



**University of
Leicester**

Archaeological Services



**An Archaeological field evaluation at
New Lubbethorpe, Lubbethorpe
Bridle Road, Lubbethorpe,
Leicestershire (SK 531 017)**

Wayne Jarvis

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Leicestershire (SK 531 017)**

Wayne Jarvis

for

Mather Jamie Ltd.

Checked by Project Manager

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CONTENTS

Summary	3
1 Introduction	3
2 Site Location, Details, Geology and Topography	3
3 Historical and Archaeological Background.....	5
Prehistoric.....	5
Roman	5
Anglo-Saxon.....	6
Medieval.....	6
Post-medieval	6
4 Archaeological Objectives.....	7
5 Methodology.....	7
6 Results	7
Trench 182.....	10
Trench 183.....	13
7 Specialist Reports	17
Neolithic Pottery by Nicholas J. Cooper	17
Prehistoric Flint by Lynden Cooper and Wayne Jarvis	17
Carbonised Plant Remains by Rachel Small and Wayne Jarvis	18
8 Conclusion.....	19
9 Acknowledgements	19
10 Publication.....	19
11 Archive	19
12 Bibliography	20
Appendix 1. Trench Details	22
Appendix 2. Context Index	22

FIGURES

Figure 1: Location Map. Location of current areas indicated (E and W).	4
Figure 2: Location plan of West area showing previous evaluation trenches (grey), and areas R9 part 1 and R10 scheduled for trenching but not accessible during this stage.....	8
Figure 3: Location plan of East area showing proposed road lines (brown), evaluation trenches from current phase (purple), and previous trenches (grey). Trenches in red referred to in text.	9
Figure 4: Trenches 182 and 183, location and general spread of features.	10
Figure 5: Trench 182, features.	11
Figure 6: Trench 182, features [203] [205].....	12
Figure 7: Trench 182, feature [205] showing heat cracked stone in (206).	12
Figure 8: Trench 183 features, plans.....	14
Figure 9: Trench 183 features, sections.	15
Figure 10: Trench 183 feature [200].....	16
Figure 11: Trench 183 features [210] [213].....	16
Figure 12: Trench 183 feature [217].....	17

An Archaeological Field Evaluation at New Lubbesthorpe, Lubbesthorpe Bridle Road, Lubbesthorpe, Leicestershire: Autumn 2015 Phase (SK 531 017)

Wayne Jarvis

Summary

An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on land at New Lubbesthorpe, Leicestershire (SK 531 017), during September 2015, being part of a staged larger project. The work was in advance of a proposed mixed use development. Eighteen trenches were excavated targeting the Phase 1 residential areas R5 parts 1 and 2, the Main Street roadline towards the M1 bridge in the east, and a trench adjacent to an area of Bronze Age cremations in R4. The majority of the proposed area proved negative during the current phase of works. However in the east area along the proposed new Main Street prehistoric activity was identified, which consisted of linear features, pits and post-holes. A small amount of pottery and worked flint was recovered from this area, and evidence for burning was identified in the form of charcoal and much heat cracked stone.

The archive for this work will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums with accession number XA112.2011.

1 Introduction

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) were commissioned by Mather Jamie Ltd. to carry out an archaeological field evaluation on land at New Lubbesthorpe, Leicestershire (SK 531 017). This archaeological work is in accordance with NPPF Section 12: Enhancing and Conserving the Historic Environment.

The site lies south of Leicester Forest East. The proposed site is a mixed use development. The report should be considered in conjunction with previous archaeological work undertaken for this development (Hunt 2008; Haddrell 2009; 2010; Jarvis 2011; Jarvis 2014).

2 Site Location, Details, Geology and Topography

The proposed Phase 1 development area is located in the parish of Lubbesthorpe. The site is located south of Leicester Forest East, to the east and north of Beggars Lane, and straddling both sides of Lubbesthorpe Bridle Road (SK 531 017 centre). A provisional trench plan was agreed with the Leicestershire County Council (LCC) Principal Planning Archaeologist, although the size and position indicated on the provisional trench plan would be varied due to unforeseen site constraints or the presence of archaeological deposits (Figure 3, Figure 2). The main area reported on here for

evaluation purposes is a series of fields to the south of Old Warren Farm (proposed areas R5 parts 1 and 2). A secondary area comprises the new roadline for Main Street from the M1 bridge in the east to Old Warren Farm. Other areas identified for trenching during this phase south of Lubbesthorpe Bridle Road (areas R9 Part 1 SK 52835 01726, and R10 SK 52513 01614) could not be evaluated due to access limitations. One trench was also excavated in area R4 (Jarvis forthcoming).

