

ARCHAEOLOGY IN LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND 2008

Edited by Tim Higgins and Nicholas J. Cooper

Archaeological watching briefs which have produced no significant archaeological features or finds are listed at the end of the relevant county sections. In each case, the parish/site name is followed by the name of the organisation which undertook the fieldwork. For abbreviations see below p. iv. Some entries may relate to fieldwork undertaken before 2008 but not previously reported.

LEICESTER

All finds and records are deposited with LCMS under the accession number cited at the end of the entry.

Humberstone, Manor Farm (SK 6285 0642)

John Thomas

Archaeological recording of a medieval windmill mound at Manor Farm, Humberstone was undertaken by ULAS in advance of development by Gateway College. Excavation revealed the mound to consist of two deposits of clay, both associated with a phase of the mound's development. A re-cut ditch encircled the mound and originally acted as quarry for the mound soils. Beneath the mound, well-preserved timber cross-tree foundations survived *in situ* within a construction slot cut directly into the natural clay. Pottery recovered from the construction slot and primary fills of each ditch cut indicated a twelfth–thirteenth century period of use for the mill. Later pottery in the final ditch fills suggest the mill ditches had become largely in-filled by the seventeenth–eighteenth century. A6.1999.

Leicester Abbey (SK 585 060)

Andrew Hyam and Stephen Jones

In June and July of 2006 and 2007, ULAS undertook a seventh and eighth season of training excavations at the site of Leicester Abbey, for students of the University's School of Archaeology and Ancient History. The work concentrated on an open area to the east of the main abbey complex which had been excavated in the 1930s and identified as the possible site for the infirmary. A small evaluation in 2005 (*TLAHS* 79, 141) investigated the main drain from the abbey, leading out through the precinct wall, to the river. This investigation indicated that the drain had a number of phases and ran westwards towards the kitchens.

