



University of Leicester

Archaeological Services



**An Archaeological Evaluation
on land at New Lubbesthorpe/
Drummond Estate, Leicestershire**

NGR: SK 54 01 (centre)

Wayne Jarvis

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on land at New Lubbesthorpe/Drummond
Estate, Leicestershire**

Wayne Jarvis

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For: Hallam Land Management Ltd

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An Archaeological Evaluation on land at New Lubbesthorpe/Drummond Estate, Leicestershire

Wayne Jarvis

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on behalf of Hallam Land Management in advance of a proposed development at New Lubbesthorpe/Drummond Estate, Leicestershire (SK 54 01, centre). For this initial stage of work 73 trial trenches were excavated targeting areas with known impacts including proposed access roads, bunds and lakes together with areas where HER records or geophysical survey suggested archaeological potential. A spread of archaeological features was identified across the site, with a concentration in the south of the area. These included a series of significant Iron Age structural and other features to the north of Leicester Lane, Enderby. These features indicated occupation and industrial activity and confirmed the date for geophysical anomalies that suggested an enclosure with associated boundary ditches. Slightly to the north adjacent to Warren Farm, quarrying probably of early Roman date was identified, and north of the scheduled DMV site of Lubbesthorpe medieval activity was identified including structural evidence. Occasional undated features were also recorded across the area. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, with the accession no. XA112.2011.

1 Introduction and General Background

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on behalf of Hallam Land Management between August and October 2011 at Lubbesthorpe/Enderby (Drummond Estate), Leicester, NGR: SK 54 01 (centre). This fieldwork was undertaken in advance of a proposed development involving a new residential and mixed use development (see Figs.1-3; Blaby District Council planning application No. 11/001001/OX). An archaeological evaluation of the site was requested by Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority, in accordance with PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment.

This document reports on the results for an initial phase archaeological field evaluation (AFE, 'trial trenching') at this site. The fieldwork was required in order to assess the nature, extent, date and significance of any archaeological deposits which might be present, and to allow a determination by the Planning Authority of the potential impact of the development on such remains. More generally,

the work was intended to provide preliminary indications of character and extent of any buried archaeological remains in an area where little previous intrusive fieldwork has been carried out. Specifically, the trial trench evaluation targeted seven access areas which will not be subject to change at full permission stages, a bunding area and geophysical anomalies. Prior work has included desk-based assessments (Hunt 2008; Clay and Courtney 2011), a geophysical survey (Haddrell 2009, 2010), and an environmental statement.

2 Site Description, Topography, Geology and Land Use

2.1 Site Description, Topography and Geology

The proposed development area is located in the parishes of Lubbesthorpe and Enderby (Grid. Ref. (SK 54 01 centre; Fig.1), and covers an area of c. 380 ha. The site has been divided into Areas 1 and 2, land north and south of the M69 respectively Area 3 (land to the south of Leicester Lane) as per the original desk-based assessment (Hunt 2008; Figs. 2-3). Area 1 covers 307 hectares and is broadly bounded by the M1 motorway to the east, the M69 motorway to the south, by part of Beggars Lane to the west and by Leicester Forest East to the north (Figs. 4-6). Junction 21 of the M1 lies at the south-east corner of this area and the area is located entirely within the parish of Lubbesthorpe. Area 1 contains four farms: Abbey Farm, Hopyard Farm, New House Farm and Old Warren Farm and there are some building remains at Old House, which lies close to the western edge of the site. The deserted medieval village ('DMV') of Lubbesthorpe, which includes visible earthworks, is located close to the south-eastern extent of the area, near Hopyard Farm and Abbey Farm. The land here is quite undulating but broadly falls from north to south, from between 95m OD and 75m OD. The geology of Area 1, according to the Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 156, is likely to consist of alluvium and river gravels overlying boulder clay and Mercia Mudstone.

Area 2 lies within the parish of Enderby, to the south of the M69 and to the west of the M1 and is bordered by Leicester Lane to the south and by Enderby Hall and Enderby Warren to the west (Fig. 7). Area 2 covers 72 hectares and the land broadly falls from north to south and from west to east from around 100m OD to 75m OD. The geology is likely to be Mercia Mudstone.

2.2 Land Use

The site area is generally used as agricultural land (arable and pasture) with some spinneys and farms. Area 1 is made up of farmland, both varied arable and pasture (for cattle) with small parcels of woodland (fox coverts), between which are trackways and footpaths. Part of Area 2 abuts the Conservation Area of Enderby. The northern part of Area 2 is largely arable farmland, with Warren Farm at the western edge. To the east lie two spinneys and to the south is The Park, previously an area of parkland associated with the nearby Enderby Hall and now used as cattle pasture. The M1 motorway marks the eastern limit of the area, and the M69 crosses the area east-west. The construction of these motorways has considerably affected the land in recent years. New land

divisions were created here and fields adjacent to the motorway lines were used for compounds, access and spoil storage. In general, the arable fields have little depth of soil cover reflecting the shallow soils of the area, with some plough damage seen down to natural substratum level.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Historical Background

A previous desk-based assessment (Hunt 2008) refers in particular to the deserted medieval village of Lubbesthorpe (**MLE216**, a Scheduled Monument, **SM 30274**). The suffix of ‘thorpe’ in the Lubbesthorpe village name indicates Viking influence, suggesting the village was already existing some time prior to the Norman Conquest when it is first recorded. At the time of the Domesday survey the village of ‘Lubestrop’ is recorded as having six ploughlands and five ox gangs that were valued at four pounds and were held by Pagen, or ‘Payn’ under William Peverel. In 1253 the manor of Lobesthorp was granted to William de Cantilupe, passing through marriage to the la Zouch family. In 1302 Roger la Zouch was granted a chapel dedicated to St. Peter. The manor was purchased by Sir Richard Sacheverell during Henry VIII’s reign and was inherited by his grandson Francis, Lord Hastings, in 1532. It was Hastings, later Earl of Huntington, who built the fine house, the remains of which exist at Abbey Farm. An account dated to 1807 describes the site: *‘The chapel has long been desecrated, and very few remains of that or the manor house are now to be seen, though some persons yet living remember the walls of the chapel standing, and also the manor house being inhabited by three or four families. All the ruins have lately been taken away to mend the roads with, except one small fragment of a wall, and a barn is built upon the site of the chapel’* (Nichols 1815). A note from the Enderby Parish Church magazine 1925 by M. Paul Dare attempts to redress the confusion over the description of an ‘abbey’ existing at Lubbesthorpe: *‘From this (passage) it is very clear how the legend of an "abbey" got abroad. You had a stone-built chapel, and a resident curate, as we should call him, on the spot, and, to heighten the illusion, there never seems have been a village in the proper sense, but merely few scattered homesteads’* (<http://www.enderbycofe.org.uk/Aldeby.htm>). The reason for the village becoming deserted is unclear. Hoskins has suggested that the tenants were driven from the land by the landowners at the end of the 15th century as many at that time had converted their estates into sheep pastures, doubling their incomes overnight (Hoskins 1945).

Hartley carried out an earthwork survey in 1989 and described the DMV thus ‘Little can now be seen of the village of Lubbesthorpe. Much of the site was levelled by the tipping of spoil from the M1 motorway. North of the stream, soil marks noticeable at the edge of the field may represent a further part of the village, now ploughed’ (Hartley 1989). This is perhaps an overstatement of the damaging effects of spoil storage, as to the south of Lubbesthorpe Bridle Way earthworks are still clearly visible. Enderby village to the south-west is also likely to have a Scandinavian origin, due to the suffix ‘-by’, following what is likely to be a personal name. Hence the place-name means; ‘farmstead

or village of a man called 'Eindrithi' (Mills 2003). At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 the village is referred to as 'Endrebi', but in various early texts it is also called 'Endredaby', 'Enderbury' and 'Andretesbie' (Nichols 1815). The Domesday survey records that after the Conquest the land at Enderby was held by 'Ulf' under Hugo de Grentemaisnell, with land for four ploughs. It also records that the Bishop of Coutance also held two ploughlands here with Ulfric as tenant (Morgan 1979). By 1204 the land had been granted to Oliver de Albeny and his heirs passing to Robert de Nevill in around 1226. Lands were also held by Hugh le Dispenser and Edmund, Earl of Lancaster (Nichols 1815).

Through the Nevill family the land passed to John Bussy and then to the earls of Somerset. Around 1695 the estate was sold for £9,500 to R. Smith, with the Hall being built around 1665. The Manor passed through the Smith family and was sold again to Richard Mitchell and then to Charles Brook in 1864. His niece, Mrs. G.A Drummond inherited the Manor before it passed to Captain E.R.B Drummond. The southern part of Area 2, now known as The Park and used as pasture, was once part of the Enderby Hall estate, as was the nearby Fox Covert and Enderby Warren Quarry. The large field that makes up Area 3 of the assessment area may be part of 'The Great Field', recorded in the Census of 1851 (Walton 2001). Across the proposed development area, map regression indicates that during the second half of the 19th century hedgelines were removed and additionally some areas were planted (Hunt 2008), or left to regenerate into woodland, to act as fox coverts.

3.2 Archaeological Background

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Archaeological work in recent years has included fieldwalking by various local groups, including the Leicestershire Museums Archaeological Survey Team (Liddle 1992). This work was mainly around the area of the Lubbesthorpe DMV Scheduled Monument. Leicestershire Museums have also carried out various watching briefs in the area over the years, including one on a mains water pipe through the medieval earthworks at Lubbesthorpe where a large amount of substantial rubble was recorded along with medieval pottery (Jarrett 1982). ULAS have carried out three watching briefs at Hopyard Farm (Warren 1997, Priest 2001, Hurford 2005) though these did not identify archaeological features. A geophysical survey was carried out in 2007, which revealed anomalies, which are most likely enclosure ditches and trackways (Chester 2007). Parts of the area have been the subject of two previous desk-based assessments; in 2004 as part of a walkover survey related to the proposed M1 widening scheme (Priest 2004), and in 2006 as part of a proposed new link road for the M69 (Hunt 2006).

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland has a series of sites within the proposed development area. Prehistoric sites include three within Area 1. A Middle Bronze Age palstave was discovered at a site close to the north-west corner of the development area (**MLE6268**).

To the south of this, close to the site of the Old House, is a ring ditch cropmark, which most likely denotes the site of a Bronze Age barrow (**MLE218**). Sherds of Iron Age pottery were found during fieldwalking close to Abbey Farm (**MLE7386**). Within Area 2 a number of prehistoric artefacts have been found. North of Fishpool Spinney an assemblage of prehistoric flint tools were found, including a blade and scraper (**MLE7375**) with a further scatter nearby (**MLE7376**). To the south-east of Fishpool Spinney a scatter of flint tools dated to the Early Neolithic to Bronze Age have been discovered (**MLE7378**). Close by is a group of Bronze Age pottery that may suggest an occupation site (**MLE6259**). In Area 3 a Neolithic transverse arrowhead has been discovered (**MLE7125**). Adjacent to the development area Iron Age coins have been found around 1km to the south-west of Area 1 (**MLE8487**, **MLE9080** & **MLE9081**). Excavations at Grove Park, which lay around 500m to the east of Area 2, have revealed a large Iron Age occupation site (**MLE79**, **MLE112**, **MLE113**). Neolithic finds were also discovered during these excavations (**MLE7123**). Trial trenching to the south of Leicester Lane, around 500m to the east of Area 3 have revealed roundhouses dated to the Iron Age (**MLE16061**) and pottery has been found nearby (**MLE99**). Recent excavations on the southern side of Leicester Lane by ULAS have revealed Iron Age - Roman boundary ditches, a possible trackway and Roman burials (Harvey 2009).

Roman pottery and other possible occupation evidence were revealed during a watching brief on a pipeline trench within the medieval earthworks at Abbey Farm (**MLE219**; Field Archaeology Section Leicestershire Museums 1975). Close to Fishpool Spinney, fieldwalking has revealed pottery and kiln bars also dated to the Romano-British period (**MLE84**). In the northern part of the area, close to the M69 a Romano-British key tumbler (lock) has been found (**MLE9797**). Adjacent to the development area the Roman Fosse Way runs south-west to north-east, and is close to the eastern edges of Areas 2 and 3 (**MLE1380**). Roman pottery and tile are also known from this area to the east of the proposed development (**MLE223** & **MLE7717**), and several Roman coins and other metal artefacts have been found in the Grove Park area (**MLE7686** & **MLE7684**). A late Roman crossbow brooch was found just to the west of Beggars Lane (**MLE7716**), a coin hoard was found around 800m to the west of Beggar's Lane (**MLE16619**) and a large number of artefacts such as brooches, coins and a mortared floor, suggesting a high status building were recorded (**MLE5979**). Further evidence for Roman occupation in this area is also in evidence (**MLE8347** & **MLE8488**).

Early Anglo-Saxon (*c.* AD 410-650) evidence includes fieldwalking results close to Abbey Farm where pottery sherds were recovered, potentially indicating a settlement site (**MLE233**); further pottery from the Late Saxon period (*c.* AD 850-1066) was found nearby (**MLE234**). A late Anglo-Scandinavian stirrup mount has been discovered close to Kirk Lane (**MLE9784**). Adjacent to the development area is the village core of Enderby, a Conservation Area, which is of late Anglo-Saxon/medieval origin (**MLE9536**). The most significant post-Roman site within the development area is the Lubbesthorpe DMV Scheduled Monument (**MLE216** and **SM30274**). This monument includes the

remains of the medieval settlement and part of the adjacent field systems at Abbey Farm. The remains consist of earthworks and other buried features. Several building platforms in the shape of low sub-rectangular mounds are visible to the south of the Lubbesthorpe Bridle Road, along with boundaries and trackways between them. To the east and west of the settlement are the strips of heavy medieval ploughing known as 'ridge and furrow'. There are also up to five terraced rectilinear enclosures or paddocks to the immediate south of the stream, which were once visible on aerial photographs but have more recently been obscured by soil tipping. These deposits have also covered further building platforms and a pond. Archaeological work to the north and north-east of Abbey Farm in advance of pipeline construction revealed evidence of medieval settlement in the form of stone building foundations and post-holes. The evaluations also yielded pottery dated to the 13th and 16th centuries (Jarrett 1982). A geophysical survey carried out in 2007 revealed evidence of further archaeological features including trackways, enclosures and a possible boundary ditch (**MLE16845** & **MLE16846**). Further anomalies were located south of Hopyard Farm, although these may be associated with the construction of the M69 (**MLE16847**; Chester 2007). During stripping for the M69 a scatter of medieval pottery was found (**MLE6646**), with a lead seal matrix close by (**MLE9798**). A large fishpond, most likely of medieval origin is located east of the Old House at SK 529 019 (**MLE222**). A fishpond is mentioned in this area in 1295 and in 1348. There is also a medieval fishpond within The Park (Area 2), which was once associated with the Enderby Hall estate (**MLE105**). Also, the fishpond at Fishpool Spinney is believed to be medieval in date (**MLE82**).

The church of St. John the Baptist, which lies adjacent to Area 3 is of 14th century origin (**MLE11134**). Enderby Hall, a Listed Building, is of 16th-17th century origin (**MLE11130**). There are several other Listed Buildings from the post-medieval period adjacent to the development area within Enderby. The substantial remains of a 16th century house, with its own chapel, survive at Abbey Farm (see above; **MLE227**). The site of the kiln used to fire the Tudor style bricks used to build Abbey Farm may have been located by fieldwalking in 1992 (Liddle 1992) and by geophysical survey in 2007 (Chester 2007; **MLE231**).

4 Aims, Objectives and Methodology

4.1 Aims and Objectives

The main objectives of the evaluation were: To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits. To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works. To produce an archive and report of any results.

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation was to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation would define their character, extent, quality and

preservation, and enable an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

Seventy three trenches were designated for excavation, all but two (50m) being 30m long, and being up to c.3935 sq. m. by area. The trial trench evaluation targeted specific points in the proposed development as follows:

Area 1:

1. Northern access point, Leicester Forest East SK 5364 0265
2. Eastern bund areas south of Leicester Forest East SK 535 026
3. North-western access point and geophysical anomalies, Beggars Lane SK 5238 0265
4. Eastern Access Point to Meridian Way SK 5410 0199
5. South-western access point, Beggars Lane SK 5284 0096

Area 2:

6. M69 Crossing points SK 5393 0051
7. Geophysical anomalies. Leicester Lane, Enderby. SP 545 997
8. Southern access point. Leicester Lane, Enderby. SP 5452 9976

For the purposes of this evaluation Area 1 can be further subdivided into groups of fields as follows (Figs. 3-6):-

Area 1a (Fig. 4) consists of an area north of Lubbethorpe Bridle Road and mostly adjacent to the M1, and also including the three fields nearby and to the east of Old Warren Farm. It covers ten fields and 26 trenches (Fields 2-6, 16-17, 18-20, Trenches 7-10, 29-32, 38-40, 49-63)

Area 1b (Fig. 5) is to the south of Area 1a, between Lubbethorpe Bridle Road and the M69 (/M1 N slip road). It comprises five fields and 14 trenches. (Fields 1, 9, 10, 13, 14, Trenches 1-6, 33-7, 43-5).

Area 1c (Fig. 6) in the west of Area 1, comprises three fields and 13 trenches close to Beggars Lane in the west of the site area (Fields 8, 21-2, Trenches 26-8, 64-73).

Area 2 (Fig. 7) consists of the land to the south of the M69 and also to the west of the M1. Four fields (7, 11-12, 15) with 20 trenches (Trenches 11-25, 41-42, 46-48) were evaluated in Area 2.

4.2 Methodology

Prior to any machining of trial trenches, general photographs of the site areas were taken. The trenches were excavated using a JCB-type mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.55m wide toothless ditching bucket on a back actor. The topsoil and other overlying layers were removed under full archaeological supervision until either the top of archaeological deposits or the natural undisturbed substratum was reached. Where clearly modern overburden was encountered a toothed

bucket was used for muck-shifting purposes. Trenches were examined for archaeological deposits or finds by hand cleaning. The trenches were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid using a Topcon differential GPS and then were backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.

The work followed the approved design specification (ULAS 2011) and adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2008). The LCC *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological work Leicestershire and Rutland* (1997) were adhered to.

5 Trench Results

Trenching was carried out between 31/08/11 and 27/10/11. Trenches were excavated in an order convenient for the agricultural cycle where possible and were numbered as they were excavated so the trench numbers are convoluted for the purposes of recording. Hence the area subdivisions and the field numbers as outlined above will be used to group trenches together, and features will be dealt with by Area, then Field number, then Trench number. Trenches are only referred to specifically if they produced finds or features. Generally, the majority of significant archaeological features were identified in Area 2 south of the M69. Here a series of Iron Age features and probable Roman quarrying were identified. In Area 1a to the north of Lubbesthorpe Bridle Way (and the DMV) further features were exposed, the majority of which were of medieval date. Elsewhere only occasional features of uncertain origin and function were identified.

5.1 Area 1a – North of Lubbesthorpe Bridle Road (Fields 2-6, 16-17, 18-20, Trenches 7-10, 29-32, 38-40, 49-63)

Fields 2-6 and 16-17 are all directly adjacent to and to the west of the M1 motorway, while Fields 18-20 are to the west near to Old Warren Farm (see Fig. 4). Medieval activity and other undated features were identified in Area 1a, the more significant features sited just north of Lubbesthorpe DMV (Field 6).

In Field 4 two large pit-like features [74] and [76] were identified towards the west end of Trench 30 (Fig. 21). The trench was extended to the south somewhat to expose the edges of one of these features. Feature [74] was c.9m long and over 3.75m wide, and with a depth of 0.8m and sides sloping at 30-45°. The main fill (73) was a dark grey silty clay, but with a coarse matrix forming 80% of the deposit consisting of small fragments (mostly 2-5cm) of broken rock and pebbles including sandstone and granite. Certainly some of this rock material was heat cracked, and environmental samples produced charcoal from the fine matrix. Fill (78) at the base was an even more concentrated deposit of crushed rock. Between these fills was a 0.23m deep deposit (77) consisting of a dark grey silty clay, quite peat-like in nature with charcoal and surviving wood fragments. To the west of feature [74] a second similar feature [76] was seen continuing beyond the trench edge. This was over 2.3m by over 1.55m and more than 0.15m deep (not fully excavated), and with a very similar crushed rock fill (75).

Between these fields, a shallow linear feature was identified in Field 5 (Trench 32, Fig. 22). The cut [80] was aligned north-west to south-east, measured more than 3.5m long, 0.85m wide and with a depth of just 0.13m. The fill (79) was a pale grey silty clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal, but no dating material.

Field 6 is just north of Abbey Cottages. All three trenches here (Trenches 38-40) identified deposits potentially of archaeological significance, although they all also showed the ground has been made up by spoil storage from motorway construction, hence the archaeological levels were at some depth below current ground level. Trench 38 at the north of the field exposed a stone setting probably a surface of metalling, (88) consisting of stones up to 0.15m across continuing for perhaps 10m along the trench and over the width of the trench (Fig. 24). A possible linear feature or edge to the metalling could be seen at the south end of the trench. These were sealed by a subsoil context (87) which also produced medieval pottery. These deposits were present at a depth of *c.* 1m below current ground level. Further medieval activity was identified in Trench 39 just to the south (Fig. 25). Three post-holes, [93] [95] and [97], in a line approximately north-east to south-west were observed, with a shallow ditch or gully [91] running north-west to south-east close to these. The post-holes measured up to 0.58m in diameter and up to 0.11m deep, and the gully was 0.6m wide and 0.12m deep. Further pottery of medieval date was recovered from these features and from the overlying subsoil. It is likely that this activity is associated with the Lubbesthorpe DMV site to the south.