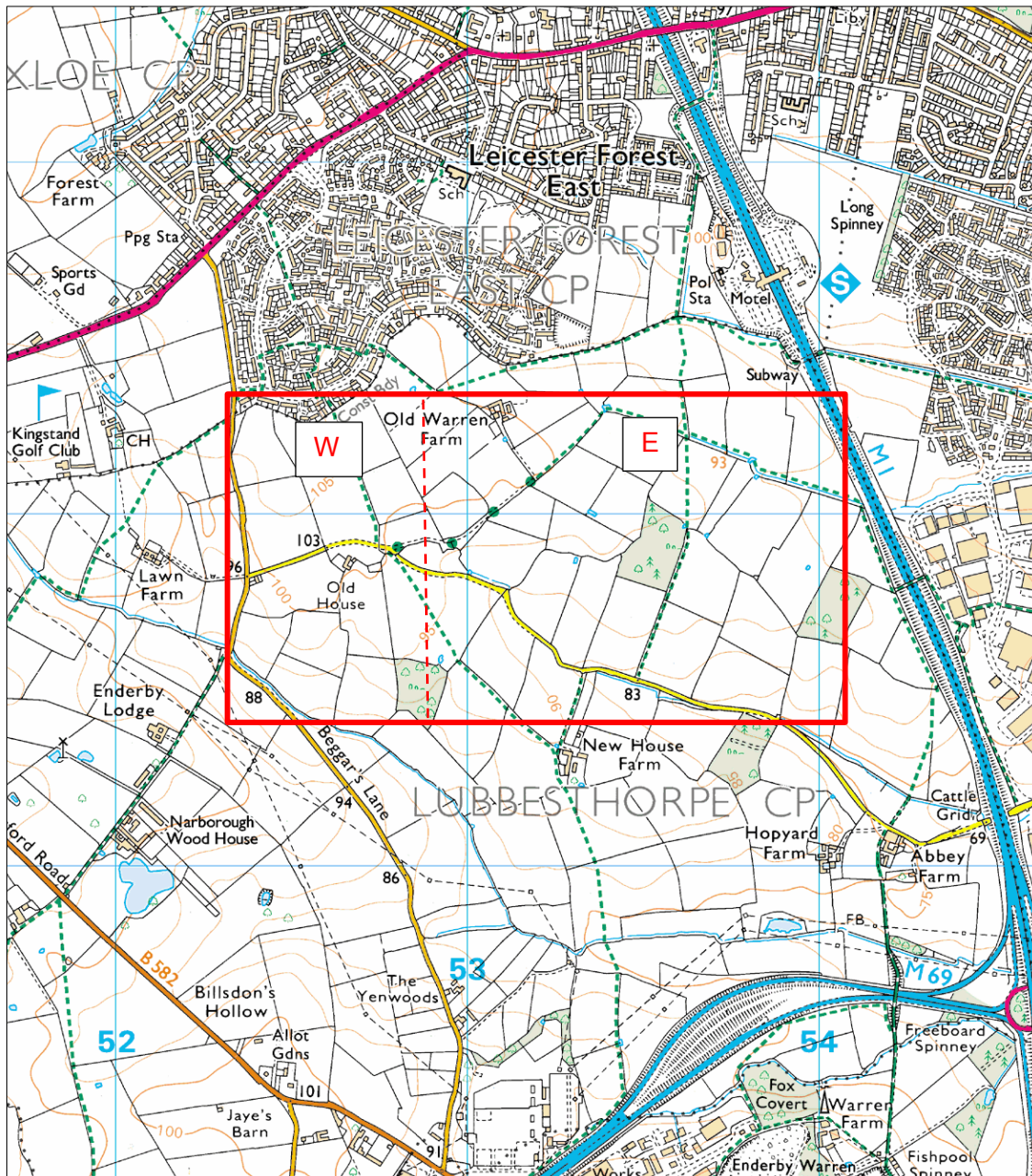


Figure 1: Location Map. Location of current areas indicated (E and W).
1:50 000 (Landranger) ©Crown Copyright. Licence No. 100021186.

The site area is currently predominantly under grass, with only a few fields under arable crops, and is bordered on all sides by further agricultural land. The geology, 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, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>. The land falls north to south and varies between c.85m -101m OD.

3 Historical and Archaeological Background

An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Hunt 2008), geophysical surveys (Haddrell 2009; 2010), targeted trial trenching (Jarvis 2011: 2015) and an Environmental Statement have previously been prepared.

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland shows that there are known archaeological sites within the application area itself. There are also many archaeological sites in the vicinity of the assessment area. The following details the sites within the assessment area and the more relevant sites in the vicinity.

Prehistoric

There are four prehistoric sites within the assessment area. A Middle Bronze Age palstave was discovered at a site close to the north-west corner of the assessment 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**). Iron Age coins have been found around 1km to the south-west of Area 1 (**MLE8487**, **MLE9080** & **MLE9081**). 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**). Excavations at Grove Park, which lay around 500m to the east of Area 2, have revealed a large Iron Age occupation site (Clay 1992; Meek, et al 2004; **MLE79**, **MLE112**, **MLE113**). Neolithic finds were also discovered during these excavations (**MLE7123**). Previous work on site has identified a small Bronze Age cremation cemetery (Jarvis 2015).

Roman

Inspection during a watching brief on a pipeline trench within the medieval earthworks at Abbey Farm revealed Roman pottery and other possible occupation evidence (**MLE219**) (Field Archaeology Section Leicestershire Museums 1975). There are also several sites dated to the Romano-British period (c. AD 43-410) to the west of the assessment area. These include a late Roman crossbow brooch found just to the west of Beggars Lane (**MLE7716**), a coin hoard found around 800m to the west of Beggars Lane (**MLE16619**) and a large number of artefacts such as brooches, coins and a mortared floor, suggesting a high status building (**MLE5979**; Gossip 1997). Further indication for Roman occupation in this area is in evidence (**MLE8347** & **MLE8488**). Roman pottery and tile are also known from the east side of the assessment area (**MLE223** & **MLE7717**). Close to Fishpool Spinney, fieldwalking has revealed pottery

and kiln bars 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**). Several Roman coins and other metal artefacts have been found in the Grove Park area (**MLE7686** & **MLE7684**).

Anglo-Saxon

Fieldwalking close to Abbey Farm has produced sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery (c. AD 410-650), which may be evidence of a settlement site (**MLE233**); further pottery from the Late Saxon period (c. AD 850-1066) was found nearby (**MLE234**).

Medieval

The most significant site within the assessment area is the Scheduled Monument of Lubbesthorpe deserted medieval village (DMV;**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. These features represent the gradual contraction in size of the medieval village and its eventual abandonment. 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. To the east and west of the settlement are the strips of heavy medieval ploughing known as ridge and furrow. These appear to run north to south and are divided into groups by larger parallel ditches. 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). 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. A few hundred metres to the west of this area is a medieval rabbit warren (**MLE221**), which is also a Scheduled Monument (**SM30239**). During stripping for the M69 a scatter of medieval pottery was found (**MLE6646**), with a lead seal matrix close by (**MLE9798**). The fishpond at Fishpool Spinney is believed to be medieval in date (**MLE82**). There is medieval fishpond within The Park (Area 2), which was once associated with the Enderby Hall estate (**MLE105**).

