



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
New Lubbesthorpe, Enderby Relief
Road, Warren Farm, Enderby,
Leicestershire. (SP 5409 0030)**

Claire LaCombe



ULAS Report No 2018-086
©2018

An Archaeological Evaluation at New Lubbesthorpe, Enderby Relief Road, Warren Farm, Enderby, Leicestershire. (SP 5409 0030)

Claire LaCombe

For: Mather Jamie Ltd.

Filename/Version	Checked by	Date
2018-086_DRAFT	JST	09/05/2018

University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH

Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

ULAS Report Number 2018-086

©2018

CONTENTS

Summary	5
Introduction	5
Site Description, Topography and Geology	7
Historical and Archaeological Background	7
<i>Prehistoric</i>	10
<i>Roman</i>	10
<i>Post-Medieval</i>	11
Aims and Objectives	12
Draft Research Themes	12
Methodology	12
Results	13
Trench 328 (T328)	18
Trench 329 (T329)	20
Trench 333 (T333)	25
Trench 335 (T335)	28
The Roman Pottery and Fired Clay	31
The Charred Plant Remains	31
Conclusion	32
Archive	32
Publication	32
Acknowledgements	32
Bibliography	33
Appendix 1: OASIS data entry	35
Appendix II: Known archaeological remains in the vicinity of the assessment area listed on the Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland	36

FIGURES

Figure 1: Location of site	6
Figure 2: Location of proposed relief Road	6
Figure 3: Route of proposed relief road	7
Figure 4: Detail of 1851 tithe map of Enderby with proposed new road approximately highlighted. (Scale Unknown)	8
Figure 5: Detail of first edition Ordnance Survey map, sheets XXXVI.NE & XXXVI.NW, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 6 inch to 1 mile.	9
Figure 6: Plan of known archaeological sites in vicinity of assessment area (black line). Data supplied by Leicestershire County Council (Scale 2km).	11
Figure 7: Location of previous (red) and proposed trenching (blue) in the area of the proposed relief road. Romano-British material was excavated in Trenches 47 & 270.	13
Figure 8: Trench 320 looking north west (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.	14
Figure 9: Trench 321 looking south west (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.	14
Figure 10: Trench 322 looking north west (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.	15
Figure 11: Trench 323 looking west (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.	15
Figure 12: Trench 324 looking north (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.	15
Figure 13: Trench 325 looking west (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.	16
Figure 14: Trench 327 looking north east (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.	16
Figure 15: Trench 330 looking west (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.	16
Figure 16: Trench 331 looking east (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.	17
Figure 17: Trench 332 looking west (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.	17
Figure 18: Trench 334 looking north (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.	17
Figure 19: Plan of the actual location of trenches. The red oval highlights the location of the focal point of archaeological features. (Scale 50.0m)	18
Figure 20: Trench 328 looking west. (Scale: 1.00m)	19
Figure 21: Plan of Trench 328 showing location of ditch [7000]. (Scale 10.0m)	19
Figure 22: Ditch / large gully [7000] in T328	20
Figure 23: Linear feature [7000] in T328 (Scale: 1.0m)	20
Figure 24: Trench 329 looking south east. (Scale: 1.00m)	21
Figure 25: Plan of Trench 329 showing the position of the features. Gully [7002], Ditch [7011], and ditch [7009]. (Scale 10.0m)	22
Figure 26: Linear feature / Gully [7002] in T329 (Scale 1.0m)	22
Figure 27: Linear feature / gully [7002] in T329 (Scales: 0.5m and 1.0m)	23
Figure 28: Post hole feature [7009] in T329 (Scale: 0.3m)	23
Figure 29: Post hole feature [7009] in T329 (Scale 0.5m)	24
Figure 30: Ditch feature [7011] in T329 (Scale 1.0m)	24
Figure 31: Ditch feature [7011] in T329 (Scale 1.0m)	24
Figure 32: Trench 333 looking west. (Scale: 1.00m)	25
Figure 33: Plan of Trench 333 showing the position of features. Gully [7004] and pit [7006] which contained a large amount of charcoal (Scale 10.0m)	26
Figure 34: Gully feature [7004] in T333 (Scale 1.0m)	26
Figure 35: Gully Feature [7004] in T333 (Scale 0.5m and 1.0m)	27
Figure 36: Pit [7006] in T333 (Scale 1.0m)	27
Figure 37: Pit feature [7006] in T328 (Scale: 1.0m)	28
Figure 38: Trench 335 looking north west (No scale). Ditch [7013] visible at the centre of the trench.	29
Figure 39: Plan of Trench 335 showing linear features [7013] and also the bank to the south east (Scale 10.0m).	30

Figure 40: Ditch [7013] in T335. Photograph showing different colour fills (No scale)..... 30

An Archaeological Evaluation at New Lubbesthorpe, Enderby Relief Road, Warren Farm, Enderby, Leicestershire. (SP 5409 0030)

Claire LaCombe

Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation for the Enderby Relief Road, Enderby, Leicestershire on behalf of Mather Jamie Ltd. Sixteen trenches, totalling 671.55m², a 3% sample of the site, were excavated to evaluate a pasture field and a small area of arable farm land. The archaeological work was carried out from the 17th-23rd of April 2018, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, Section 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment.

The archaeological evaluation recorded features in four of the trenches, consisting of gullies, ditches and a pit. The pottery recovered in this phase indicates a chronological range from 1st-2nd century. This together with supporting data from the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record suggests that there is a settlement core within this area, or within very close proximity.

The site archive will be held by Leicestershire Museums under the Accession Number XA112.2011.

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, Warren Farm, Enderby, Leicestershire. Planning permission is being sought for a new relief road (Enderby Relief Road) on land to the east of Warren Farm and north of Leicester Lane, Enderby, Leicestershire (SK 54128 00261; figs. 1-2). The Leicestershire County Council Principal Planning Archaeologist as advisor to the planning authority has requested a programme of archaeological work to evaluate the new location of the proposed road and roundabout in light of the presence of a nearby Roman site (**MLE84**) and the results from earlier phases of evaluation (Jarvis 2011; Clay and Jarvis 2017).

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, this document forms the report for an archaeological evaluation, with an assessment of the potential impact on buried archaeological remains from groundworks associated with future development.

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological trial trenching, which took place in April 2018. It followed a strategy for the work devised by ULAS, which was set out in the Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation at New Lubbesthorpe, Enderby Relief Road, Warren Farm, Enderby, Leicestershire (Score 2018).

The proposed relief road will cross three fields north of Leicester Lane and east of Warren Farm before turning west to cross an area which is currently a plantation before joining Harold's Lane (figs. 2-3).

All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct and adhered to their Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014).

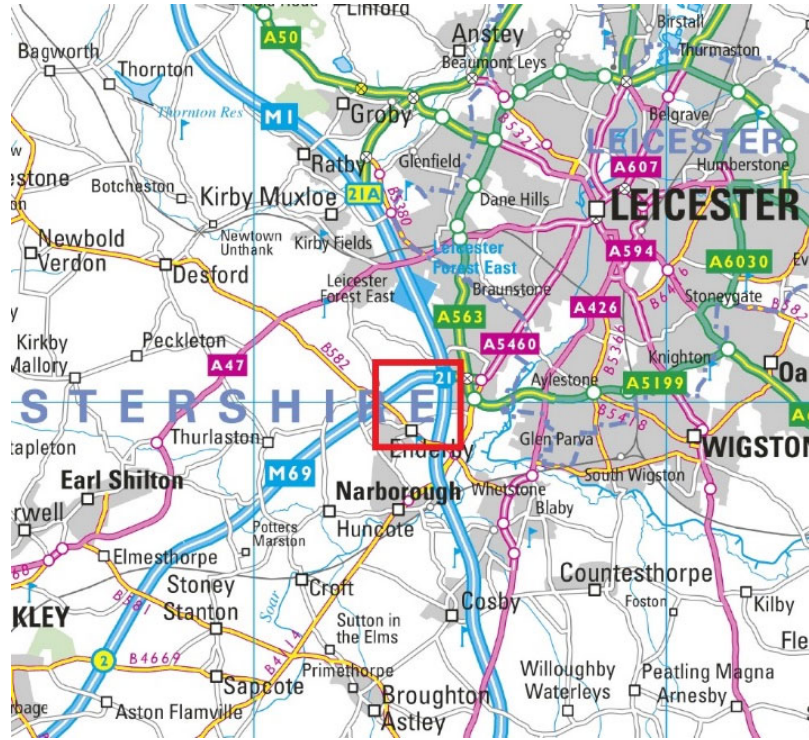


Figure 1: Location of site

Reproduced from Explorer® Sheet 247 (Grantham) 1:100000 scale by permission of Ordnance Survey® on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright 2000. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100029495

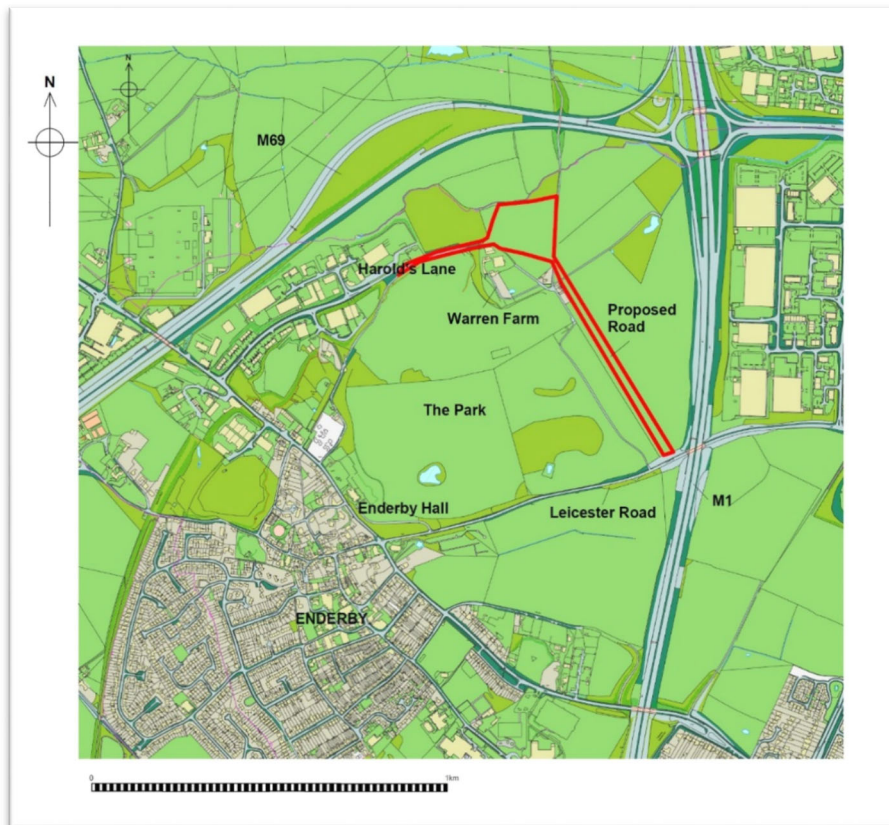


Figure 2: Location of proposed relief Road

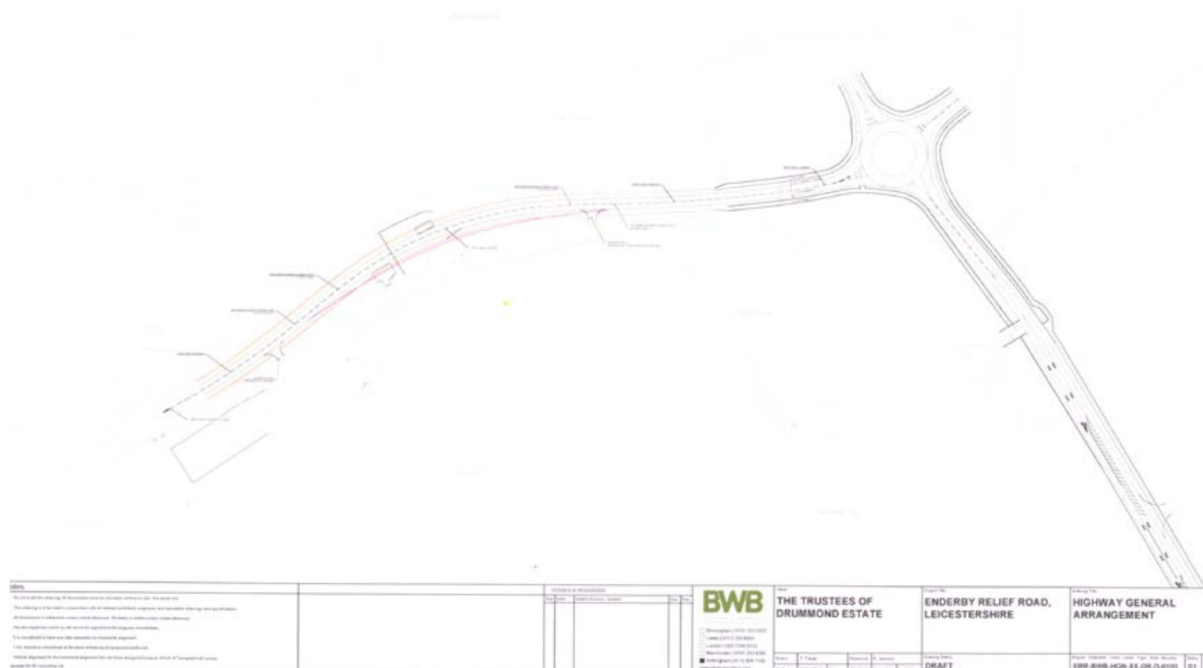


Figure 3: Route of proposed relief road

Site Description, Topography and Geology

The assessment area lies at the eastern edge of Enderby, Leicestershire between the village centre and the M1 motorway (fig. 1). The line of the proposed road runs from Leicester Lane at the southern end, via a new roundabout, to Harold's Lane at the north-western end (figs. 2-3).

