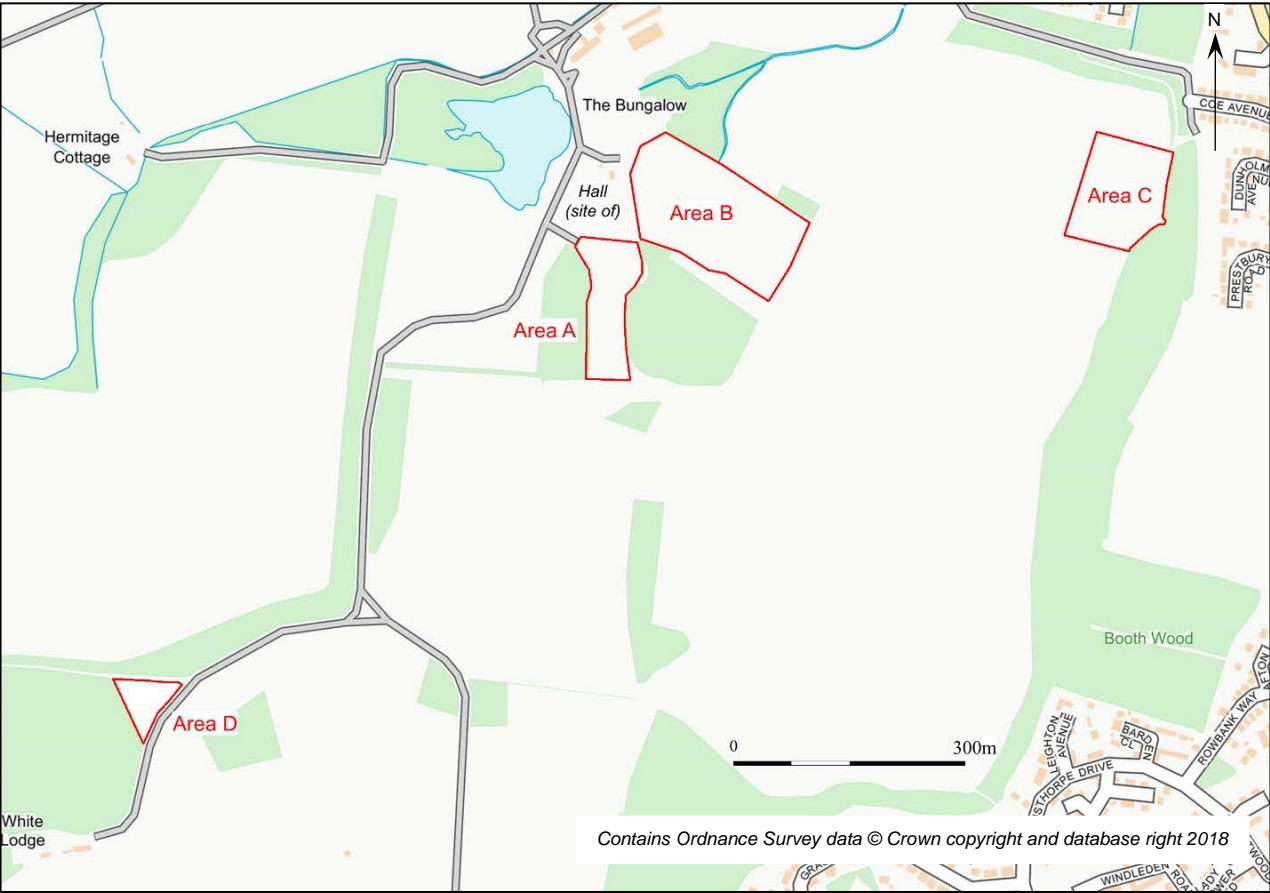


Figure 2. Survey areas

5. Results

The results of the surveys are presented as scaled plans, depicting the findspot locations and their allocated numbers. A full list of the individual findspot numbers, including brief descriptions of the recovered artefacts, can be found at Appendix 1.

The four survey areas (Fig. 2) are as follows:

Area A:	The South Field. Front garden area, immediately adjacent to the former hall. Thought to be the location of several accommodation huts and other temporary buildings, constructed during the military phase of activity. Comprised pasture at the time of the survey. All finds recovered were numbered and geolocated (See Fig. 3 for an overall distribution plan of the findspots in Areas A and B. See Figs. 4 and 5 for larger scale distribution plans of Area A findspot numbers).
Area B:	The East Field. Situated immediately adjacent to the hall. Thought to be the location of several accommodation huts and other ancillary buildings during military occupation (See Fig. 3 for an overall distribution plan of the of findspots in Areas A and B. See Fig. 6 for a larger scale distribution plan of Area B, with findspot numbers).
Area C:	Former pit site. Now landscaped level, thought to have been used for the demolition of munitions in the post-war period (Dispersal Pit Area – DPA). Currently a ploughed field. A number of finds were recovered from the ploughsoil, as these were clearly not in their original locations, the precise findspot positions were not geolocated.
Area D:	Former munitions dump. Thought to be the site of a munitions dump (Ammunition Dump Area - ADA). Currently an area of woodland. A limited number of finds were recovered from a relatively small area. Individual findspot numbers were not issued and the finds were not individually geolocated.