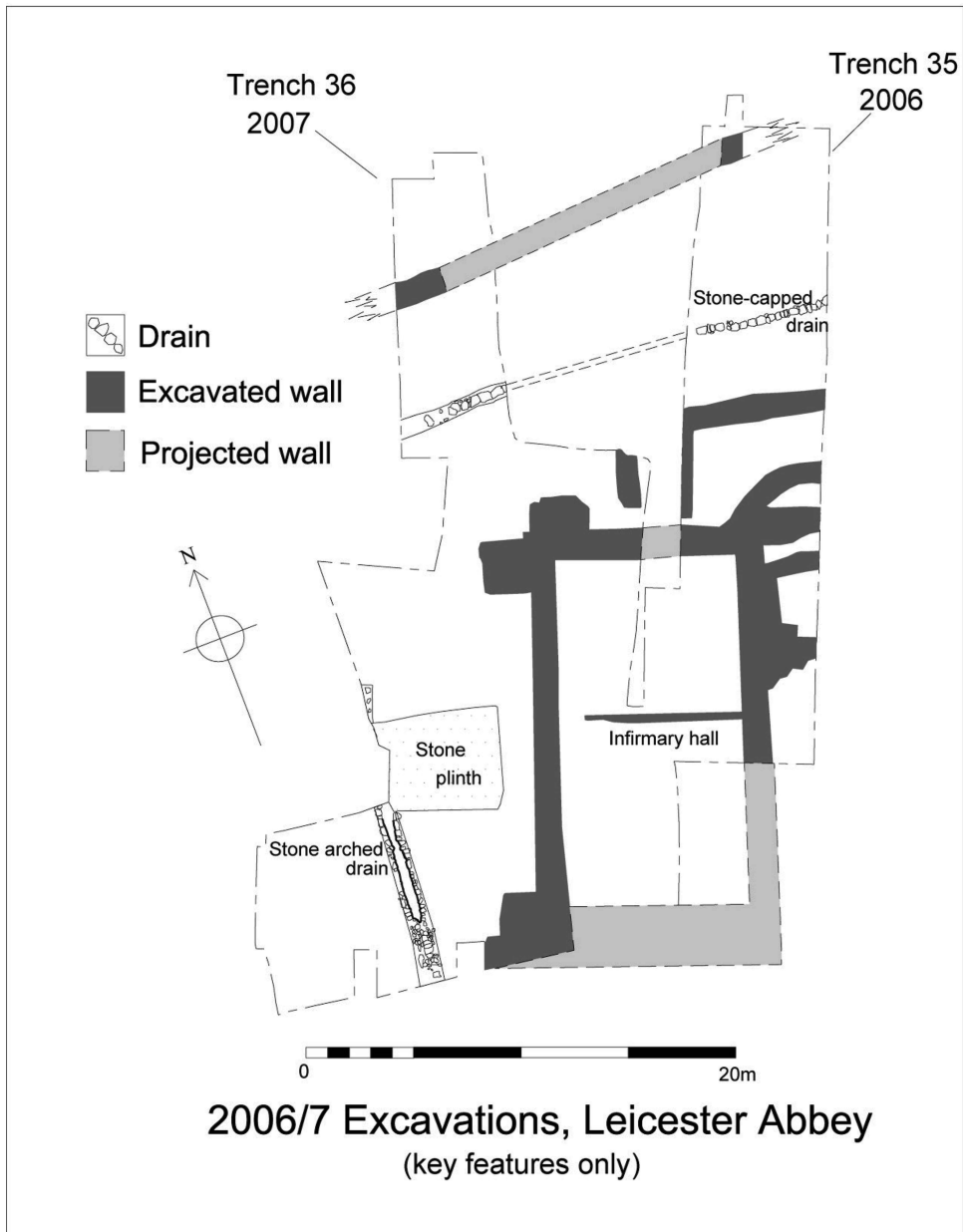


Fig. 1. Leicester Abbey 2006/7 Excavations, Trench 35 2006 (Season 7), Trench 36 2007 (Season 8).

The aims of the 2006/7 excavations were to study this drain further and to assess the reliability of the 1930s records which show a range of buildings running north to south against the precinct wall (Fig. 1). It was also hoped to assess the quality of archaeological survival and to investigate any phases that may be visible within the buildings.

The results of the 2006 season (Trench 35) revealed the surviving north-eastern corner of the infirmary hall, with ashlar and chamfered stonework still surviving in places on the outer walls (Fig. 2). Evidence of mortar floors within the hall were noted, as were a number of other earlier and later floor layers, along with a possible internal partition wall. A layer of re-used thirteenth- or fourteenth-century floor tiles were laid on top of later floor deposits within the hall. It appears that the hall was used after the Dissolution with some robbing and rebuilding taking place. To the north of the hall were a series of walls closely matching the layout noted during the 1930s. Whilst phasing was uncertain, it was clear that there were a number of internal floors indicating that at least some of the complex was covered. Northwards, beyond these rooms was a possible yard area through which the stone-capped drain, seen the previous year, ran. Possible evidence was also noted of an earlier and wider drain into which the later, and narrower, stone capped drain had been laid. A glimpse of a substantial east-west wall was seen at the extreme northern end of the trench. The function of this was not clear but it was hoped that the following year an investigation to the west of the 2006 trench could help resolve this. A8.2000, Season 7.



Fig. 2. Leicester Abbey 2006 Excavation (Season 7) Trench 35 looking north. Eastern wall of the hall in foreground, range of rooms beyond.

In the 2007 season, a large area (Trench 36) was excavated to the west of the 2006 Trench 35 (Fig. 1). The aim of this season was to expose the western half of the infirmary hall and any possible connection between the infirmary and the main abbey complex. The results revealed the north-western corner of the hall with buttresses supporting the corner. The western side wall had similar ashlar and chamfered stonework to that seen in 2006, although the southern end of the hall appeared to have been robbed and rebuilt, probably in the post-Dissolution period. Within the hall were a number of floor levels including a large area of mortar flooring partially damaged by wall-robbing. The possible partition wall seen in 2006 was confirmed as a narrow, clay-bonded, stone wall running across the middle of the hall. To the north of the hall a further length of the narrow, stone-capped, drain was exposed, this time without any evidence of it being in a wider drain cut. The northern, east-west, wall glimpsed in 2006 was found to be a partially-robbled wall with heavily mortared portions surviving on the western side of the trench. On the western side of the hall, separated by a clay-floored walkway, was a stone plinth covering roughly 5 square metres, the function and purpose of which is not clear (Fig. 3). Running to the north and south of the plinth was a stone drain with an arched stone-capped cover surviving at the southern end. This drain appeared to run to the eastern side of a small mortar-floored room, possibly attached to the main abbey complex. Overall, it appears that the 1930s records are relatively complete, although they do not record the phases or floor surfaces. From the present excavations it seems that the hall was reused and partially rebuilt after the Dissolution. The area to the south-west of the infirmary seems to contain a number of buildings with internal floor spaces that led towards the main abbey buildings. A8.2000, Season 8.