The area covered by the new road and roundabout is approximately 4.6 hectares and the land rises from around 73m aOD at the southern end, up to around 86m aOD, around the centre of the assessment area, and then falls to around 0.79m aOD at the northern end.

The British Geological Survey website indicates that the underlying geology is likely to be sand and gravel overlying Edwalton Member mudstone or Thrussington Member Diamicton over Edwalton Mudstone. There may be areas of made-up ground at the northern end of the site from quarrying in the area.

The proposed area for development mostly lies over a pasture field and a small arable area at the south. Part of the southern section of the road lies within an active archaeological site and is recorded in the Historic Environment record as such. The north-eastern arm of the proposed road will join the currently metalled Harold's Lane and Warren Park Way.

Historical and Archaeological Background

A Desk-based Assessment has already been undertaken for the site (Hunt 2016) and the following information is summarised from there:

The village of Enderby is 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 Eindriithi' (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 1811).

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 Enderby tithe map of 1851 shows that much of the land affected by the proposed new road was owned by Richard Mitchell at this time with some areas owned by Lawrence Willmore (see below).



Figure 4: Detail of 1851 tithe map of Enderby with proposed new road approximately highlighted. (Scale Unknown)

Cartographic evidence

The earliest map of the area to show a decent amount of detail is the 1851 tithe map of Enderby (fig. 4). This is highly detailed and shows the area before much of the area around Warren Farm had been quarried. The line of the road crosses a number of fields. Mainly fields 346, 347, 353, 354 and 357. The tithe award for the village shows that at this time these fields were known as ‘Home Close’ (346), ‘Gorse Spinney Close’ (347), ‘First Fish Pool Close’ (353), ‘Fishpool Close’ (354) and ‘Second Roe Close’ (357). Gorse Spinney Close is recorded as belonging to Richard Mitchell the rest of the land belongs to Lawrence Willmore.



Figure 5: Detail of first edition Ordnance Survey map, sheets XXXVI.NE & XXXVI.NW, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 6 inch to 1 mile.

The next available map is the first edition Ordnance Survey map dated 1884. The assessment area lies over two sheets and has been merged for convenience (fig. 5).

Much of the southern and eastern part of the proposed road lies within a single field at this time as many of the boundaries have been removed in this area. The southern part of the road now broadly follows the line of a single boundary running north-west to south-east across the fields.

Archaeological Background

The assessment area lies within an area that is rich in archaeological remains. A summary of the known archaeology in the vicinity is shown below and the sites are illustrated on Figure 6. The full listings for the site are shown in Appendix II. The Historic Environment Record reference numbers are shown in bold in the text.

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland indicates that there is a known archaeological site within the line of the proposed new road at Warren Farm where there are Roman finds, including pottery kiln remains indicating a possible settlement here (**MLE84**). Recent archaeological work directly to the east of the site at Leicester Lane has revealed Iron Age and earlier prehistoric remains, including flint artefacts and an iron working site (Jarvis 2011) (**MLE7378**; **MLE6259** & **MLE20560**). The results of the preliminary work here has led to a full-scale excavation on the site, which is currently ongoing.

Prehistoric

In addition to the prehistoric finds mentioned above, scatters of prehistoric flint were discovered during fieldwalking in the 1990s to the north-west and north-east of Fishpool Spinney, 100m north-east of the assessment area (**MLE7375**; **MLE7376**).

The remains of a large Iron Age site, consisting of enclosures and round houses with numerous finds including over 2000 sherds of pottery, was located south-west of Grove Farm Triangle, which lies 800m east of the assessment area (**MLE79**). An Iron Age farmstead lies to the south of this site (**MLE112**). Around 100 flints including an axehead, blades, scrapers and other worked tools were found alongside the later Iron Age material (**MLE7123**).

Iron Age pottery was also found in 1992 south of Leicester Lane, 280m south of the assessment area (**MLE99**).

A Neolithic arrowhead was found west of Johnson Spinney, 400m south-east of the assessment area (**MLE7125**).

Trial trenching along the line of the Roman Road known as the Fosse Way, 750m south-east of the assessment area at the site of the present Park and Ride, revealed an Iron Age site including ditch systems, a roundhouse and at least 6 burials (although these are probably Roman in date) (**MLE16060**; **MLE16061**; **MLE17757**). Further Iron Age remains have been found at Abbey Farm 700m north-east of the assessment area (**MLE7386**).

The recent archaeological excavation to the north of Leicester Lane, has revealed further Iron Age features indicating a large settlement here. There are several large ditches and a D-shaped enclosure and at least 4 roundhouses. There appear to be several phases indicating a long period of use of the site (Jarvis, 2015).

Roman

Fieldwalking at Warren Farm in 1992 located pottery and kiln bars indicating a small pottery kiln nearby. More recent work in 2011 has located tile and roof slates plus a quarry pit (**MLE84**). A Roman key was found nearby in 2003, around 100m north-west of the assessment area (**MLE9797**). A large quantity of Roman finds, including 600 sherds of pottery, kiln bars and tiles were found south of Leicester Lane throughout the 1970s-90s, 300m south-east of the assessment area. More recent work in 2015 has revealed more finds and a geophysical survey from 2014 shows enclosures and ditch systems (**MLE101**).

The line of the Fosse Way, a Roman road that runs from Exeter to Lincoln through Cirencester and Leicester runs south-west to north-east around 450m east of the assessment area (**MLE1380**). A section of it was discovered at the eastern end of Leicester Lane in 2006 during the same excavations at the Park and Ride (see above). A rare Roman brooch was also retrieved. Another Roman brooch and a buckle were discovered nearby during earlier work (**MLE7688**).

A Roman coin of Vespasian and another brooch have been found close to the line of the Fosse Way south of Johnson Spinney (**MLE7689** & **MLE7690**).

Anglo-Saxon

Two Anglo-Saxon burials were found during archaeological work in 1992 on a site 500m east of the assessment area (**MLE114**).

An Anglo-Saxon strap end and a die were found south of Leicester Lane, 800m south-east of the assessment area (**MLE6086**; **MLE6087**).

An Anglo-Scandinavian stirrup mount was found 430m south-west of the assessment area (**MLE9784**).

Enderby has Anglo-Scandinavian origins. The assessment area lies 800m east of the historic settlement core (**MLE9536**). The deserted medieval village of Lubbesthorpe, which has Anglo-Saxon origins lies 600m north of the assessment area (**MLE216**).

Medieval

Eight medieval coins were found during metal detecting on land near Grove Farm Triangle, 750m east of the assessment area, in the 1980s (**MLE6622**). A further coin was found at Mill Hill, 750m west of the assessment area (**MLE6625**).

Further medieval finds were found south of Leicester Lane, 350m south-east of the assessment area (**MLE6624**) and a medieval seal matrix was found 240m north of the assessment area (**MLE9798**). Pottery finds from the medieval period have been found to the south of the Lubbesthorpe deserted medieval village (**MLE20557** & **MLE20557**).

Post-Medieval

The post-medieval Enderby Park, which lies to the east of Enderby Hall lies to the direct west of the assessment area (**MLE18128**). To the north lies Enderby Quarry (**MLE21543**). There are several post-medieval and modern quarries in the vicinity of the assessment area, leading to much of the area consisting of infill and made-up ground (**MLE21541**; **MLE21542**; **MLE21388** etc).

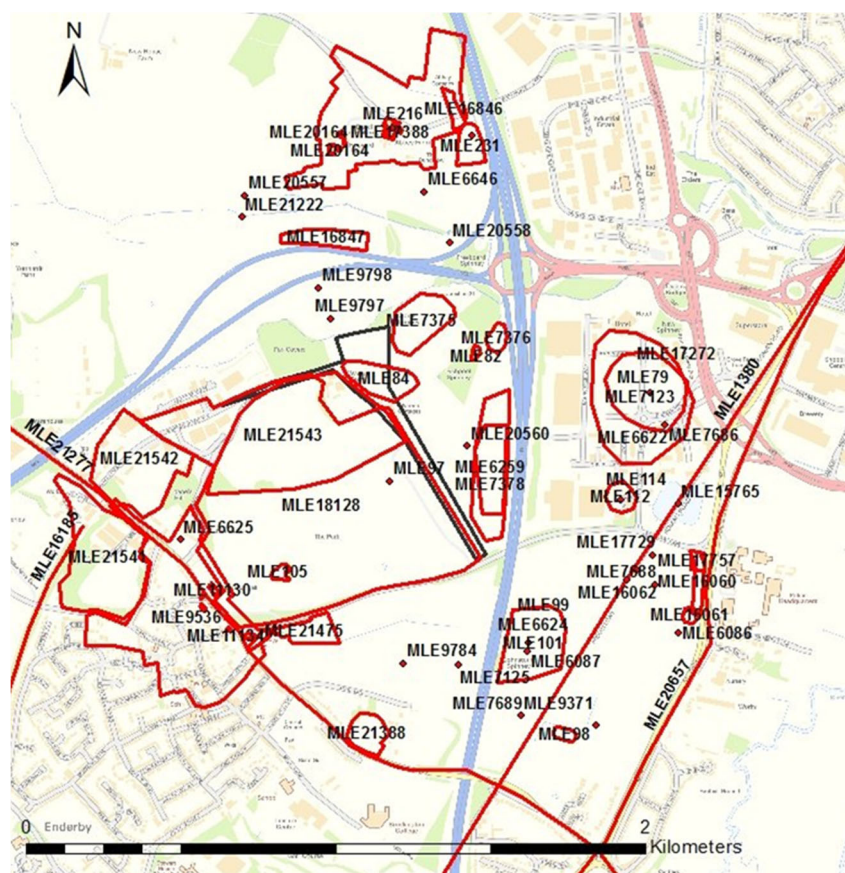


Figure 6: Plan of known archaeological sites in vicinity of assessment area (black line). Data supplied by Leicestershire County Council (Scale 2km).

Aims and Objectives

Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation involving the excavation of exploratory trenches to ascertain the presence, condition and date of any archaeological remains which may be present.

The main objectives of the archaeological work 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 record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape.
- To recover artefacts and ecofacts to compare with other assemblages and results.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Within the stated project aims, the principal objective was to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, and significance of the heritage assets within their local and regional context in order to formulate a mitigation strategy to address the impacts of the proposed development on cultural heritage.

Draft Research Themes

The evaluation was designed taking into consideration the *East Midlands Research Framework* (Cooper 2006), and the updated *Research Agenda and Strategy* (Knight *et al.* 2012).

The Iron Age and Roman Periods (Taylor 2006; Willis 2006; Knight et al 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 evaluation has the potential to contribute to Research Agenda topics: 5.4.4, 5.6.1, 5.6.3 Research Objective 5H - Investigate the landscape context of rural settlements and Research Objective 4G - Study the production, distribution and use of artefacts.

Methodology

The Design Specification (Score 2018) proposed the examination of fifteen c.30m by 1.5m trenches (c.675m²) in order to provide a 3% sample of the relief road route. The topsoil and overlying layer were removed in level spits under continuous archaeological supervision to the uppermost level of significant archaeological deposits, the natural substratum, or to a maximum safe working depth, depending on which was reached first. Trenches were excavated using a rubber tracked 8 ton 360° mechanical digger using a 1.5m wide ditching bucket. The trenches were recorded and then backfilled at the end of the evaluation. The location of the trenches and features were recorded using GPS.