Post-medieval

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 Archaeological Objectives

The archaeological evaluation had the potential to contribute to the following research aims.

The Iron Age and Roman Periods (Taylor 2006; Willis 2006; Knight et al 2012; English Heritage 2012)

There are known Iron Age and Roman sites within the vicinity, including enclosures and a Roman road. The evaluation may contribute to knowledge on Iron Age – Roman transitions in rural settlement, landscape and society. Artefacts may identify trade links and economy.

The Medieval period (Vince 2006, Lewis 2006, Knight et al 2012; English Heritage 2012).

The evaluation may contribute towards research into the origins and development of medieval settlement, landscape and society. Environmental evidence could provide information on local environmental conditions as well as settlement activity, craft, industry and land use. Artefacts can assist in the development of a type series within the region and provide evidence for evidence for craft, industry and exchange across broad landscape areas. The evaluation has the potential to contribute to Research Agenda topics 7.1.2, 7.1.4, 7.2.1-7.2.4, 7.3.1-7.3.5, 7.5.4, 7.6.1-2, 7.7.1-7.7.5 and Research Objective 7E - *Investigate the morphology of rural settlements.*

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 is 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.

Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

5 Methodology

All work followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014) in accordance with their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014). The archaeological work followed the *Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work* (WSI) prepared by ULAS.

6 Results

The trenches, contexts, etc., are numbered consecutively following the sequence started during the 2011 evaluation (Jarvis 2011, 2015). Cut numbers are recorded in square brackets, e.g. [166], while fills are in round brackets (167). The trenches were located as proposed in the WSI where possible. Identified for trenching during this phase, the West

(W) area could not be evaluated due to access limitations (area south of Lubbesthorpe Bridle Road, areas R9 Part 1 SK 52835 01726, and R10 SK 52513 01614). The East (E) area included proposed R5 Parts 1 and 2 (centre SK 53142 02144). Within the East area is also the new roadline for Main Street from the location of the M1 bridge in the east as far as Old Warren Farm (SK 53906 01928 to 53159 02225). One evaluation trench was also excavated in area R4 (SK 52893 02055) to identify the limits of a Bronze Age cremation cemetery (Jarvis forthcoming). All trenches were excavated either by JCB type excavator or 360 machines with a ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. After excavation and recording the trenches were backfilled.

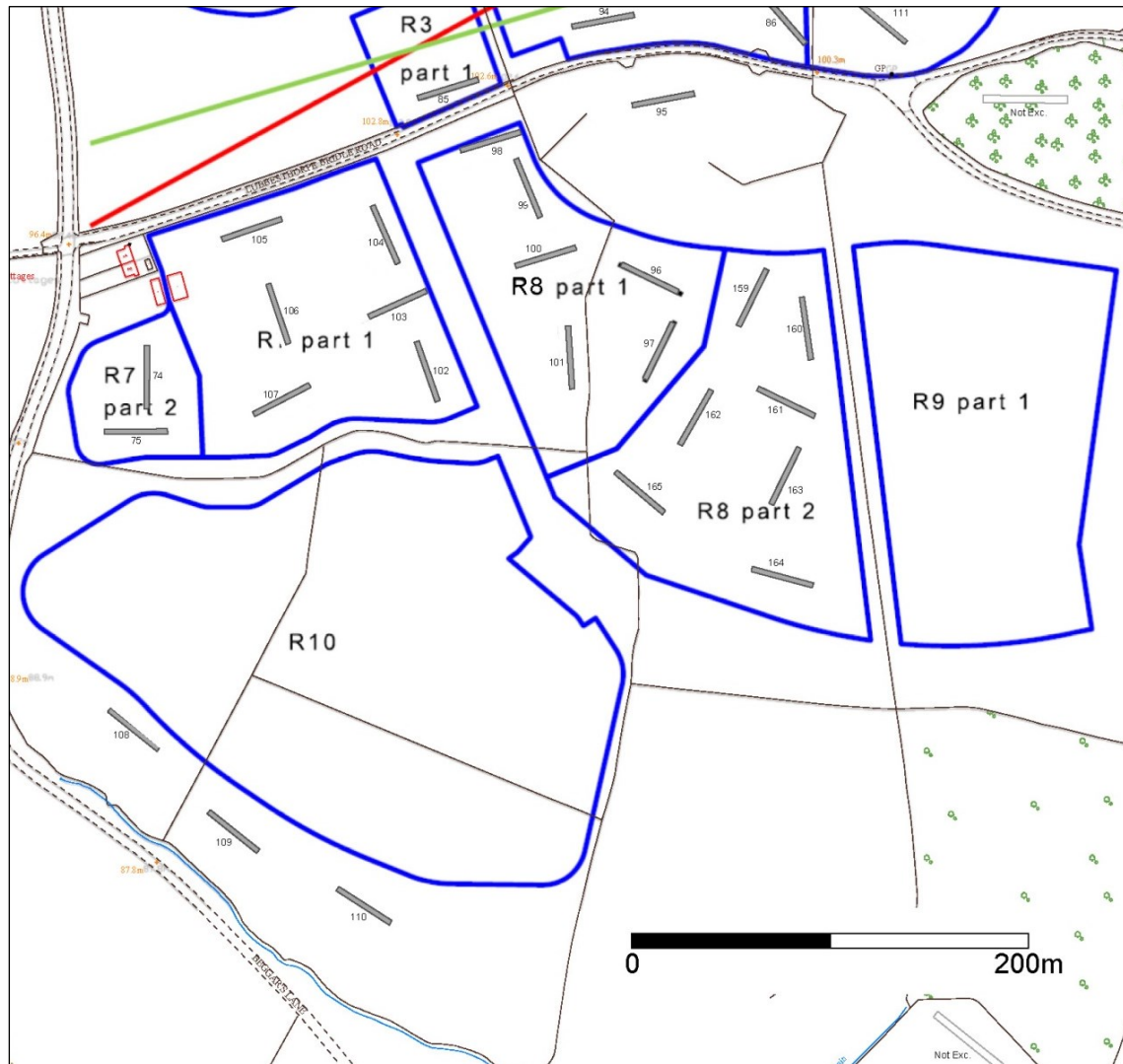


Figure 2: Location plan of West area showing previous evaluation trenches (grey), and areas R9 part 1 and R10 scheduled for trenching but not accessible during this stage.