After two seasons investigating the infirmary, the focus of research for the ninth season, in 2008, moved westwards to look in and around the Guest Hall, located between the kitchen and infirmary. It is known that this area was excavated in the 1930s but the full records have not been found. Only a fragmentary record of small areas of masonry and a postulated reconstructed layout exists as a guide to what might have been present. Some modern reconstructed walls have been laid out around what was thought to have been the Guest Hall but no real confidence could be placed on them. Four trenches revealed evidence of a large, two-storey hall with an east-west walkway and small rooms at ground level with, presumably, the open hall above (Fig. 4). Although not clear, it does seem that the hall had a large bay that faced northwards towards a small courtyard. It appears that there was a probable covered walkway heading north past the courtyard and also south away from the known limit of the abbey complex. Within these walkways a substantial lead pipe had been laid. Butting against the eastern end of the Guest Hall was a second cross hall, aligned on a north-south axis, and with a large fireplace built into the north end wall. To the south of the Guest Hall was an east-west wall which had been rebuilt to accommodate store rooms and an adjacent well-built stone garderobe with a stone floor (Fig. 5). West of the Guest Hall, towards the kitchen, evidence of smaller rooms with multiple floor surfaces was found. At the eastern end of the Guest Hall



Fig. 3. Leicester Abbey 2007 Excavation (Season 8) Trench 36 looking south. Infirmary hall on the left, stone plinth in centre of the picture.

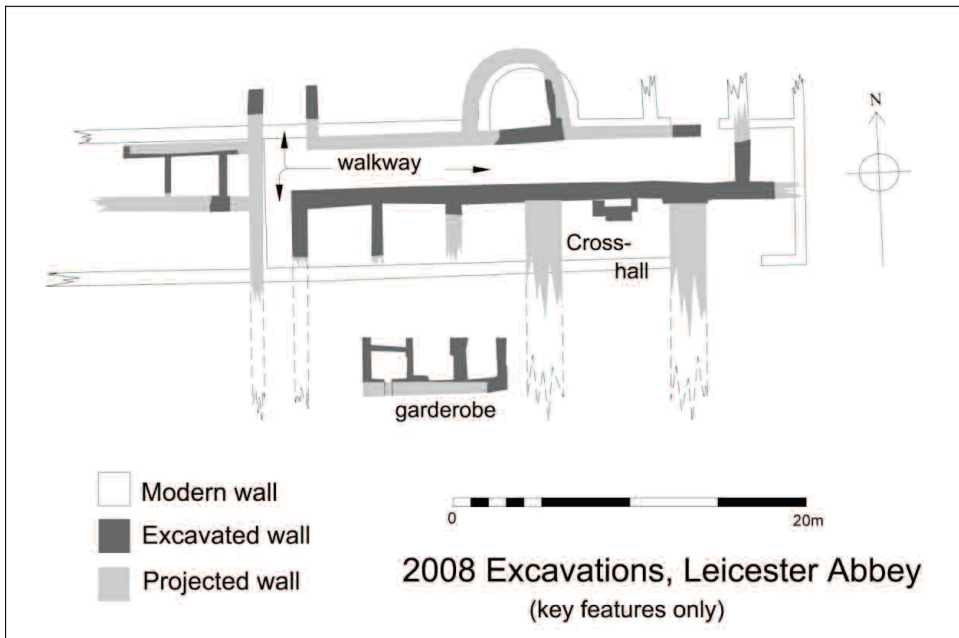


Fig. 4. Leicester Abbey 2008 Excavations, Leicester Abbey (Season 9).



Fig. 5. Leicester Abbey Trench 39. Stone garderobe in centre of the picture.

and cross hall was a small room with a mortar floor corresponding with the floor layers seen in 2007. A small evaluation trench was also excavated in the north-east corner of the cloister to reveal an intact surface of late thirteenth- or early fourteenth-century floor tiles (Fig. 6). The surface, previously recorded in the 1930s excavations, was just less than 0.1m below current ground level but was nevertheless in a remarkable state of preservation. A8.2000, Season 9.

Leicester, Oxford Street, De Montfort University (SK 584 039) *Stephen Jones*

The new Business and Law Building for De Montfort University is located on the west side of Oxford Street (Fig. 7). It lies within the south suburb of Roman and medieval Leicester (Finn 2004), incorporating the western frontage of the principal medieval route into the town from the south, and falls partly within the religious precinct of The Newarke. Following initial trial trenching by ULAS in May 2007 (Tate 2008) a programme of full archaeological excavation was undertaken of remains affected by construction of the east wing and by a borehole heating system to the south east of the area, as well as where pile caps and a basement would penetrate archaeological levels to the east and north of the building (on the Oxford Street frontage). A watching brief was also undertaken



Fig. 6. Leicester Abbey Trench 41. Surviving tiled surface, north-east corner of the cloister.

during trenching for services and other associated ground works during the development.

This archaeological work was undertaken by ULAS, on behalf of De Montfort University in September and November 2007, and was directed initially by J. Tate, and subsequently by S. Jones between March and July 2008. The excavation areas effectively joined up with a trench investigated in 2006 prior to the construction of the PACE building (Harvey 2007).