A fuller description, interpretation and discussion of the more significant and diagnostic artefacts recovered during the surveys are outlined in the following section.



Plate 2. A sea of survey flags and finds bags, found by detectorists to the south of the site of Garendon Hall, archaeologists follow behind with a centimetre accurate GPS to georeference and recover the items.

The Finds – description and discussion

Stephen Taylor

Garendon Hall - Areas A and B (Plates 3, 4 and 5)

A large number of artefacts were recovered during the metal detector survey at Garendon Hall. The majority of which can be directly attributable to the occupation by the British Army during WW2, with badges and webbing buckles, along with a large quantity of both live and expended military small arms cartridges. Of note among the finds were:

- Five Royal Army Ordnance Corps (RAOC) cap badges (GRP 012, 013, 016, 112 & 199, Plate 3). The RAOC manned and operated No. 32 ammunition sub-depot and were responsible for the storage, examination and shipping of a large quantity of explosive ordnance, these badges provide direct evidence of their

presence;

- Two Royal Army Service Corps (RASC) cap badges (GRP 038 & 201, Plate 3), the RASC who along with the RAOC played an important role in the supply of ordnance and kit to the British army, providing evidence that this unit were also based here;
- Service igniter, safety fuze, percussion, Mk III (GRP 054 & 027, Plate 3), these were used to detonate explosives, possibly during the destruction of obsolete or unstable munitions that were segregated by the men of the RAOC. The fuze itself contains no explosive compounds, other than a very small percussion cap which would initiate a detonator, attached to the fuze just prior to being used. A simple design with a firing pin held under tension by a spring, inside a brass 'tube'. Removal of the pin would allow the firing pin to strike the small percussion cap initiating an explosion;
- Tracer element transport plugs (GRP 003, 060, 073 & 163, Plate 3) were used in larger calibre shells (40mm and above), these brass plugs would protect the tracer element in the base of a projectile prior to firing. They could be removed to allow the tracer to ignite, or left *in situ* to fire the shell 'blind';
- PIAT launcher cartridges (GRP 113, 134, 147 & 150, Plates 3 and 4); the British PIAT (Projector Infantry Anti-Tank) was the most effective anti-tank weapon deployed on the battlefield by the British army. Comprised of what basically amounted to a piece of drainpipe with a huge spring and spigot, the PIAT bomb had an effective range of no more than 100 yards. The launcher cartridge was detonated as the spigot was released, propelling the bomb towards its intended target;
- 20mm Hispano-Suiza cartridge cases, (QRN 182 & 184, Plate 4); found intact but missing the projectile. It is probable that the projectile was removed for destruction by the RAOC (they were often high explosive or incendiary compound filled) and the cartridge cases cast to one side;
- Protective cap for artillery shell fuze (GRP 133, Plate 4); from a type that equipped the 3.7 and 4.5inch AA weapons of the time, this find reveals that larger calibre shells were also present on site;
- 2-inch mortar fuze well cap (GRP 151, Plate 4), would hold the explosive in place during transportation and would be removed just prior to fitting a No. 151 fuze, indicates the wide variety of ordnance that passed through the site.



Plate 3. Selected Finds Areas A and B



Plate 4. Selected Finds Areas A and B

Along with the ordnance, personal items belonging to the men of the RAOC were recovered;

- NAAFI fork (GRP 170, Plate 4); the NAAFI (Navy, Army, Air-Force Institute) provided catering facilities to most of the British forces based in the UK.
- Brylcream tube (GRP 053), despite being involved in some extremely dangerous duties, the men of the depot still wanted to look their best.
- Boot polish tin (GRP 102, Plate 5); an essential piece of kit for the British soldier, they had to keep their boots so shiny that you could use them as a mirror, no soldier wanted to be on a charge for having dirty boots.
- Dentifrice powder tin (GRP 033); one of the earliest tooth powders, good personal hygiene was as important for the soldier as it was to the civilian. Dentifrice was a standard issue tooth product for the armed forces.
- Webbing buckles (GRP 014, 015, 045, 050 & 096, Plate 4); despite their best efforts soldiers would often lose buckles from their kit or 'webbing'; alludes to the presence of troops over the site.



GRP 018



GRP 036



GRP 076



GRP 102



GRP 049



GRP 099



GRP 157



GRP 115



GRP 114

SUFFOLK
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Disposal Pit Area (DPA) – Area C (Plate 6)

The DPA was located in the corner of the field, below where the Obelisk stands and was used, according to a veteran of the site, for the disposal of unstable or unsafe ordnance. The men of the RAOC would check every individual item of ordnance, ensuring it was safe and suitable for transport. Anything that wasn't was disposed of by the simple means of piling it all together and blowing it up with TNT or another suitable explosive. The DPA contained many artefacts that showed that there was a wide variety of ordnance, disposed of in this way. Many brass pieces were recovered, that have been identified as the remains of a medium calibre shell case such as a 40mm Bofors. This was later confirmed by the recovery of the remains of 40mm high explosive projectiles, (expended, devoid of any explosive material), and the base of a 40mm cartridge case. The team also recovered a No.3 fuze from a British Mk V anti-tank mine, and two remnants of 20mm Oerlikon cartridge cases.