All trenches, exposed sections and spoil heaps were visually inspected for features and finds. Archaeological features were hand cleaned, photographed and where appropriate sample excavated as appropriate to address the objectives of the evaluation. Field notes were recorded on pro-forma ULAS trench recording forms whilst all excavated stratigraphic units were given a unique context number and recorded on pro-forma ULAS context sheets. Measured drawings of all archaeological features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 and were attached to the overall site plan, which will be tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

A photographic record of the excavation was prepared, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. Colour digital photographs were taken throughout the evaluation. The photographic record also included ‘working shots’ to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

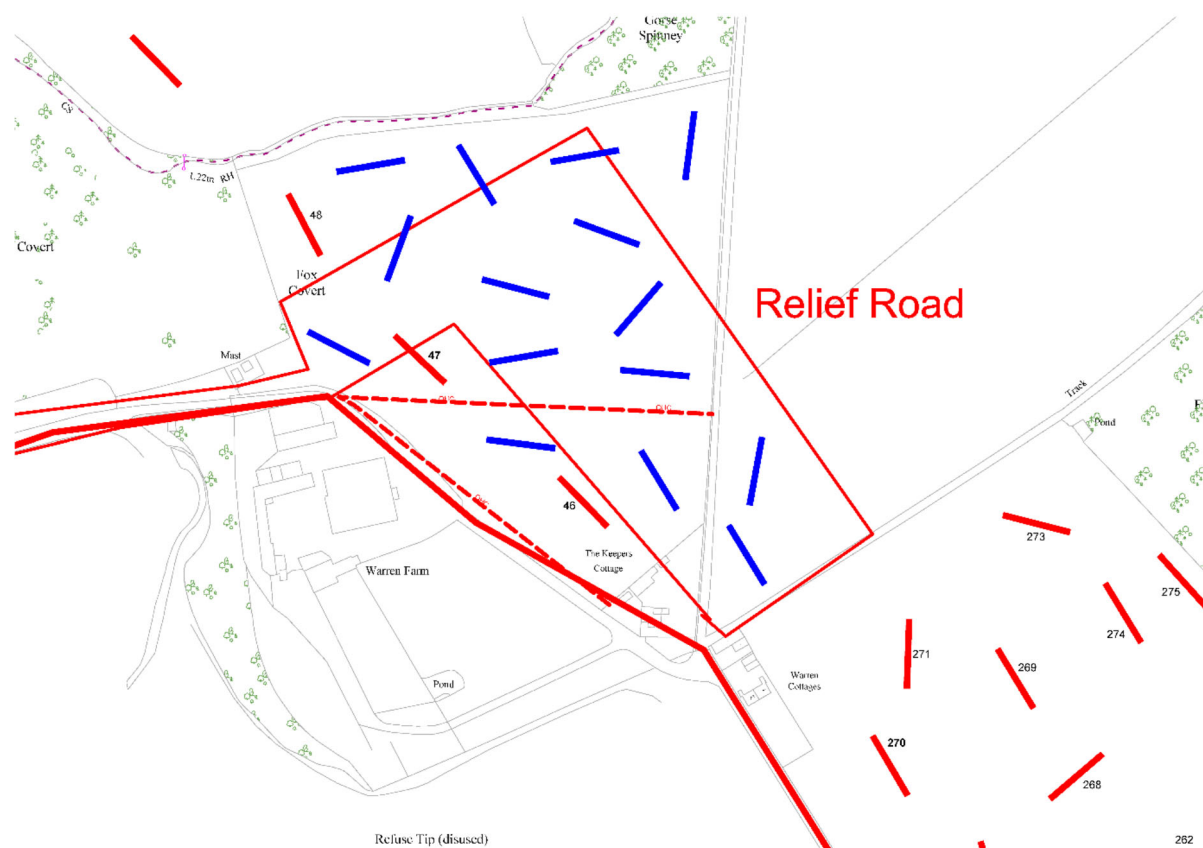


Figure 7: Location of previous (red) and proposed trenching (blue) in the area of the proposed relief road. Romano-British material was excavated in Trenches 47 & 270.

Results

The trenches, contexts, etc., are numbered consecutively following the sequence started during the 2011 evaluation (Jarvis 2011, 2015). Largely, the trenches were negative, bar four (T328, T329, T333 and T335). The trenches were located as proposed in the WSI where possible, however, an extra trench (T335) was excavated over a large linear earthwork running north-east south-west at the southern end of the pasture field. The results of the evaluation are presented below by trench, followed by specialist reports.

All data gathered from the current phase are tabulated below (see table of results). The trenches were all quite shallow, probably having been plough eroded, with the natural substratum occasionally being immediately below topsoil and the subsoil thin or absent. The natural substratum was observed at depths between 0.20m and 0.75m. The topsoil was a dark brown sandy-clay loam, the subsoil, was a mid-brown sandy-clay. The natural substratum consisted mostly of a red/orange clay, with some patchy areas of stony orange/brown sand.

All trenches were excavated by an 8 ton 360° machine with rubber tracks and a 1.5m ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. After excavation and recording the trenches were backfilled.

Trench	Orientation	Min. Depth	Max. Depth	Comments
320	NW-SE	0.60m	0.60m	Cable (possibly telecoms) in trench
321	NE-SW	0.40m	0.92m	No Archaeological features
322	NW-SE	0.40m	0.46m	No Archaeological features
323	E-W	0.45m	0.72m	No Archaeological features
324	N-S	0.27m	0.43m	No Archaeological features
325	E-W	0.35m	0.58m	No Archaeological features
326	WNW-SSE	0.27m	0.55m	Cable (possibly telecoms) in trench
327	NE-SW	0.29m	0.46m	No Archaeological features
328	E-W	0.23m	0.42m	[7000] Ditch/gully containing pottery
329	W-E	0.40m	0.51m	Gully [7002], Ditch [7011], Post hole [7009]. All containing pottery
330	E-W	0.38m	0.58m	No Archaeological features
331	E-W	0.43m	0.60m	No Archaeological features
332	E-W	0.32m	0.51m	Pottery sherd found on top of furrow
333	E-W	0.20m	0.40m	Gully [7004], Pit [7006]
334	NW-SE	0.24m	0.28m	No Archaeological features
335	NW-SE	0.36m	0.75m	Ditch [7013]



Figure 8: Trench 320 looking north-west (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.



Figure 9: Trench 321 looking south-west (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.



Figure 10: Trench 322 looking north-west (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.



Figure 11: Trench 323 looking west (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.



Figure 12: Trench 324 looking north (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.



Figure 13: Trench 325 looking west (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.



Figure 14: Trench 327 looking north-east (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.



Figure 15: Trench 330 looking west (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.



Figure 16: Trench 331 looking east (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.



Figure 17: Trench 332 looking west (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.



Figure 18: Trench 334 looking north (Scale 1.0m). No archaeological features.

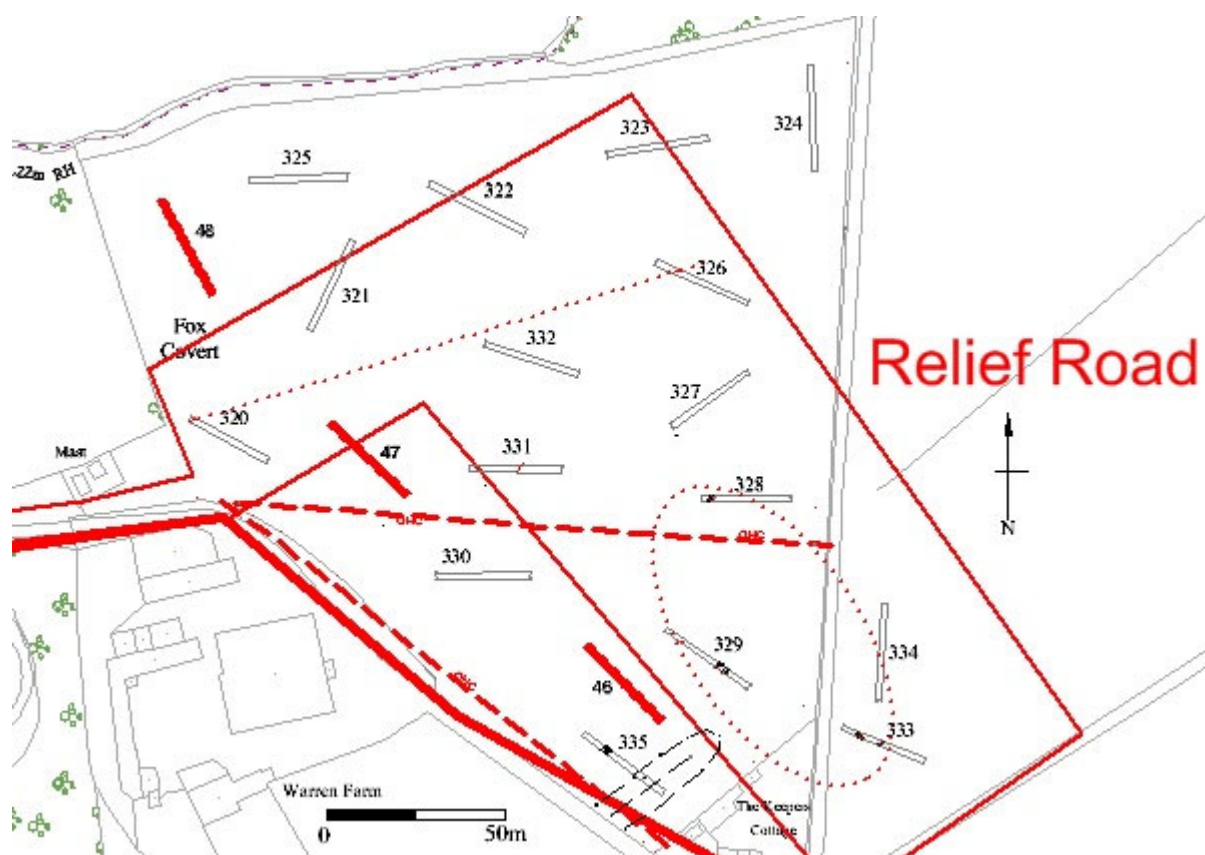


Figure 19: Plan of the actual location of trenches. The red oval highlights the location of the focal point of archaeological features. (Scale 50.0m)

Trench 328 (T328)

Trench 328							
Alignment	W-E						
Length (m)	Width (m)		Area (m ²)	Min. depth (m)		Max. depth (m)	
25.7m	1.5m		38.55m ²	0.23m		0.42m	
Interval from W	0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	To E end 30m
Topsoil depth	0.20m	0.20m	0.21m	0.16m	0.17m	0.10m	0.10m
Subsoil depth	0.22m	0.15m	0.14m	0.19m	0.16m	0.13m	0.13m
Top of Natural substratum	0.42m	0.35m	0.35m	0.35m	0.33m	0.23m	0.23m
Base of trench	0.42m	0.35m	0.35m	0.35m	0.35m	0.23m	0.23m

Trench 328 (figs. 20-21) was located just north of the overhead cable which runs directly across the pasture field in an east - west direction. It was close to the eastern boundary of the field, and at a right angle to it. The topsoil, ranging from 0.10m to 0.21m in depth, consisted of dark brown gritty silty sandy loam soil, with a soft and friable consistency, and sparse small sub-angular pebbles. The subsoil was a mid-brown orange sandy loam with rare sub-angular small pebbles, with a variation in depth

oscillating between 0.13m and 0.22m. The natural subsoil was a bright orange red sandy clay mix with <10% small stone inclusions.

Only one feature was recorded in T328 (figs. 21-23): A ditch / Large gully feature was recorded [7000] towards the western end, running in a north - south direction. Pottery sherds from two Roman pottery jars were recovered, both dating from the late 1st-2nd century.



Figure 20: Trench 328 looking west. (Scale: 1.00m)

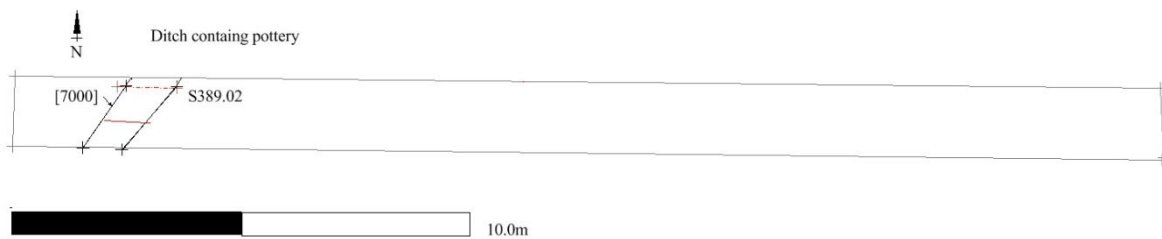


Figure 21: Plan of Trench 328 showing location of ditch [7000]. (Scale 10.0m)



Figure 22: Ditch / large gully [7000] in T328

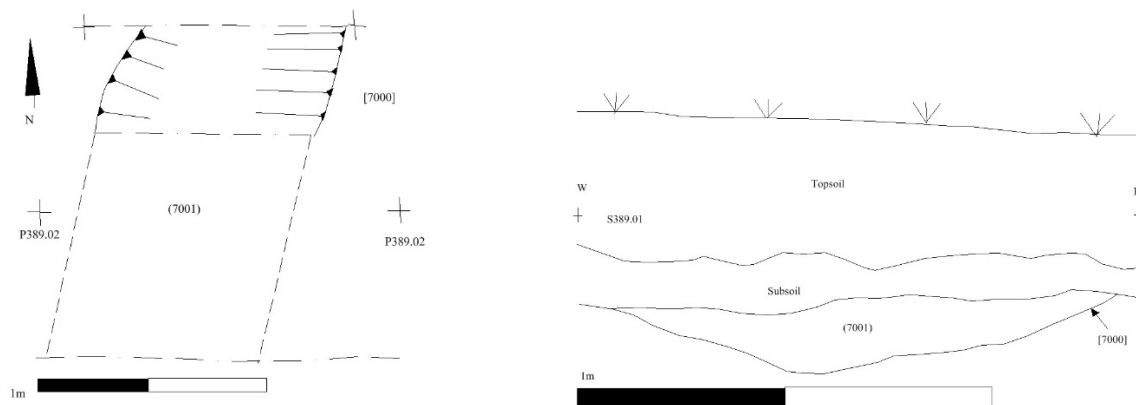


Figure 23: Linear feature [7000] in T328 (Scale: 1.0m).