A further length of the Roman Tripontium road was revealed together with an east-west crossroads, perhaps indicating an extension of the intra-mural street grid into the south suburb (Fig. 8). The western line of the east-west extra-mural street was recorded at the Elfed Thomas Law School excavations where it

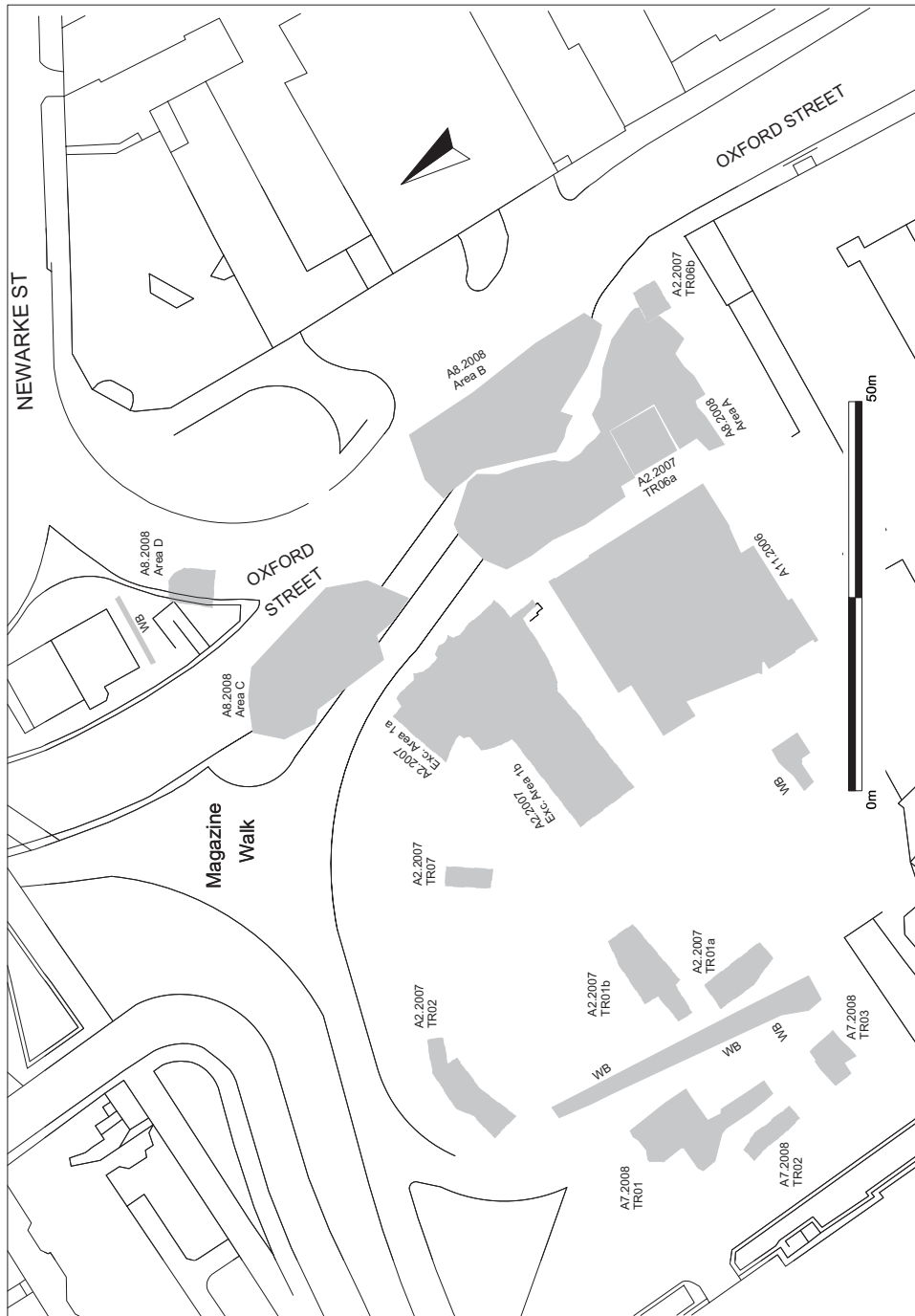


Fig. 7. Leicester, Oxford Street. Trench positions and area of archaeological interest.