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Plate 6. Selected Finds Area C

Ammunition Dump Area (ADA) – Area D

The dump area, again identified by the veteran, was used to store boxes of small arms ammunition in the open. Typically situated by the side of a road for ease of access, these dump sites accounted for virtually all of the 30,000 tons of ordnance that this depot was responsible for. The smaller, easier to transport items such as small arms cartridges were kept close to the centre of the base. A search of the ammunition dump area resulted in the recovery of fifty-four live cartridges (ranging from 9mm to .50 calibre) and a number of spent cartridge cases.

6. Conclusion

The results of the metal detector survey and subsequent plotting of the find spots, reveals that there are distinct areas of focussed site activity. In particular this can be seen on the grassed front lawn of the old house, an area which provided the highest density of personal effects of the men who once occupied the site. It is clear that this was an area used by the military to work and house their men, with several Nissen huts constructed on the lawn.

It was also possible to confirm the location of the disposal pit, as well as the ammunition storage area. Data recovered from this site confirms that considerable evidence of the former military activities occurred in distinct areas at Garendon Hall during and in the immediate post-war period. Evidence surviving as physical artefacts within the topsoil horizon, whose systematic recording has demonstrated that spatial analysis of these finds can reveal more about what was taking place in specific areas of the site than just recovering a handful of artefacts from a field.

7. Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market, before deposition in a location yet to be agreed.

8. Acknowledgements

Metal detector fieldwork and archiving was directed by Tim Schofield and Mark Sommers, the team of detectorists was led by Stephen Taylor and comprised Richard Jordan, Elaine Jordan, Martin Dewick and members of the Loughborough Coin & Search Society (LCSS), a local metal detecting club. Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner.

9. Bibliography

Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.

Websites

British Geological Survey, 2018, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>