To the east of the medieval features a large waterlogged linear feature was recorded running north-south in the same trench, and on the line of a former field boundary. This feature was overall a 14m wide area of dark silts with organic material surviving particularly in the central deepest section. In this section (13m from the east end of Trench 39) a sondage was excavated to ascertain the date and depth of this feature. This produced unworked wood and other organic material of modern date. In total a 2.7m depth was excavated but the base of the feature could not be reached due both to the great depth of the feature and the thickness of the overburden. The feature is thus over a metre deep, as beyond the edge of the feature the natural substratum was observed at a depth of 1.7m from current ground level. Even in the deep sondage, modern material was still being recovered so the date of its origin is uncertain; it could certainly have early origins with the possibility that the feature is (at least partly?) man-made, or perhaps as a stream course later incorporated into a field boundary. Trench 40 to the south exposed the continuation of this waterlogged channel on a north-south alignment, with depths of 1.5-1.6m below current ground. Again above this level was modern made up ground from motorway construction. Sondages dug into the channel deposits indicated it had a depth of more than 0.5m again here, and still produced modern material. South of this field the line of this feature could be traced to the north-west of the Abbey Cottages gardens, where it was a substantial earthwork similar in form to a hollow way.

In Field 16 (Trench 52) to the north of this area, a single possible post-hole was recorded [111] (112). This was situated midway along the trench, measuring 0.3m by 0.23m by only 0.06m deep, and did not produce any finds (Fig. 28). In Field 19 (Trench 60) further west in Area 1a, another undated feature was identified. This was a shallow gully [116] visible for over 3.3m and 0.65m wide, with a depth of 0.15m (Fig. 28). It ran north-east to south-west across the west end of the trench and had a single fill (115) which had occasional charcoal in a light grey silty clay. To the east of this was a north-south modern linear feature, perhaps related.

5.2 Area 1b - between Lubbesthorpe Bridle Road and the M69 (Fields 1, 9, 10, 13, 14, Trenches 1-6, 33-7, 43-5).

Possible early Roman, occasional Medieval activity, and other undated features were identified in Area 1b. In Field 1, a large field adjacent to the M69 to M1 slip-road, two features were exposed in the north of the field (Trench 1, [3], [6], Fig. 8). Both of these were linear features running north-east to south-west. The more northerly feature [3] was 1.55m wide and could be traced for more than 6m obliquely across the trench. It had a depth of just 0.12m and a single sterile fill (1), a mid-brown loamy clay. This did not produce any finds, however during cleaning over the top of it a single sherd of very late Iron Age/early Roman shell-tempered pottery was recovered (2). The other linear feature to the south was also rather insubstantial, being c.4.3m wide 0.2m deep and crossing the trench with a minimum length of 2m. The edges were indistinct with the main fill (4) being a mid-grey to orangey brown clay-loam. The ephemeral nature of these features and the lack of what might be interpreted as occupation material make it difficult to establish their significance. At the opposite south end of this field a shallow pit [8] was identified in Trench 6 (Fig. 9). This was midway along the trench, measuring 0.95m north-south by 0.78m wide, and with a depth of 0.32m. The main fill (7) was a charcoal rich grey, slightly silty, clay with occasional burnt clay patches. A single worked flint was recovered from this. The fill on the edge of this feature (9=10) produced four adjoining sherds of Potters Marston ware. No further features or finds were recovered in this area, and the function of this feature is unclear although the presence of much charcoal and burnt clay is of note. In Field 9 to the south-west and adjacent to the M69, a single possible post-hole was recorded (Trench 33, Fig. 23). This feature [82] (81) measured 0.48m east-west, 0.3m north-south, and with a depth of 0.14m. Its fill was a dark grey brown silty-clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional large stones, but no dating evidence. No other features were located in this field, although a series of ephemeral earthworks survived probably being agricultural in origin.

Trenching in Field 13 to the south-west of Hopyard Farm did not expose any further archaeological features, although a deep subsoil (106) was recorded in Trench 43. This subsoil consisted of a greyish yellow brown sandy-clay that produced 19 sherds of Potters Marston ware and a single struck residual flint, but was otherwise sterile. The deposit was up to 0.99m deep (north end) thinning to the south, but had little character to indicate its origin; it could be deliberate made up ground but appeared rather

sterile and substantial for this, and so is more likely colluvium as it is at the bottom of a considerable slope.

5.3 Area 1c - Beggars Lane area (Fields 8, 21-2, Trenches 26-8, 64-73).

Area 1c was a largely negative area. In Field 22 there were suggestions of some activity in the geophysical survey but these anomalies are much more likely explained by the marked variations in the natural substrata here, with red clay, areas of loose sand, and also sand patches with abundant large stones. Two features were identified in this field. A pit/hearth was recorded in the north-west corner of (Trench 65, Fig. 28). This feature, [120] (119), was virtually circular measuring 0.59m across and with a depth of only 0.1m. The fill was 70% charcoal in a grey brown silty-sand matrix, but unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered. East of this in Trench 67 a possible small undated post-hole was located [122] (121) (not illustrated). This was 0.34m in diameter and 0.1m deep, with a mid-brown silty-sand sterile fill with occasional pebbles, which did not produce any indication of its date.

5.4 Area 2 - Land south of the M69 (Fields 7, 11-12, 15, Trenches 11-25, 41-42, 46-48).

Field 7 is a large field north of Leicester Lane, Enderby and adjacent to the M1. Geophysical results here had identified anomalies of 'a probable enclosure' and further possible boundary ditches in the south, and north-east of the field (Haddrell 2010, 12), so these were targeted during the trial trenching. Additional trenches were spread across the field outside the area of geophysical results. North and west of the areas of the geophysical anomalies only Trench 12 in the north-west of the field exposed a feature, a small isolated and undated post-hole, [12] (11), (Fig. 10). This measured 0.25m in diameter and had a depth of 0.1m, the fill being a mid-grey brown silty-sand.

It was clear from the trenching that the very south end of the field consisted of made up ground (spoil storage and a service compound from motorway construction), and that this had masked features preventing them from showing up on the geophysical survey results. Trenches 15, 16 and 17 all exposed features that did not originally show on the geophysical survey. At the north end of Trench 15 was a substantial build-up of subsoil, (13) which produced occasional Iron Age pottery sherds. It is thought that this deposit represents a now buried plough headland, as a continuation of this can be seen in the Park to the west, and where the ridge and furrow changes pattern. Further south in Trench 15 two shallow north-east to south-west linear features were uncovered, [20] and [22] (Fig. 11). These were 1.1/1.2m wide and 0.1/0.16m deep respectively, and their fills were sterile grey loams. They may be early agricultural features, or perhaps truncated ditches. Between these was a short crescent-shaped stretch of curvilinear gully [16] (17). This measured 1.2m north-south, was 0.45m wide and 0.12m deep and the pale grey loamy-clay fill produced four sherds of Iron Age pottery, and had occasional charcoal. North of these features was a shallow pit, [19] (18), which measured 0.73m north-south by 0.6m east-west and 0.1m deep, although this did not produce any finds from its fill, a

sterile pale grey silty-loam. Trench 16 to the south had a comparable linear feature to those located in Trench 15 (Fig. 12). This could be traced for 9m, was 1m wide and 0.1m deep, and had a sterile loamy fill. A further possible short curvilinear gully was also observed, [29] (28). This was 2.4m north-south, 0.7m wide and 0.13m deep, but the fill (28) a pale grey silty loam was sterile. North of this was a north-east to south-west gully [30] traced for 2m, with a width of 0.75m and depth of 0.15m. Its fill (15) was a light grey brown silty-loam with moderate pebbles, and this produced three sherds of Iron Age pottery. Trench 17 north of these had a significant number of features (Fig. 13), and these can be divided between the north end of the trench and the rest of the features. Running north-east to south-west at the very north end was one or possibly two linear features. A large modern ditch was present, at least 2.8m wide and *c.* 1m deep. On the south edge of this was a lower fill or possibly an earlier feature. To the south of this was a group of four possibly related features, [38], [40], [42], [44]). Cut [38] was a small undated post-hole 0.33m in diameter and 0.26m deep. Just north and running roughly north-east to south-west across the trench was a shallow gully, (39) [40], , 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep which produced a fragment of Swithland long slate, most probably of late medieval or even modern date. Cut [42] slightly to the north was another small post-hole, 0.34m diameter and 0.09m deep, and with fill (41) producing a sherd of tin-glazed ('china') pottery. Adjacent to this feature, pit [44] was a substantial feature whose fill (43) produced an iron nail (probably modern), residual flint, and two sherds (adjoining) of Cistercian ware (15th-16th century). The tin-glazed pottery provides a *terminus post-quem* (TPQ) of 17th-18th century date, suggesting all this group may be of this date.

South of this group a large north-east to south-west linear feature was observed, measuring 2.4m wide (cf. [57] in Trench 22, see below). Just south of this feature a probable pit (45) [46] produced three sherds of probably middle Iron Age Scored ware. This feature was very similar to others to the south, having burnt bone flecks, charcoal and clear evidence for occupation activity. One of these features, [36], was fully half-sectioned, and measured 1m by 0.8m across and was 0.7m deep with two fills. Primary fill (49) was a mid-brown orange sandy-clay, with fill (35) above an orangey pale grey sandy-clay with occasional large burnt stones, granite fragments and frequent chips of burnt bone, charcoal and a worked flint. This may be a large post-hole with (49) being packing, or a pit feature. A large assemblage of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fills, along with burnt and unburnt bone and charred plant remains. The occurrence of two further very similar features each 4m apart to the north is interesting as they could be an alignment of posts or pits. Adjacent to feature [36] were two small post-holes, [32] and [34]. These measured 0.38m-0.48m across and 0.12-0.16m deep respectively, and both produced further Iron Age pottery from their fills.

Trenches 20-22 also targeted geophysical anomalies just to the north-east. In Trench 20 the continuation of the large north-east to south-west linear feature [57] located in Trench 17 was exposed, producing three sherds of Iron Age pottery (Fig. 14). To the east of [57] a smaller linear

feature running north-west to south-east was sample excavated, which was identified as an extensive geophysical anomaly, probably representing a D-shaped enclosure ditch. This feature, (61) [62], was 1.2m wide and 0.65m deep with a near V-shaped profile. Its fill (61) was a dark grey brown stony clay-loam with frequent charcoal and some burnt stone, and this produced 18 sherds of Iron Age pottery. Trench 21 slightly to the north exposed a pit, (60) [59] (Fig. 15), 0.65m in diameter, 0.37m deep with a mid- orangey brown sandy-silt fill, frequently stony and with abundant charcoal, also producing Iron Age pottery (three sherds). Trench 22 at the east end of the geophysical survey results, exposed the eastern continuation of the large north-east to south-west linear feature, [57], here 2.2m wide and at least 0.45m deep, and south of this a further series of Iron Age features (Figs. 16, 17). Post-holes [54] and [56] were 0.3m-0.44m in diameter and 0.14m-0.23m deep respectively. South of these was a layer of small cobbles (51)=(52), with the layer surviving up to 0.18m deep and over an area 5.5m by at least 1.6m wide (the latter the trench width). This layer may be a metallated surface although it could perhaps be material from a bank associated with the large ditch [57]. A comparable metallated surface was identified during excavation of an Iron Age enclosure, 400m to the east and was thought to be part of an entranceway feature (Meek et al. 2004). To the south of the cobbles (51) the layer was cut by feature [50] (25), a north-east to south-west linear feature 0.56m wide and 0.28m deep, that may have been a structural beamslot, or perhaps a steep sided gully. Fill (25) a mid-brown silt-loam with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional pebbles produced five sherds of undecorated Iron Age pottery and struck flint. Towards the south end of this trench another large linear feature was recorded, [47] (48), aligned north-west to south-east across the trench, of minimum length 1.6m by 1.5m wide and 0.75m deep. The fill (48) was a mid-brownish grey sandy loam with frequent charcoal and occasional pebbles and animal bone, and six body sherds of pottery also of Iron Age date were recovered along with a struck flint. This is possibly the same feature as a linear anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey continuing beyond the area of this trench. A metre and a half south of this was a further probable post-hole, not excavated at this stage. Additionally, a saddle quern was recovered from the subsoil in this trench.

A hundred metres to the north of this area Trench 23 exposed a large pit midway along its length, cut [65] (66) (Fig. 18). Measuring 0.61m across and 0.23m deep, a sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill, a pale grey brown silty-loam with frequent charcoal, some burnt clay lumps and occasional pebbles. Further north of Trench 23, Trench 24 exposed another probable Iron Age feature, [64] (63, 67) (Fig. 19). This was a north-west to south-east linear feature, and corresponds with a geophysical anomaly that runs for c.60m across the field (and to Trench 25, see below). The feature crossed Trench 24, measured 2.2m wide and 0.6m deep and had two fills, the lower fill (63) a mid-grey brown silt-loam with occasional small pebbles, frequent charcoal and moderate granite fragments, and a single sherd of Iron Age pot was recovered from it, while the upper fill (67) was a mid-reddy brown silt-loam with moderate pebbles and granite fragments, and occasional charcoal. A

continuation of this was recorded in Trench 25 some 40 metres to the east (Fig. 20). Also within Trench 25 parallel to this feature and eight metres to the north of it was linear feature [70] (69). This was a shallow scoop-like feature 1.55m wide, 0.24m deep, with a subsoil-like fill containing frequent granite lumps up to 300mm across. The feature was not obviously archaeological and was thought to perhaps be modern in date.

Several other features were identified in Area 2, north-west of Warren Farm. Trench 41 exposed several ephemeral features of uncertain date (Fig. 26). At the north end was a very shallow feature possibly a linear/gully, [103] (102). This was observed for a length of 0.55m, was 0.26m wide and 0.05m deep, with a mid- grey sandy-clay fill having occasional charcoal and small stone fragments. To the north of this a possible continuation could be seen in the north end of the trench, [105] (104), making the feature 1.7m long. Five metres to the south a second possible gully was seen, [99] (98). This was aligned north-east to south-west, with a butt-end showing then the feature continuing for at least 1.23m to the east, being 0.27m wide and 0.07m deep. The fill (98) was a mid-grey brown clay-loam with occasional charcoal and small pebbles. Seven metres further south again was a further ephemeral feature also of uncertain significance. This was circular, [101] (100), 0.49m in diameter and just 0.09m deep, vertical sided with a flattish base. The fill was a mid-grey loamy sand with moderate small pebbles and some large granite lumps up to 0.2m across, and occasional charcoal.

Further south, Trench 47 exposed large-scale disturbance in the form of quarrying activity (Fig. 27). Cut [108] was a large quarry pit in the centre of the trench, with loose sand and red clay natural to the south of this. North of feature [108] was further disturbed ground with no clear edges but also indicating quarrying. Pit [108] was perhaps 8m across and had a depth of c.1.4m. Below this depth was a deposit of red sand with frequent small and large rock fragments. This deposit had a depth of over 0.5m, and was thought to be a probably natural layer glacial deposit. The upper fill (107) of pit [108] produced 22 sherds of pottery of Roman date (probably late 1st or 2nd century date), and also wall tile and roof slate. This material is a somewhat mixed assemblage (see Cooper, below), and probably represents backfill into the quarry pit. Much of the material in the fills consisted of large fragments of rock, mainly but not solely granite (some coarse sandstone was also observed), with chunks up to 0.4m across and being slightly sub-rounded (probably not freshly quarried). The rock was in a matrix of coarse sand with some clay lumps, with the surrounding substratum being red clay, and in places large areas of clean loose sand. It is therefore not possible to definitively say at this stage what material was being quarried; the abundance of hard stone makes it seem unlikely that this was the actual product. The trench is located c. 200m from where fieldwalking revealed pottery and kiln bars dating to the Romano-British period. It is possible then that clay and/or sand was being extracted here for pottery and/or tile production.

6. Discussion and Conclusion

Seventy-three trial trenches targeting areas of proposed infrastructure and archaeological potential identified from geophysical survey and HER records were excavated during the evaluation at Lubbesthorpe. A dispersed spread of archaeological features was identified across the site, with features in the south of the proposed development area being much more concentrated and significant. The majority of these latter features were only recorded at considerable depths due to spoil stockpiling activities associated with M1 and M69 motorway construction. These features included a series of structural and other evidence to the north of Leicester Lane, Enderby confirming the results of the previous geophysical survey and indicating the presence of one or more Iron Age enclosures with evidence for occupation of this date.

Significantly, the features in Trench 17 indicate that intensive Iron Age activity is also located a hundred metres to the south-west of the enclosure areas suggested from the geophysical survey and features in Trenches 20-22. This activity to the south-west may indicate a further enclosed settlement, with the enclosure ditch not showing in the geophysical survey because of the masking effect of the motorway compound and spoil dumping activities here. Unenclosed settlements are also known however, and can often be associated with much larger boundary features, and perhaps the very large north-east to south-west feature seen in Trenches 17, 20 and 22 is one such boundary. The pottery from the deposits sampled suggests a Middle Iron Age date somewhat earlier than the other Iron Age enclosures excavated previously to the east (Clay 1992; Meek et al 2004) and perhaps suggesting a shift in settlement from the west to the east and north-east. The excellent survival of deposits including the layer of cobbles in Trench 22 can be attributed to recent land use. This area was until very recently protected by a copse of woodland known as Top Coppice, which was present at least as early as the 1851 Tithe map, and therefore not subject to plough damage and motorway construction activity (see Fig. 1).

Although unstratified or residual the presence of lithic material attests to some activity from earlier periods. While most are of Neolithic- Bronze Age date, of note are two cores found on the surface of Field 7 which are of likely palaeolithic date (below p.18).

Slightly to the north and adjacent to Warren Farm, quarrying potentially of early Roman date was identified. Just to the north of the scheduled monument of Lubbesthorpe deserted medieval village medieval activity was identified including possible structural evidence. In this area, waterlogged deposits in a large channel were present, and although modern material was recovered they could potentially indicate the survival of earlier organic deposits. Additionally the origin and date of the channel remains unclear, and it may possibly be associated with an earthwork which can be traced to the south. North of this, several large pits filled with burnt stone and organic deposits were also recorded. There was no clear evidence for the original function of these features and no dating material was present and unfortunately no obvious subsoil sealing them to suggest some antiquity.

They are situated very close to where a large pond is shown on the first OS map (1886; Hunt 2008). The pond may have been associated with Hat Lodge and Cottage to the north-east and south-east respectively. Additionally the line of a substantial feature, a tree-lined field boundary can be seen to the south running down and through Field 6 (see above Trenches 39 and 40). This feature follows a sinuous course perhaps explained by the boundary following a stream course as indicated by the waterlogged deposits encountered in Field 6. It is likely that this is draining the fields to the north including Field 4. Altogether the evidence for a waterlogged channel here is strong, although of what antiquity these features are remains unclear.

Elsewhere, sporadic undated features were also recorded across the evaluation area, and occasional unstratified finds were recovered from the ploughzone.

7. Archive

The site archive will be held by LCC HNET, with the accession no. XA112.2011.

The documentary archive contains:

- 73 trench recording sheets
- 4 context summary record sheets
- 98 A5 context sheets
- 8 photographic indices recording sheets
- 2 survey/levels sheets
- 1 small finds index sheet
- 1 sample index sheet
- 1 drawing index sheet
- 2 drawing records index sheet (detail)
- Unbound copy of this report
- CD containing digital photographs
- Thumbnail prints of digital photographs
- 35mm black and white contact sheets and negatives (x7 films)

The report is listed on the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York. Available at: <http://oasis.ac.uk/>

ID	OASIS entry summary
Project Name	New Lubbethorpe/Drummond Estate, Leicestershire
Summary	Seventy-three trial trenches were excavated targeting main access areas into site. A spread of archaeological features was identified across the site, with a concentration in the south of the site area.

	These included a series of significant Iron Age structural and other features to the north of Leicester Lane, Enderby. These features indicated occupation and industrial activity and confirmed the date for geophysical results that suggested an enclosure with associated boundary ditches here. Slightly to the north of here adjacent to Warren Farm, quarrying probably of early Roman date was identified, and north of the scheduled DMV site of Lubbesthorpe medieval activity was identified including structural evidence. Occasional undated features were also recorded across the site area.
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Wayne Jarvis
Previous/Future work	Previous: geophysics. / Future: uncertain
Current Land Use	Pasture and arable fields
Development Type	Residential
Reason for Investigation	Pre-planning enquiry
Position in the Planning Process	Application awaiting decision
Site Co ordinates	SK 54 01 (centre)
Start/end dates of field work	31/8 – 27/10/2011
Archive Recipient	LCC HNET
Study Area	380ha
Associated project reference codes	Museum accession XA112.2011 OASIS: 115583

8. Publication

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the local archaeological journal *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course. The report has been added to the Archaeology Data Service's (ADS) Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) database held by the University of York (no. 115583).