Trench 329 (T329)

Trench 329							
Alignment	NW-SE						
Length (m)	Width (m)		Area (m ²)	Min. depth (m)		Max. depth (m)	
30m	1.5m		45m ²	0.40m		0.51m	
Interval from NW	0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	To SE end 30m
Topsoil depth	0.30m	0.30m	0.22m	0.32m	0.21m	0.32m	0.30m
Subsoil depth	0.11m	0.10m	0.15m	0.06m	0.20m	0.10m	0.12m
Top of Natural substratum	0.41m	0.40m	0.37m	0.38m	0.41m	0.42m	0.42m
Base of trench	0.51m	0.48m	0.40m	0.42m	0.49m	0.42m	0.44m

Trench 329 (fig. 24-25) was located just south of the overhead cable which runs directly across the pasture field in a west - east direction. It was close to the eastern boundary of the field, and ran in a north-west – south-east direction. The topsoil, ranging from 0.21m to 0.32m in depth, consisted of dark brown gritty silty sand loamy soil, with a soft and friable consistency, and sparse small sub-angular pebbles. The subsoil was a mid-brown orange sandy loam with rare sub-angular small pebbles, with a variation in depth oscillating between 0.06m and 0.20m. The natural subsoil was a bright orange red sandy clay mix with grey red sandy patches throughout and <10% small stony inclusions.

Three features were recorded in T329 (figs. 25-31): A gully feature which contained 1 Roman pottery jar sherd dating from the late 1st-2nd century was recorded [7002]. This was situated towards the eastern end of the trench running in a north - south direction, and is parallel to a ditch [7011]. This ditch contained 1 Roman pottery jar sherd from late 1st-2nd century. Towards the western end of the trench was a post hole [7009] which contained 6 sherds of mid- 1st-2nd century Roman pottery from a jar.



Figure 24: Trench 329 looking south-east. (Scale: 1.00m)

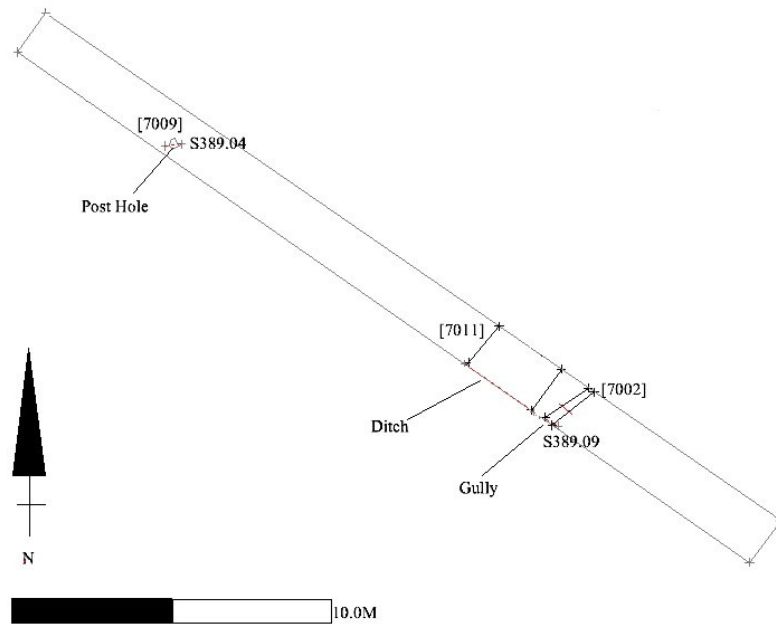


Figure 25: Plan of Trench 329 showing the position of the features. Gully [7002], Ditch [7011], and ditch [7009]. (Scale 10.0m)



Figure 26: Linear feature / Gully [7002] in T329 (Scale 1.0m).

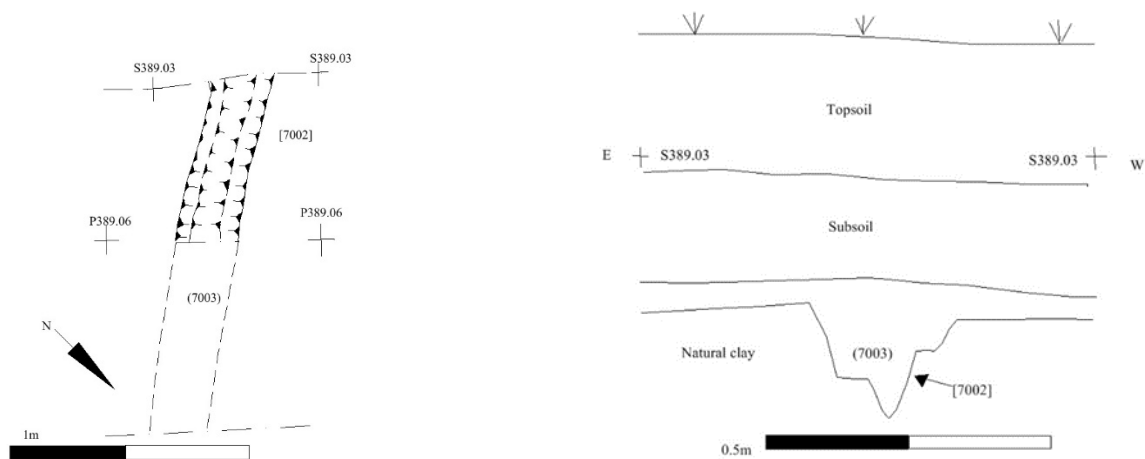


Figure 27: Linear feature / gully [7002] in T329 (Scales: 0.5m and 1.0m).



Figure 28: Post hole feature [7009] in T329 (Scale: 0.3m)

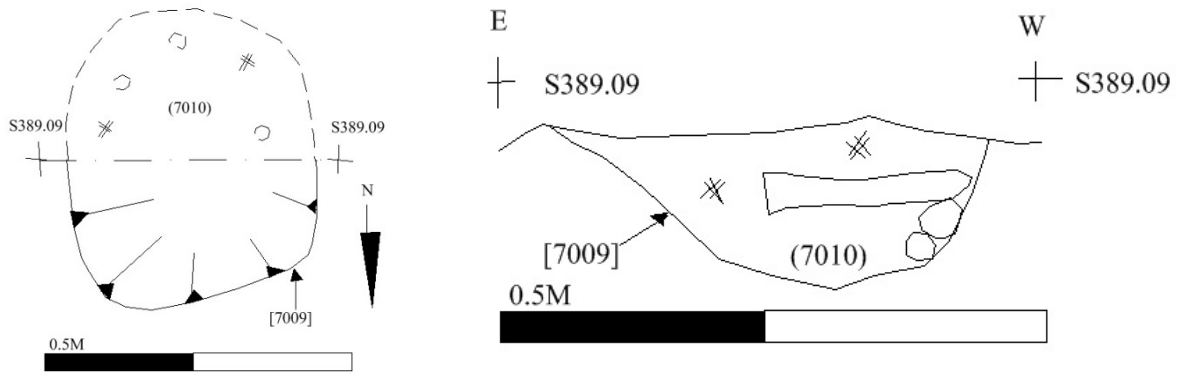


Figure 29: Post hole feature [7009] in T329 (Scale 0.5m).



Figure 30: Ditch feature [7011] in T329 (Scale 1.0m).

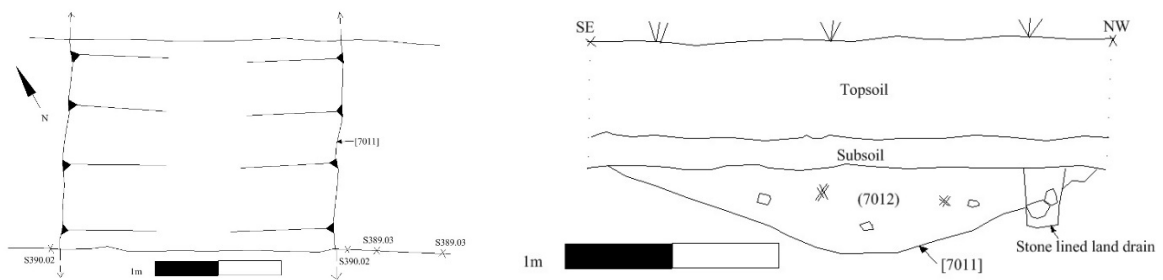


Figure 31: Ditch feature [7011] in T329 (Scale 1.0m).

Trench 333 (T333)

Trench 333							
Alignment	W-E						
Length (m)	Width (m)		Area (m ²)	Min. depth (m)		Max. depth (m)	
30m	1.5m		45m ²	0.23m		0.42m	
Interval from W	0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	To E end 30m
Topsoil depth	0.20m	0.15m	0.20m	0.30m	0.30m	0.25m	0.23m
Subsoil depth	-	0.15m	0.18m	-	-	0.15m	-
Top of Natural substratum	-	0.30m	0.38m	0.30m	0.30m	0.40m	-
Base of trench	0.20m	0.30m	0.38m	0.30m	0.30m	0.40m	0.23m

Trench 333 (figs. 32-33) was located in an arable farming field, adjacent to, and east of the pasture fields' eastern boundary. The trench was located at the southernmost point of the field, to the east of the track, and in an east - west direction. The topsoil, ranging from 0.15m to 0.30m in depth, consisted of dark brown sandy loam soil, with a soft and friable consistency and sparse small sub-angular pebbles. There was a crop of rapeseed in this fields. The subsoil was a mid-brown sandy loam with rare sub-angular small pebbles, with a variation in depth between 0.15m and 0.18m where present. The natural subsoil was a bright orange red sandy clay mix with <10% small stone inclusions and red sandy patches.

Two features were recorded in T333 (figs. 33-37): A gully feature [7004] at the mid-way point of the trench, running in a north-east – south-west direction. There was no datable evidence within the gully, however, it did appear to be a terminus, with the end just touching the side of the trench. A pit was recorded [7006] towards the western end of the trench which contained a lot of charcoal. A sample was taken of the fill which was then analysed and the results presented below.



Figure 32: Trench 333 looking west. (Scale: 1.00m)

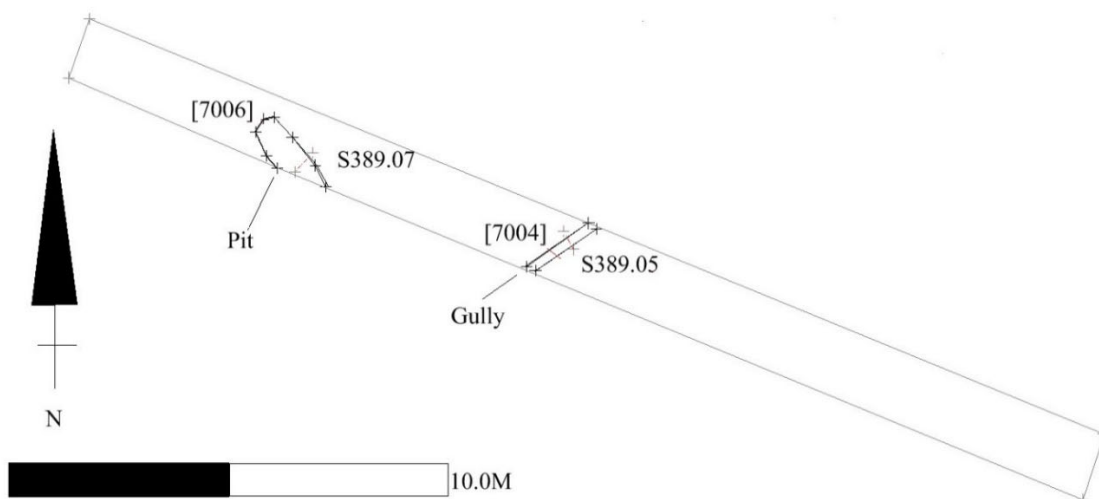


Figure 33: Plan of Trench 333 showing the position of features. Gully [7004] and pit [7006] which contained a large amount of charcoal (Scale 10.0m).



Figure 34: Gully feature [7004] in T333 (Scale 1.0m).

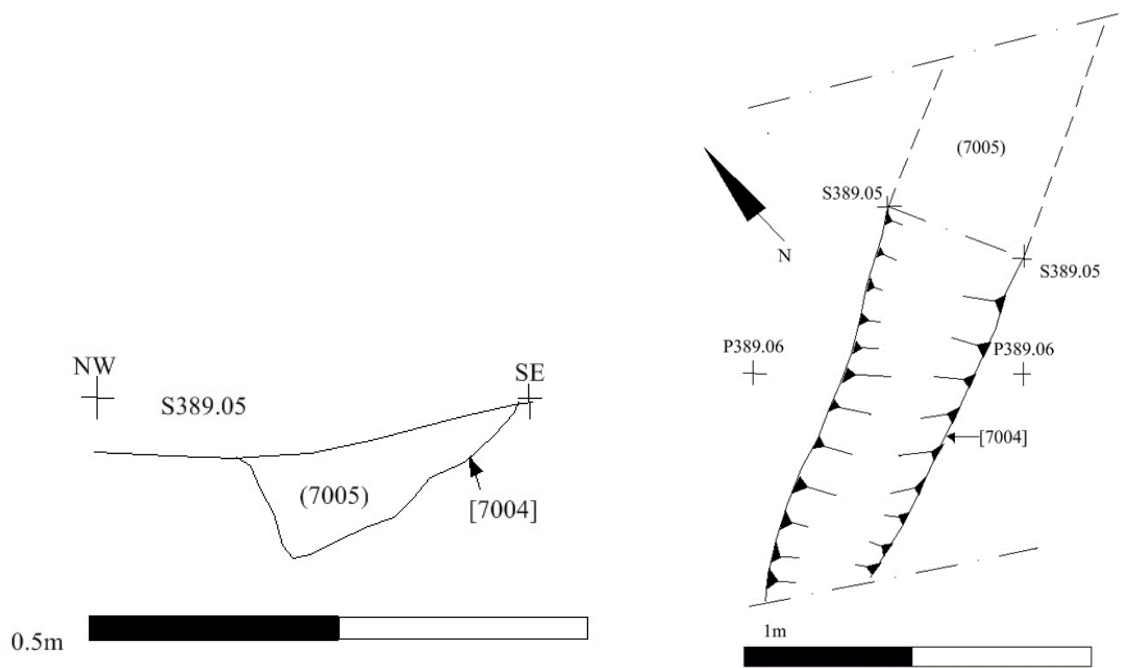


Figure 35: Gully Feature [7004] in T333 (Scale 0.5m and 1.0m).