Figure 3. Garendon Hall – Areas A and B findspot overview

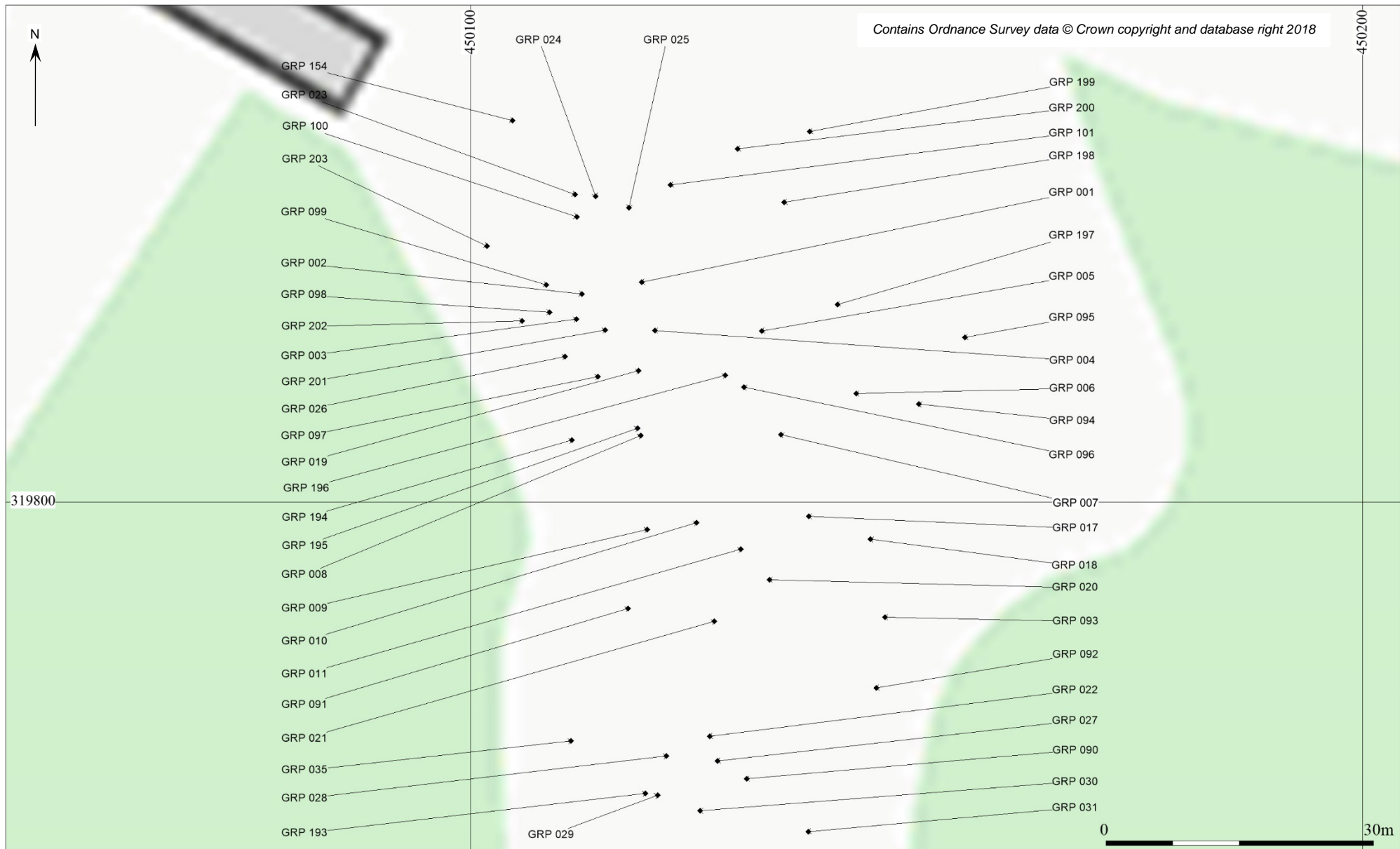


Figure 4. Southern field (Area A), northern end of survey area

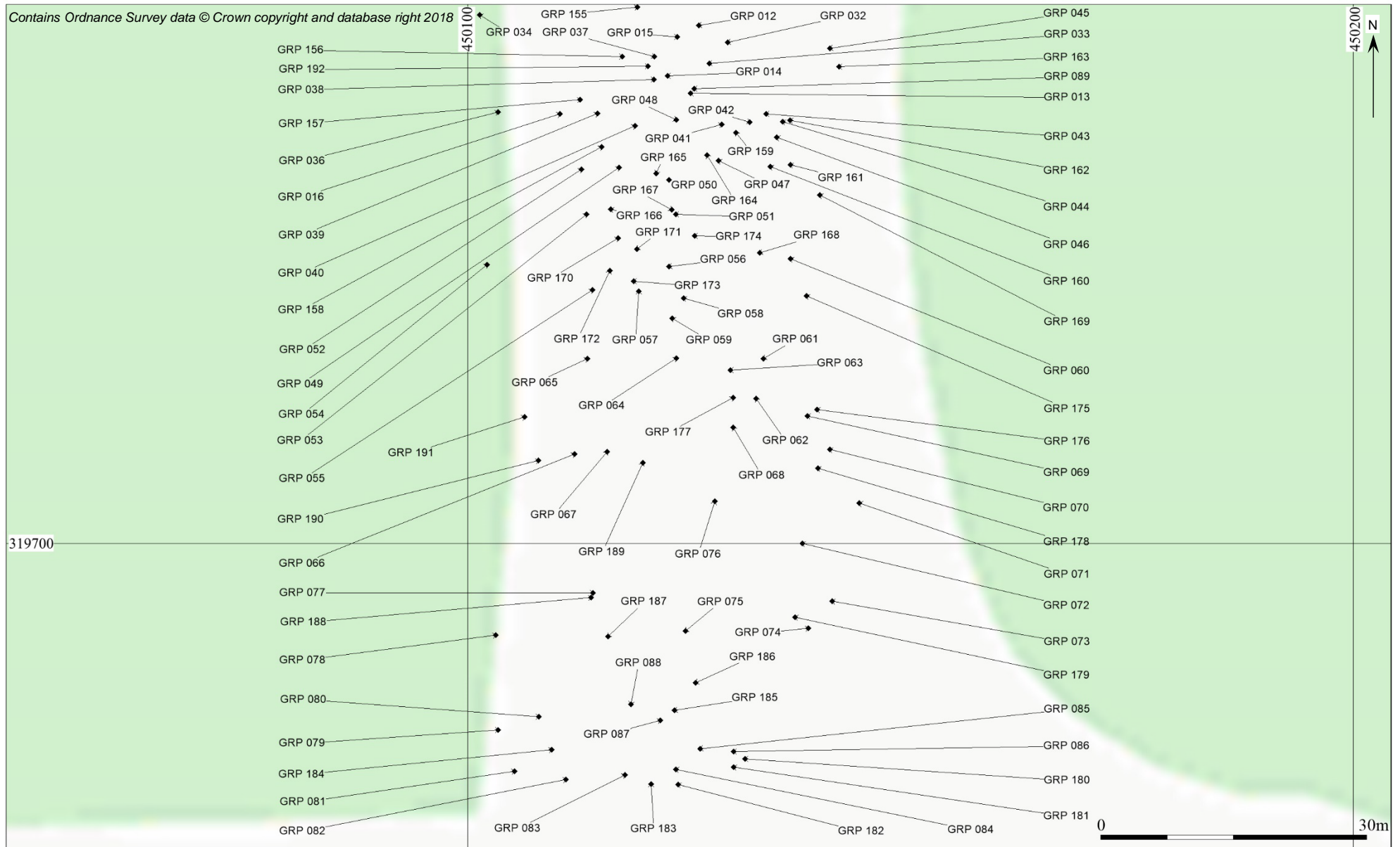