9. The Finds

Nicholas J. Cooper, with Prehistoric worked flint by Lynden Cooper, the quernstone by John Thomas, and medieval and later pottery by Deborah Sawday

9.1 Prehistoric Worked Flint

Lynden Cooper

Introduction

A total of 25 pieces of worked stone, all flint except a quartzite core (sf3), was recovered as detailed in Table 1 below. Fifty per cent of the material derived from stratified contexts, all of which represented re-deposited material, whilst the other 50% was unstratified.

Results

Table 1: record of flint recovered from the site.

Worked Flint from Lubbesthorpe XA112.2011 Lynden Cooper			
Trench	Context	Cut	Description
6	7	8	calcined burin
22	24		fragment of bifacial artefact
22	25	50	denticulate core and tertiary flake
17	35	36	2 x secondary flake and 1 x calcined shatter
17	43	44	secondary flake
22	48	47	secondary flake (facetted butt)
22	58	57	secondary flake
38	87		concave scraper
43	106		denticulate core
4	US		?scraper on potlid
5	US		core
F7	US		Sf2 blade core (upper edge facetting)
F7	US		Sf3 quartzite core
15	US		2 x core
16	US		core
29	US		tertiary flake (soft stone percussion)
29	US		core and ?piercer
39	US		secondary flake
50	US		core on a flake
66	US		tertiary flake
68	US		calcined core

Discussion

The groups represents a rather undiagnostic, mainly plough soil, collection with a broad Neolithic to Bronze Age date. The exceptions are the two cores from Field 7 (SFs 2 and 3) which are of a Palaeolithic type.

9.2 The Iron Age Pottery

Introduction

A total of 351 sherds of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery weighing 2894g was retrieved during the evaluation, nearly 80% of which came from the fills (35) and (49) of pit [36] in Trench 17. The material from the pit is in good condition and the relatively low average sherd weight of 8.5g is perhaps misleading, and due more to the dogged hand-retrieval of tiny sherds.

Methodology

The pottery has been analysed by form and fabric using the ULAS/Leicestershire Museums prehistoric pottery fabric series (Marsden 2011, 62, Table 1), with reference to the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Groups Guidelines (PCRG 1992), and quantified by sherd count and weight. Where possible, vessel dimensions have been recorded. The assemblage is recorded on an MS Excel workbook held in archive, with a summary presented below (Table 1).

Analysis of Assemblage by Fabric, Form and Decoration

Table 2 summarises the analysis of the assemblage by fabric and demonstrates that 96% of the pottery by sherd count was manufactured using opening materials of mineral origin (Fabrics Q and R), particularly acid igneous (granite), and more specifically, granodiorite deriving from the Charnwood outcrops of north-west Leicestershire (Knight *et al.* 2003), although proximity to the syenite outcrop at Croft presents another local possibility (Marsden 2004, 24).

Table 2: Quantified summary of Iron Age pottery

Iron Age Pottery Quantified Summary by Fabric			
Fabric	Sherds	Weight	% sherds
Q1-Q5 Sand and Quartz	12	257	3
R1 Granite	92	847	26
R2 Sand and Granite	232	1724	66
R5 (R2 with shell)	1	2	<1
G2 Grog and sand	6	20	2
S1 Shell	8	44	2
Total	351	2894	100

The assemblage also includes the occurrence of grog tempering (Fabric G2), which is always relatively unusual in pottery of this date across the region, and shell-tempering (Fabric S1), which is the most common fabric type in Northamptonshire and is also prevalent in Rutland (Cooper 2000) and southern and eastern parts of Leicestershire.

The prevalence of mineral tempering is typical of assemblages across central and north-western Leicestershire and whilst work has pointed to specific sources (Knight *et al.* 2003), subsequent thin-sectioning by the late Alan Vince indicates that the picture is far from straight forward (Vince 2011, 75). The fact that almost exactly the same variation in fabrics is found in Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery in the area, with both granite and other quartz-containing rocks commonly occurring, indicates that the difference is more likely to be a factor of variation within the sources rather than within specific choices of fabrics, as those rock types can occur alongside each other either within the parent rock complex of Charnwood or derived deposits. For this reason the significance of apparent variations within, and to a large extent between, the Q and R fabric groups is probably illusory and part of a continuum, affected by atmospheric conditions at the time of the pot making and localised variation in the clays and opening materials.

Eleven vessel rims are represented in the assemblage along with six bases, and although no complete profiles could be reconstructed, they broadly conform to the range of barrel-shaped or slightly shouldered jars with plain rims or upright flattened rims seen in scored ware assemblages across the region from the 4th century BC to the earlier 1st century AD (Elsdon 1992a, 85, Fig.1.6 and 1.9). However, very few of these vessels exhibit scored decoration (4% by sherd count from four different vessels) with only one thick-bodied sherd from pit group (35), which also included an unusual thin-bodied bowl or lid form with a T-shaped rim. Where measurable, rim diameters varied between 160 and 240mm and bases between 100 and 130mm.

Dating of the Group

The low occurrence of scoring on vessels is similar to that in the assemblage from Beaumont Leys (7%) (Marsden 2011, 63) or Wanlip (Marsden 1998, 44), and although un-scored vessels are not uncommon in the mid- late Iron Age, it probably points to the assemblage being of Middle Iron Age date rather than later. It therefore places it earlier than the nearby sites at Huncote and Enderby (Elsdon 1992b; Marsden 2004, 24).

9.3 Saddle Quern

John Thomas

A complete saddle quern was found unstratified from Trench 22, an area that contained features thought to date to the Middle Iron Age. The quern is made from a sub-rectangular cobble of fine-grained quartzitic sandstone which may have been found locally. It has dimensions of 250mm long x 150mm wide x up to 60mm deep, and weighs 3.5kg.

In general the overall shape of the cobble dictates the form of the quern although some rough shaping occurs on each long side, presumably to accentuate the elongated shape of the cobble and create a more regular working area. The underside of the quern is smooth and generally untouched. The grinding surface appears to have been initially prepared by pecking to achieve the flat surface required. Use has worn some of this surface smooth and this is particularly evident towards one end and in the centre. The working surface is also dished as a result of use.

This quern adds to a growing number of such items from other excavated Iron Age sites in the county.

9.4 The Roman Pottery

Introduction

A total of 33 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 199g was recovered both unstratified and from three stratified contexts (2), (92) and (107), in different areas of the site to the Iron Age material. The material was classified using the ULAS/Leicestershire Roman pottery form and fabric series (Pollard 1994, 110-114) and quantified by sherd count and weight. The full record is presented below (Table 3).

Results

Table 3: Quantified record of Roman pottery

Roman Pottery Lubbesthorpe X.A112.2011						
Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Sherds	Weight	date
1	2	3	CG1A	1	3	M1st+
39	92	93	GW5	3	10	L1st+
47	107		SGSamian	1	5	M-L1st
47	107		GW5	12	75	L1st+
47	107		CG1A	8	30	M-L1st
47	107		OW	1	3	L1st+
41	US		GW5	4	56	L1st+
47	US		GW5	1	6	L1st+
47	US		BB1	1	9	120+
71	US		GW5	1	2	L1st+
Total				33	199	

Dating

The stratified material is not very closely datable other than the rim of the South Gaulish samian dish Form 18, from (107), which dates to the mid-late 1st century. This is quite an unusual find on a rural site, although proximity to the Fosse Way may be a factor, and it is quite possibly contemporary with the rest of the material from the context which comprised grey wares (GW5) and shell-tempered wares which would be typical of later 1st or 2nd century assemblages. The only caveat to this is that the context also contained fragments of Roman wall tile and Swithland roofing slate, indicating a stone-founded building, which would be unusual at this early date. A single sherd of early Roman shell-tempered ware (CG1A) was recovered from a gully further north (Trench 3).

9.5 Fired Clay

Introduction

A total of 25 fragments of fired clay was recovered and are detailed in the table below (Table 4).

Results

Table 4: Fired clay from Lubbesthorpe.

Fired clay from Lubbesthorpe XA112.2011				
Context	Cut	Frag	Weight	Comment
Tr 22 35	36	3	64 g	daub
Tr 21 60	59	6	26 g	daub
Tr 20 61	62	2	18 g	daub
Tr 24 63	64	4	185 g	daub
Tr 38 87		2	27 g	daub
Tr 47 107		8	195 g	vitified
Total			25 g	515

Discussion

Those from Iron Age contexts, (35) to (63) are in a sandy clay and represent fragments of burnt daub from wattle constructed buildings. The fragments from (87) were accompanied by a piece of coal, fuel ash and possibly hematite and may relate to an industrial process. The coal is likely to indicate this is at least a later medieval context. The fragments from (107) are joining to form a flat irregular block which is vitrified and has a surface covered with chaff impressions. Again, this may relate to a structure or hearth used in high temperature craft activities.

9.6 Roman Building Materials

Introduction

An assemblage of four fragments of building materials came from early Roman context (107) and are detailed in the following table (Table 5)

Results

Table 5: quantified record of building materials

Roman Building materials from Lubbesthorpe XA112.2011				
Context	Material	Frgs	Weight	Comment
Tr 47 107	CBM	3	450	wall tile
Tr 47 107	Swithland	1	940	roof slate
Total		4	1390	

Discussion

The occurrence of these materials, orange sandy clay wall tile fragments and a piece of Swithland roofing slate would indicate the existence of a stone founded building in the vicinity, which, at the later 1st or perhaps 2nd century date indicated by the pottery would be regarded as unusual.

9.7 Medieval Pottery

Deborah Sawday

The Finds

The pottery, 56 sherds, weighing 602 grams, was catalogued with reference to the guidelines set out by the Medieval Pottery Research group, (MPRG, 1998; 2001) and the ULAS fabric series (Sawday 1989; Davies and Sawday 1999). The results are shown below (Tables 6 and 7).

Table 6: The medieval and later pottery by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams).

Fabric	Common Name	Sherds	Weight	Average Sherd Weight	% by weight (grams)
Early/High medieval					
PM	Potters Marston	45	280	6.2	
CC1	Chilvers Coton 1	4	56	14.0	
Sub-Total		49	336	6.8	55.8
Later medieval					
CW2	Cistercian ware 2	2	3		
Sub-Total		2	3	1.5	0.4
Post-medieval					

MY	Midland Yellow	1	6		
EA6	Black ware	1	23		
Sub-Total		2	29	14.5	4.8
Later Post -medieval/Modern					
EA2	Earthenware 2	2	232	116.0	
EA11	Tin Glazed	1	2		
Sub-Total		3	234	78.0	38.8
Totals		56	602	10.75	99.8

The Ceramic Record (Table 6)

The bulk of the pottery, and the earliest post-Roman finds recovered during the evaluation, was in Potters Marston ware, which dates from *c.*1100 to *c.*1400. Most of this material was made up of undiagnostic body fragments, but the thin walls of many of the sherds suggested a 12th rather than a 13th century date for at least some of this pottery. The only identifiable vessels were two jars, one from (87) Trench 38, (Davies and Sawday 1999, fig.88.35), the other from an unstratified context, (Haynes 1952, fig.3.Da and Db), the thickness of the vessel walls suggesting that the latter this was part of a vessel used for storage. Both vessels probably date from the 12th and/or 13th centuries. The presence of this ware here is not unexpected; the kiln site at the village of Potters Marston lies only approximately 5km (three miles) to the south-west of the evaluation.

The four sherds of Chilvers Coton ware, from Nuneaton in Warwickshire, are also thought to date from the 13th century, predominantly from the mid or second half of the century.

The two sherds of Cistercian ware are dated from *c.*1450/75 to 1550, the Midland Yellow from *c.*1500 with a terminal date in the 17th or early 18th century, and the Black ware, EA6, from *c.*1650 to *c.*1750. All these wares probably originate to the west of the county, the most likely source being Ticknall in Derbyshire.

The latest pottery comprised the Tin Glazed Earthenware, EA11 and the coarse Earthenware or pancheon ware, EA2. Both date from the 17th or 18th centuries, but the latter continued to be made into the modern period.

The Site Record

Of note are the eleven sherds weighing 106 grams from Trenches 38 and 39 which relate directly to the site of the deserted medieval village of Lubbesthorpe but indicate activity away from the (scheduled) core of the DMV.

The pottery from Trench 38 in particular includes fragments of a 12th century jar and a decorated jar or jug body in Potters Marston and part of a mid or later 13th century jug in the Chilvers Coton fabric

CC1, associated with a metal surface, contexts (87) and (88). Five more sherds of possibly 12th century Potters Marston occurred in a ditch and a post hole, [91] and [97] respectively in Trench 39.

Much of the remaining medieval pottery is probably the result of the manuring of the open fields with rubbish in historic times from the deserted medieval village. The only sherd of late medieval pottery, the sherd of Cistercian ware in Trench 17, and the relative dearth of early post-medieval material may be a reflection of the abandonment of the village to sheep farming at this time (Hoskins 1945, 262).

Conclusion

Little archaeological work has been undertaken at the deserted medieval village of Lubbesthorpe since it was described by Hoskins just after the Second World War (Hoskins 1945). The ceramic finds catalogued here, although of relatively small size, are a valuable addition to those recorded during previous field work in the area of the DMV (McWhirr 1970-2; Liddle 1992, 190).

Table 7: The medieval and later pottery by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams) by context.

Context	Fabric/Ware	Nos	Grams	Comments
10 Tr 6 scoop	PM – Potters Marston	4	11	Probably all one vessel, recent break, some joins. Abraded. Possibly 13th C+
41 [42] Tr 17 feature	EA11 – Tin Glazed	1	2	Abraded – very fine, later 17th C.?
43 [44] Tr 17 feature	CW2 - Cistercian	2	3	‘join’, fresh break
71 [72] Tr 28 Linear f	EA2 – Earthenware 2	1	229	Pancheon rim, red body & white marl inclusions, slip & brown glaze internally, ?Ticknall, 17th 18th C.
71 [72] Tr 28	MY – Midland Yellow	1	6	
71 [72] Tr 28	EA6 – Black ware	1	23	Black glazed internally.
87 Tr 38 sub soil over features north of DMV	PM	1	5	Jar rim, abraded, possibly 12th C, (Davies and Sawday 1999, fig.88.35).
88 Tr 38 metalling	PM	2	24	Body – abraded, c.1100-1400.
88	CC1 – Chilvers Coton 1	1	42	Top of jug strap handle, with internal thumbing where attached with neck of vessel.
89 Tr 39 subsoil ?redeposited	PM	2	27	Join, body with thumbled vertical clay strip, 12th – 13th C.

90 [91] Tr 39 ditch N of DMV	PM	3	6	Thin walled. Possibly 12th C.
96 [97] Tr 39 Posthole N of DMV	PM	2	2	Thin walled. Possibly 12th C.
106 Tr 43 Subsoil – agricultural	PM	19	105	Some fresh breaks & joins on tiny chips. 12th – 13th C.
106 Tr 43	CC1	2	7	Join, thin lead glaze internally, sooted ext. 1250+,
U/S Tr 1	PM	1	1	Thin walled chip - ?12th C.
U/S Tr 39	PM	2	52	Joins – storage jar rim, with thumbbed applied strip under rim, similar at the kiln site, (Haynes 1952, fig.3.Da and Db).
U/S Tr 39	PM	3	33	Two join , thick walled, possibly 13th C.
U/S Tr 39	PM	6	14	Join, thin walled body ?12th C.
U/S Tr 47	CC1	1	7	Body, very fine micaceous white fabric - with sparse inclusions. ?early.
U/S Tr 50	EA2	1	3	

Site/ Parish: New Lubbesthorpe (Drummond Estate) Accession No.: XA112 2011 Document Ref: lubbesthorpe1.docx Material: pottery Site Type: primarily associated with DMV	Submitter: W. Jarvis Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Identification: 29.11.11 Method of Recovery: evaluation Job Number: 12-509
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9.8 Medieval and Modern Building materials

Introduction

A total of six fragments was recovered a detailed in Table 8 below.

Results

Table 8: Quantified record of medieval and modern building materials

Medieval and Modern Building material				
Context	Material	Frag	Weight	Comment
Tr 17 39	Swithland	1	230 g	long slate
Tr 6 US	Swithland	2	595 g	long slate circ nail hole
Tr 28 71	Welsh	2	54 g	Roof slate 19th century
Tr 28 71	Brick	1	19 g	19th century
Total		6	918 g	

Discussion

Fragments of long slates of Swithland origin came from (39) and unstratified from Trench 6, the form and the drilled circular nail hole indicating a later medieval or post-medieval date, whilst the presence of modern brick and Welsh slate from (71) indicates a 19th century date for the context.

9.9 Industrial Evidence

Introduction

Seven fragments of material (908g) were recovered from four contexts as detailed in Table 9

Results

Table 9: Record of evidence for industrial activity

Industrial Evidence from Lubbesthorpe			
Context	material	Frag	Weight
Tr 43 13	iron tap slag	1	390 g
Tr 44 14	iron tap slag	2	320 g
Tr 38 87	hematite	1	160 g
Tr 38 87	fuel ash	1	3 g
Tr 38 87	coal	1	25 g
Tr 43 106	Hearth slag	1	30 g
Total		7	908 g

Discussion

The occurrence of iron tap slag (710g) from the Iron Age contexts (13) and (14), which would indicate the smelting of iron ore, is of some significance, especially if the Middle Iron Age date

indicated by the pottery is accurate. The few sherds from these contexts were vitrified, indicating that they had been incorporated into the industrial process. By comparison, the broadly contemporary site at Beaumont Leys produced just 72g of related material, none directly indicating smelting (Forward *et al.* 2011, 99-101) whilst evidence for smelting in the form of tap slag did come from Hallam Fields, Birstall dating to before c. 200BC (Speed 2010, 63).

9.10 Objects of Iron

Two iron nails were recovered; the first (length 75mm) was from Trench 17 (43) [44] and of modern date and the second (length 70mm) came from Trench 38 (87) of later medieval or later date.

10. The Charred Plant Remains.

Anita Radini and Angela Monckton

Introduction

Features dating from the Middle Iron Age and undated features (possibly of the post-medieval period), were sampled for the recovery of archaeobiological evidence. The samples were examined to investigate for evidence of the local environment in the past, to assess for the presence of cereals and other remains, and to provide comparative material for other sites in the region. The results of the environmental analysis, volume sieved and phase of the samples are presented in Table 10, at the end of this report. Very few remains were recovered from the samples.

Materials and Methods

Nine features were sampled, with between 10 to 30 litres of soil taken to be sieved in a sieving tank with 0.5mm mesh and flotation into a 0.3mm mesh sieve. Residues were all air dried and separated on a 4mm mesh riddle and the coarse fraction (CF) over 4mm sorted for all remains and finds, while the fine fractions (FF) below 4mm were reserved for sorting. Due to the absence of chaff from the flots, the fine fractions were also sorted at this stage. The flotation fractions (Flots) were transferred from the sieve into plastic boxes and air dried.

The flots were scanned in their entirety under a stereomicroscope between x10 to x45 magnification, noting the species present and estimating their abundance (x = 1 - 5 items, xx = 6 - 20 items, xxx = more than 20 items). The presence of charcoal (fragments and flecks) and modern root fragments were also noted. Charcoal fragments were examined using a microscope using up to 200x of magnification and identified where possible. Morphological criteria were used for the identification of plant species, based on modern reference material and seed identification manuals (e.g. Berggren 1981; Anderberg 1994; Cappers *et al.* 2006). Plant names follow Stace (1997).

Results

All samples were found to contain charred plant remains, a few samples had also un-charred seeds, likely to be intrusive modern seeds, and some soil bio-disturbance consisting of small roots and rootlets. Distribution of remains by sample is shown in Table 1. Sample 4 (48) from Trench 22 contained the most charred plant remains.

The samples were found to be rich in charcoal, several with fragments over 2mm in length, but contained a lower concentration of charred seeds and cereal grains. The most common remains from the site consisted of charcoal fragments and small flecks. The identified charcoal fragments were, in order of abundance, oak (*Quercus* sp.), hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* L.) and alder (*Alnus glutinosa* L.). Several ash spherules were also recovered from almost all the samples, suggesting prolonged burning.

The charred plant remains, other than charcoal, found in the samples consisted mainly of charred cereal grains of barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.), mostly in single numbers, the majority appearing to be of hulled barley with the chaff still present. Wheat grains (*Triticum* sp.), in a very bad status of preservation were recovered in three samples and in very small numbers. The absence of chaff remains prevented the identification of wheat to species level.

Seeds of arable weeds and disturbed ground were found in small numbers, including seeds of the large grasses (Poaceae), three grains of brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), a few seeds of goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and a few single unidentified seeds, badly damaged by charring were also recovered.

Two hazel nut shell fragments (*Corylus avellana*) were present in sample 4.

Un-charred seeds belonged mainly to cleavers (*Galium aparine* L.) and elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.) and they are likely to be modern intrusions.

Discussion

The presence of different species of wood suggests a diversity of plants available for fuel, with oak being the most common wood used for fuel here. The presence of wood that burns to high temperature and for long time, such as oak, hazel and ash together with fire-ash spherules suggest fires were kept going. This could also explain the small amount of charred cereal grains and charred seeds found in the sample, as most may have burnt away. Hazel had a variety of uses in the past, including basket making, but the charcoal fragments were not large enough to assess any evidence of coppicing.