Figure 3: Location plan of East area showing proposed road lines (brown), evaluation trenches from current phase (purple), and previous trenches (grey). Trenches in red are referred to in the text.

Trenches proposed in the West area (for Areas R9 Part 1 and R10; Figure 2) could not be opened due to access limitations. In the East area, one trench at the very east of the proposed roadline could not be opened due to works proceeding on the new roadline towards the M1 bridge.

The trench details from the current phase are tabulated below (see Appendix 1). The trenches were all shallow, probably having been plough eroded, with the natural substratum often being immediately below topsoil and the subsoil thin or absent. The natural substratum was observed at depths between 0.23m and 0.38m. The topsoil was a sandy-clay loam, the subsoil, where present, was a red-brown sandy-clay. The natural substratum consisted mostly of a red clay, with some areas of stony sand. The majority of the trenches in the East area were negative. A possible feature was examined south-east of Old Warren Farm on the proposed roadline south of R2 (Figure 3, Trench 170, SK 53209 02174). This was a shallow scoop with large charcoal fragments in, but no archaeological evidence for its origin was identified. It was observed that modern disturbance in this trench (plough scars, land drains) also had charcoal in, so the feature was thought also to potentially be modern. However, archaeological features were identified in the east of the current site area, along the proposed Main Street roadline, in Trenches 182 and 183 (Figure 3, Figure 4).

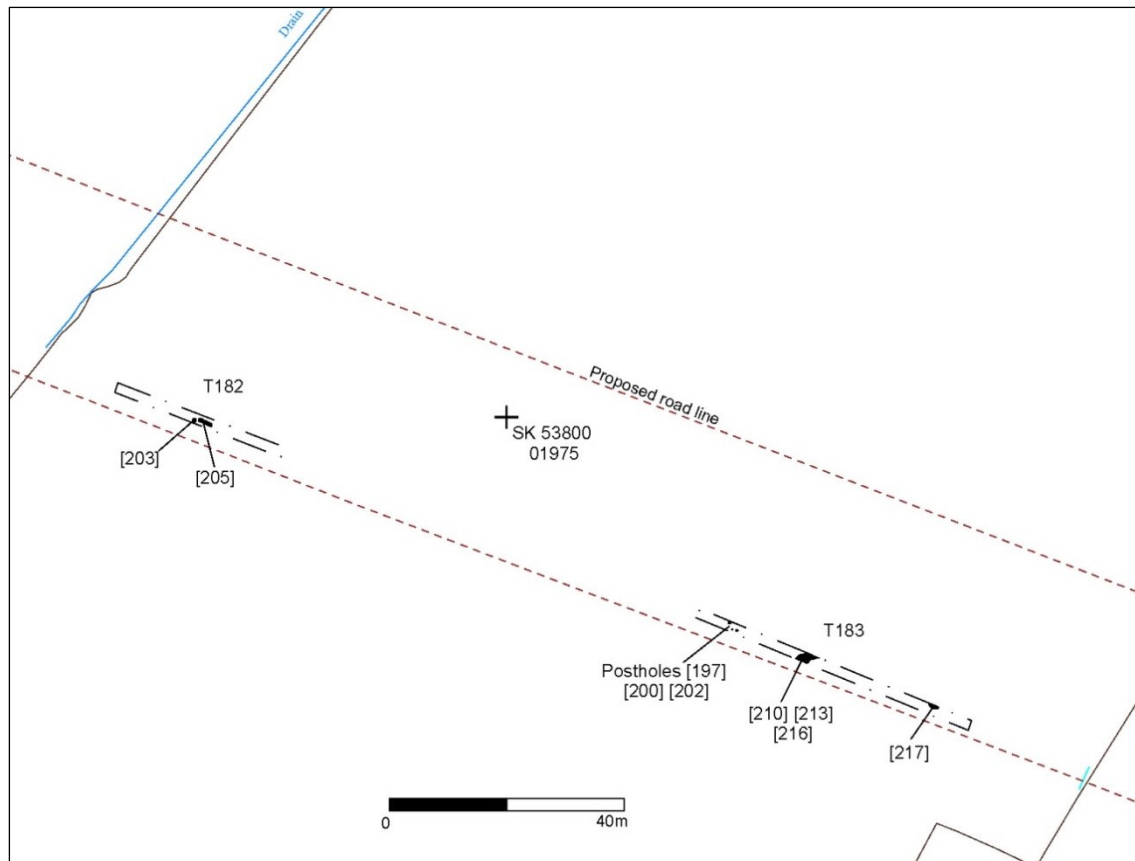


Figure 4: Trenches 182 and 183, location and general spread of features.