Figure 5. Southern field (Area A), southern end of survey area

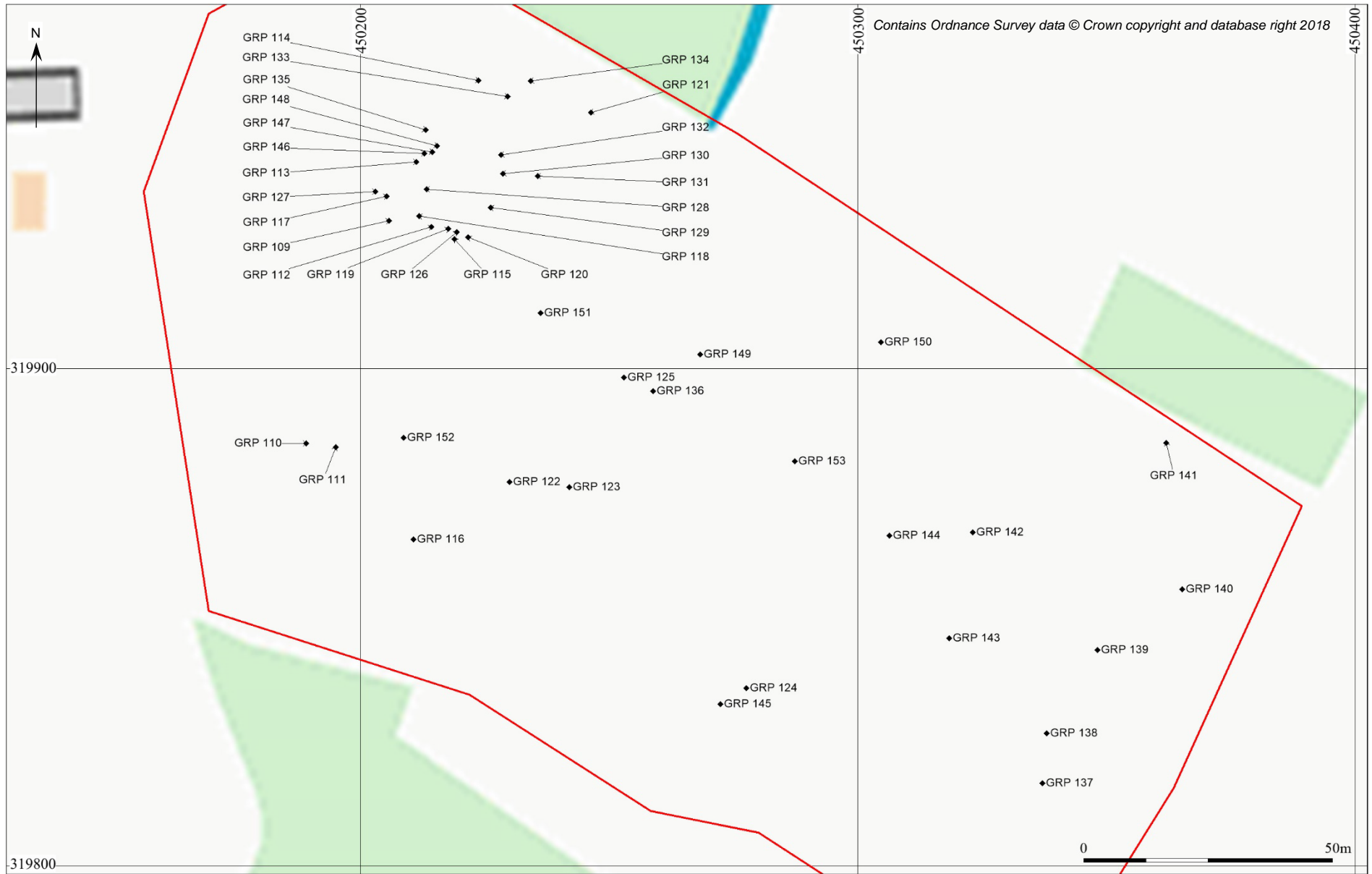


Figure 6. East field (Area B)

Appendix 1. Metal detector finds from Garendon Hall

Garendon Park Metal Detecting Survey (26th-27th June 2017)