The presence of cereal grains in small numbers, and weeds associated with final cleaning by hand sorting before use, together with nut shell fragments suggests the deposits, especially sample 4 (48) are likely to represent food preparation waste. The small amount of remains suggests small scale food preparation and to domestic refuse as the probable interpretation of

the deposit. The presence of both hulled and naked barley suggests human consumption, as hulled barley was normally fed to animals in an unprocessed state.

Due to the low concentration of remains, and the low diversity of charred seeds, it is unlikely that any further analysis would add to the information provided in this assessment, therefore no further work on these samples is required.

A large number of burnt stones were present in sample 9 (78), where fragments of oak, ash and hazel, again suggesting prolonged burning.

The sample with the most remains from Lubbesthorpe contained only 22 items of plant remains in a 20 litre sample at the low density of 1.1 items per litre of soil sieved despite sorting all the residues. This compares with the Middle Iron Age phases at local sites such as Beaumont Leys and Manor Farm which may be more concerned with pastoral activities at this time (Monckton 2011, 134). In contrast samples with moderate densities of remains were found at Elms Farm, Birstall and Wanlip, the former with evidence of cereal storage (Pelling 2000) and the latter two having some evidence of cereal processing (Monckton 2011). However, only occasional samples produced more remains at these sites even though they were extensively sampled. This site is near the Late Iron Age sites investigated at Enderby which have shown consistently low densities of cereal remains, thought to indicate an emphasis on pastoral activity (Monckton 2011, 133).

Conclusions

The samples have provided some information about the presence and consumption of barley and wheat on the site with hazelnuts as gathered food, all at a low density as domestic waste from food preparation. Evidence of the type of wood used for fuel in the Middle Iron Age as oak, hazel, ash and alder, adding to our knowledge for the period in the region.

Table 10.

Sa mpl e	Context	Period	Vol (L)	Ch Gra ins	Ch Seeds	Unch Seeds	Chc Fleck s	Mod Root	Comments, Charcoal
1	Tr 6, (7)	Mid IA	20	Ba x1	x	x	x	x	
2	Tr 17, (35)	Mid IA	10		x		x	xx	Oak wood, very poor sample
3	Tr 17, (35)	Mid IA	20	Wh x2			xx	x	Ash, Hazel, Oak and Alder wood

4	Tr 22, (48)	Mid IA	20	Ba x12, Wh x3	<i>Bromus</i> x3, <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.x2, hazel nut shell frags. X2	x	xx	x	Ash, Hazel, Oak wood
5	Tr 21, (60)	Mid IA	20	Ba x1	x		x	x	Ash, Oak and Alder wood
6	Tr 21, (61)	Mid IA	20	Wh x3			xx	xx	Ash, Hazel, Oak and Alder wood
7	Tr 23, (66)	Mid IA	20	Ba x2			xx	x	Ash, Hazel wood
8	Tr 24, (63)	Mid IA	10		x		xx	xx	Ash, Hazel, Oak and Alder wood
9	Tr 30, (78)	un-dated	10	Ba x1		x	xx	xx	Burnt stone, Oak, Ash and Hazel wood
10	Tr 66, (119)	un-dated	10			x	x	x	Hazel wood, very poor sample

Vol=volume L=litres

Ch Grains=charred grains, Ch Seeds=charred seeds

Unch Seeds=un-charred seeds

Chc Flecks=charcoal flecks

Mod Root=modern root and rootlets

Ba=barley grains

Wh=wheat grains

x=present, xx=common

11. Site Diary

Fieldwork 31/08/11-27/10/11

12. Trench and Context Details

Table 11

Tr No	Field No.	Area	Orient.	Slope?	Archaeological Features?	Length m	Depth min	Depth max	Depth to Arch.
1	1	1b	NNW-SSE	Down to E	Y 3, 6	31.60	0.42	0.55	0.25m
2	1	1b	NNW-SSE	Down to N	N	28.80	0.38	0.54	
3	1	1b	N-S	Down to N	N	30.40	0.40	0.55	
4	1	1b	E-W	Down to W	N	29.90	0.35	0.45	
5	1	1b	E-W	Down to W	N	29.90	0.27	0.32	

6	1	1b	N-S	Down to S	Y 8	29.20	0.18	0.26	0.18m
7	2	1a	ENE-WSW	Down to E	N	29.50	0.28	0.32	
8	2	1a	ENE-WSW	Down to E	N	29.50	0.32	0.43	
9	3	1a	N-S	Down to N	N	29.80	0.35	0.40	
10	3	1a	E-W	Down to E	N	30.10	0.25	0.37	
11	7	2	NNW-SSE	Down to S	N	31.10	0.38	0.50	
12	7	2	NNW-SSE	Down to S	Y 12	28.50	0.32	0.42	0.35m
13	7	2	NNW-SSE	Down to N	N	30.30	0.32	0.44	
14	7	2	NW-SE	Down to S	N	30.30	0.40	0.76	
15	7	2	NNW-SSE	Down to S	Y 13-22	30.60	0.75	1.08	0.8m
16	7	2	NNW-SSE	Down to S	Y 15, 26-9	28.00	0.64	0.76	0.64m
17	7	2	NW-SE	Down to SE	Y 31-46	30.60	0.80	1.30	0.8m
18	7	2	NW-SE	Down to SE	N	31.50	0.60	0.84	
19	7	2	N-S	Down to S	N	30.10	0.44	0.86	
20	7	2	E-W	Down to W	Y 23, 61-2	29.00	0.40	0.62	0.55m
21	7	2	NW-SE	Down to NW	Y 59-60	30.50	0.31	0.45	0.3m
22	7	2	N-S	N	Y 47-58	30.40	0.50	0.55	0.5m
23	7	2	NNE-SSW	Down to N	Y 65-6	29.80	0.32	0.44	0.42m
24	7	2	NW-SE	Down to NW	Y 63-4, 67	29.30	0.32	0.46	0.4m
25	7	2	NNW-SSE	Down to NW	Y 68-70	30.10	0.39	0.55	0.41m
26	8	1c	NW-SE	Down to SE	N	30.00	0.35	0.58	
27	8	1c	NW-SE	Down to SE	N	30.20	0.30	0.47	
28	8	1c	NNE-SSW	Down to S	N modern 71-2	30.10	0.35	0.53	
29	3	1a	NNW-SSE	Down to N	N	30.25	0.25	0.46	
30	4	1a	N-S	Down to N	Y 73-8	30.10	0.34	0.38	0.3m
31	5	1a	NNW-SSE	Down to N	N	30.35	0.29	0.38	
32	5	1a	ENE-WSW	Down to W	Y 79-80	30.20	0.28	0.40	0.35m
33	9	1b	E-W	N	Y 81-2	29.60	0.30	0.74	0.45m
34	9	1b	E-W	Down to E	N	30.90	0.36	0.50	
35	9	1b	E-W	N	N (Nat 83-4)	29.80	0.32	0.60	
36	9	1b	E-W	N	N	29.40	0.48	0.58	
37	10	1b	E-W	Down to E	N (Nat 85-6)	29.80	0.45	0.60	
38	6	1a	N-S	Down to S	Y 87-8	30.00	0.52	1.78	1m
39	6	1a	E-W	N	Y 90-7	30.10	1.10	2.70	1.1m
40	6	1a	N-S	Down to S	N	30.10	1.50	2.00	

41	11	2	NW-SE	Down to N	Y 98-105	29.90	0.40	0.65	0.4m
42	12	2	NNW-SSE	Down to S	N	29.20	0.31	0.70	
43	13	1b	NNW-SSE	Down to S	Y (Sub 106)	30.80	0.65	1.45	0.25m to (106)
44	14	1b	E-W	Down to W	N	29.60	0.68	0.76	
45	14	1b	N-S	N	N	30.00	0.72	1.17	
46	15	2	NW-SE	Down to NW	N	30.00	0.29	0.49	
47	15	2	NW-SE	Down to NW	Y 107-110	29.20	0.30	1.80	0.25m
48	15	2	NW-SE	Down to N	N	30.20	0.54	0.82	
49	16	1a	NW-SE	Down to N	N	28.80	0.18	0.28	
50	16	1a	NW-SE	Down to S	N	29.30	0.26	0.32	
51	16	1a	ESE-WSW	N	N	30.50	0.26	0.32	
52	16	1a	NW-SE	Down to S	Y 111-2	29.50	0.38	0.56	0.38m
53	16	1a	NW-SE	Down to S	N	29.50	0.22	0.36	
54	16	1a	E-W	Down to E	N	30.00	0.23	0.55	
55	17	1a	N-S	Down to S	N	50.10	0.56	1.04	
56	17	1a	N-S	Down to S	N	40.00	1.02	1.30	
57	17	1a	N-S	Down to S	N	29.80	0.50	0.62	
58	17	1a	N-S	N	N	30.40	0.35	0.73	
59	19	1a	NW-SE	Down to E	N (?Mod 113-4)	30.50	0.27	0.32	
60	19	1a	NW-SE	Down to SE	Y 115-6	29.90	0.24	0.32	0.3m
61	20	1a	NNE-SSW	Down to S	N	30.10	0.28	0.34	
62	18	1a	NW-SE	N	N	30.10	0.28	0.30	
63	18	1a	NNE-SSW	Down to N	N	30.00	0.25	0.30	
64	21	1c	ENE-WSW	Down to W	N (Nat? 117-8)	30.00	0.38	0.54	
65	22	1c	NNW-SSE	Down to SW	Y 119-20	30.70	0.32	0.46	0.32m
66	22	1c	NW-SE	Down to SW	N	29.60	0.25	0.55	
67	22	1c	NW-SE	Down to NW	n (?121-2 poss PH)	30.50	0.35	0.50	0.38m
68	22	1c	ENE-WSW	Down to E	N	29.90	0.34	0.52	
69	22	1c	N-S	N	N	30.70	0.28	0.40	
70	22	1c	ENE-WSW	Down to SW	N	29.50	0.35	0.65	
71	22	1c	ENE-WSW	Down to W	N	30.20	0.27	0.41	
72	22	1c	E-W	Down to W	N	29.95	0.32	0.57	
73	22	1c	N-S	Down to S	N	29.20	0.30	0.38	

Cont No.	Cut No.	Trench No.	Field No.	Area No.	Desc
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1	3	1	1	1b	Ditch? Linear fill
2	3?	1	1	1b	Ditch? Linear fill
3	3	1	1	1b	Ditch? Linear cut
4	6	1	1	1b	Ditch? Linear fill
5	6	1	1	1b	Ditch? Linear fill
6	6	1	1	1b	Ditch? Linear cut
7	8	6	1	1b	# rich scoop fill, Med?
8	8	6	1	1b	# rich scoop cut, Med?
9	8	6	1	1b	# rich scoop fill, Med?
10	8	6	1	1b	# rich scoop fill, Med?
11	12	12	7	2	Small PH fill
12	12	12	7	2	Small PH cut
13	-	15	7	2	Poss colluvium/buried soil layer
14	20	15	7	2	V shallow ?ditch linear, fill
15	30	16	7	2	E-W ditch fill, N. end of T16, not exc. Preh pot
16	17	15	7	2	pit/sausage scoop fill
17	17	15	7	2	pit/sausage scoop cut
18	19	15	7	2	Shallow pit fill
19	19	15	7	2	Shallow pit cut
20	20	15	7	2	V shallow ?ditch linear, cut
21	22	15	7	2	E-W ditch, fill
22	22	15	7	2	E-W ditch, cut
23	Ditch	20	7	2	Big NE-SW ditch, upper fill, not exc. Preh pot
24	57	22	7	2	Big NE-SW ditch, upper fill, not exc. Preh pot
25	50	22	7	2	Smaller E-W ditch midway in T22. Preh pot
26	27	16	7	2	E-W V shallow ?ditch linear fill
27	27	16	7	2	E-W V shallow ?ditch linear cut
28	29	16	7	2	pit/sausage scoop fill
29	29	16	7	2	pit/sausage scoop cut
30	30	16	7	2	E-W ditch cut, N. end of T16, not exc. Preh pot
31	32	17	7	2	PH fill
32	32	17	7	2	PH cut
33	34	17	7	2	PH fill
34	34	17	7	2	PH cut
35	36	17	7	2	PH fill
36	36	17	7	2	PH cut
37	38	17	7	2	PH fill
38	38	17	7	2	PH cut
39	40	17	7	2	Gully fill
40	40	17	7	2	Gully cut
41	42	17	7	2	PH fill
42	42	17	7	2	PH cut
43	44	17	7	2	Pit? Fill
44	44	17	7	2	Pit? Cut

45	46	17	7	2	Pit fill
46	46	17	7	2	Pit cut
47	47	22	7	2	Ditch cut
48	47	22	7	2	Ditch fill
49	36	17	7	2	Pit lower fill
50	50	22	7	2	Gully cut
51	-	22	7	2	cobbling area
52	-	22	7	2	cobbles
53	54	22	7	2	PH fill
54	54	22	7	2	PH cut
55	56	22	7	2	PH fill
56	55	22	7	2	PH cut
57	57	22	7	2	Ditch cut
58	57?	22	7	2	Ditch fill, same as 24?
59	59	21	7	2	Pit cut
60	59	21	7	2	Pit fill
61	62	20	7	2	Ditch fill
62	62	20	7	2	Ditch cut
63	64	24	7	2	Ditch fill
64	64	24	7	2	Ditch cut
65	65	23	7	2	Pit cut
66	65	23	7	2	Pit fill
67	64	24	7	2	Ditch fill
68	Ditch	25	7	2	Ditch fill. Not exc
69	70	25	7	2	Granite stone feat fill
70	70	25	7	2	Granite stone feat cut
71	72	28	8	1c	E-W linear fill, prob Modern
72	72	28	8	1c	E-W linear cut, prob Modern
73	74	30	4	1a	1st Large feat fill, stone backfilled, waterlogged?
74	74	30	4	1a	1st Large feat cut, stone backfilled, waterlogged?
75	76	30	4	1a	2nd Large feat fill, stone backfilled, waterlogged?
76	76	30	4	1a	2nd Large feat cut, stone backfilled, waterlogged?
77	74	30	4	1a	1st Large feat fill, stone backfilled, waterlogged?
78	74	30	4	1a	1st Large feat fill, stone backfilled, waterlogged?
79	80	32	5	1a	Ditch fill
80	80	32	5	1a	Ditch cut
81	82	33	9	1b	PH? Fill
82	82	33	9	1b	PH? Cut
83	84	35	9	1b	Nat linear channel fill
84	84	35	9	1b	Nat linear channel cut
85	86	37	10	1b	Nat linear channel fill
86	86	37	10	1b	Nat linear channel cut
87	87	38	6	1a	Subsoil (in situ, buried) lower
88	-	38	6	1a	Layer matrix around stones. Pot

89	-	39	6	1a	Subsoil, over waterlogged deposits, E end T39. Preh? Pot
90	91	39	6	1a	Ditch fill
91	91	39	6	1a	Ditch cut
92	93	39	6	1a	PH fill
93	93	39	6	1a	PH cut
94	95	39	6	1a	PH fill
95	95	39	6	1a	PH cut
96	97	39	6	1a	PH fill
97	97	39	6	1a	PH cut
98	99	41	11	2	Gully fill
99	99	41	11	2	Gully cut
100	101	41	11	2	Small pit/PH fill
101	101	41	11	2	Small pit/PH cut
102	103	41	11	2	Small gully fill
103	103	41	11	2	Small gully cut
104	105	41	11	2	Small gully fill
105	105	41	11	2	Small gully cut
106	106	43	13	1b	Subsoil/buried soil
107	108	47	15	2	Rubble layer/fill, seals quarrying. Pot
108	108	47	15	2	Quarry pit cut
109	108	47	15	2	Quarry pit mid
110	108	47	15	2	Quarry pit lower
111	111	52	16	1a	PH? cut
112	111	52	16	1a	PH? Fill
113	114	59	19	1a	Gully - prob modern Fill
114	114	59	19	1a	Gully - prob modern Cut
115	116	60	19	1a	Gully fill
116	116	60	19	1a	Gully cut
117	118	64	21	1c	Natural linear - was poss Gully fill
118	118	64	21	1c	Natural linear - was poss Gully cut
119	120	65	22	1c	Pit/hearth fill
120	120	65	22	1c	Pit/hearth cut
121	122	67	22	1c	PH fill
122	122	67	22	1c	PH cut

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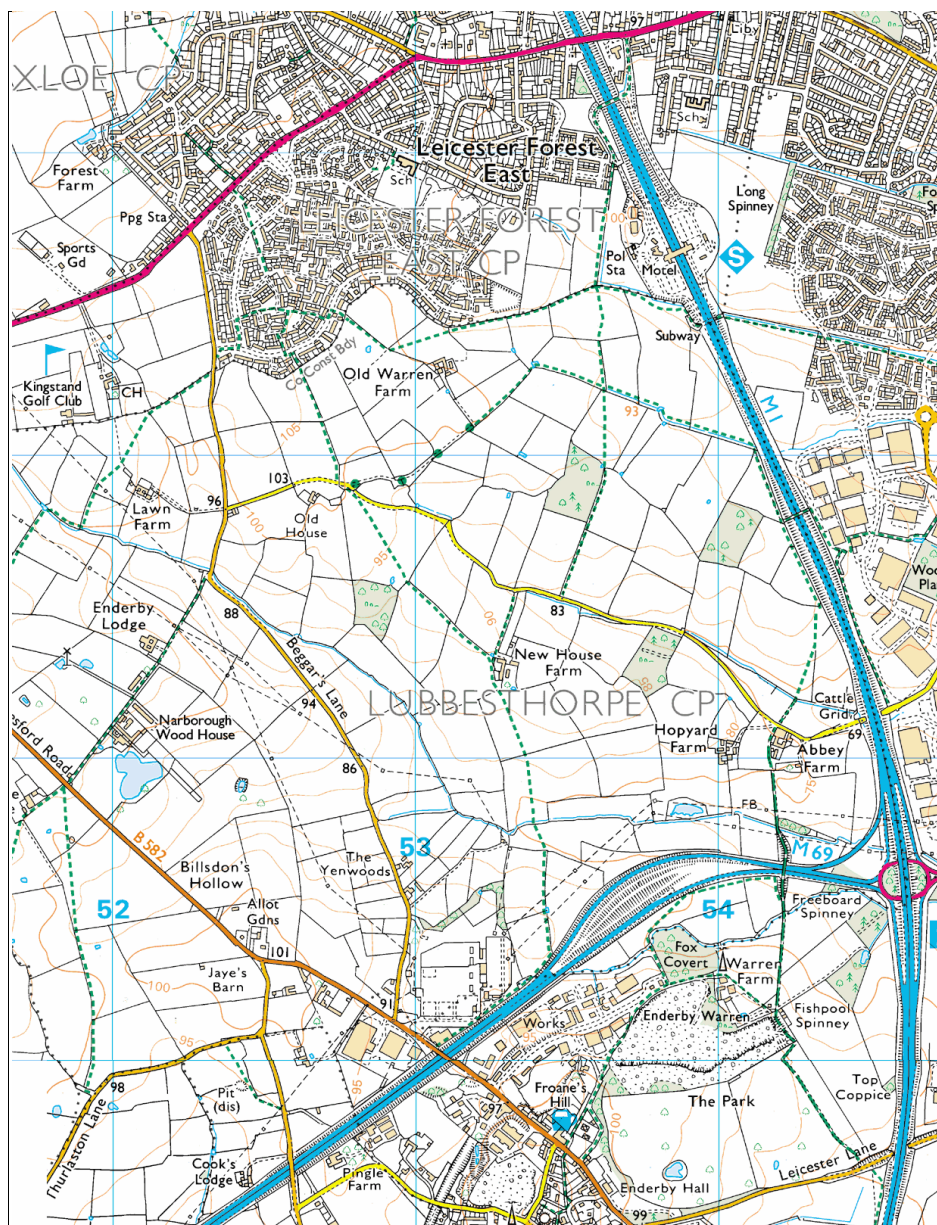


Fig. 1 General OS map of the evaluation area (1991 edn.). Cf. Figs. 2, 3 for current area.