Figure 36: Pit [7006] in T333 (Scale 1.0m).

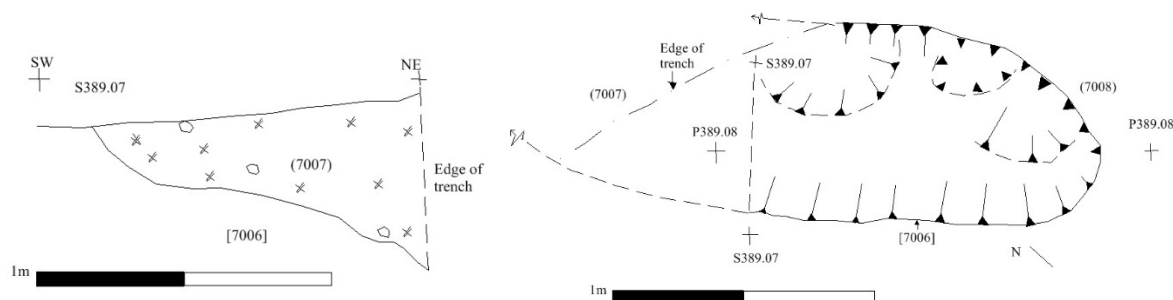


Figure 37: Pit feature [7006] in T328 (Scale: 1.0m).

Trench 335 (T335)

Trench 335							
Alignment	NW-SE						
Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m ²)	Min. depth (m)			Max. depth (m)	
32m	1.5m	48m ²	0.36m			0.75m	
Interval from NW	0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	To SE end 30m
Topsoil depth	0.25m	0.23m	0.28m	0.30m	0.32m	0.26m	0.24m
Subsoil depth	0.10m	0.08m	0.11m	0.12m	0.25m	0.20m	0.20m
Top of Natural substratum	0.35m	0.31m	0.39m	0.42m	0.57m	0.73m	-
Base of trench	0.40m	0.36m	0.45m	0.46m	0.60m	0.75m	-

Trench 335 (figs. 38-39) was located at the south end of the pasture field, and placed partially across an earthwork mound which runs in a north-west – south-east direction. A decision was taken to add this extra trench so as to determine the nature of the mound. The topsoil, ranging from 0.24m to 0.32m in depth, consisted of dark brown gritty sand loamy soil, with a soft and friable consistency, and sparse small sub-angular pebbles. The subsoil was a mid-brown orange sandy loam with rare sub-angular small pebbles, with a variation in depth oscillating between 0.10m and 0.25m. The natural subsoil was a bright orange red sandy clay mix with grey red sandy patches throughout and <10% small stony inclusions.

A ditch feature [7013] (figs. 39-40) was located approximately 6.5m away (at its closest point) from the north west end of the trench, running in a north east – south west direction. The ditch was cleaned and photographed but not excavated. The ditch appeared to have two quite different fills. This could indeed be two ditches running on a similar alignment, or one ditch with multiple cuts. In addition to this, a thin linear which is running parallel to [7013] and 1.5m to the east, appeared to be modern. It was a narrow loam filled linear with vertical sides. No finds were recovered from either feature.

The large earthwork which runs in a north-east – south-west direction is approximately 11.0m wide and 74.0m long. It is a clay bank which sits on top of subsoil, sealing any archaeology. It is possibly associated with landscaping during the construction of the farm buildings associated with the site, the disused quarry to the west of the site, or the pond to the south-west.



Figure 38: Trench 335 looking north-west (No scale). Ditch [7013] visible at the centre of the trench.

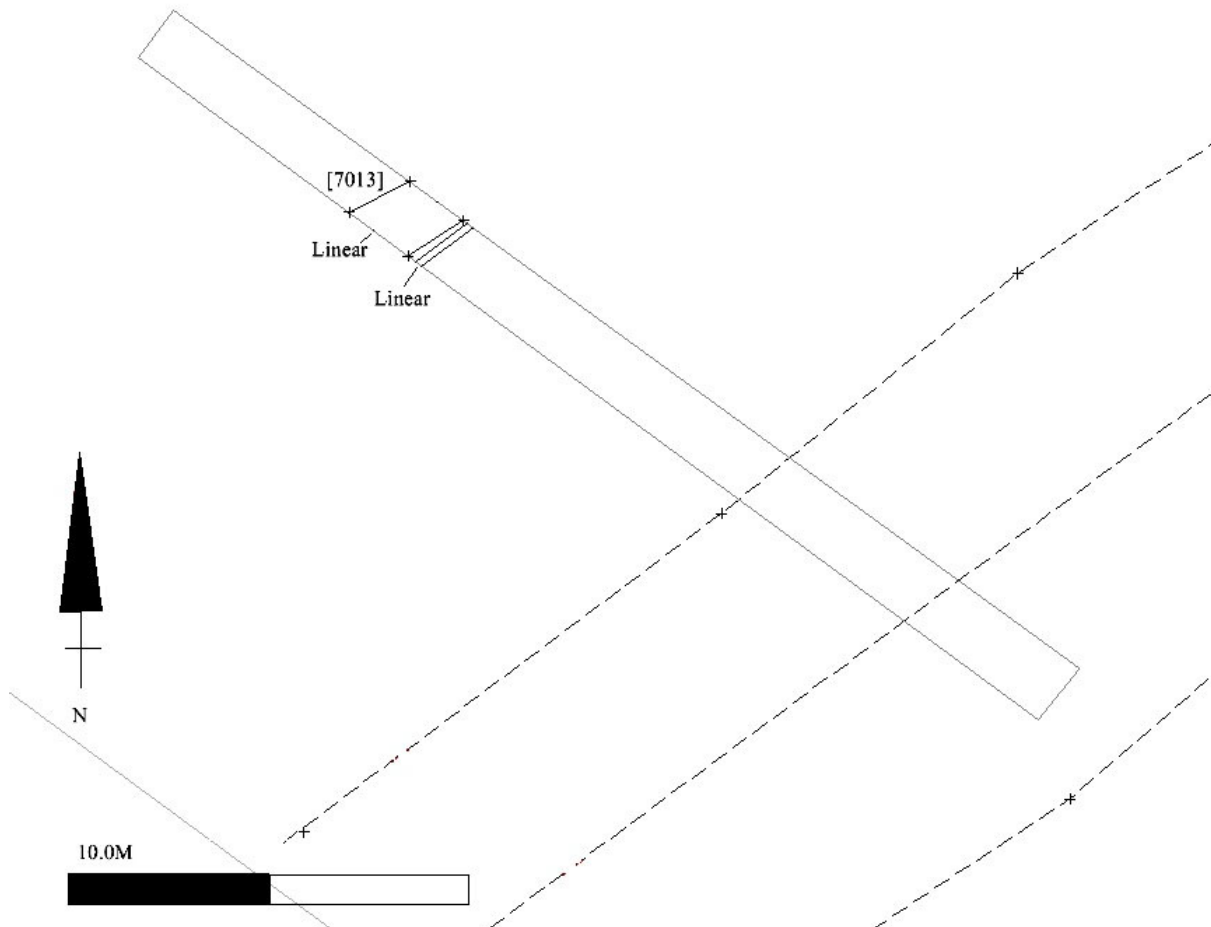


Figure 39: Plan of Trench 335 showing linear features [7013] and also the bank to the south-east (Scale 10.0m).



Figure 40: Ditch [7013] in T335. Photograph showing different colour fills (No scale).

The Roman Pottery and Fired Clay

Nicholas J. Cooper

Introduction and methodology

A total of 16 sherds (93g) of Early Roman pottery were recovered from five contexts. The pottery has been analysed by form and fabric using the Leicestershire County Museums Roman pottery fabric series (Pollard 1994, 111-114), and in accordance with *The Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (Barclay *et al.* 2016), and quantified by sherd count and weight. The assemblage is generally abraded and fragmentary with a low average sherd weight of 6g. The quantified record is presented below (Table 1). In addition, three amorphous fragments of fired clay (46g) in a sandy fabric with chaff impressions on the surface were recovered from [7011] (7012), indicative of wattle and daub structure in the vicinity.

Analysis by form and fabric

Table 1: The Roman Pottery

Roman Pottery from evaluation at Enderby Relief Road XA112.2011							
Trench	Cut	Context	Fabric	Form	Sherds	Weight	Date
328	7000	7001	GW5	jar	2	30	L1st-2nd
329	7002	7003	GW5	jar	1	10	L1st-2nd
333	7006	7007	GW5	jar	5	20	L1st-2nd
329	7009	7010	CG1A	jar	6	16	M1st-2nd
329	7011	7012	GW5	jar	1	12	L1st-2nd
332	US		GW5	misc	1	5	L1st-2nd
Total					16	93	Av.Sh.Wt 6g

The assemblage comprises a narrow range of vessel types, probably all jars, manufactured in local sandy grey ware (Fabric GW5) and shell-tempered (Fabric CG1A) fabrics used in the area during the Mid-late 1st and 2nd centuries.

Discussion

Despite the abraded nature of the assemblage it demonstrates the existence of stratified, datable deposits across the site which will require further investigation if the development proceeds. The condition of the material would suggest secondary deposition at some distance from the centre of settlement activity.

The Charred Plant Remains

Adam Santer

Introduction

One bulk soil sample was taken and processed for the analysis of ancient plant remains. The sample dated was from the fill (7007) of a Middle/Late 1st century pit [7006]. The analysis of the plant remains recovered from the sample is presented here, together with a discussion of what this can potentially tell us about past diet, crop husbandry strategies and environment at the site.

Methodology

The samples consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy clay and was processed in a York tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation into a 0.3mm sieve. The flotation fraction (flot) was sorted for plant remains and other artefacts under an x10-40 stereo microscope.

Results

The sample did not contain any ancient plant remains. There was however, an abundance of charcoal measuring over 2mm in diameter (and therefore potentially suitable for c14 dating). Due to the small sample size and the lack of plant remains found no information was gained as to diet, crop husbandry strategies and environment at the site. A suitable sampling strategy is to be implemented if further work is to be carried out.

Conclusion

The archaeological evaluation recorded a concentration of archaeological features in four of the trenches, consisting of gullies, ditches and a pit. The pottery recovered in this phase indicates a date range for the activity between the 1st-2nd century. This, together with supporting data for nearby archaeological remains from the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record, suggests that there is a settlement core within this area, or within very close proximity.

Archive

The site archive will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums Service under Accession No. XA112.2011.

The archive contains:

- 1 x A4 report
- 1 x Trench summary index sheet
- 16 x Trench sheets
- 1 x Context summary index sheet
- 15 x Context sheets
- 1 x Digital photo index
- 2 x Digital photo sheets
- 1 x Drawing index
- 1 x Drawing record sheet
- 2 x Permatrace drawing sheets
- 1 x Sample record

Publication

A summary report will be submitted to the regional journal *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*.

University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York. The online OASIS form (Appendix 1) shall be completed detailing the results of the evaluation and once the report has become a public document following its incorporation into the Historic Environment Record it shall be placed on the website.

Acknowledgements

The project was managed by Vicki Score and Wayne Jarvis, the fieldwork was directed by Claire LaCombe with the assistance of Gabrielle Hames. Finds were identified by Nicholas Cooper, and the environmental sample was assessed by Adam Santer. Thanks go to Paul Harris and Mark Lee of Planters (Leicester) Ltd, for operating the machinery.

Bibliography

Barclay A., Booth, P., Brown, D.H., Evans, J., Knight, D. and Wood, I. 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*. PCRG, SGRP and MPRG.

Bourne, J. 2003. *Understanding Leicestershire and Rutland Place-Names*. Heart of Albion Press: Wymeswold.

Brown, D. 2008. *Standard and Guidance for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives*. Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists.

Cooper, N.J. (Ed) 2006. *The Archaeology of the East Midlands. An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*. Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**.

Cox, B. 2005. *A Dictionary of Leicestershire and Rutland Place-Names*. English Place-Name Society. University of Nottingham.

CIfA 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists.