Finds List

Find Spot No.	Find Spot Description	NGR
Areas A and B		
GRP 001	Coins - two pennies (1901 and 1946) and a halfpenny (1941)	450119, 319824
GRP 002	Buckle	450112, 319823
GRP 003	?toothpaste tube and Transport plug for tracer element in large calibre shell	450111, 319820
GRP 004	?Nail - ?bent or an angled fitting	450121, 319819
GRP 005	Broken bars and strips of lead (remnants of Garendon Hall - discarded)	450133, 319819
GRP 006	Twisted ferrous rods (some form of ?stake/peg, clearly worn at apex) and a screwed plate	450143, 319812
GRP 007	Lead ?seal	450135, 319807
GRP 008	Metal plate with screw	450119, 319807
GRP 009	Shaped piece of ferrous plate	450120, 319797
GRP 010	Perforated lead sheet	450125, 319798
GRP 011	Angled (90°) ferrous bar	450130, 319795
GRP 012	Royal Army Ordnance Corps cap badge	450126, 319758
GRP 013	Royal Army Ordnance Corps cap badge	450125, 319751
GRP 014	Buckle from British webbing	450123, 319753
GRP 015	Buckle from British webbing	450124, 319757
GRP 016	Royal Army Ordnance Corps cap badge	450110, 319748
GRP 017	Toothpaste tube (frag)	450138, 319798
GRP 018	?coin (very worn)	450145, 319796
GRP 019	Halfpenny (1955)	450119, 319815
GRP 020	Button (four holed - pressed steel)	450134, 319791
GRP 021	Halfpenny (1940)	450127, 319787
GRP 022	Pressed metal plate	450127, 319774
GRP 023	Buckle	450112, 319834

Find Spot No.	Find Spot Description	NGR
GRP 024	?electrical plug	450114, 319834
GRP 025	Bracelet, silver filigree	450118, 319833
GRP 026	Cartridge (empty)	450111, 319816
GRP 027	Service igniter, safety fuse, percussion Mk III	450128, 319771
GRP 028	Lead tube - flattened (?pipe from Garendon Hall)	450122, 319772
GRP 029	Tarpaulin eyelet	450121, 319767
GRP 030	Shilling (1946)	450126, 319765
GRP 031	Small square ferrous sheet (x2)	450138, 319763
GRP 032	Pencil sharpener	450129, 319757
GRP 033	Dentifrice tin	450127, 319754
GRP 034	Buttons (pressed steel x2)	450101, 319760
GRP 035	?coin (?possibly early)	450111, 319773
GRP 036	Vaseline tin lid	450103, 319749
GRP 037	Threaded ?nipple cover	450121, 319755
GRP 038	Royal Army Service Corps cap badge	450121, 319752
GRP 039	Cartridge .204 (modern, discarded)	450115, 319749
GRP 040	Wound dressing tin, Carlisle model	450119, 319747
GRP 041	Button	450129, 319747
GRP 042	Cartridge, square plate and bolt	450132, 319748
GRP 043	Halfpenny (1934)	450134, 319748
GRP 044	Musket ball (flattened)	450136, 319748
GRP 045	Buckle from British webbing	450141, 319756
GRP 046	General service button	450135, 319746
GRP 047	Boot polish tin	450128, 319743
GRP 048	Copper strip (holed at one end, other end broken off)	450124, 319748
GRP 049	Spoon and toothpaste tubes (x2)	450117, 319742
GRP 050	Buckle (x2) from British webbing and .303 cartridge	450123, 319741
GRP 051	Button, cartridge and a weight	450123, 319737
GRP 052	'LOX ALL' fitting and a small rivet	450113, 319742

Find Spot No.	Find Spot Description	NGR
GRP 053	Brylcreem tube	450113, 319737
GRP 054	Service igniter, safety fuse, percussion Mk III (x2)	450102, 319732
GRP 055	Musket ball	450114, 319729
GRP 056	Musket ball	450123, 319731
GRP 057	Buckle	450119, 319728
GRP 058	.303 cartridge	450124, 319728
GRP 059	Cigarette lighter	450123, 319725
GRP 060	Transport plug for tracer element in large calibre shell	450136, 319732
GRP 061	Shackle (small) and .303 cartridge	450133, 319721
GRP 062	Musket ball	450133, 319716
GRP 063	Bent metal rod (?some sort of stay)	450130, 319720
GRP 064	.303 cartridge	450124, 319721
GRP 065	.303 cartridge and small thimble	450114, 319721
GRP 066	.303 cartridge and padlock	450112, 319710
GRP 067	Halfpenny (1921)	450116, 319710
GRP 068	Musket ball	450130, 319713
GRP 069	Metal fitting with wires	450138, 319714
GRP 070	Buttons (x3) and a live cartridge	450141,319711
GRP 071	Button	450144, 319705
GRP 072	Strap end	450138, 319700
GRP 073	Transport plug for tracer element in large calibre shell	450141, 319693
GRP 074	Thumb thimble	450138, 319690
GRP 075	Penny (?1937)	450125, 319690
GRP 076	Strap end	450128, 319705
GRP 077	Bullet	450114, 319694
GRP 078	Penny (1945)	450103, 319690
GRP 079	Halfpenny (?1952)	450103, 319679
GRP 080	50 cal cartridge fragment	450108, 319680
GRP 081	Halfpenny (1952)	450105, 319674