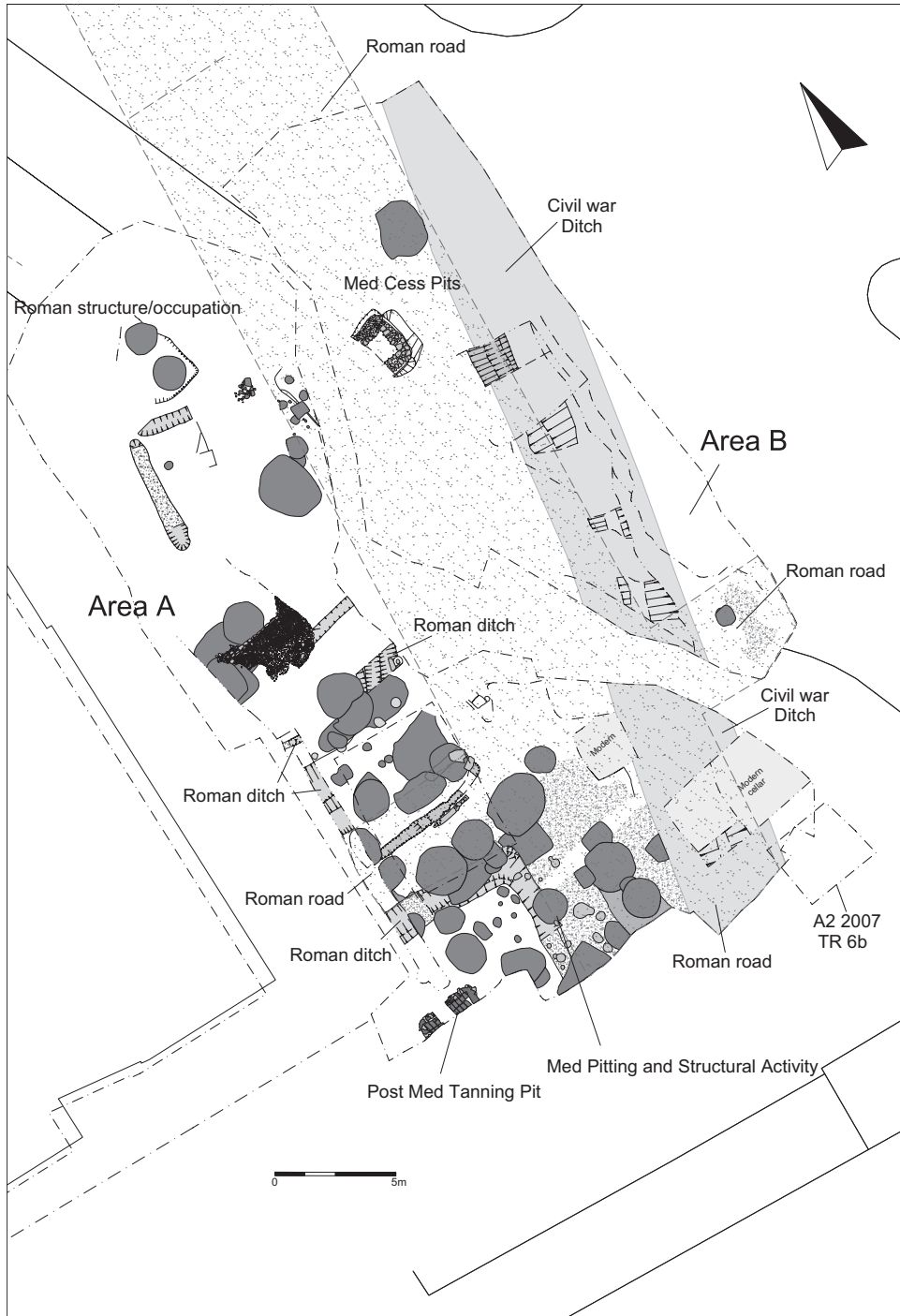


Fig. 8. Leicester, Oxford Street. Plan of exposed archaeology in areas A and B close to Oxford Street frontage.

demarcated the southern limit of the fourth-century cemetery (Cooper 1996). No burials were observed at the DMU site, but a small complete pottery vessel was found, typically indicative of an offering placed within a grave. This may suggest isolated burials placed on boundaries in the vicinity, rather than densely-packed cemeteries as seen from excavations on the east side of Oxford Street or along Newarke Street. The zone examined to the west of what is now Oxford Street comprised land divided into plots by ditches, with yards, commercial and domestic timber buildings (represented by post holes and beam slots) fronting on to the Tripontium road.

There was evidence for medieval occupation from the twelfth–thirteenth centuries, attesting the growth of a suburb outside the south gate of the medieval town, with ribbon development along, what is now, Oxford Street. The evidence for this consisted of structural remains, including timber buildings, a hearth and backyard features, such as cess pits and wells, along with industrial activity, including metal-working and a possible corn-drying oven. One cess pit in particular, was large and stone-lined and may have been for communal use – its contents, together with those from other cess pits on the site, have considerable potential for yielding important environmental evidence for diet, health and living conditions in medieval Leicester. Running across the site was the eastern boundary wall of the Newarke enclosure, thought to date to around 1400.