Clay, P., and Jarvis W., 2017 *An Archaeological Assessment for Leicester Commercial Park (Lubbethorpe SES), Leicester Road, Enderby, Leicestershire (NGR SP 5451 0002 (centre))*. ULAS Report 2017-031.

Hunt, L., 2016 *An archaeological desk-based assessment for the Enderby Relief Road, Enderby, Leicestershire (SP 5409 0030)* ULAS report 2016-100.

Jarvis, 2011 *An Archaeological Evaluation at Lubbethorpe/Enderby (Drummond Estate), Leicestershire*. ULAS Report 2011-165.

Knight, D., Vyner, B. and Allen, C. 2012. *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*. Nottingham Archaeological Monographs **6**. University of Nottingham and York Archaeological Trust.

McComish, J.M. 2015. *A Guide to Ceramic Building Materials*. York Archaeological Trust, York.

Morris, J. (Ed) 1977. *Domesday Book: Leicestershire*. Phillimore: Chichester.

Nichols, J., 1811. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicestershire*.

Pollard, R., 1994 *The Iron Age and Roman Pottery in P. Clay and R. Pollard Iron Age and Roman Occupation in the West Bridge Area, Leicester; Excavations 1962-71*, 51-114. Leicester: Leicestershire County Council, Museums, Arts and Records Service.

Score, V. 2018. *Written Scheme for Investigation for Evaluation at New Lubbethorpe, Enderby Relief Road, Warren Farm, Enderby, Leicestershire*. University of Leicester Archaeological Services, Leicester.

Shopland, N. 2005. *Archaeological Finds: A Guide to Identification*. Tempus Publishing Limited, Stroud.

SSEW 1983. *Soils of England and Wales. Sheet 3, Midland and Western England*. Soil Survey of England and Wales, Harpenden.

Taylor, J., 2006. The Roman Period. In N.J. Cooper (Ed) 2006: 137-160.

Claire LaCombe

University of Leicester Archaeological Services
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 252 5665

Mob: 07568 469 805

Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: ULAS@le.ac.uk

08.05.2018

Appendix 1: OASIS data entry

PROJECT DETAILS	Oasis No	universi1- 316488		
	Project Name	Enderby Relief Road		
	Start/end dates of field work	17-04-2018 to 23-04-2018		
	Previous/Future Work	Yes/yes		
	Project Type	Field Evaluation		
	Site Status	None		
	Current Land Use	Farming and pasture		
	Monument Type/Period	None		
	Significant Finds/Period	Ceramics: Roman 1 st -2 nd Century		
	Development Type	Relief road and roundabout		
	Reason for Investigation	National Planning Policy Framework		
	Position in the Planning Process	After determination		
Planning Ref.				
PROJECT LOCATION	Site Address/Postcode	LE19 4JS		
	Study Area	4.6ha.		
	Site Coordinates	SP 5409 0030		
	Height OD	Min: 73m - Max: 86m		
PROJECT CREATORS	Organisation	University of Leicester Archaeological Services		
	Project Brief Originator	Local Authority Archaeologist		
	Project Design Originator	Vicki Score		
	Project Manager	Vicki Score		
	Project Director/Supervisor	Claire LaCombe		
Sponsor/Funding Body	Developer: Mather Jamie			
PROJECT ARCHIVE		Physical	Digital	Paper
	Recipient	Leicestershire County Council Museums	Leicestershire County Council Museums	Leicestershire County Council Museums
	ID (Acc. No.)	XA112.2011	XA112.2011	XA112.2011
	Contents	Pottery	Digital photography Miscellaneous Report	Context sheets Drawings Miscellaneous Report
PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	Type	Grey Literature		
	Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at New Lubbesthorpe, Enderby Relief Road, Warren Farm, Enderby, Leicestershire. (SP 5409 0030)		
	Author	Claire LaCombe		
	Other bibliographic details	Report number 2018-086		
	Date	2018		
	Publisher/Place	University of Leicester, Leicester		
	Description	Pdf_A		

Appendix II: Known archaeological remains in the vicinity of the assessment area listed on the Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland.

PREHISTORIC					
HER REF	NAME	TYPE	DATE	FINDS	LOCATION
MLE79	Iron Age site south-west of Grove Farm Triangle	DITCH ENCLOSURE HEARTH METAL WORKING SITE PIT ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC) SITE	Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD	BEAD (1) LOOMWEIGHT (1) MOLLUSCA REMAINS NEEDLE (1) PLANT REMAINS (Small quantity) QUERN (2) SHERD (Large quantity) SLAG VERTEBRATE REMAINS (Large quantity)	SK 550 002
<p>Description: Fieldwork in the 1980s and 90s recorded an Iron Age site consisting of enclosure ditches and round houses, with numerous finds including c.2000 sherds of pottery and an inlaid glass bead. Some of the flint recovered (MLE7123) could be contemporary with the site. The site was visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Fieldwalking in 1982/3 produced flint, prehistoric and ?Saxon pottery and other material. Excavation in 1983 located two houses, the enclosure ditch and two smaller cross ditches (perhaps part of an earlier phase of enclosure), a hearth, post holes and gullies. To the south-east an interrupted ditch system, a palisade trench, drainage gullies and shallow pits were excavated. Pottery, a beehive quern, an inlaid glass bead and slag were found. A second season in 1984 further investigated the two house sites. A furnace base was revealed as well as drainage channels and post holes. A watching brief was undertaken in 1996. Ring gullies, a four post structure, possible hearths and a number of pits were noted within the enclosure that had been partially excavated in 1983 (Area 1). Numerous features were also revealed outside the enclosure ditch including a number of pits and three sets of ring gullies, possibly representing round houses. Exposed in Area 3 were further ring gullies. The presence of features both inside and outside the enclosures suggests different phases of Iron Age settlement. In Area 2 a ditch containing Iron Age pottery, possible post holes, a possible hearth and a number of curvilinear gullies were recorded. A second watching brief in 1996, outside the immediate area of the enclosures, recorded hearths and a number of flint tools and flakes.</p>					
MLE99	Prehistoric pottery from south of Leicester Lane	SITE?	Iron Age - 800 BC? to 42 AD	SHERD (6-10)	SP 546 994
<p>Description: Fieldwalking in around 1992 recovered six sherds of prehistoric pottery (presumably Iron Age).</p>					
MLE112	Iron Age site south-west of Grove Farm	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC) SITE	Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD	SHERD (Medium quantity) VERTEBRATE REMAINS (Small quantity)	SP 549 998
<p>Description: Fieldwork in the 1980s and 1990s recorded a possible Iron Age farmstead - an enclosure and four round houses. Evaluation in 1990 recorded evidence of Iron Age occupation - an enclosure and round houses - with Iron Age pottery and animal bone. Excavation and a watching brief in 1996 recorded the enclosure ditch and ground plans of four roundhouses.</p>					
MLE6259	Iron Age site south-east of Fishpool Spinney	SITE? BOUNDARY DITCH BUILDING? ENCLOSURE IRON WORKING SITE SITE	Middle Iron Age - 400 BC to 101 BC	SHERD (6-10) DAUB (>10) PLANT REMAINS (Small quantity) SADDLE QUERN (1) SHERD (Large quantity) SLAG (3)	SP 545 999
<p>Description: Though Bronze Age pottery was found here the occupation and industrial features recorded in 2011 appear to date from the Middle Iron Age. The features are those of enclosed settlement with associated boundary ditches. A scatter of 9 sherds of late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery was found during fieldwalking in 1992, possibly representing occupation. Geophysical survey in 2010 identified anomalies of 'a probable enclosure' and further possible boundary ditches in the south and north-east of the field. Trial trenching in 2011 confirmed the presence of an Iron Age settlement site. Features recorded included ditches (including enclosures), gullies, pits, post holes, a possible beamslot and a metallised surface. 351 sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery, a saddle quern and pieces of burnt daub (suggesting wattle constructed buildings) were found. There was also some iron tap slag, indicating the smelting of Iron Age (especially interesting if the site is Middle Iron Age as the pottery suggests). Environmental sampling was carried out but few remains were recovered</p>					
MLE7123	Late prehistoric flint south-west of Grove Farm Triangle	FINDSPOT	Early Neolithic to Early Iron Age - 4000 BC to 401 BC?	AXEHEAD (1) BLADE (Small quantity) BORER (1) CORE (Small quantity)	Centred SK 550 002

				DEBITAGE (Large quantity) FLAKE (Large quantity) SCRAPER (Small quantity)	
Description: Fieldwalking and excavation in the 1980s/90s recorded over 100 flints in the vicinity of the Iron Age site (MLE79). Some of them may be contemporary with the enclosure and round houses, in which case it would be an interesting example of late prehistoric flint.					
MLE7125	Neolithic arrowhead from west of Johnstone Spinney	FINDSPOT	Late Neolithic - 3000 BC to 2501 BC	TRANSVERSE ARROWHEAD (1)	SP 544 993
Description: A late Neolithic 'transverse' arrowhead was found here in c.1974.					
MLE7375	Prehistoric flint from north-west of Fishpool Spinney	ARTEFACT SCATTER	Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD	BLADE (4) CORE (1) SCRAPER (TOOL) (3) SHERD (1)	SK 543 004
Description: Fieldwalking in 1992 recovered three scrapers and four blade-like flakes, a core and a sherd of prehistoric pottery.					
MLE7376	Prehistoric flint from north-east of Fishpool Spinney	ARTEFACT SCATTER	Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD	CORE (1) FLAKE (4) SCRAPER (TOOL) (2)	SK 545 004
Description: The field was fieldwalked in 1992 - two scrapers, a core rejuvenation flake and four other flakes were located in the corner of the field.					
MLE7378	Flint scatter from south-east of Fishpool Spinney	FLINT SCATTER	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 1501 BC	CORE FLAKE LEAF ARROWHEAD (1) SCRAPER (TOOL)	SP 545 999
Description: Fieldwalking in 1992 found a flint scatter including scrapers, cores, flakes and a leaf shaped arrowhead					
MLE7386	Ditches and Iron Age/Roman pottery, east of Abbey Farm	DITCH	Early Iron Age to Early Roman - 800 BC? to 249 AD?)	SHERD (1) SHERD (2)	SK 544 010
Description: Two sherds of possible Iron Age pottery were found during a fieldwalking survey in 1992. Trial trenching in 2011 recorded two linear features and a sherd of very late Iron Age/early Roman shell tempered pottery. This site corresponds to field 4 in the M1 Junction 21-21A report by P Liddle.					
MLE16060	Multiple ditch system, Leicester Lane	MULTIPLE DITCH SYSTEM	Early Iron Age to Late Roman - 800 BC to 409 AD	COIN (2) MOLLUSCA REMAINS (Small quantity) SHERD (Medium quantity) VERTEBRATE REMAINS (Large quantity) CERAMIC (>10) MOUNT (1) NAUHEIM DERIVATE BROOCH (1) TILE (1) TRUMPET BROOCH (2) WEIGHT (1)	SP 552 996
Description: The trial trenching in 2006 recorded a ditch system from which two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. The ditches were thought to be associated with the possible roundhouse to the south. Further excavation of two areas in 2006 recorded the features in more detail. There were two substantial parallel ditches, running roughly north/south, with very different characters, though they followed the same alignment. The easternmost ditch contained mid/late Iron Age pottery. The westernmost ditch contained Roman pottery (mainly C1st/C2nd in date) and appeared to have continued in use for a longer period. There were six burials in the vicinity of the westernmost ditch. Small finds included three early Roman brooches and two coins. There were 935 fragments of animal bone, with the most common types being horse/cattle. Snails were discovered as a result of environmental sampling, showing that the ditches were sometimes wet. A continuation of the ditches was observed during topsoil stripping for the access road in 2009. A small collection of Roman pottery was recorded					