Find Spot No.	Find Spot Description	NGR
GRP 082	Penny (1906)	450111, 319673
GRP 083	.303 cartridge (complete, live)	450118, 319674
GRP 084	50 cal	450123, 319674
GRP 085	.303 cartridge (complete, live)	450126, 319677
GRP 086	.303 cartridge (complete, live) and 2x 50cal	450130, 319677
GRP 087	.303 cartridge only	450122, 319680
GRP 088	Button	450118 ,319682
GRP 089	?hydraulic pipe connector	450125, 319751
GRP 090	Musket ball	450131, 319769
GRP 091	Length of chain	450111, 319788
GRP 092	Cartridge (live)	450145, 319779
GRP 093	?Hinge fragment	450146, 319787
GRP 094	Penny (?date)	450150, 319811
GRP 095	.303 cartridge fragment	450155, 319818
GRP 096	Buckle from British webbing	450131, 319813
GRP 097	'Vanishing cream' and .303 cartridge	450114, 319814
GRP 098	Cigarette lighter	450109, 319821
GRP 099	Tube of ?toothpaste	450108, 319824
GRP 100	Item, misc. ?razor	450112, 319832
GRP 101	Button	450122, 319836
<i>GRP 102 - 108</i>	<i>SURVEY POINTS ONLY</i>	<i>n/a</i>
GRP 109	Tin item	450206, 319930
GRP 110	?toothpaste tube	450189, 319885
GRP 111	Strap end	450195, 319884
GRP 112	Royal Army Ordnance Corps cap badge	450214, 319929
GRP 113	PIAT launcher cartridges	450211, 319942
GRP 114	.30 cal cartridge case	450224, 319958
GRP 115	3x .303 cartridges and iron fitting	450219, 319926
GRP 116	Buckle	450211, 319866

Find Spot No.	Find Spot Description	NGR
GRP 117	.303 cartridge and tin lid/base	450205, 319935
GRP 118	.303 cartridge fragment	450212, 319931
GRP 119	.303 cartridge fragment x2	450218, 319928
GRP 120	Tin lid with holes	450222, 319926
GRP 121	?radiator filler cap (off a vehicle)	450246, 319951
GRP 122	Ferrous cap and a shaped plate	450230, 319877
GRP 123	Threaded ring (?munitions)	450242, 319876
GRP 124	.303 cartridge (?drill round)	450278, 319836
GRP 125	Large, crushed tin box (?container for 1lb slab of wet gun cotton)	450253, 319898
GRP 126	.303 cartridge	450219, 319927
GRP 127	.303 cartridge	450203, 319936
GRP 128	Boot polish lid	450213, 319936
GRP 129	Boot polish lid (Cherry Blossom)	450226, 319932
GRP 130	?radio component	450229, 319939
GRP 131	.303 cartridge fragment	450236, 319939
GRP 132	45cal cartridge (live)	450228, 319943
GRP 133	Safety cover from an artillery shell nose fuze	450230, 319955
GRP 134	PIAT launcher cartridge	450234, 319958
GRP 135	Sliding mechanism	450213, 319948
GRP 136	'humbs' tin lid	450259, 319896
GRP 137	Penny (1917)	450337, 319817
GRP 138	.303 blank cartridge (live)	450338, 319827
GRP 139	.303 cartridge (?drill round)	450348, 319843
GRP 140	Gas pipe	450365, 319856
GRP 141	Spoon handle	450362, 319885
GRP 142	.303 cartridge	450323, 319867
GRP 143	.303 cartridge x2	450318, 319846
GRP 144	Penny (1862)	450306, 319866
GRP 145	.303 cartridge	450272, 319833

Find Spot No.	Find Spot Description	NGR
GRP 146	?Fitting/bracket	450213, 319943
GRP 147	PIAT launcher cartridge	450214, 319944
GRP 148	45cal cartridge (live)	450215, 319945
GRP 149	45cal cartridge (live)	450268, 319903
GRP 150	PIAT launcher cartridge	450305, 319905
GRP 151	2inch mortar fuze well cover	450236, 319911
GRP 152	Ferrous grate (?from a stove)	450209, 319886
GRP 153	.303 cartridge fragment	450287, 319881
GRP 154	Button x2	450105, 319843
GRP 155	Button	450119, 319760
GRP 156	?Toothpaste tube top	450117, 319755
GRP 157	?spoon handle, marked NAAFI No.2961	450113, 319750
GRP 158	?tooth powder tin	450115, 319745
GRP 159	45cal cartridge (live)	450130, 319746
GRP 160	.303 cartridge (live)	450134, 319743
GRP 161	Sixpence (1935)	450136, 319743
GRP 162	Boot polish lid (Cherry Blossom)	450136, 319747
GRP 163	Transport plug for tracer element in large calibre shell	450142, 319754
GRP 164	Shilling (1925)	450127, 319744
GRP 165	Musket ball	450121, 319742
GRP 166	Penny (1882)	450116, 319738
GRP 167	Musket ball	450123, 319738
GRP 168	Metal fitting with wires (like GRP 069)	450133, 319733
GRP 169	Button	450140, 319739
GRP 170	NAAFI fork	450117, 319734
GRP 171	50 year anniversary (1911-1961) foreign	450119, 319733
GRP 172	Shaving brush fragment	450116, 319731
GRP 173	Circular fitting with square 'socket' in centre and a threaded section	450119, 319730
GRP 174	No.1 fuze	450126, 319735