In the post-medieval period, the site revealed important evidence for suburban industry, probably tanning, followed by indications of the demolition of properties to the east of the Newarke wall, in preparation for the construction of the Civil War defences, as represented by a stretch of substantial ditch and remnants of bank material (Fig. 8). A8.2008.

References

- Cooper, L., 1996 'A Roman Cemetery in Newarke Street, Leicester', *Transactions Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* 70, 1–90.
- Finn, N., 2004 *The Origins of a Leicester Suburb: Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval occupation on Bonners Lane*, BAR British Series 372.
- Harvey, J., 2007 'Oxford Street, former James Went Building', *Transactions Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* 81, 191–2.
- Tate, J., 2008 'The Newarke', *Transactions Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* 72, 282.

Negative watching briefs and evaluations in Leicester (undertaken by ULAS unless otherwise stated)

Bath Lane, Welles Street, Vaughan Way and St Nicholas Place: (SK 580 045)

Historic Building Recording

<i>Abbey Park Street</i>	Sangra and Shonki Buildings (formerly Abbey Mills) (SK5913 0578) ULAS
<i>Eastern Boulevard</i>	Former factory at corner with Rydal Street (SK 5816 0366) TPA
<i>Granby Street</i>	109–33 Granby Street (SK 590 042) ULAS

LEICESTERSHIRE

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Asfordby, Loughborough Road (SK 701 192)*David Parker*

An evaluation undertaken by ULAS identified two areas of significant archaeological potential comprising a colluvial deposit associated with an *in situ* Mesolithic flint scatter and an area of cut features associated with Late Neolithic–Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery. Other features included post-holes, gullies, pits and tree throw pits. X.A124.2008.

Ashby de la Zouch Castle (SK 359 166)*James Patrick*

ULAS carried out a watching brief at the castle, during groundworks associated with the installation of eight information boards. Demolition rubble was revealed in an excavated pit for display board 4 in the kitchen area. A linear feature was also recorded in the excavated pit for board 5. X.A55.2008.

Ashby Magna, 37 Peveril Road (SP 561 905)*David Leigh*

A watching brief was undertaken by NA during groundworks connected with the construction of a new dwelling. Across the development area disturbed soils were noted with no discernible distinction between topsoil and subsoil layers. The partial remains of an undated, cobbled surface were recorded in the north-west corner of the development area and unstratified pottery, datable to the nineteenth century, was collected. X.A41.2008.

Anstey, Link Road/Bradgate Road (SK 512 179)*G. Farnworth-Jones*

An evaluation by ULAS, on behalf of Jelsons, revealed traces of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture. X.A83.2008.

Barlestone, 5 Main Street (SK 428 057)*Caroline Rann*

A watching brief by WM recorded a drainage ditch or property boundary near the street frontage containing a sherd of eighteenth-century pottery. X.A21.2008.

Barwell, 116 High Street (SP 442 966)*David Parker*

A strip, map and record programme carried out by ULAS, on behalf of Marble Homes, uncovered modern backfill and one shallow undated ditch. X.A123.2008.

Blaby, Winchester Road (SP 566 967)*Stratascan*

Geophysical survey was undertaken to help inform proposals for residential development. Two possible archaeological features were recorded in the west as well as some possible pits. There were areas of magnetic disturbance across the site.

Castle Donington, 3 Castle Hill (SK 4478 2758) *Trent and Peak Archaeology*

Work subsequent to that previously reported for 2007 (*TLAHS* 82, 283), within the Scheduled area of the medieval castle, confirmed the existence of a demolished, stone-walled and stone-roofed, mortared building at a depth of between 1m and 1.2m. Pottery and roof tile, dating between the thirteenth and fifteenth century, was recovered from the lowest demolition layers. X.A185.2007.

Castle Donington, Park Lane (SK 435 275)*Stratascan*

Geophysical survey was undertaken on the proposed development site in 2008. Area 1 (north) was dominated by rectilinear enclosures, other positive linear features, curvilinear features, possible pits and agricultural activity. Area 2 (south) was much more magnetically noisy, which may be masking archaeological features. Various linear features and pits were noted across both sites.

Cosby, Cambridge Road (SP 551 956)*Stratascan*

A gradiometry survey identified several positive linear and area anomalies comprising two, long, parallel linears, which may be a double-ditched feature, and another anomaly that may be a ditched enclosure.

Countesthorpe, Borrowcup Close (SP 574 960)*Stratascan*

Geophysical survey recorded ridge and furrow, and several anomalies that may be pits.

Congerstone, The Rectory, 2 Shadows Lane (SK 6799 5464)*Roger Kipling*

An evaluation by ULAS recorded two ditches, probably agricultural or residential property boundaries, one containing mid- or later seventeenth-century pottery. X.A1.2009.