MLE16061	Possible Iron Age house, Leicester Lane	ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)?	Iron Age - 800 BC? to 42 AD?)	-	SP 551 994
Description: A possible roundhouse (2 postholes and associated gullies) was recorded during trial trenching in 2006.					
MLE20560	2 Palaeolithic cores from east of The Park	FINDSPOT	Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC	BLADE CORE (1) CORE (1)	SK 544 000
Description: 2 cores were found in this field (unstratified) during trial trenching in 2011. One was a flint blade core, one was a quartzite core.					
ROMAN					
HER REF	NAME	TYPE	DATE	FINDS	LOCATION
MLE84	Roman site including pottery kiln, east of Fishpool Spinney	BUILDING? CLAY PIT? POTTERY KILN	Early Roman - 43 AD to 249 AD	KILN FURNITURE (Small quantity) ROOF SLATE (1) SHERD (Medium quantity) SHERD TILE (3)	SK 542 002
Description: In 1992 fieldwalking recorded a dense concentration (but not a great number) of Roman sherds along with fragments of kiln bar, representing a small pottery kiln. A possible extraction pit along with Roman material was recorded during evaluation in 2011. Geophysical survey of part of this monument in 2009/10 did not record any obvious features in the area surveyed. Trial trenching in 2011 recorded a pit c.8m across and c1.4m deep. The upper fill contained 22 sherds of Roman pottery, wall tile and roof slate. The finds appear to represent backfill into a quarry pit. It was thought that clay and/or sand could have been extracted for pottery and/or tile production (associated with the 1992 kiln site). The wall tile and roof slate suggest a stone building, which would be unusual at the early date suggested by the pottery.					
MLE101	Roman site south of Leicester Lane	POTTERY KILN SITE	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	KILN FURNITURE (>10) SHERD (>10) SHERD (Large quantity) TILE (Small quantity)	SP 547 994
Description: During the 1970s, 80s and 90s various Roman finds were recovered from this area including over 600 sherds of pottery, tile, and pieces of kiln bar (suggesting a pottery kiln). These finds appear to show there was a site here. Geophysical survey in 2014 recorded several linears that could be enclosure ditches and various possible pits/ditches. Fieldwalking in 2015 recovered 18 sherds of Roman pottery from four fields. Field 1 (the south of the Monument) contained 9 sherds of Roman pottery, Field 4 (the northern part) contained 6 sherds.					
MLE1380	Fosse Way Roman Road	ROAD	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	-	SP 538 978
Description: Roman road connecting Leicester (Ratae Corieltavorum) with Lincoln (Lindum Colonia) to the NE and Cirencester (Corinium) and Exeter (Isca Dumnoniorum) to the SW. Route north of Leicester predominantly marked by the A46, to the S it follows the A5460, and then the B4114. The precise location and alignment of the Roman Road, the Fosse Way, has been identified by excavation at Narborough and in Leicester (Western Boulevard). The Fosse at High Cross was apparently recorded during two sets of excavations in 1955. Geophysical survey, undertaken by Stratascan in December 2005, on behalf of the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) for Leicestershire County Council, revealed a series of parallel linear anomalies to the west of the survey area tentatively interpreted as ditches associated with the Fosse Way. Subsequent field evaluation by ULAS confirmed the interpretation, the western half of the sand and gravel causeway upon which the road sat was exposed and sectioned. Immediately to the west a number of ditch-like features were identified, together with an area of hardstanding, possibly an early road surface. An early 1st century brooch was recovered. Earthwork survey in 2013 recorded the Fosse at SP 538 979. Scheduled Monument 1003566 VENONAE ROMAN SETTLEMENT (ROMAN TOWN AT HIGH CROSS)					
MLE7686	Roman coins from south-west of Grove Farm Triangle	FINDSPOT	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	COIN (6-10)	SK 551 001
Description: Metal detecting in the 1980s recovered seven Roman coins in a scatter. Description: Republican x2 Vesposian x1 Hadraian x1 Late Siliqua x1 Unidentified x2					
MLE7688	Roman finds from south of Leicester Lane	FINDSPOT	Early Roman - 101 AD to 200 AD	BUCKLE (1) HEADSTUD BROOCH (1)	SP 550 995
Description: In 1989 an elaborate head-stud brooch (Hull's Lamberton Moor Type) was found here along with a silvered copper alloy buckle.					

MLE7689	Roman coin from south of Johnstone Spinney	FINDSPOT	Early Roman - 43 AD to 249 AD	COIN (1)	SP 546 991
Description: A Roman coin of Vespasian was found here in 1985.					
MLE7690	Roman brooch from east of Johnstone Spinney	FINDSPOT	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	DOLPHIN BROOCH (1)	SP 548 991
Description: A Roman fibula brooch of Dolphin type was found here in 1985 via metal detecting.					
MLE9797	Roman key from north-east of Fox Covert	FINDSPOT	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	KEY (LOCKING) (1)	SK 540 004
Description: In 2003 a complete copper alloy tumbler lock key of Roman date was found here.					
MLE16062	Section of the Fosse Way, Leicester Lane	ROAD	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	BOW BROOCH (1)	SP 549 996 (point)
Description: A section of the Fosse Way was excavated during trial trenching in 2006, including possible evidence of a roadside ditch. A rare Roman brooch was also recovered. The road was constructed with two layers: the first was a layer of large stones forming a foundation, the upper was silty sand and gravel. It is probable there was a third layer on top consisting of cobbles, as observed elsewhere, but that it has been destroyed by ploughing. The possible roadside ditch was observed to the west of the road.					
MLE17272	Roman pottery south-west of Grove Farm Triangle	FINDSPOT	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	SHERD (Small quantity)	SK 550 002
Description: A small amount of Roman pottery was found at a predominantly Iron Age occupation site during fieldwork in the 1980s/90s (MLE79).					
MLE17757	Human remains, Leicester Lane	EXTENDED INHUMATION HUMAN REMAINS	Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?	HUMAN REMAINS (6-10)	SP 552 996
Description: During excavation in 2006 six collections of human remains, some in very poor condition, were recorded. The identifiable remains consisted of 2 male skeletons and 1 female. They are probably Roman since they have no grave goods.					
ANGLO-SAXON					
HER REF	NAME	TYPE	DATE	FINDS	LOCATION
MLE114	Anglo-Saxon burials, south-west of Grove Farm	CREMATION	Early Anglo Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD	HUMAN REMAINS (2) (SHERD (Small quantity))	SP 549 998 (point)
Description: During evaluation in 1990 two Anglo-Saxon cremations were recorded and a small quantity of Anglo-Saxon pottery.					
MLE216	Lubbesthorpe deserted medieval village	BUILDING DITCH HOLLOW WAY HOUSE PLATFORM POST HOLE YARD? DESERTED SETTLEMENT	Late Anglo Saxon to Late Medieval - 850 AD? to 1539 AD	DAUB (2) SHERD SHERD (Medium quantity) SHERD (6-10)	SK 542 011
Description: There is good documentary evidence for a village at Lubbesthorpe (such as in 1582 and 1614) and numerous finds/earthworks have been recorded. Excavation in 1975 revealed the rubble foundations of a medieval building and further remains were noted in 2011. In 1582 it is recorded that there were 40 messuages, 6 tofts and 2 mills; by 1614 there were only 2 messuages and 2 gardens. In 1975 a rescue excavation in advance of pipeline construction revealed the rubble foundations of a medieval building. In September 1982 during excavation of a water mains pipe trench close to the stream dark soil with associated pottery dating from about C13th-C16th was noted, with some later sherds. Medieval pottery included Potters Marston, Lyveden, Nuneaton and Midland Purple. Abbey Farm is said to have been built on the remains of 'an Abbey'. There is no evidence for this but documents suggest there was a chapel dedicated to St. Peter. Fieldwalking in 1992 prior to proposed motorway widening recovered ten sherds of Stamford ware in amongst large numbers of early medieval sherds. The field almost certainly contained medieval village earthworks that are now ploughed out. (Field centred SK541014) In 2007 a walk along the route that crosses the deserted village was systematically recorded with numerous photographs. The results are in the parish files. Trial trenching in 2011 recorded various medieval deposits to the north of Abbey Cottages. At the north end of the field there was a metalled surface, to the south several postholes with a shallow ditch/gully. 22 sherds of early medieval pottery were recovered and two fragments of daub (possibly from an industrial process). Scheduled Monument 1017213 LUBBESTHORPE MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT REMAINS AT ABBEY FARM					

MLE6086	Anglo-Saxon die from west of Ratby Meadow Lane	FINDSPOT	Early Anglo Saxon to Middle Anglo Saxon - 601 AD? to 700 AD?)	DIE STAMP (1)	SP 551 994
Description: In 1993 an Anglo-Saxon foil die was reported. It is decorated with a Salin's style II interlacing beast and therefore it probably dates to the C7th.					
MLE6087	Anglo-Saxon find south of Leicester Lane	FINDSPOT	Late Anglo Saxon - 850 AD to 1066 AD	STRAP FITTING (1)	SP 546 993 (point)
Description: A late Saxon strap-end with zoomorphic terminal of C10th date was found here via metal detecting in 1987.					
MLE9536	Historic settlement core of Enderby	VILLAGE	Late Anglo Saxon to Late Post-medieval - 850 AD to 1899 AD	-	SP 53 99
Description: Historic core of the medieval and post-medieval village, as defined using landscape maps, etc					
MLE9784	Stirrup mount from north of Kirk Lane	FINDSPOT	Late Anglo Saxon - 850 AD to 1066 AD	STIRRUP MOUNT (1)	SP 542 993
Description: In 2003, an Anglo Scandinavian stirrup mount (Williams Class A Type 11) was found here via metal detecting. The top is missing.					
MEDIEVAL					
HER REF	NAME	TYPE	DATE	FINDS	LOCATION
MLE82	Possible medieval fishpond, Fishpool Spinney	FISHPOND?	Medieval - 1067 AD? to 1539 AD?)	-	SK 544 003
Description: It was noted that there is a small pond inside Fishpool Spinney - it may be a medieval fishpond.					
MLE227	St. Peter's Chapel	CHAPEL	Early Medieval to Early Post-medieval - 1067 AD to 1699 AD	-	SK 542 010 (point)
Description: The farm is said to be built on the remains of 'an Abbey' - there was a chapel dedicated to St. Peter. By 1815, a barn was built on the site of the chapel. In 1815, Nichols writes of the chapel that "very few remains... are now to be seen, though some persons yet living remember the walls of the chapel to be standing and being of a considerable height... 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 on the site of the chapel". The chapel is documented in a charter of 1289-96, dedicated to St Peter, dependent upon the Aylestone (St. Andrew's), it does not appear to have burial rights. Burton describes it in decay in 1622, Nichols (1815) states the chapel site was now occupied by a barn. An illustration of ruins, dated 1796, included in the same volume, is thought to at least in part depict the chapel remains. The 1581 survey describes the chapel as of two bays with a slate roof, situated outside, probably to the NW of the two courts of the manor house.					
MLE6622	Medieval finds from south-west of Grove Farm Triangle	FINDSPOT	Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD	BUCKLE (1) COIN (6-10)	SK 551 001
Description: Metal detecting in the 1980s recovered eight medieval coins and a copper alloy buckle loop. Description: Edward I x2 Henry III x1 Edward III x1 Alexander III of Scotland x1 Elizabeth I x2 Scottish coin x1					
MLE6624	Medieval finds from south of Leicester Lane	ARTEFACT SCATTER	Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD	CAULDRON (1) SHERD (Medium quantity)	SP 547 994
Description: During the 1970s, 80s and 90s various medieval finds were recovered from this area including pottery and a miniature cauldron.					
MLE6625	Medieval coin from Mill Hill	FINDSPOT	Early Medieval - 1272 AD to 1307 AD	COIN (1)	SP 535 997 (point)
Description: A silver penny of Edward I (1272-1307) was found in on Mill Hill in 1985.					

MLE6646	Medieval pottery from south of Abbey Farm	FINDSPOT	Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD	SHERD (Large quantity)	SK 543 008 (point)
Description: A scatter of medieval pottery was recovered from the line of the M69 in the 1980s. The field with NGR SK543008 was fieldwalked in 1992 and further medieval sherds were recovered.					
MLE9798	Medieval seal matrix from north-east of Fox Covert	FINDSPOT	Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD	SEAL MATRIX (1)	SK 539 005 (point)
Description: A medieval lead vesica-shaped seal matrix was found here in 2003 with a metal detector. It bears the name RICARDI and the central design is a pair of shears.					
MLE17729	Medieval seal matrix from the Enderby Park and Ride site	FINDSPOT	Early Medieval to Late Medieval - 1301 AD to 1400 AD	SEAL MATRIX (1)	SP 550 996 (point)
Description: A C14th bronze seal matrix was found during metal detecting in 2008.					
MLE20557	Early medieval pottery from south-west of Lubbesthorpe DMV	FINDSPOT	Early Medieval - 1067 AD to 1349 AD	SHERD (>10)	SK 537 008
Description: During trial trenching in 2011 a subsoil deposit was recorded that produced 19 sherds of Potters Marston ware. It was probably colluvium that had collected at the bottom of the slope.					
MLE20558	Medieval pit south of Lubbesthorpe DMV	PIT	Early Medieval - 1067 AD to 1349 AD	SHERD (4)	SK 544 006
Description: During trial trenching in 2011 a shallow pit was identified. It was filled with charcoal rich clay. Four sherds of Potters Marston pottery were found in the fill on the edge of the feature.					
POST-MEDIEVAL					
HER REF	NAME	TYPE	DATE	FINDS	LOCATION
MLE98	Quarry, south-east of Johnstone Spinney	QUARRY?	Post-medieval - 1540 AD? to 1899 AD?)	-	SP 547 991
Description: A shallow oval depression can be seen on aerial photos with a pond on the west side, interpreted as an old quarry.					
MLE105	Fishpond, Enderby Park	FISHPOND	Post-medieval - 1540 AD? to 1899 AD?)	-	SP 538 996
Description: The OS marks a fishpond here, probably a landscaping feature associated with Enderby Hall (perhaps C18th or C19th, but possibly earlier).					
MLE231	Post-medieval brick kiln east of Abbey Farm	BRICK KILN	Early Post-medieval - 1540 AD to 1699 AD	BRICK	SK 544 010
Description: A scatter of thin, Tudor style bricks suggests the site of the brick kiln used in the construction of the country house at Abbey Farm. A geophysical survey in 2007 recorded an area of magnetic response that appears to be the kiln. Fieldwalking by Leicestershire Museum Archaeological Survey Team found a concentration of brick fragments, some vitrified which seem likely to represent a brick kiln. It is close to the site of a Mansion House of the Earls of Huntingdon in the 16th centuries and may be related to its construction. Scheduled Monument 1017213 LUBBESTHORPE MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT REMAINS AT ABBEY FARM					
MLE16185	London & North Western & Midland Joint Railway, Enderby Branch	RAILWAY	Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1890 AD? to 1960 AD?)	-	SP 52 97
Description: The line was built between 1889 and 1904 (it is not present on 1st edition mapping but is on Epoch 2). The line ran from the London & North Western South Leicestershire Branch to Enderby Quarry and was used entirely for freight.					
MLE17388	Abbey Farm	BARN FARM BUILDING FARMHOUSE BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP) CHEESE LOFT COW HOUSE	Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1850 AD? to 2050 AD	-	SK 542 010