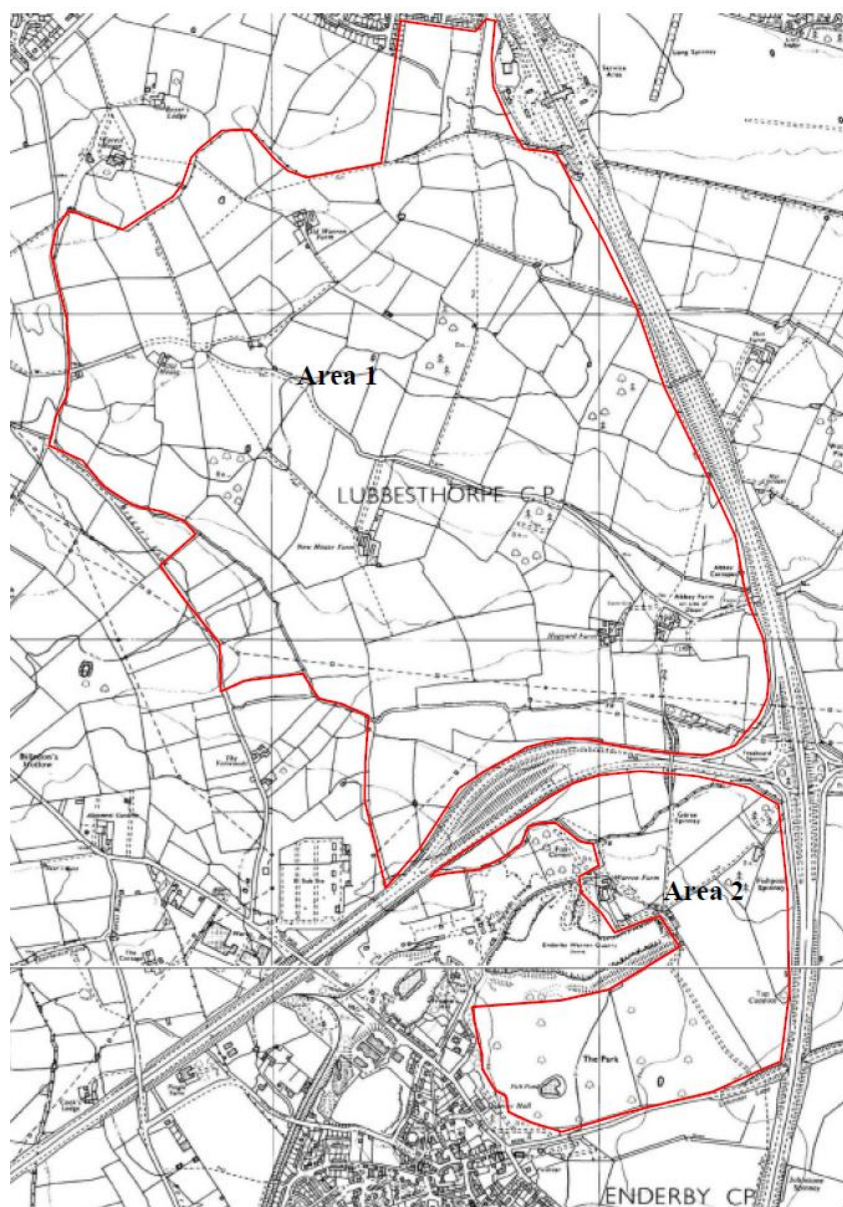


Fig. 2 General map of overall development, Areas 1 & 2 (supplied by developer).

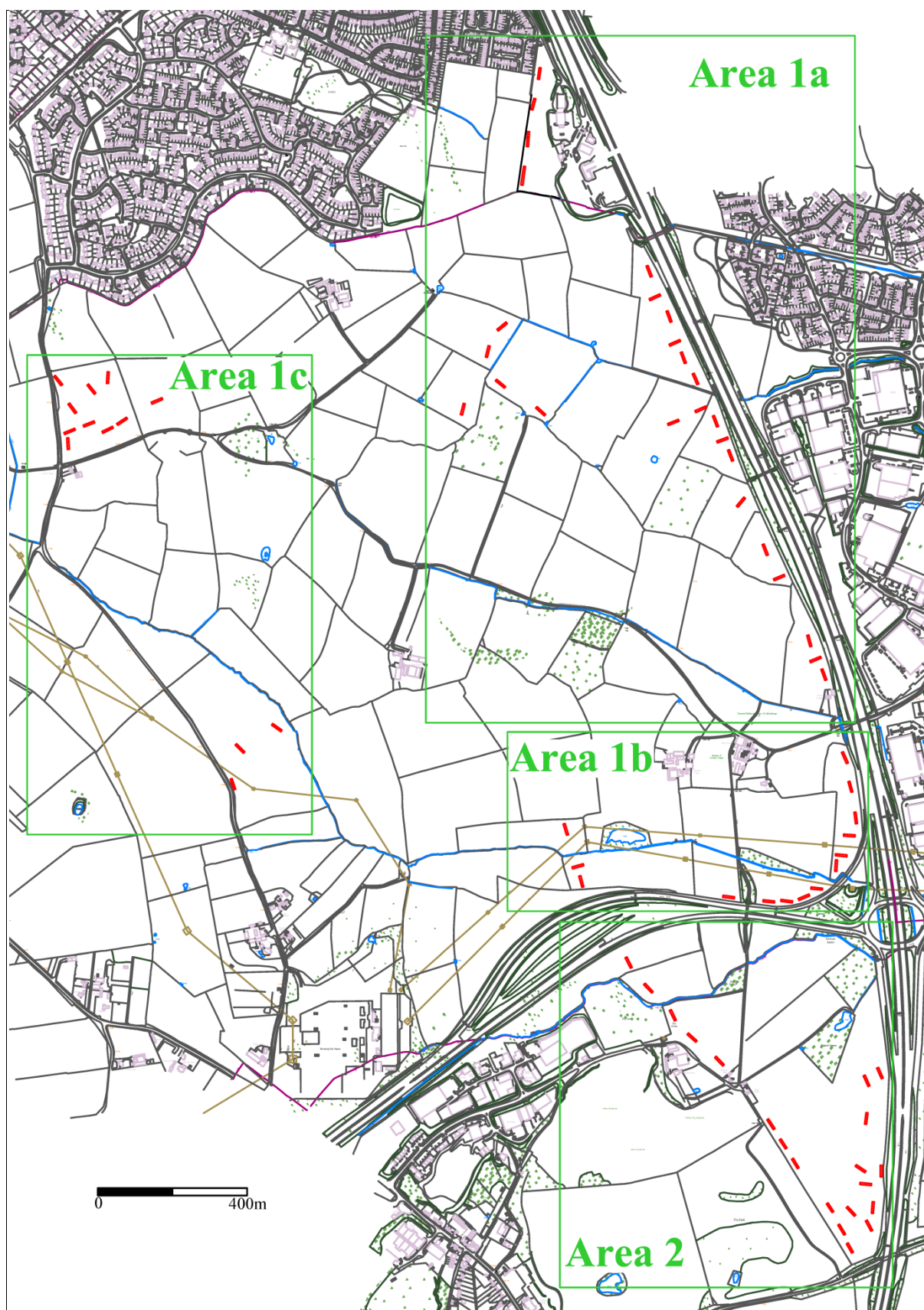


Fig. 3 Map of evaluation area showing areas referred to in text and general spread of trenches.

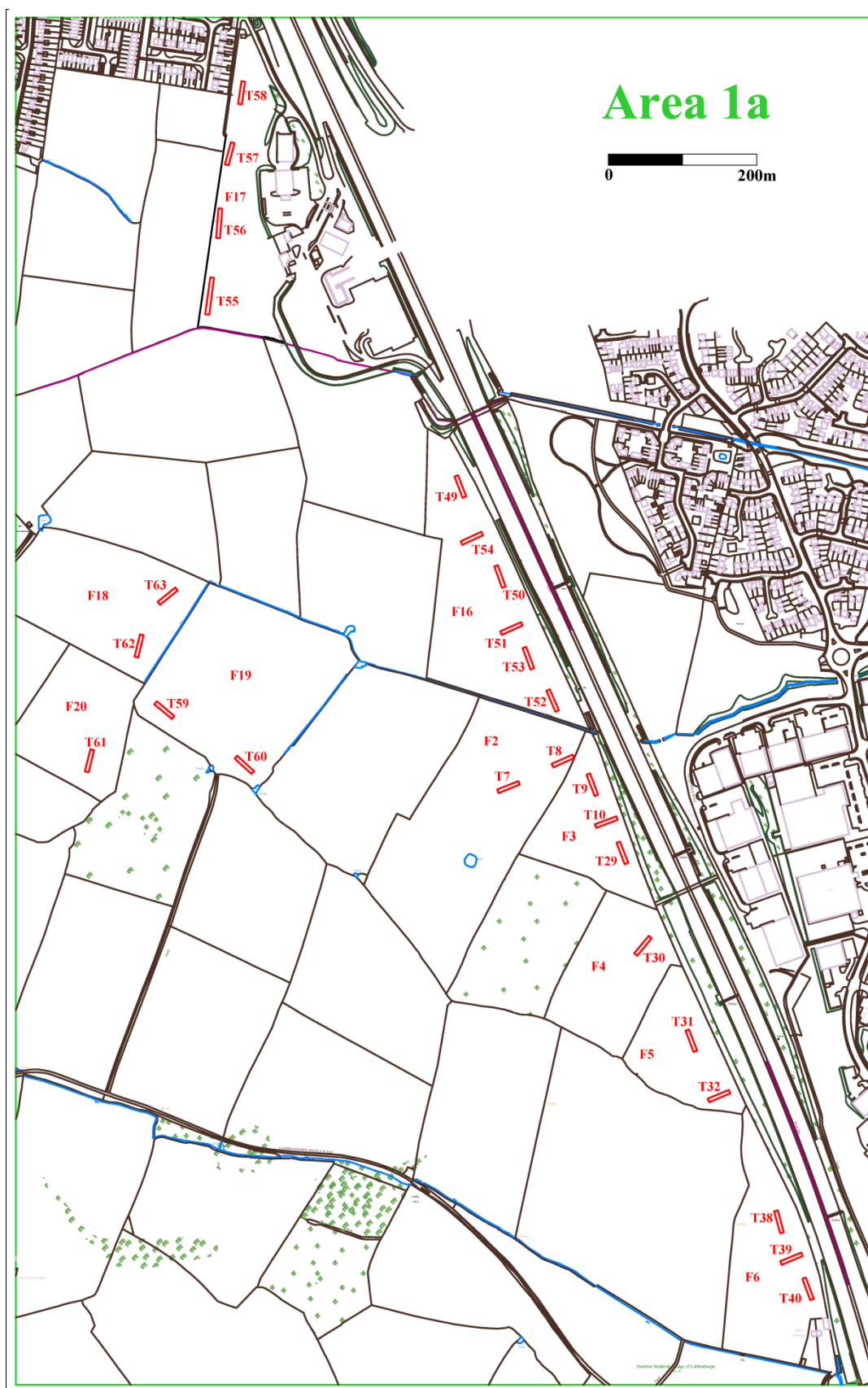


Fig. 4 Map of Area 1a showing trench and field numbers.

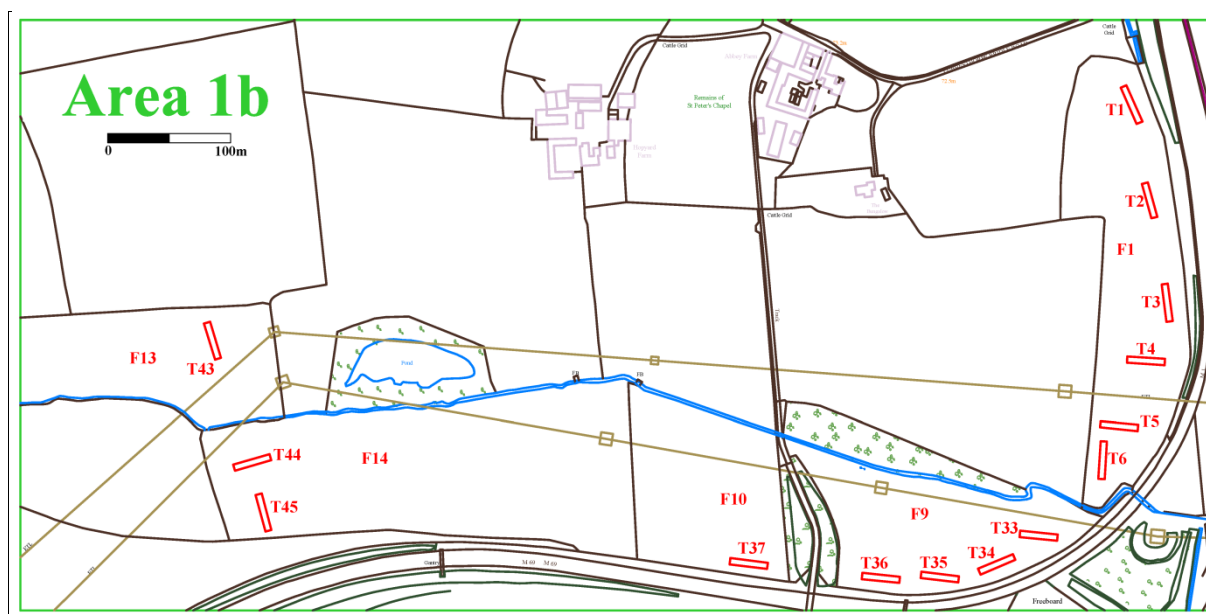


Fig. 5 Map of Area 1b showing trench and field numbers.

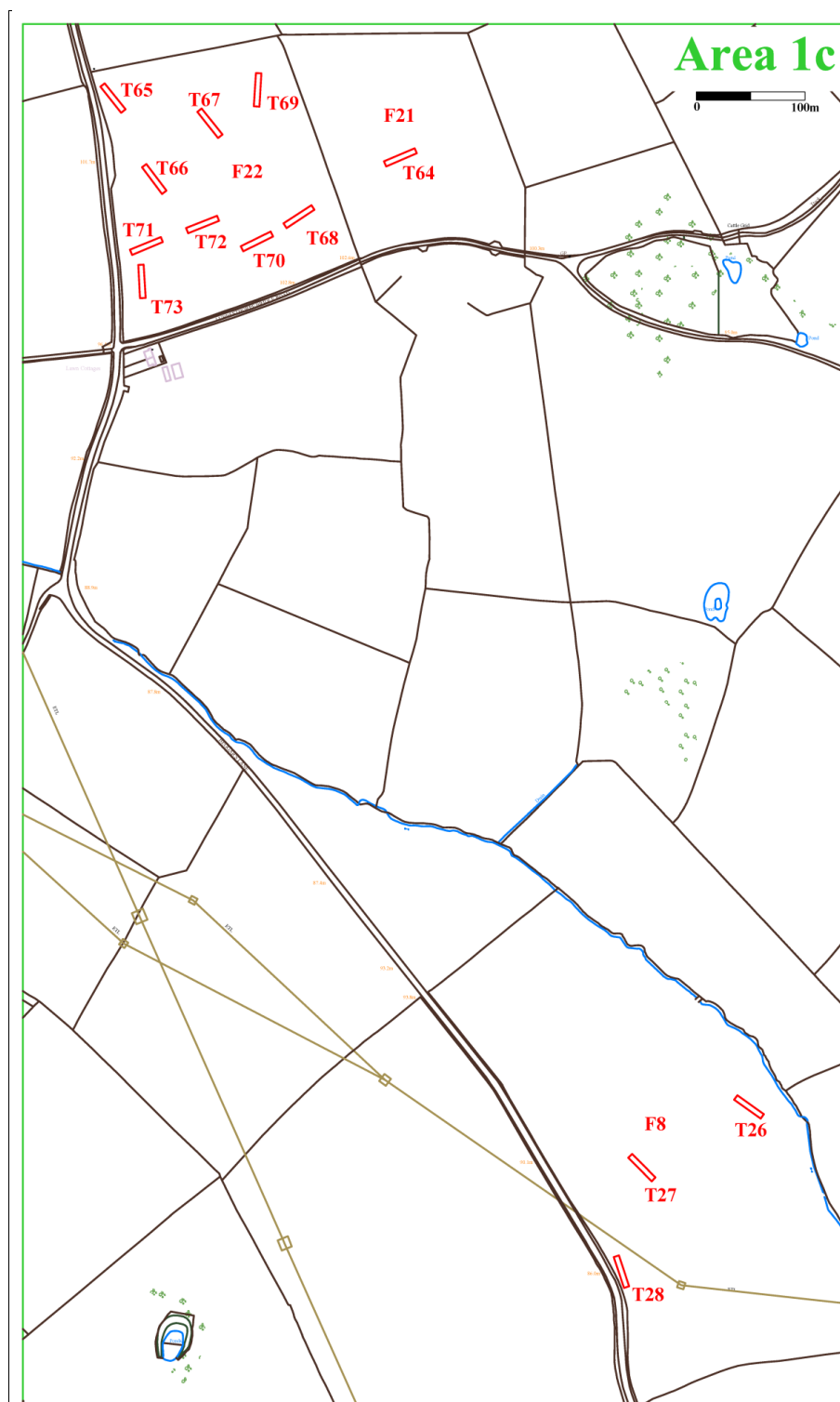


Fig. 6 Map of Area 1c showing trench and field numbers.

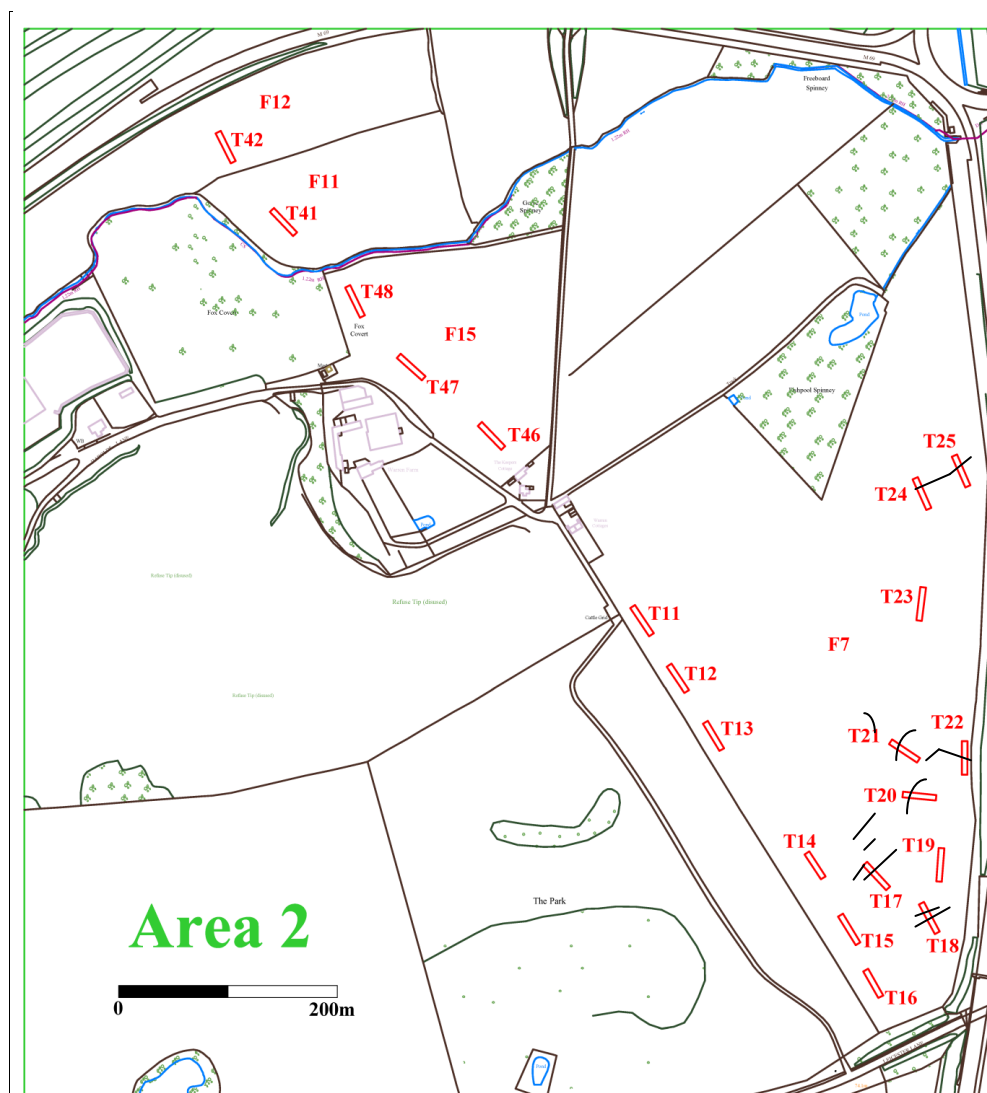


Fig. 7 Map of Area 2 showing trench and field numbers in relation to geophysical anomalies