Trench 182

See

Figure 5 for plan and sections

Trench 182 exposed two features at a depth of 0.33m from current ground level (Figure 6). Feature [203] was a small post-hole, somewhat disturbed by ploughing but probably circular, 0.31m in diameter and 0.12m deep. The fill (204) had some heat cracked stone (HCS) in a dark grey sandy clay, the HCS being angular fragments of quartzite sandstone. Feature [205] was a short stretch of a linear feature with clear butt ends making the feature 2.4m long, with a width of 0.54m and a depth of 0.17m. The main fill (206) was a dark grey sandy clay with frequent HCS, particularly at its base (Figure 7) and occasional charcoal. Concentrations of HCS were also identified in two features in Trench 30 some 500m to the south-east in an earlier phase of evaluation (Jarvis 2011). Although neither the features in Trench 30 or Trench 182 produced any dating evidence, it is likely that they are of a prehistoric date, due to other parallels and the presence of prehistoric material in Trench 183 just to the east of Trench 182.

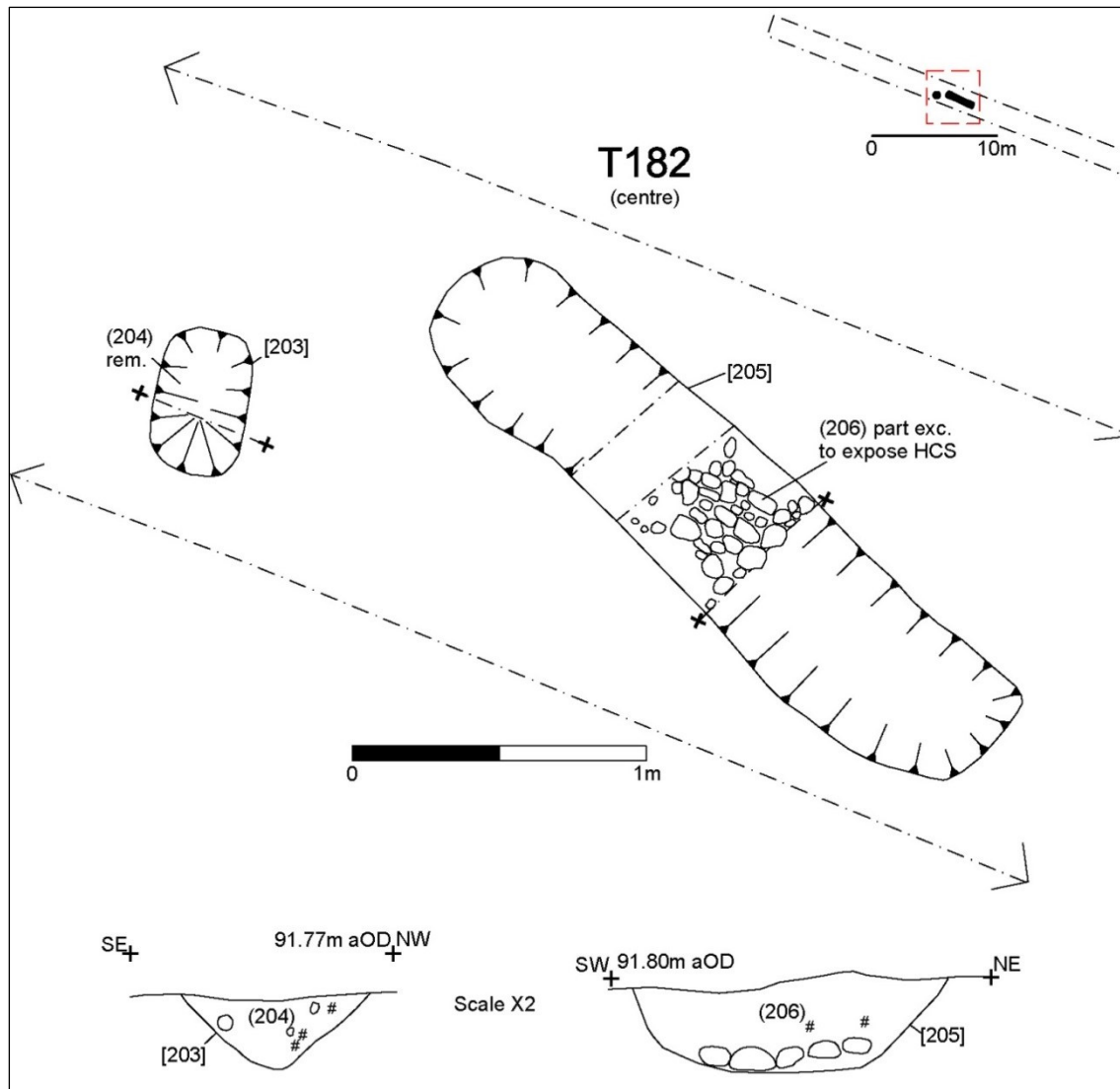


Figure 5: Trench 182 features.



Figure 6: Trench 182 features [203] [205].



Figure 7: Trench 182 feature [205] showing heat cracked stone in (206).

Trench 183

See Figure 8 and Figure 9 for plans and sections

Trench 183 exposed several features at a depth of *c.*0.30m from current ground level. In the west of this trench a group of truncated small post-holes was identified, features [197] [200] and [202]. Feature [197] was circular, 0.3m in diameter and 0.07m deep, quite steep-sided and with a concave base. It had two fills, the primary one (196) was a mottled orangey-grey silty-sand. The secondary fill (195) was a mid-grey sandy-silt, with occasional stones and charcoal. This produced a sherd of handmade pottery, probably of Neolithic date (Cooper, below). About 0.8m to the west of this was post-hole [202], smaller at 0.2m in diameter and just 0.03m deep. This had a single fill (201) which was a mottled orangey-grey silty-sand with frequent small stones, and which produced a flint flake. North-west of these was post-hole [200], this being 0.38m in diameter, and 0.16m deep (Figure 10). Primary fill (199) was a mottled orange sandy-clay with occasional small stones. The upper fill (198) was a mottled orangey grey sandy-silt, also with occasional stones.