		GRANARY?			
<p>Description: Farmhouse and associated barn and farm buildings dating from c.1802, though some are later. One of the earlier buildings may incorporate part of the manor house (MLE20488) built in the 1550's for Francis Hastings, the future Lord Hastings, 2nd Earl of Huntingdon. A rapid assessment of the buildings was undertaken in 2011, including a review of historic map data and a site visit. Francis Hastings, the future Lord Hastings, 2nd Earl of Huntingdon, was thought to have commissioned the rebuilding of the manor house at Lubbesthorpe in 1551. By the time of Nichols' (c.1796) the house was ruinous, with much of the fabric removed to mend roads with, and a group of farm buildings made of brick and thatched were sited adjacent to the remains of the chapel. There appear to be buildings in this area on the 1777 John Prior map and again on the 1812 preliminary 2" OS map of Leicestershire.</p> <p>The main farmhouse has an inscribed date of '1802' etched into the brickwork at first floor level on the principal elevation and a (likely contemporary) cellar, built in stone with a vaulted brick ceiling. A short range of two stories, extending from the rear of the building, appear to be earlier than this frontage building. This short range is mostly of brick, with the remains of a stone wall incorporated within the brickwork to the southern elevation, which is over a metre thick and internally has deeply chamfered reveals to the window. Again inside the range, the overhead axial beam supporting the first floor structure is deeply chamfered and at the southern end are decorative 'pyramid' stops. These features may relate to the manor house of c.1550. A barn, on the same alignment as the early rear range, is constructed of 2.25 - 2.5 inch thick brick and possibly dates to the 18th Century, with later brickwork used to block the original doorway opening.</p> <p>The farm is shown as a substantial farmstead by 1889, with the farmhouse on the eastern side and a linear range of buildings extending off towards the north. A large courtyard southeast of the house is almost completely enclosed by the farm buildings surrounding it. The north side of this area includes open-fronted cowsheds with a central foldyard. The northwestern corner of the site had a large, detached open-sided structure, that may have been constructed on the site of the former manorial chapel in the early 19th Century but had been demolished before the production of the 1990 OS map. The principal courtyard has a two-storey structure, possibly a granary, forming part of the western range, and a heated smithy that still contains its original fittings and contents on the eastern side.</p>					
MLE18128	Enderby Park	PARK	Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1700 AD to 2050 AD	-	SP 540 998
<p>Description: Parkland to the east of Enderby Hall (see MLE11130). The earliest available depiction appears on Prior's map of Leicestershire (1777), which shows a tree avenue aligned north-east from Enderby Hall. Nothing is shown on the early 19th century Ordnance Survey (OS) drawings (1815), however, a park is clearly marked on the Greenwood's 1826 map, apparently defined by Leicester Lane to the south, a track to the east and a 'Rabbit Warren' to the north. The 1st edition 1" OS map (1834) shows an avenue aligned approximately SW-NE emanating from the Hall and belts of trees to the south, along Leicester Lane, and north along Harolds Lane. 'Enderby Lodge', now Warren Farm may be linked to the park. The 1889 25" OS map depicts The Park and various parkland features, noting a 'ha ha', fish pond, possible avenues or remnant field boundaries and two lodges, of which Park Lodge, Harolds Lane, survives, with a second off Leicester Lane, subsequently demolished. The park seems to comprise two elements, The Park to the south and The Warren to the north the latter excluded from Greenwood's map. Various unidentified structures are recorded predominantly along the edge of the park and Warren.</p> <p>Clay and Courtney note the park is associated with Enderby Hall, the latter is distinct from the site of the medieval manor house in Enderby. The Smith family acquired the manor in 1685. At the end of the 18th century Sir Charles Lorraine Smith is recorded by Nichol's (Vol VI I, p158) as living at Enderby Hall, 'a very handsome mansion', a depiction of which is provided (Plate XXVI) showing the hall in an informal parkland. Fox and Russell ascribe to Charles Lorraine Smith much of the planting of woods to the north of Enderby Hall. The park has no known medieval antecedent and is probably of 18th century origin. It is part of a general informal landscaping of the lands adjacent to the hall incorporating a garden, tree-lined carriageway and various woods and spinneys on adjacent tenant's land designed to provide a vista from the house and grounds devoid of the poor as well as providing game for sport and the pot. The house was also shielded from the quarrying already taking place around the village.</p>					
MLE20164	Hopyard Farm	BARN FARMHOUSE COW HOUSE LOOSE BOX FARMHOUSE	Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1777 AD? to 2050 AD	-	SK 540 010
<p>Description: The farm was possibly built to serve the local manor house. It appears that the farmhouse and one of the barns on this site may have been present on this site at least since John Prior's map of 1777. Other farm buildings date to the early to mid 19th Century.</p> <p>A group of buildings appear in the area of Hopyard Farm on John Prior's map of 1777, and again on the 1 inch Ordnance Survey of 1835. The OS map for 1916 shows a farmhouse in the centre of the site, with a range of farm buildings arranged around a central yard located on the western side. A detached rectilinear building is located on the eastern side and a pair of smaller, square-shaped buildings are located to the north. These latter buildings were replaced by a large, open-fronted structure by 1990. The family who currently reside as tenant farmers at the site have always been led to believe that the farm was built to serve the local manor house, likely to now form part of Abbey Farm.</p> <p>The farmhouse is an L-shaped brick structure of two storeys with a cellar and tile roof. It seems one of the bricks to the rear of the house a brick has been faintly incised with 'June 1st 1813 TB'; the size of the bricks themselves suggests they were produced before the 1784 Brick Tax. A barn on the north side of the farmyard also appears to be earlier than the other farm buildings and may date to the second half of the 18th Century. Others, including single-storey brick cow-houses and loose-boxes, appear to have been built in one phase in the early part of the 19th Century, with earlier stockpiled bricks used to build the first 'lift'. The remaining buildings appear to date from the mid-20th Century onwards.</p>					
MLE20488	Manor House, Lubbesthorpe	MANOR HOUSE	Early Post-medieval to Late Post-medieval - 1550 AD? to 1800 AD?	-	SK 542 010
<p>Description: RF Hartley suggests that Abbey Farm may incorporate some remains from the 16th Century mansion built on the site.</p>					

<p>A Crown survey of the manor undertaken in 1581 describes the manor house as: rebuilt in stone, of two storeys with a tower at the north end, a slate roof, the buildings were arranged in a double courtyard with the house to the east of an inner courtyard and the kitchens adjacent to the S. A wide range of outbuildings are noted in the 1581 survey arranged into an outer courtyard.</p> <p>A rapid assessment of the standing buildings was undertaken in 2011, including a review of historic map data and a site visit. There appear to be buildings in this area on the 1777 John Prior map and again on the 1812 preliminary 2" OS map of Leicestershire. The existing farmhouse has a graffitied date of '1802' etched into the brickwork at first floor level on the principal elevation and a (likely contemporary) cellar, built in stone with a vaulted brick ceiling. A short range of two stories, extending from the rear of the building, appear to be earlier than this frontage building. This short range is mostly of brick, with the remains of a stone wall incorporated within the brickwork to the southern elevation, which is over a metre thick and internally has deeply chamfered reveals to the window. Again inside the range, the overhead axial beam supporting the first floor structure is deeply chamfered and at the southern end are decorative 'pyramid' stops. These features may relate to the manor house of c.1550.</p> <p>Nichols notes the former existence of 'a very fair and gallant house', built for Francis Hastings, described in a Crown survey of 1581 as being built around 30 years' earlier. The house and manor were subsequently sold to the Manners (later Duke of Rutland) to settle debts. By the end of the 18th century the manor house appears to have been inhabited by three or four families. However, Nichols states, 'All the ruins have lately been taken away, to mend the roads with, except one small fragment of a wall'.</p>					
MLE20657	Turnpike Road, Leicester to Nuneaton	TOLL ROAD	Late Post-medieval - 1753 AD to 1879 AD	-	SP 480 996
<p>Description: Turnpike road running from Leicester to Narborough and Leicester to Nuneaton (and onwards) via Hinckley. Later became the A47. 1753 Act of 1st Authorisation, 1755 for Hinckley to Nuneaton section, 1768 for Leicester to Hinckley and Leicester to Narborough section, turnpike expired 1874 & 1879.</p>					
MLE21222	Bridge over the stream, south-west of Hopyard Farm	BRIDGE	Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1801 AD? to 2050 AD?)	-	SK 5373 0077
<p>Description: The bridge was repaired by WW2 German POWs. There is an inscription on the parapet that reads, "Foreign P.O.W. WORK / H Broadwell P.O. Billesdon Camp 94 / 1947". (Billesdon Camp is MLE17360.)</p>					
MLE21277	Turnpike Road, Foston Lane to Osbaston	TOLL ROAD	Late Post-medieval - 1787 AD to 1874 AD	-	SK 5123 0139
<p>Description: Road running from Foston Lane on the Leicester to Welford Road, via Desford, to Osbaston on the Hinckley to Melbourne Road (later became the B582). 1787-8 Act of 1st Authorisation. To expire 1874.</p>					
MLE21388	Enderby Quarry, Brick Works and Smithy	QUARRY	Late Post-medieval - 1850 AD? to 1899 AD?)	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP (Late Post-medieval - 1850 AD? to 1899 AD?) BRICKWORKS (STONE QUARRY)	SP 5413 9911
<p>Description: The quarry, brick works and smithy are shown on the late C19th OS map; they are shown as disused by the time of the 1904 map.</p>					
MLE21541	Enderby Hill Quarries	QUARRY	Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1863 AD? to 1950 AD?)	-	SP 5327 9971
<p>Description: The quarry is shown on the late C19th, Epoch 2 (1904) and 1916 OS maps. This area appears to have gone out of use by the 1950s.</p>					
MLE21542	Froane's Hill quarry	QUARRY	Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1850 AD? to 1920 AD?)	-	SP 5340 9993
<p>Description: An active quarry and an 'Old Quarry' are shown on the late C19th OS map. Further quarrying is shown on the Epoch 2 (1904) and 1916 maps.</p>					
MODERN					
HER REF	NAME	TYPE	DATE	FINDS	LOCATION
MLE21543	Enderby Warren Farm Quarry	QUARRY	Modern - 1910 AD? to 1980 AD?)	-	SK 5383 0009
<p>Description: The quarry is first shown on the 1916 OS map; it is marked as disused on the 1980-1982 OS map.</p>					
UNDATED					
HER REF	NAME	TYPE	DATE	FINDS	LOCATION
MLE97	Quarry, Enderby Park	QUARRY?	Unknown date	-	
<p>Description: A shallow irregular depression was seen on vertical aerial photographs. It was thought to be an earlier quarry, now covered by spoil from the present quarry.</p>					

MLE9371	Bronze figurine from south of Johnstone Spinney	FINDSPOT	Unknown date	-	SP 546 991
<i>Description:</i> In 2001, a small bronze figurine depicting a young boy was found here. It had an attached copper alloy sheet on its back, which could be wings or the remains of an object it was attached to. Date uncertain. It could be a cherub, an angel or even a Roman deity.					
MLE15765	Undated drain, Grove Park, South	DRAIN?	Unknown date	-	SP 551 998
<i>Description:</i> Report of an undated stone-lined and capped drain observed during engineering works at Grove Park, north of Leicester Lane.					
MLE16846	Various features west of Abbey Cottages	ENCLOSURE? FEATURE TRACKWAY?	Unknown date	-	SK 543 011
<i>Description:</i> Various anomalies were recorded via geophysical survey in 2007. They included some linear anomalies, a possible enclosure, a possible trackway and various other features. They may be associated with the DMV - some correspond to visible earthworks. Scheduled Monument 1017213 LUBBESTHORPE MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT REMAINS AT ABBEY FARM					
MLE16847	Possible industrial site south of Hopyard Farm	INDUSTRIAL SITE?	Unknown date	-	SK 539 007
<i>Description:</i> Potential industrial activity, of unknown date, was recorded via geophysical survey in 2007. The anomalies may indicate kilns, furnaces or deposits of industrial waste. They may, however, be caused by fragments of modern waste from the construction of the M69.					
MLE17730	Pebbled area at Enderby Park and Ride site	FEATURE	Unknown date	-	SP 550 996
<i>Description:</i> A pebbled area was recorded during a watching brief in 2008. It may be metalling associated with the Roman road.					



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

Contact Details

Richard Buckley
University of Leicester Archaeological
Services (ULAS)
University of Leicester,
University Road,
Leicester LE1 7RH

T: +44 (0)116 252 2848

F: +44 (0)116 252 2614

E: ulas@le.ac.uk

W: www.le.ac.uk/ulas



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE



THE QUEEN'S
ANNIVERSARY PRIZES
FOR HIGHER AND FURTHER EDUCATION
2013