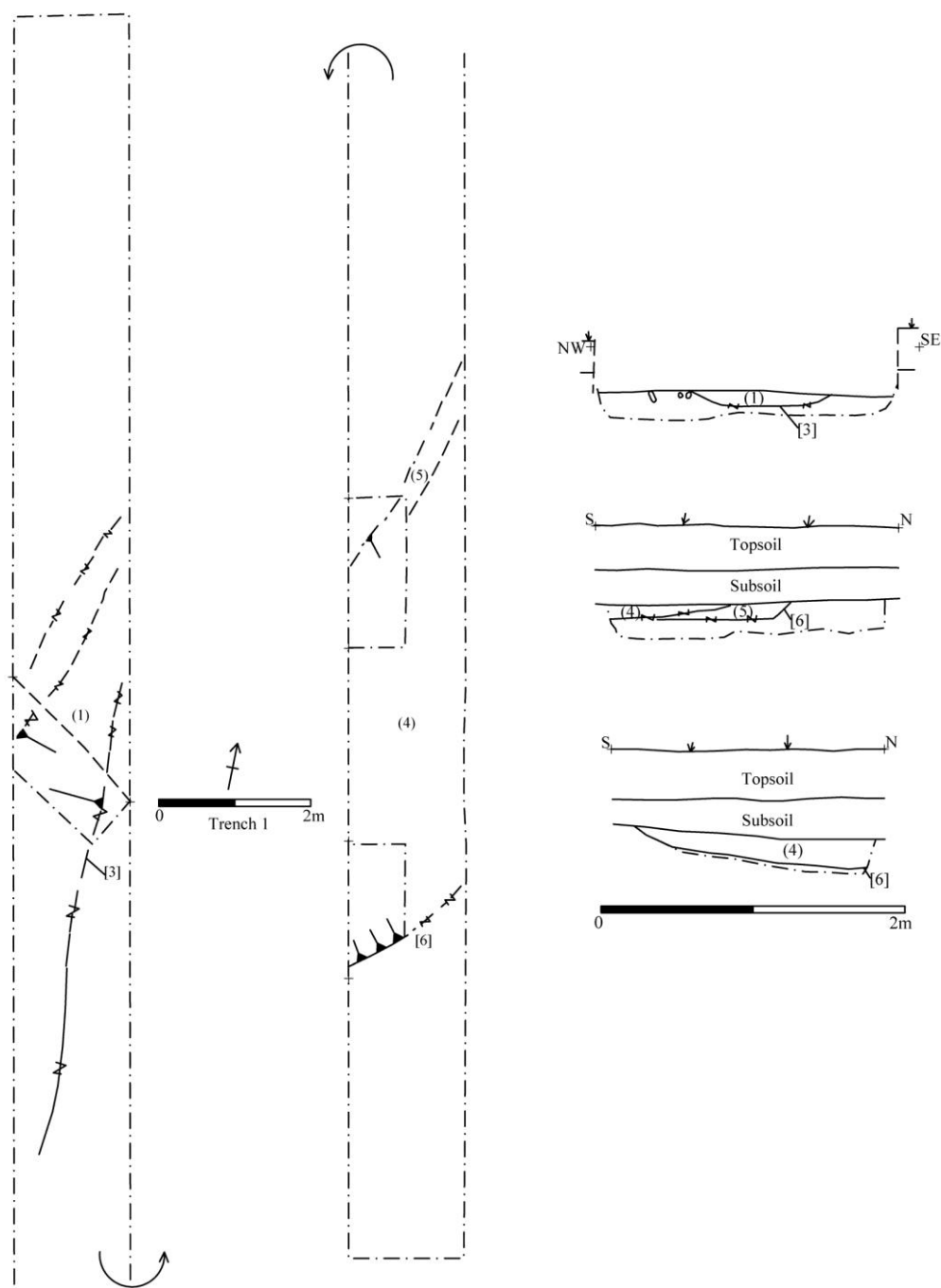


Fig. 8 Trench 1 features (Field 1, Area 1b)

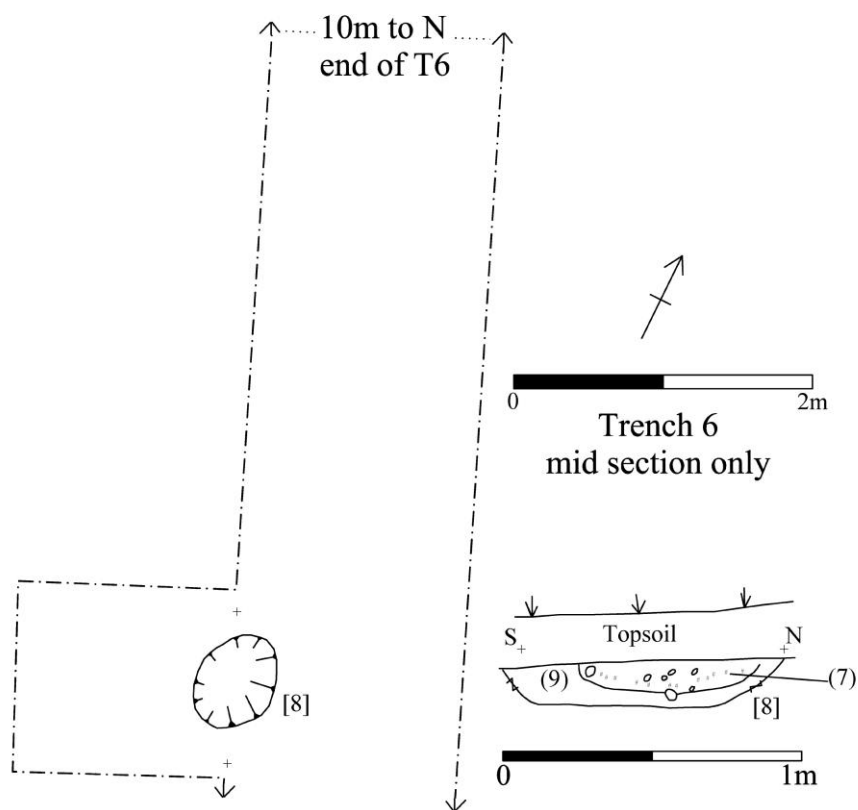


Fig. 9 Trench 6 features (Field 1, Area 1b)

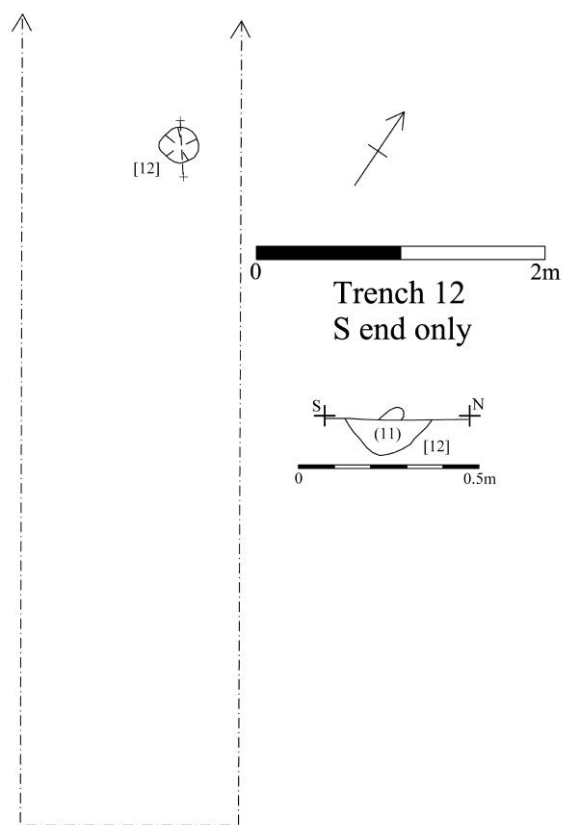


Fig. 10 Trench 12 features (Field 7, Area 2)

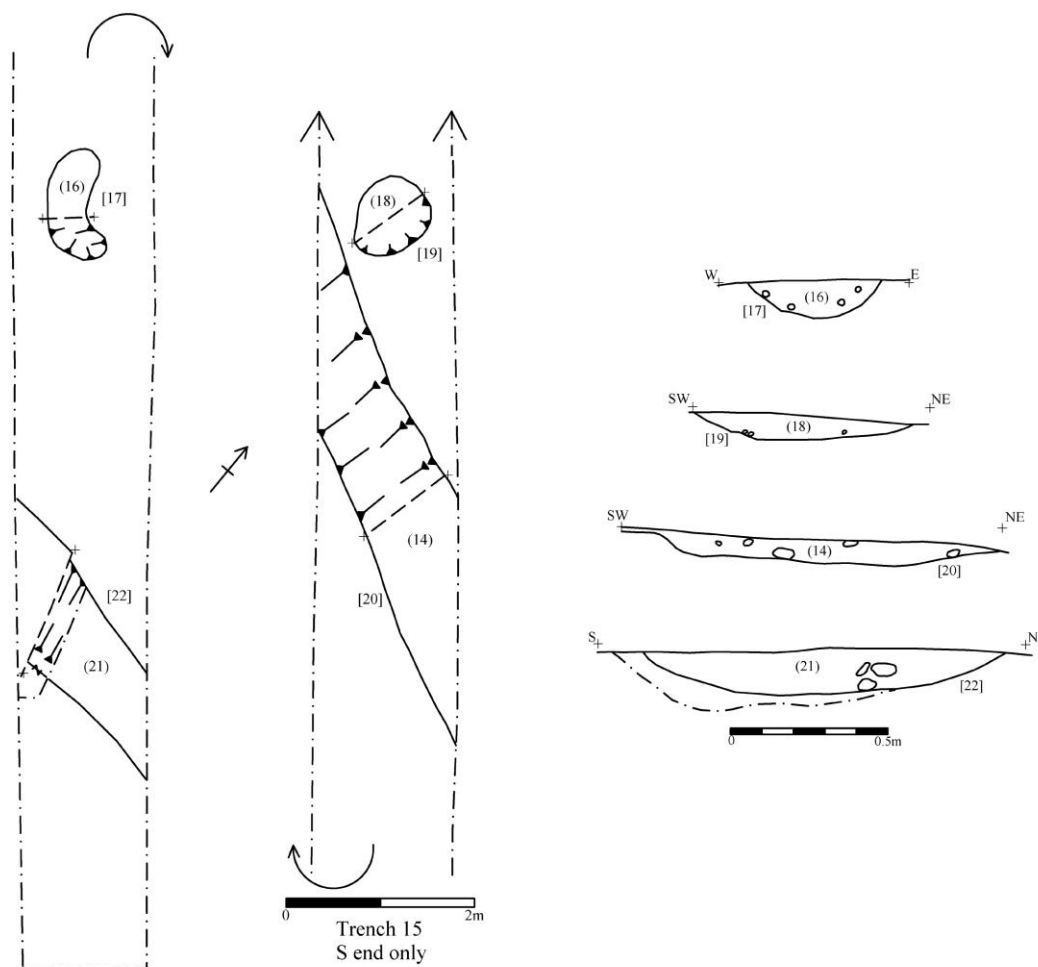


Fig. 11 Trench 15 features (Field 7, Area 2)

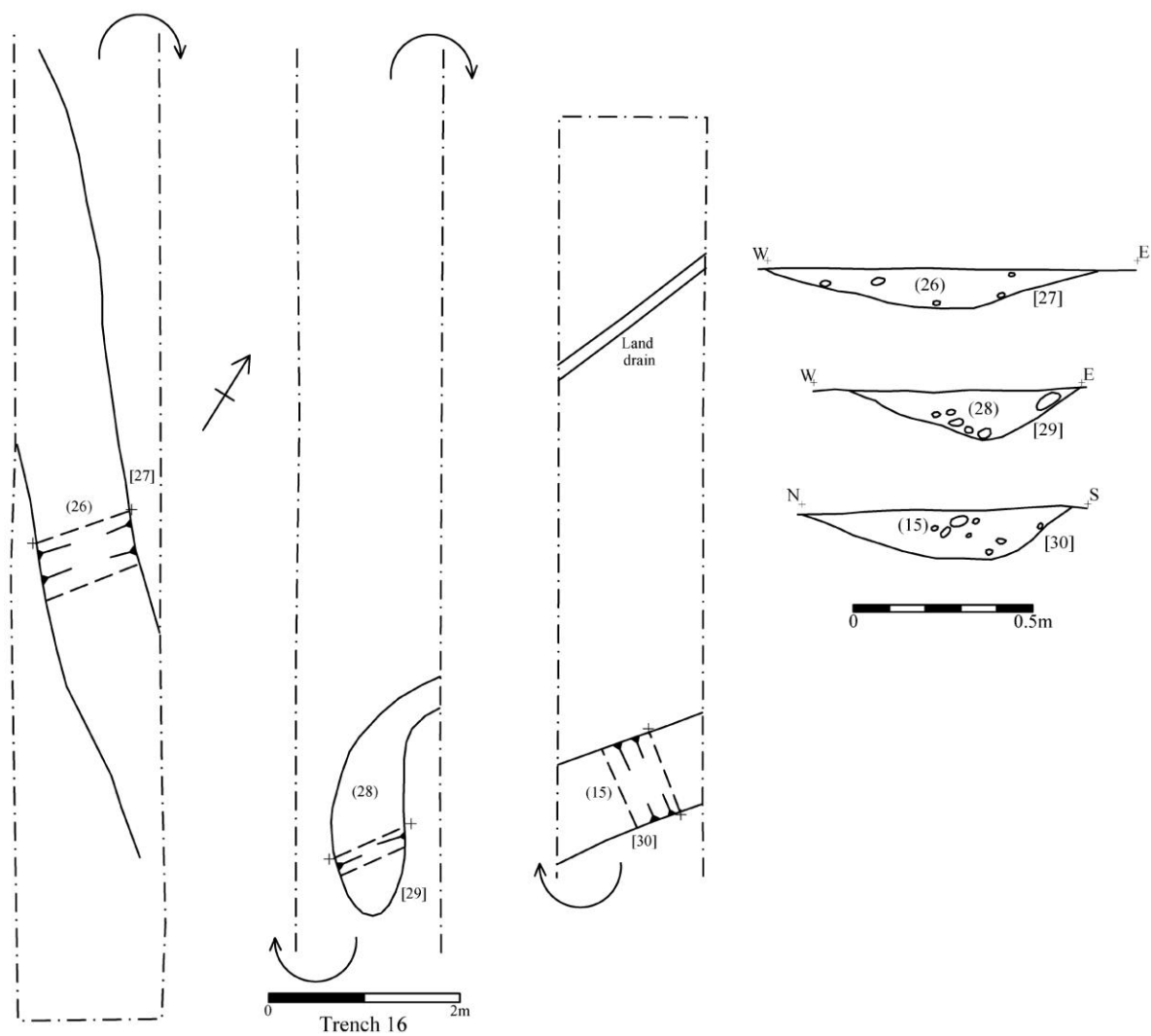


Fig. 12 Trench 16 features (Field 7, Area 2)

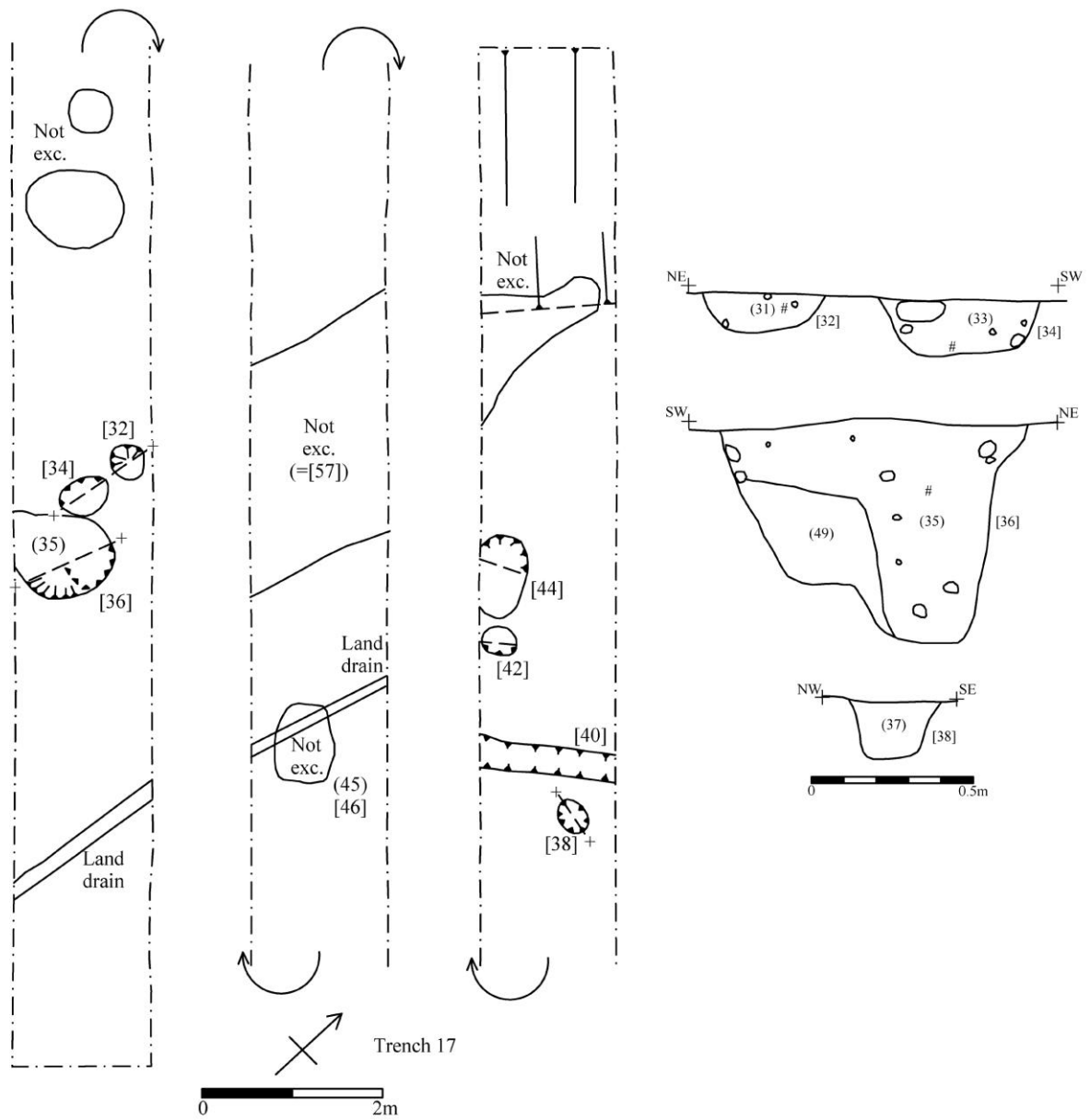


Fig. 13 Trench 17 features (Field 7, Area 2)

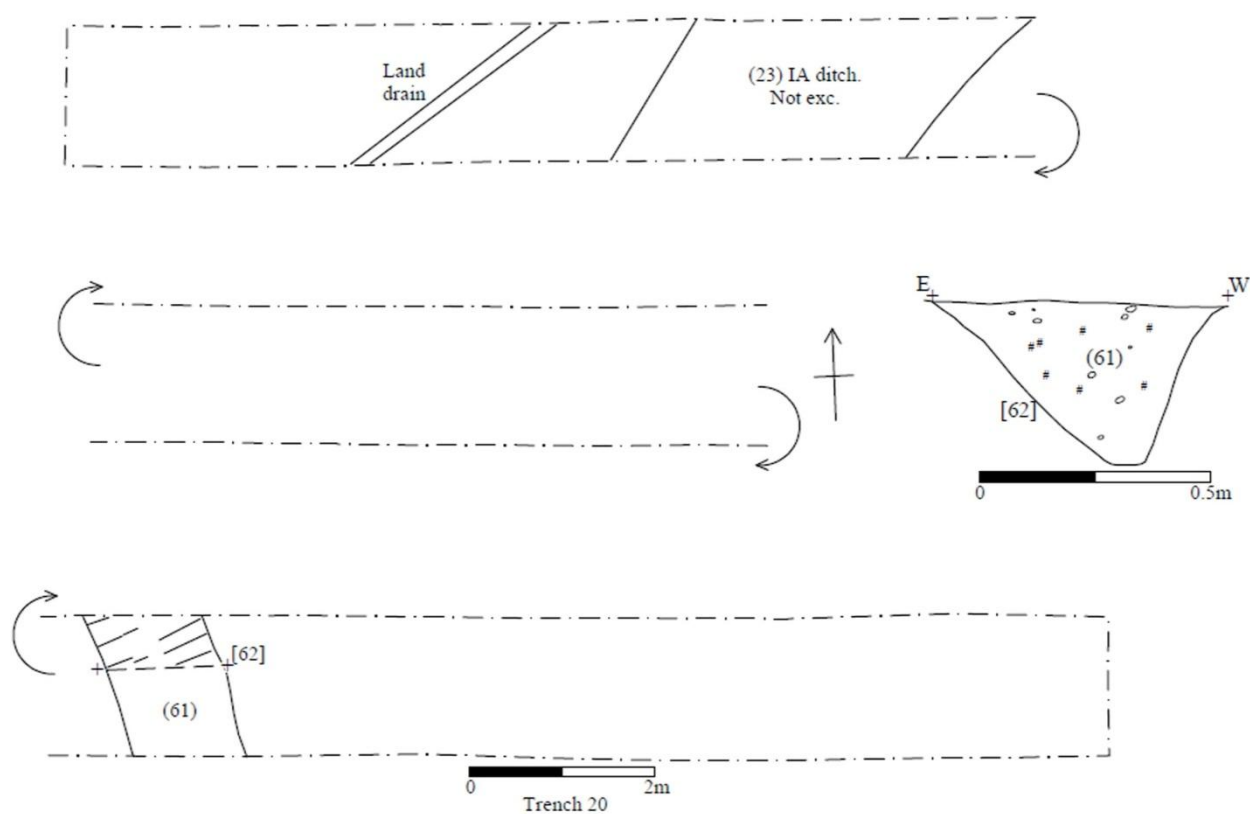


Fig. 14 Trench 20 features (Field 7, Area 2)