Twelve metres east of the post-hole group and midway along Trench 183, what are probably three intercutting features were exposed (features [210] [213] and [216]; Figure 11). Feature [216] was a linear gully running close to east-west, seen for a length of 1.4m, and being 0.6m wide and 0.14m deep. This had two fills, (215) and (216). Primary fill (215) was an orange sandy-fill, (214) was a pale grey silty sand with occasional pebbles. Gully [216] was cut by [213], a feature oval in plan that was probably a pit rather than the butt end of a ditch. This feature measured 1.3m across (west side not exposed), and 0.36m deep. Primary fill (212) was an orange sandy-clay with some gravel. Secondary fill (211) was a pale grey silty-sand also with occasional gravel and larger cobbles. This was cut by feature [210] possibly a recut of the earlier gully [216]. Gully [210] could be traced for 0.8m, running broadly east-west, 0.6m wide and 0.2m in depth. Primary fill (209) was a mottled mid grey silty-sand with a moderate amount of pebbles. Secondary fill (208) was a dark grey charcoal rich sandy-silt. Tertiary fill (207) was a mottled orangey-grey silty-sand.

Twenty metres to the east of this feature group, pit [217] was exposed (Figure 12). This pit was probably circular (not fully exposed), measured 1.2m across, and with a depth of 0.33m. It had a broadly concave shape but was somewhat disturbed on the south-east edge. Primary fill (219) was a pale mottled orangey grey sandy clay with some gravel, very sterile and much like the natural in appearance. Secondary fill (218) was a mottled pale grey sandy-clay with occasional gravel and charcoal. Tertiary fill (220) was a mottled pale orangey-grey sandy-clay also with occasional gravel.

A small amount of unstratified flint was also recovered from Trench 183. This is perhaps significant in itself as there has been very little background material recovered elsewhere during the Lubbesthorpe trenching works. Although the majority of the features in Trenches 182 and 183 did not produce any dating evidence, they were similar enough in form to suggest they were broadly contemporary, and therefore are presumably of prehistoric date.

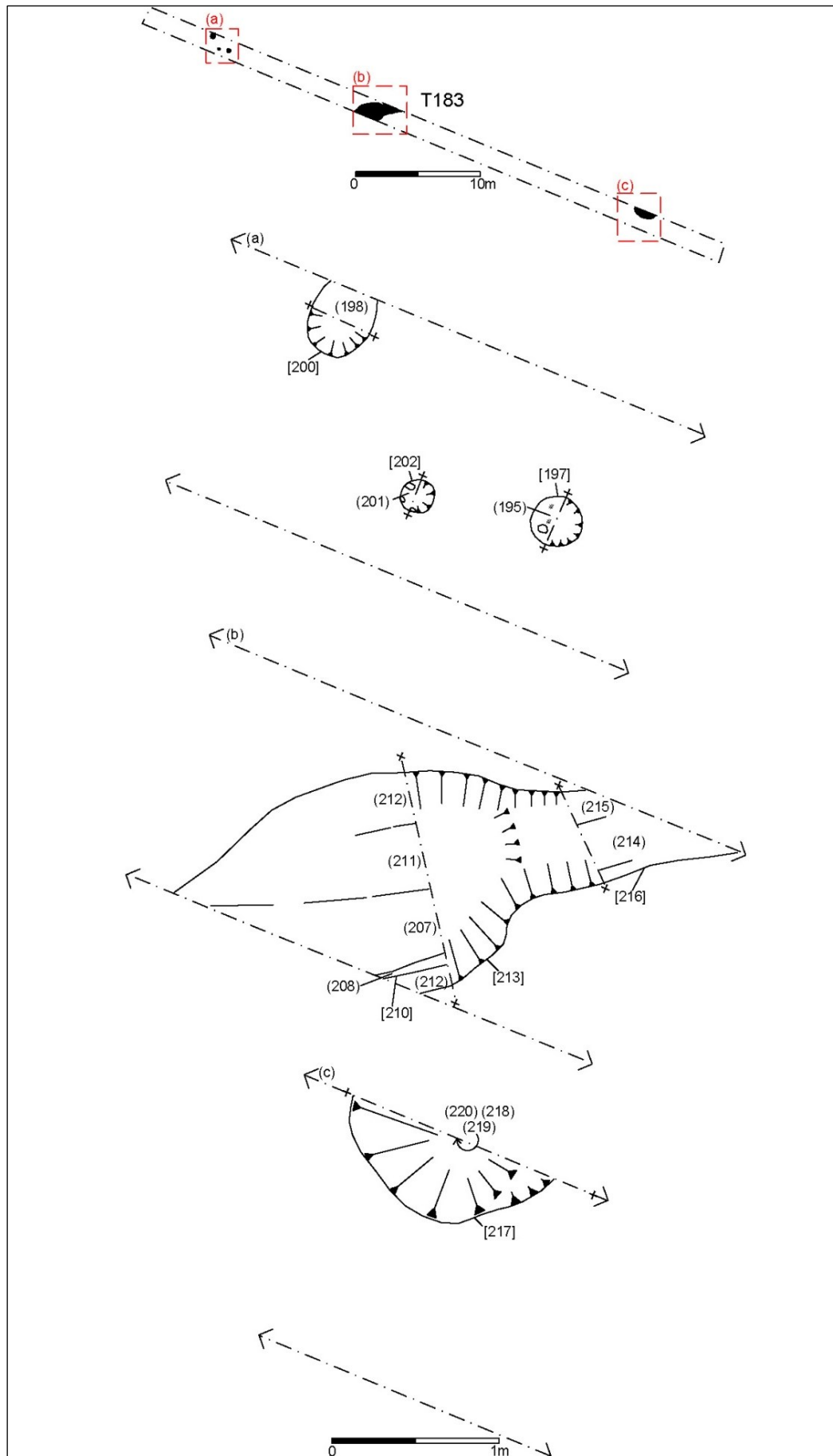


Figure 8: Trench 183 features, plans.