Earl Shilton, Breach Lane (SP 468 966)*Andrew Hyam*

An evaluation undertaken by ULAS for Mrs Abbott, in advance of building to the south of Breach Farm, revealed two undated post-holes. X.A22.2008.

Earl Shilton Bypass (SP 476 991 to SP 453 964)*Wayne Jarvis*

Archaeological fieldwork comprising evaluations, excavations and a watching brief was carried out during 2007 and 2008 before, and during, the construction of the Earl Shilton Bypass, for Leicestershire County Council, Sir Alfred MacAlpine Ltd and Carillion Capital Projects.

West of Wilkinson Lane, Elmesthorpe SP458 968 (Site A)

Earthwork survey and excavation was undertaken on two post-medieval fishponds; part of a series of earthworks which appear to be the remains of a grand seventeenth-century formal garden scheme associated with the, since demolished, Elmesthorpe Hall (Hartley 2008).

North of Mill Lane, Earl Shilton SP 479 979 (Site D)

Following trial trench evaluations, an excavation was undertaken of two ring ditches, a pit alignment, and a series of boundary ditches between Thurlaston Lane and Mill Lane. The ring ditches represent ploughed-out Bronze Age round barrows. Two pits contained burnt bone, suggesting cremation burial, one of which included a structured deposit of granite. The pit alignment, comprising a series of sub-rectangular pits, ran north-south and, from the small quantities of pottery present, appears to be of early Iron Age date. X.A183.2007.

North of Breach Lane, Earl Shilton SP 470 970

A trench evaluation north of Breach Lane was negative. X.A241.2007.

Watching brief

A watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for the bypass including stripping for compounds and carriageway works. Archaeological deposits were identified during the removal of the Wilkinson Lane/Station Road carriageway (SP 466 967). These deposits are thought to represent construction layers for the dam or bank at the east end of the north pond of the Elmesthorpe earthworks. A small amount of medieval demolition material was identified at the base of these deposits, including pottery, tile and roof slate. To the south of Elmesthorpe Lane (SP456 964), the line of a linear feature could be traced north-west/south-east, and is on the line of the village boundary earthworks surveyed in the past. X.A184 2007.

Reference

Hartley, R. F., 2008 *The Medieval Earthworks of South-West Leicestershire: Hinckley and Bosworth*, LMARS.

Earl Shilton, Thurlaston Lane (SP 479 981) *Stratascan*
 Geophysical survey recorded features, mainly in the south of the site, including a circular feature and a rectilinear feature. Other features included a cut feature with an associated bank, a weak anomaly perhaps indicating a former earthwork or bank and various other linear features. Linear anomalies representing agricultural marks were also recorded.

Fenny Drayton, 2 Drayton Lane (SP 350 969) *Caroline Rann*
 Observation of groundwork by WM recorded a medieval ditch, a ditch infilled in the eighteenth or nineteenth century and various twentieth-century and undated features. Over 40 sherds of residual medieval pottery were recovered, the bulk of which dated to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. X.A25.2008.

Foxton, Inclined Plane Foxton Locks (SP 692 896) *Gerwyn Richards and Matthew Beamish*

ULAS was commissioned by British Waterways to undertake a watching brief during exposure and improvement of the inclined plane – a rare survival of late Victorian canal engineering and a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Works included the removal of paths and tracks, the exposure of original surfaces and the restoration of the original gradients on the lower halves of both inclines. During the later part of the twentieth century, the upper halves had been restored and maintained while the lower halves were neglected and became considerably overgrown. The aims of the proposed works were to stabilise and enhance the monument as well as improve visitor understanding. Significant differences in preservation between the two inclines were apparent; the southern plane (Plane 1) has suffered systematic robbing of the concrete runners to approximately half way up the incline. The northern plane (Plane 2), on the other hand, had survived much better with most of the concrete still *in situ* and the concrete and granite apron at the incline's foot still intact. X.A82.2006.

Great Bowden, Upper Green Place (SP 793 890) *Andrew Hyam*

A watching brief was undertaken by ULAS for Mr and Mrs Van Herrewage following discovery of stratified deposits of late medieval date during the previous evaluation (*TLAHS* 82, 283). Work recorded a shallow ditch or gully running east-west and a number of pits. Pottery from the features indicated occupation from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, whilst unstratified finds provided evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity within the area. X.A.190.2007.

Great Easton, 10 High Street (SP 849 930)*David Leigh*

A strip, map and sample programme undertaken by NA, on behalf of CgMs Consulting, revealed a modern rubbish pit in the northern corner of the area and an undated, ironstone wall foundation, sealed beneath modern deposits. X.A128.2008.