Find Spot No.	Find Spot Description	NGR
GRP 175	.303 cartridge fragment	450138, 319728
GRP 176	Musket ball	450139, 319715
GRP 177	Musket ball	450130, 319716
GRP 178	Button	450140, 319708
GRP 179	.303 cartridge	450137, 319692
GRP 180	.303 cartridge and 20mm cartridge	450131, 319676
GRP 181	.303 cartridge (live)	450130, 319675
GRP 182	20mm cartridge and penny (1913)	450124, 319673
GRP 183	.303 cartridge	450121, 319673
GRP 184	45cal (live), 20mm (live) and .303 (spent)	450109, 319677
GRP 185	Key (Yale type)	450123, 319681
GRP 186	Button	450126, 319684
GRP 187	.303 cartridge, bent, drill round	450116, 319689
GRP 188	.303 cartridge case	450114, 319694
GRP 189	Button	450120, 319709
GRP 190	Button	450108, 319709
GRP 191	Threepenny (1937)	450106, 319714
GRP 192	Button	450120, 319754
GRP 193	Button and padlock	450120, 319767
GRP 194	?toothpaste tube	450111, 319807
GRP 195	Strap end/buckle	450119, 319808
GRP 196	.303 blank (live)	450129, 319814
GRP 197	Padlock	450141, 319822
GRP 198	.303 cartridge fragment	450135, 319834
GRP 199	Royal Army Ordnance Corps cap badge	450138, 319842
GRP 200	Tube (?live fuse)	450130, 319840
GRP 201	Royal Army Service Corps cap badge	450115, 319819
GRP 202	.303 blank cartridge (live) and button	450106, 319820
GRP 203	Buckle	450102, 319829

Find Spot No.	Find Spot Description	NGR
Area C, Disposal Pit Area (DPA)		
DPA	40mm high explosive projectiles x 3. Split in half, expended, devoid of any explosive material or fuze	450796, 319912
DPA	Brass cartridge case fragments & shards x 14. From 40mm Bofors shell cases	450796, 319912
DPA	Shards of 40mm projectile x 8	450796, 319912
DPA	40mm cartridge case base portion, dated 1943	450796, 319912
DPA	No. 3 fuze from a British Mk V anti-tank mine. Expended, devoid of any explosive material	450796, 319912
DPA	No. 3 fuze fragments x 3	450796, 319912
DPA	20mm Oerlikon cartridge case. Head and small section of cartridge body only. Headstamp 41 (manufactured in 1941)	450796, 319912
DPA	20mm Oerlikon cartridge case. Head and half of the main body of the case only. RG OeZ 1944. RG= Radway Green, UK. OeZ = Oerlikon case, nitrocellulose fill. 1944 = year of manufacture	450796, 319912
Area D, Ammunition Dump Area (ADA)		
ADA	9mm cartridges, live x 35	449526, 319253
ADA	.45 cal ACP cartridges, live x 2	449526, 319253
ADA	.455 cartridges, live x 7	449526, 319253
ADA	.303 cartridges, live x 7	449526, 319253
ADA	.303 cartridge cases x 4	449526, 319253
ADA	.30 calibre cartridges, live x 2	449526, 319253
ADA	.30 calibre cartridge cases, with metal links attached, x 5	449526, 319253
ADA	.50 calibre cartridge, live	449526, 319253
ADA	.50 calibre cartridge case	449526, 319253
ADA	.50 calibre bullets, black tip, (armour piercing) x 2	449526, 319253
ADA	Police reference number for hand-in of above live cartridges; 33/017304/17 (Loughborough Police, 30/06/2017)	449526, 319253

Appendix 2. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-316453	
Project details	
Project name	Garendon Hall, Shepshed, Leicestershire - Metal Detecting Survey
Short description of the project	Metal detecting survey undertaken within the grounds of Garendon Hall, the former site of WW2 munitions store and subsequent disposal site, recovered numerous artefacts relating to this period of activity
Project dates	Start: 26-06-2017 End: 08-05-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Research project
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	CARTRIDGE Modern BADGE Modern EXPLOSIVE MUNITIONS Modern
Investigation type	"Systematic Metal Detector Survey"
Prompt	Research
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE CHARNWOOD SHEPSHED Garendon Hall
Study area	3.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 5023 1982 52.773295719534 -1.255348343925 52 46 23 N 001 15 19 W Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Not applicable - not under planning jurisdiction
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	Stephen Taylor
Project supervisor	Tim Schofield
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Metal Detector Survey Report: Garendon Hall, Shepshed, Leicestershire World War 2 Treasure Hunters (Series 1, Episode 6)

Author(s)/Editor(s)	Schofield, T., Sommers, M., Taylor, S.
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