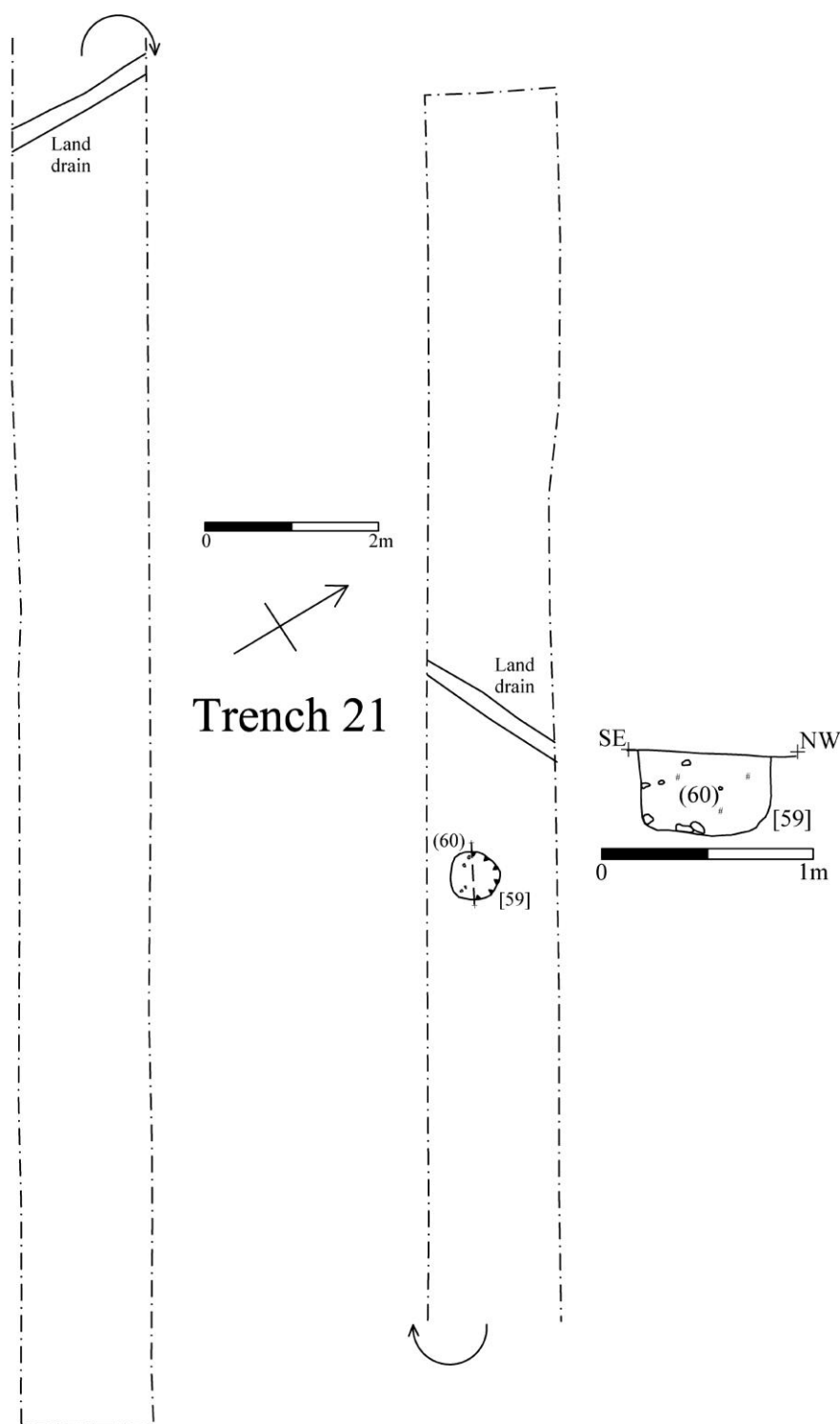


Fig. 15 Trench 21 features (Field 7, Area 2)

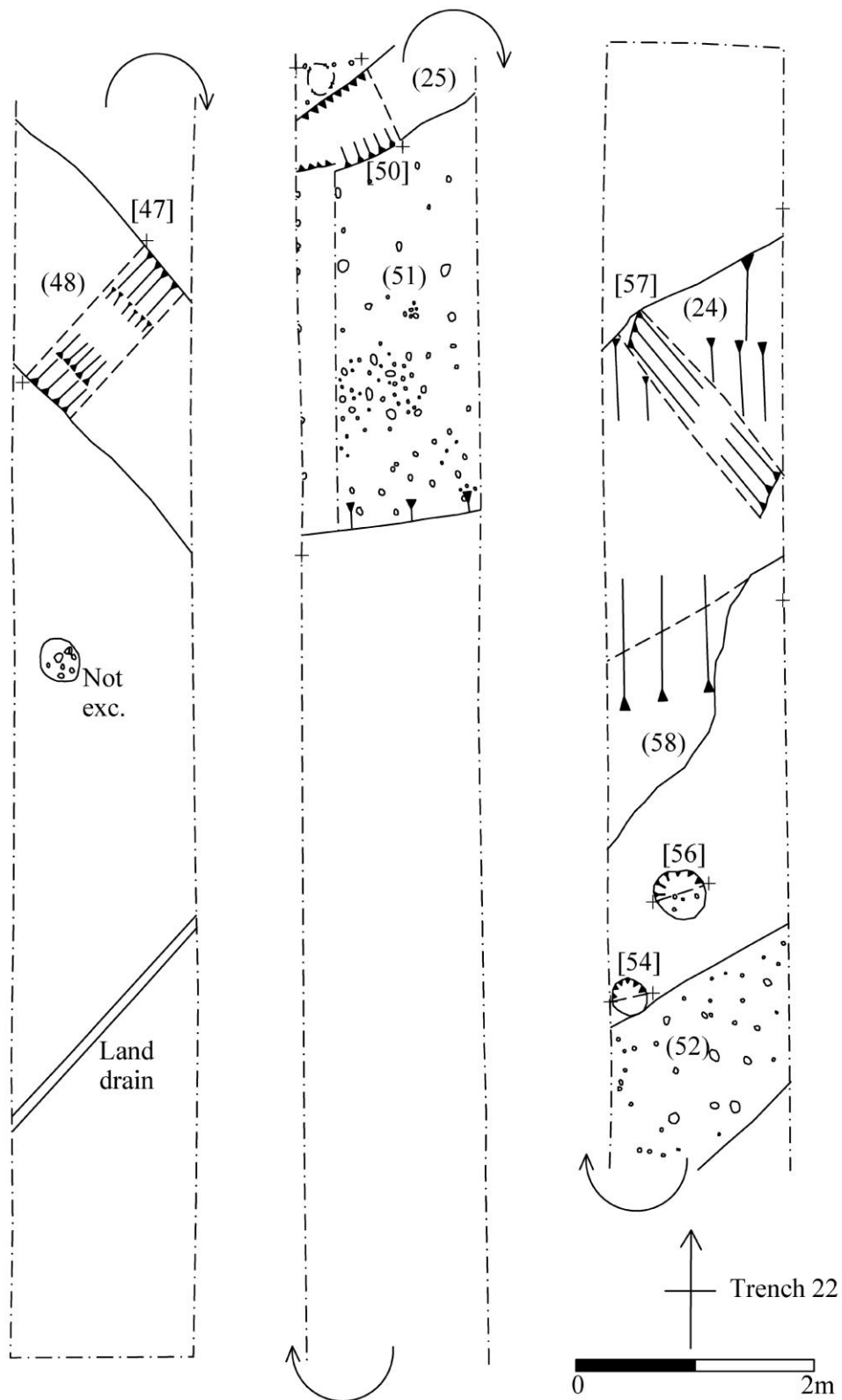


Fig. 16 Trench 22 feature plans (Field 7, Area 2)

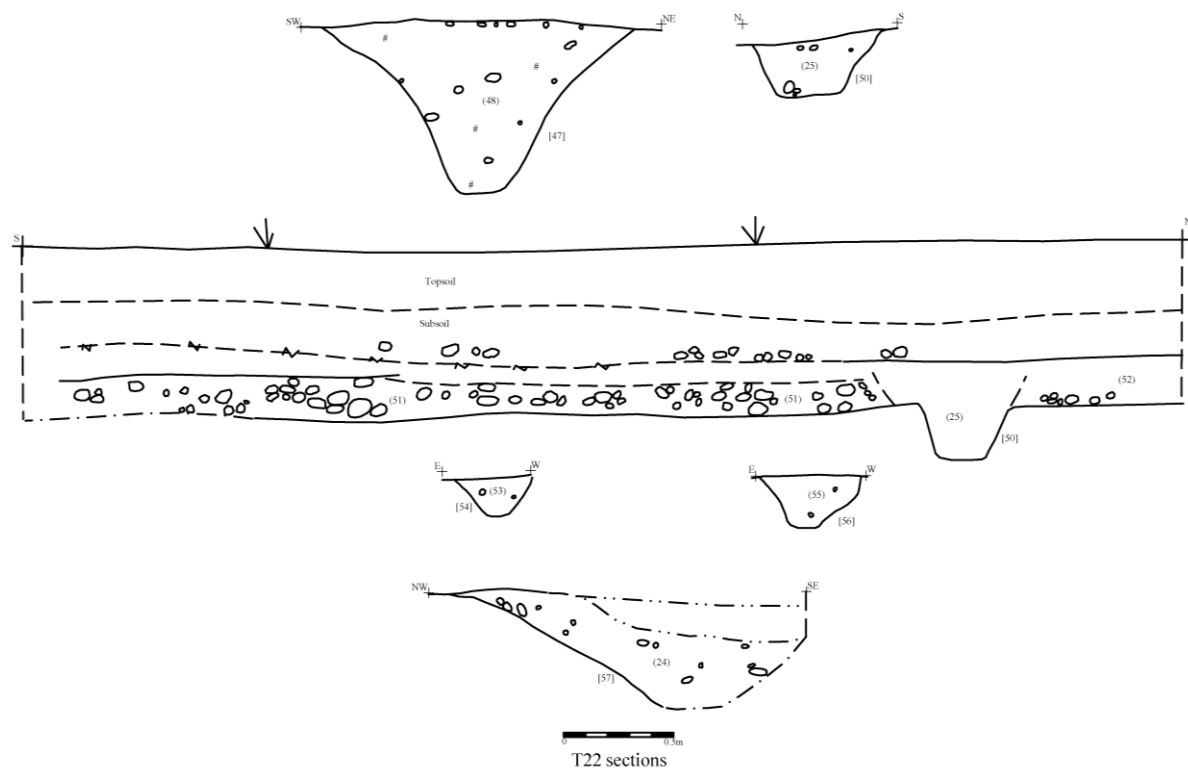


Fig. 17 Trench 22 feature sections (Field 7, Area 2)

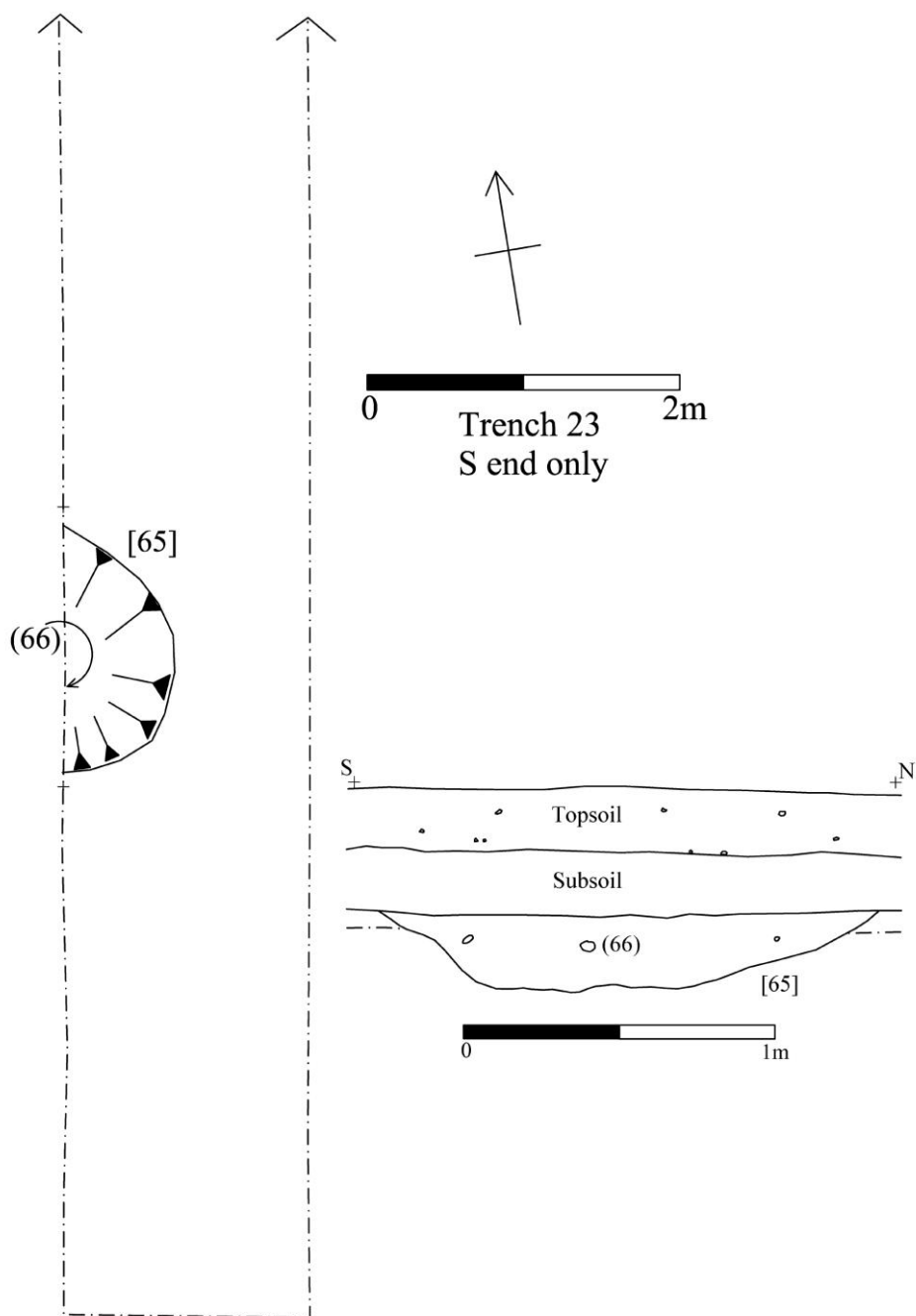


Fig. 18 Trench 23 features (Field 7, Area 2)

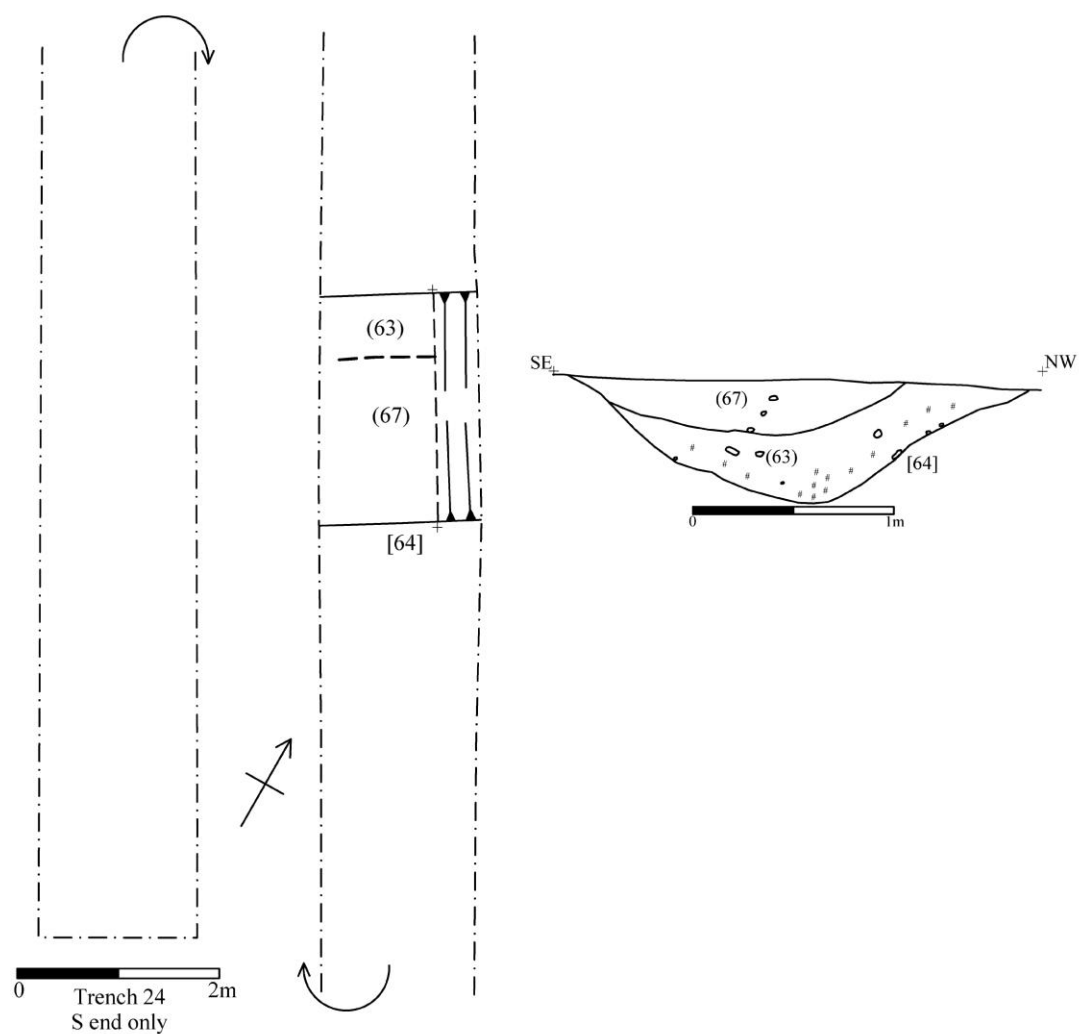


Fig. 19 Trench 24 features (Field 7, Area 2)

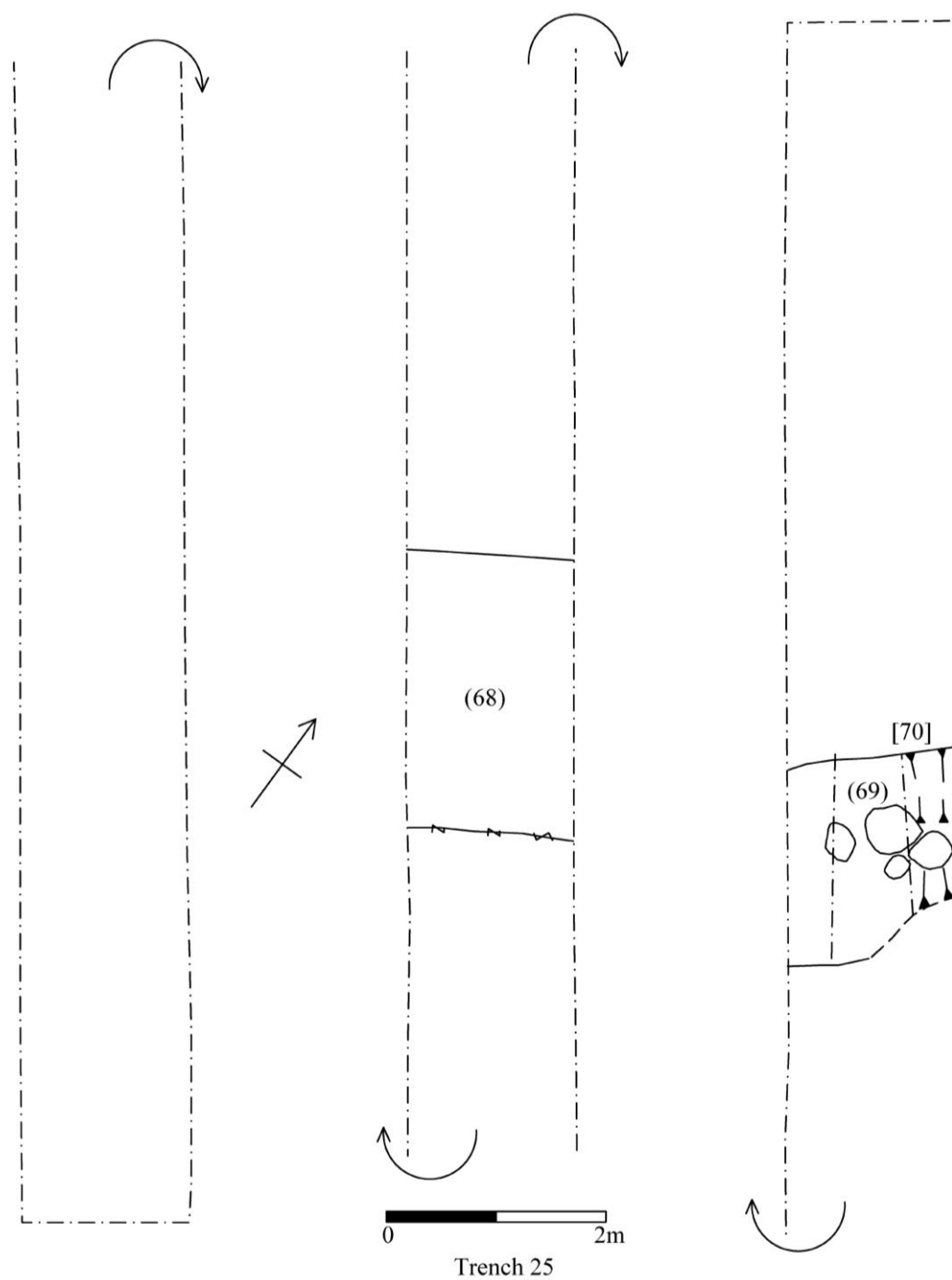


Fig. 20 Trench 25 features (Field 7, Area 2)