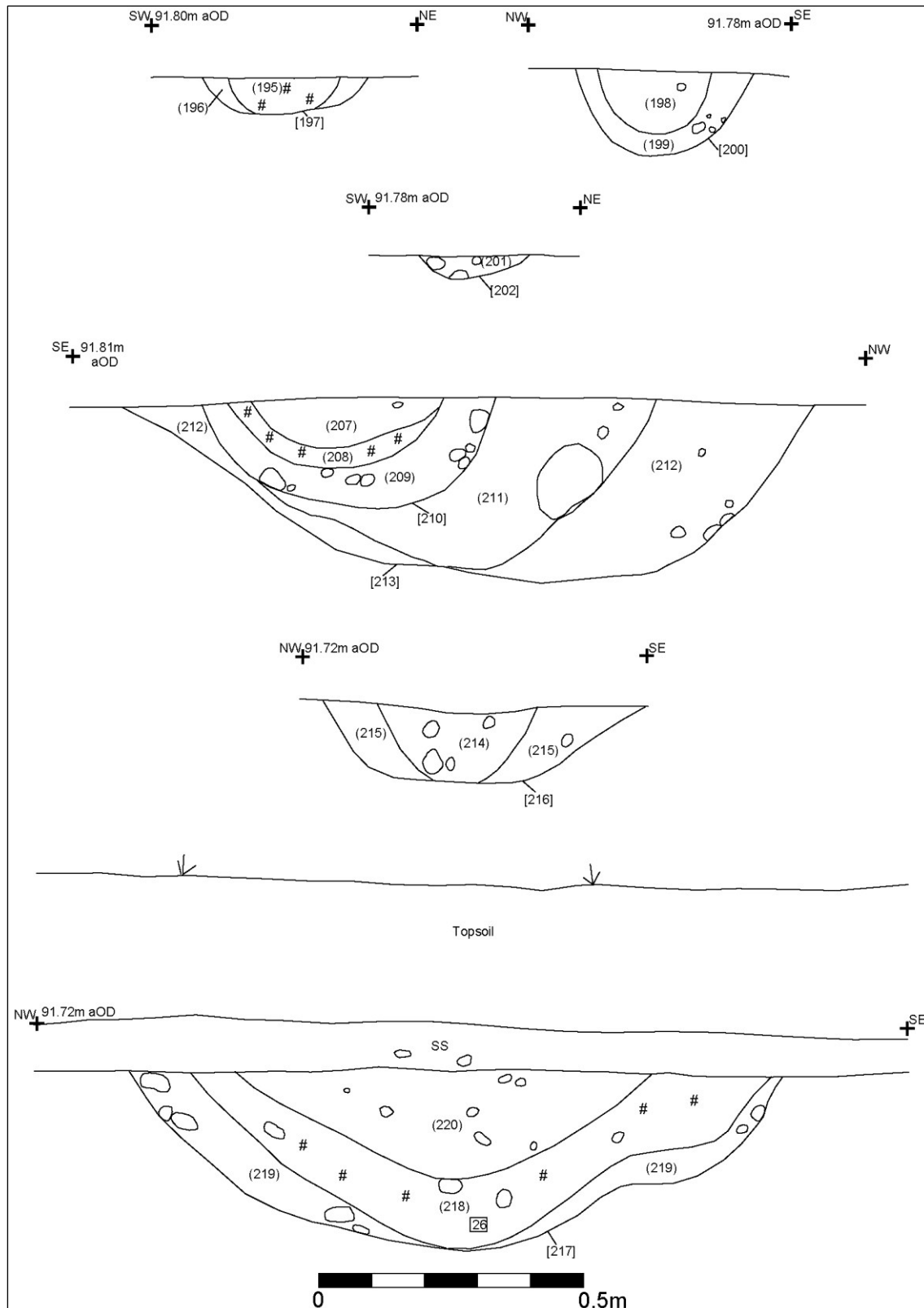


Figure 9: Trench 183 features, sections.



Figure 10: Trench 183 feature [200].



Figure 11: Trench 183 features [210] [213].



Figure 12: Trench 183 feature [217].

7 Specialist Reports

Neolithic Pottery *by Nicholas J. Cooper*

A single abraded sherd, weighing 6g and fired to a dark grey throughout, was recovered from (195), in Trench 183 which also yielded a number of pieces of worked prehistoric flint. The sherd is from a vessel manufactured in a fabric tempered with coarse angular granitic opening materials ranging in size from 0.5mm-5mm with little or no quartz sand (Marsden 2011: 62, Leics. Prehistoric Fabric R1). Although granitic (granodiorite) inclusions from the Charnwood outcrop at Mountsorrel or, in this case, possibly from the nearby syenite outcrop at Croft (these being whiter and lacking large plates of biotite mica) are also used in Iron Age pottery, the generally larger and poorly-sorted nature of the inclusions would suggest a Neolithic date as seen in the Carinated Bowl and Peterborough Wares from Rothley, for example.

Prehistoric Flint *by Lynden Cooper and Wayne Jarvis*

T183 U/S -

Core

Core on thermal flake

(201) Secondary flake

Carbonised Plant Remains*by Rachel Small and Wayne Jarvis***Introduction**

This report presents the analysis of the charred plant remains recovered from environmental samples taken during the evaluation at Lubbesthorpe, Leicestershire. Five samples were considered that probably date to the prehistoric period. Samples came from post-holes, linear features and a pit fill. Charred plant remains, which may include cereal grains, chaff, and weed seeds, provide evidence for past food production, consumption and agricultural practises at the site.