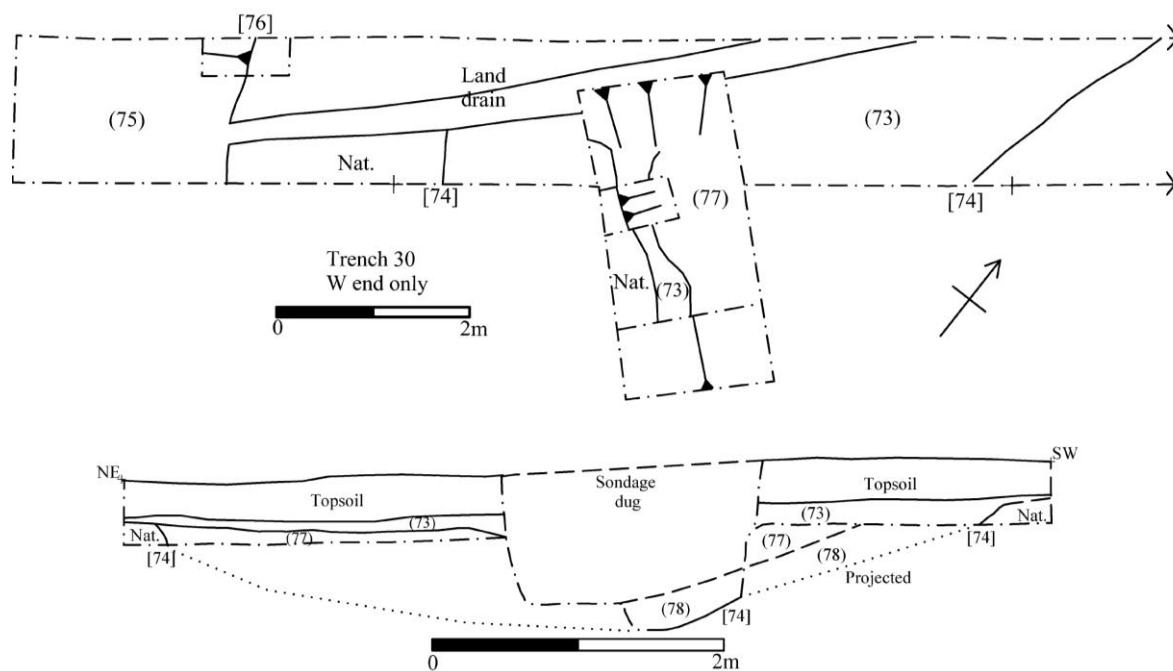


Fig. 21 Trench 30 features (Field 4, Area 1a)

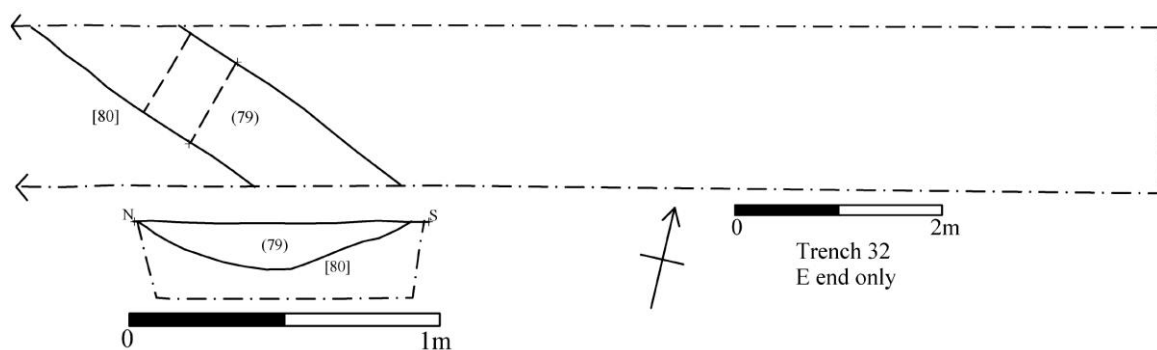


Fig. 22 Trench 32 features (Field 5, Area 1a)

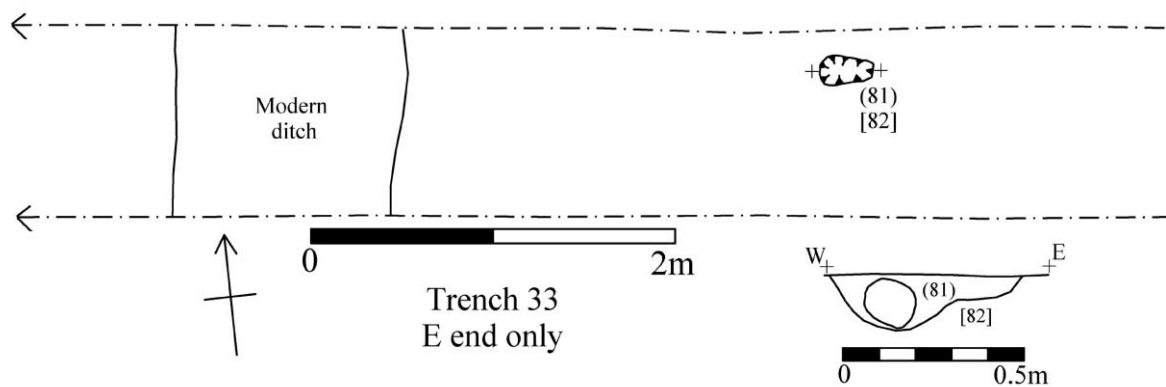


Fig. 23 Trench 33 features (Field 9, Area 11)

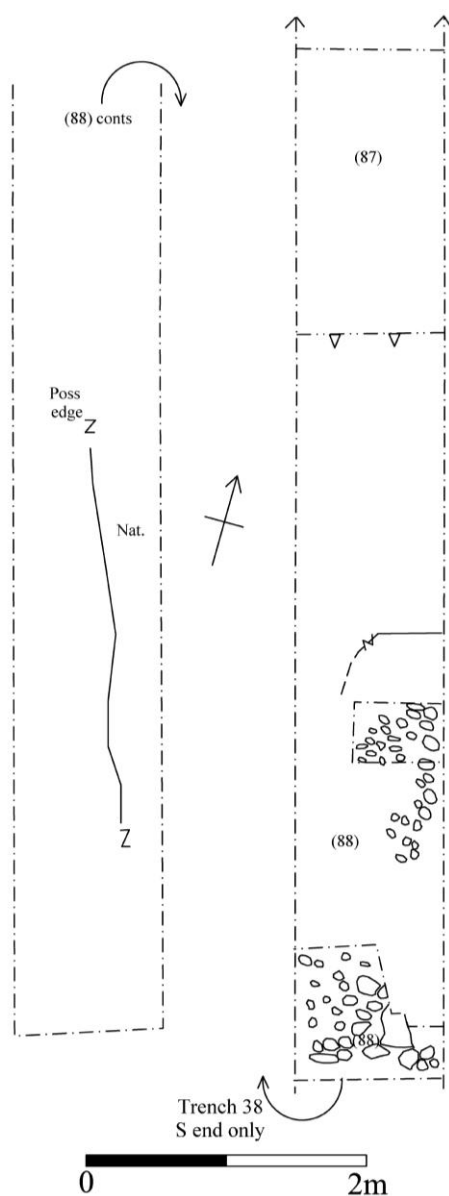


Fig. 24 Trench 38 features (Field 6, Area 1a)

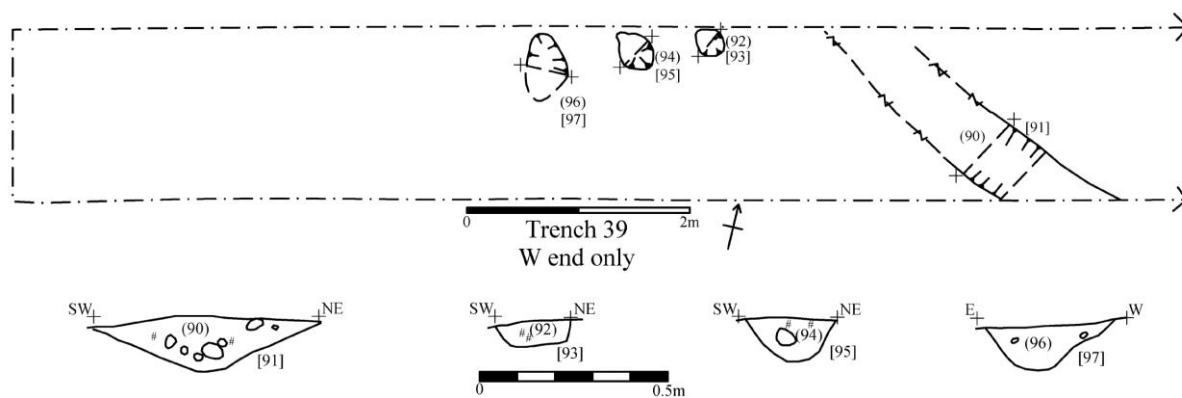


Fig. 25 Trench 39 features (Field 6, Area 1a)

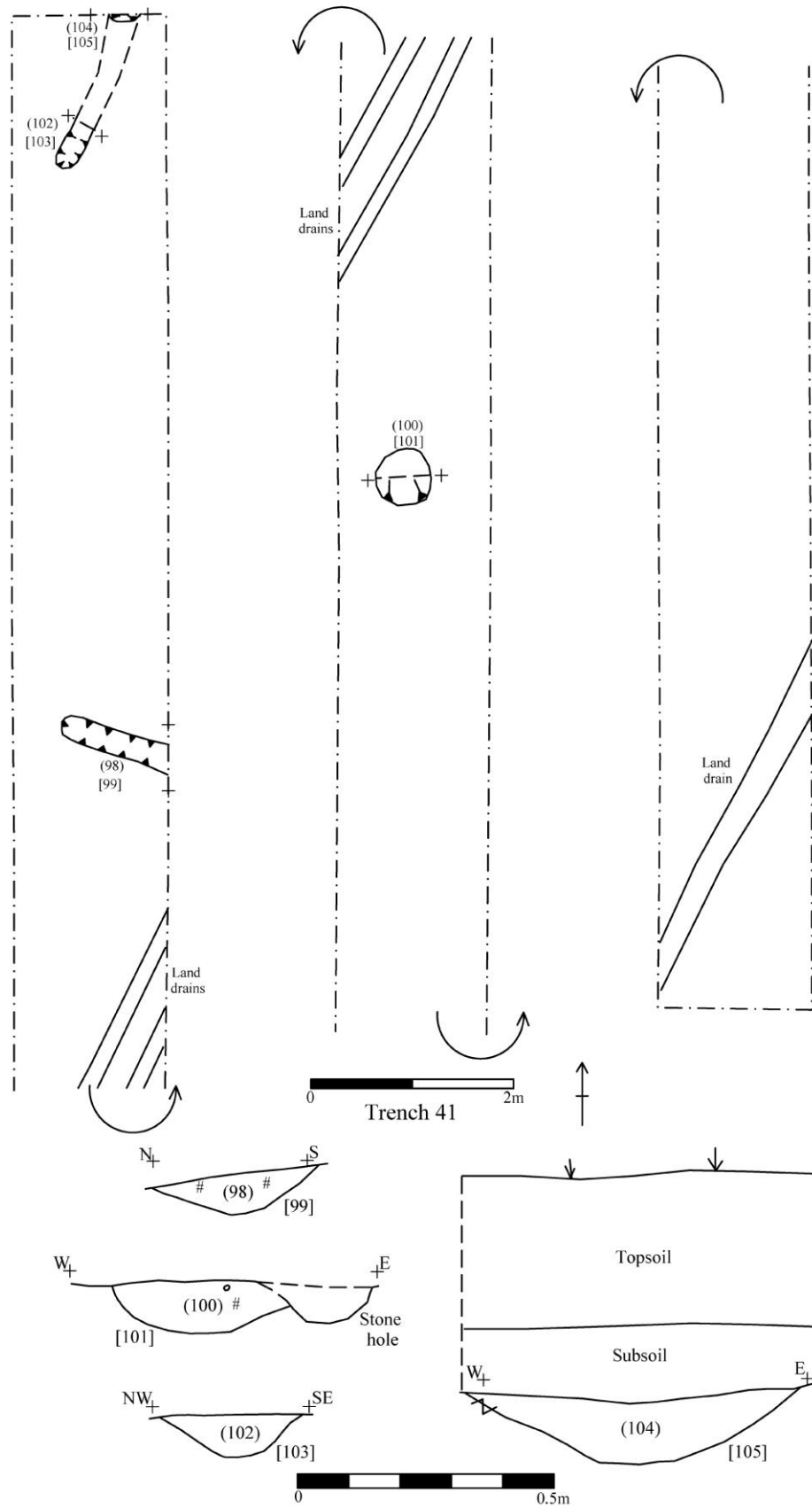


Fig. 26 Trench 41 features (Field 11, Area 2)

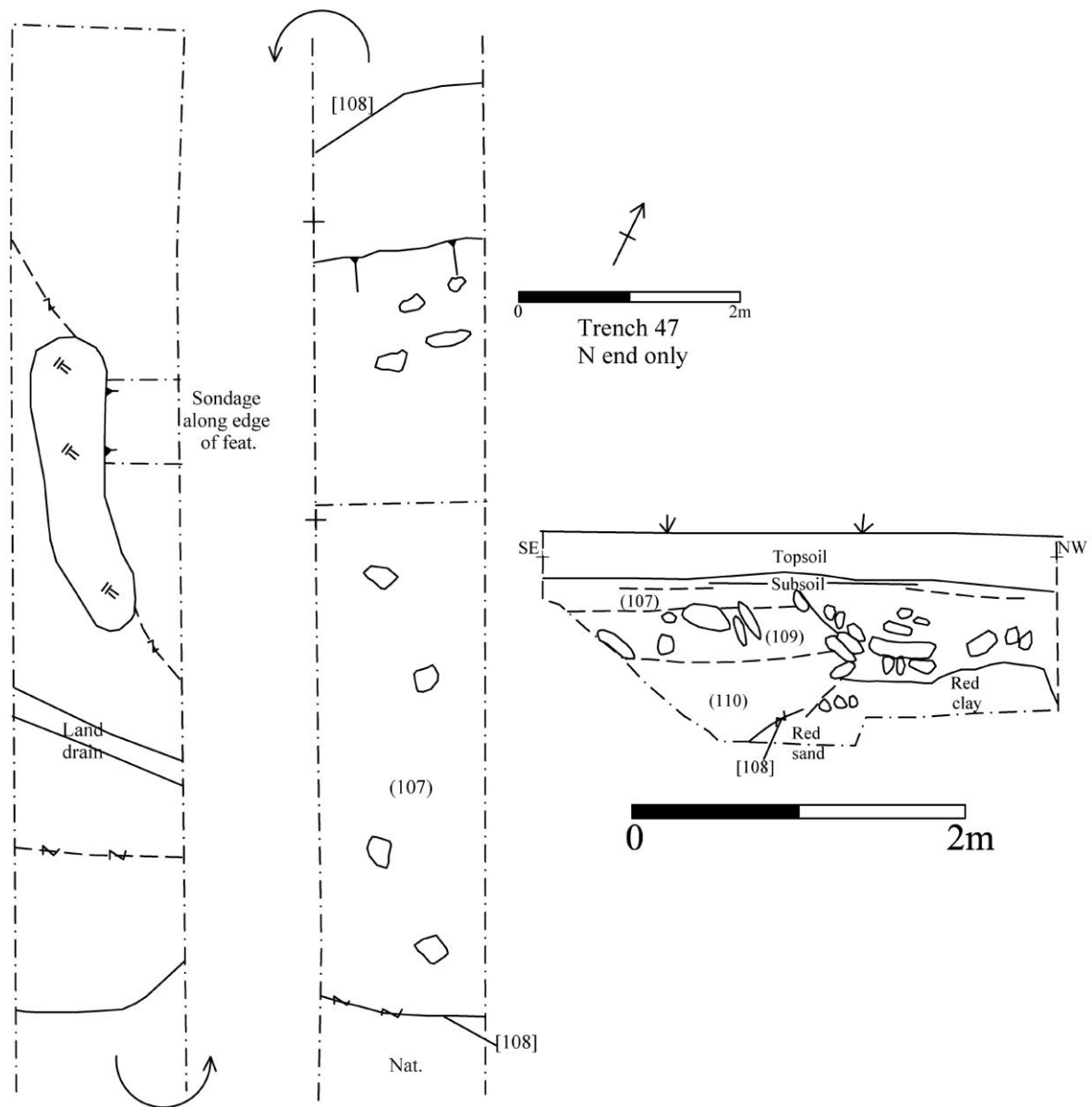


Fig. 27 Trench 47 features (Field 15, Area 2)

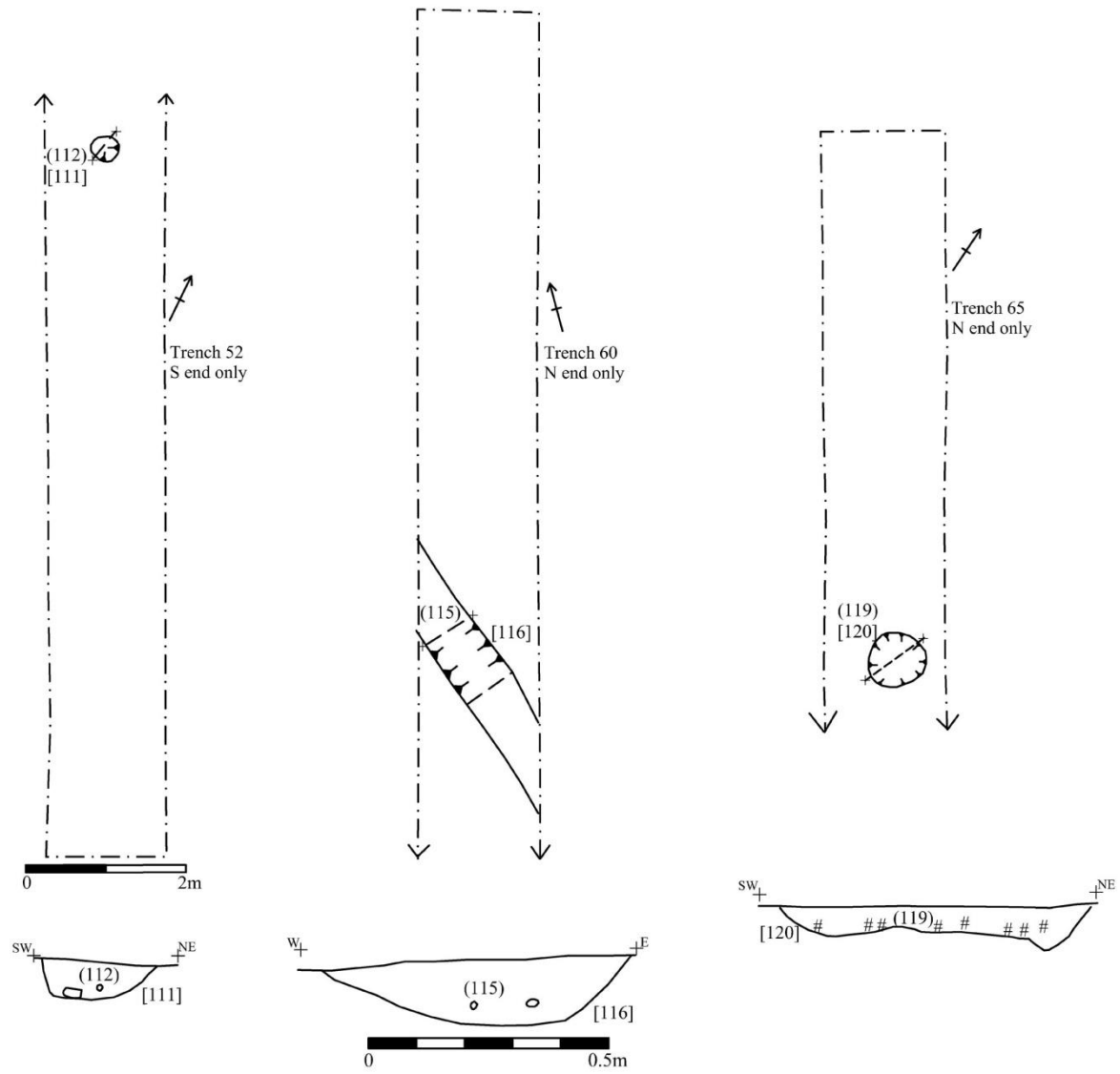


Fig. 28 Trenches 52, 60, 65 features



Plate 1 Waterlogged deposits exposed in north-south channel, Trench 39



Plate 2 Iron Age features in Trench 17



Plate 3 Iron Age ditch in Trench 20



Plate 4 Iron Age ditch in Trench 22



Plate 5 Layer of cobbles (51) and other Iron Age features, Trench 22



Plate 6 Quarry activity in Trench 47