Method

One part of each sample was wet sieved in a York tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation into a 0.3mm mesh sieve. The flotation fractions (flots) were transferred into plastic boxes and left to air dry; they were then sorted for plant remains using a x10-40 stereo microscope. The residues were air dried and the fractions over 4mm sorted for all finds. The fraction under 4mm was scanned for charred plant remains under the microscope. Specimens were identified by comparison to modern reference material available at ULAS and plant names follow Stace (1991).

Results

Modern rootlets and seeds were present in each sample suggesting a level of disturbance. Charcoal fragments over 2mm in size, and therefore suitable for radio-carbon dating, were present in three samples. Charred seeds were also identified. In sample 22, three goosefoot (*Chenopodium* spp.) seeds were present. In sample 24, a potential fragment of cereal grain was present, and weed seeds which included a possible heath grass seed (*Danthonia decumbens* L.), a goosefoot seed, and one indeterminate weed seed fragment.

Table 1: Semi-quantitative count of charred plant remains present in samples. Key: 1 is rare approximately 0 – 10 specimens.

Sample	Context	Description	Litres	Grain	Charred seed	Charcoal	Root	Unch. seeds	Notes
22	195	Post-hole	3.5		1	1	1	1	3 x goosefoot.
23	198	Post-hole	2			Flecks	1	1	
24	208	Gully	9	1	1	1		1	1 x cf. cereal grain; 1 x cf. heath grass; 1 x goosefoot. 1 x indet. weed
25	206	Linear	5			Flecks	1	1	
26	218	Pit	8			1	1	1	

Discussion

Charred plant remains were found in very low numbers; this is a general trend for prehistoric sites in the East Midlands (Monckton 2006). The specimens from Lubbesthorpe probably represent domestic waste from the daily processing of cereal for consumption. If further excavation is carried out at the site or in the vicinity a suitable sampling strategy is recommended.

8 Conclusion

The majority of the site area evaluated during this stage of the works proved negative at this stage. However, a small area in the east of the proposed site produced evidence of prehistoric activity. Here nine features were identified consisting of linear gullies, pits and post-holes. These features produced heat cracked stone, a sherd of handmade pottery potentially of Neolithic date, and struck flint was also recovered from one of the features and from overburden removal during the trial trenching work.

9 Acknowledgements

ULAS would like to thank Martin Ward of Mather Jamie Ltd. and Andrew Hiorns of Andrew Hiorns Planning for their help and co-operation with this project. The project was monitored on behalf of the Planning Authority by Richard Clark. The project was managed by Patrick Clay and the fieldwork was carried out by the author with assistance from Nathan Flavell and Claire La Combe also of ULAS. I am also grateful to Lynden Cooper and Nicholas Cooper, for identification of the finds, and to Rachel Small also of ULAS for the environmental analysis.

10 Publication

Since 2004 ULAS has reported the results of all archaeological work through the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York.

A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in a suitable regional archaeological journal in due course.

OASIS data entry

Project Name	New Lubbesthorpe
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	P. Clay
Project Supervisor	W Jarvis
Previous/Future work	DBA, Evaluation
Current Land Use	Arable and pasture
Development Type	Mixed use
Reason for Investigation	NPPF
Position in the Planning Process	Requirement
Site Co ordinates	SK 531 017
Start/end dates of field work	07-10/09/2015
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire Museums
Study Area	19.7ha

11 Archive

The archive for this project will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums with accession number XA112.2011, and forms part of a larger archive incorporating earlier work.

The archive for this phase consists of the following:

- Trench Index (1 A4 page) and 18 Trench record sheets

- 2 Photo Record sheets. Other site indices (2 context index sheets, 23 A5 context sheets (context no.s 194-220), 1 drawing index and drawing record sheet, 1 sample index sheet, 2 A3 permagraph drawing sheets)
- 1 Unbound copy of this report (ULAS Report 2015-153)
- Digital photograph contact sheets
- Digital photographs on CD

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Appendix 1. Trench Details

Tr No	Co ords (SK)	Area	Features, notes
166	53161 02221	Roadline S of R2	-
167	53190 02204	Roadline S of R2	-
168	53273 02197	Roadline S of R2	-
169	53244 02160	Roadline S of R2	-
170	53209 02174	Roadline S of R2	(194) – prob. modern
171	53182 02150	Roadline S of R2	-
172	53107 02160	R5 part 2	-
173	53153 02118	R5 part 2	-
174	53128 02074	R5 part 2	-
175	53108 02107	R5 part 2	-
176	53063 02124	R5 part 2	-
177	53021 02104	R5 part 1	-
178	53067 02049	R5 part 1	-
179	52896 02057	R4	To S of BA cremations. Negative, (Jarvis forthcoming)
180	53372 02161	Main Street roadline	-
181	53487 02096	Main Street roadline	-
182	53745 01977	Main Street roadline	[203] [205]
183	53854 01935	Main Street roadline	[197] [200] [202] [210] [213] [216] [217]

Appendix 2. Context Index

Context	Cut	Area	Description
194		T170	Shallow scoop, #, prob. modern
195	197	T183	Post-hole fill
196	197	T183	Post-hole fill
197	197	T183	Post-hole cut
198	200	T183	Post-hole fill
199	200	T183	Post-hole fill
200	200	T183	Post-hole cut
201	202	T183	Post-hole fill
202	202	T183	Post-hole cut
203	204	T182	Post-hole fill
204	204	T182	Post-hole cut
205	205	T182	Short linear cut
206	205	T182	Short linear fill
207	210	T183	Gully fill
208	210	T183	Gully fill
209	210	T183	Gully fill
210	210	T183	Gully cut
211	213	T183	Pit fill
212	213	T183	Pit fill
213	213	T183	Pit cut
214	216	T183	Gully fill
215	216	T183	Gully fill
216	216	T183	Gully cut
217	217	T183	Pit fill
218	217	T183	Pit fill
219	217	T183	Pit fill
220	217	T183	Pit fill

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