Groby, Newtown Linford Lane (SK 524 075)*Jon Coward and Martin Shore*

Following on from an evaluation adjacent to Groby Castle and the Old Hall (*TLAHS* 82, 283) a watching brief by ULAS confirmed the presence of two walls, two ditches and improved understanding of the extents of the probable fish ponds identified, and probably backfilled by the twelfth or early/mid-thirteenth century. X.A22.2007.

Hinckley, Coventry Road (SP 406 935)*Greg Farnworth-Jones*

Excavation undertaken by ULAS, on behalf of CgMs Consulting Ltd and Tungsten Properties Ltd, followed by an earlier evaluation (*TLAHS* 74, 242) which had identified a number of shallow archaeological features in the northern part of the site. Excavation of approximately 0.4ha revealed a palaeochannel aligned east-west, which was probably an earlier course of Harrow Brook, which defines the site's northern boundary. Animal bone was recovered from this channel but it was otherwise undated. A ditch lay at right angles to the channel and was observed across the length of the excavated area. Although undated it lay on a different alignment to present field boundaries and was not visible on any of the early maps for the area, suggesting it was of some antiquity. A tentative Iron Age or Roman date may be assigned, given nearby settlement activity of this date to the south (Chapman 2004). The shallow features identified in the evaluation were not revealed because the work was undertaken in extremely poor weather conditions, during which time much of the site remained flooded. X.A56.2006.

Reference

- Chapman, P., 2004 'Iron Age Settlement and Romano-British Enclosures at Coventry Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire', *TLAHS* 78, 35–82.

Leire, The Old Rectory (SP 525 899)*Richard Sheppard and Barry Lewis*

Fieldwork undertaken by TPA, on behalf of Drs A. and R. Steeves, recorded a possible field boundary containing a sherd of medieval pottery and features, such as paths, yard surfaces and ground levelling related to the later rectory. X.A66.2008.

Lockington, Warren Farm (SK 470 280)*Alice Forward, Alastair Macintosh
and Jamie Patrick*

Excavations by ULAS between 2006 and 2008, in advance of gravel extraction west of Warren Lane, confirmed the evidence of earlier geophysical survey and trial trenching for an ancient landscape, dating from the late Bronze Age to the late Roman period (Butler and Ripper 1999). The area of excavation (Fig. 9) was approximately 13ha, situated a little to the north-west of the Scheduled Roman villa and associated Iron Age settlement (Butler and Ripper 1999, fig. 5), and to the north of the Lockington Barrow Cemetery.

Although previous work had revealed a Neolithic pit containing Peterborough Ware, the earliest evidence excavated in this phase of work was a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pit alignment (A), which ran north-west/south-east across the site and is known, from geophysical survey, to continue south-eastwards to converge with another alignment along the northern edge of the Scheduled Iron Age and Roman settlement area. Enclosure (B), dated to the early-mid Iron Age, lay to the north-east of the pit alignment and may be part of a contemporary



Fig. 9. Lockington Warren Farm: area of excavation 2006–8.

system of land division along with a series of ditches, arranged coaxially with the pit alignment, and extending southwards. These ditches were clearly apparent from geophysical survey (Butler and Ripper 1999, fig. 5) but flooding impeded their excavation.

This earlier phase of land division was succeeded by a more extensive system dictated by the line of the drove way, first identified in the Scheduled area, which initially continued westwards across the site, terminating at enclosure (E). A number of enclosures are associated with this phase of the drove way, dated to the mid-late Iron Age by the presence of East Midlands Scored Ware. At the eastern end of the drove way, on its northern side, three enclosures (C) were excavated which produced a concentration of industrial waste associated with iron production, together with large amounts of pottery, suggesting domestic occupation. At the western end of the drove way, two adjacent enclosures containing single roundhouses, and again associated with deposits of pottery, were excavated (D). The drove way opened out into a square enclosure (E) to the north of the roundhouse enclosures, suggesting a stock management function. Two large, deep pits, possibly watering holes, were associated with this phase. A third roundhouse and its enclosure (F) lay 150m to the west.

The ditches flanking the east-west stretch of drove way were recut, and maintained, whilst the line was extended northwards towards the stream crossing. This northern extension is associated with a number of enclosures on both sides that were notably more regular in shape. On the eastern side, beam slots, post-holes, stone footings and floor surfaces belonging to four Roman buildings were identified, the pottery from those surfaces indicating occupation during the late third and fourth century. XA58.2006.

Reference

Ripper, S. and Butler, A., 1999 'Warren Farm, Lockington (SK477 296 and SK466 293)', *TLAHS* 73, 101–4.

Loddington, Loddington Hall, Main Street (SK 789 023)

Leon Hunt

An evaluation by ULAS revealed a number of linear features, post-holes and pits and two areas of stonework that may be evidence of buildings. Finds from these features suggested the activity dated to the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. X.A67.2008.

Long Clawson, Dovecote Farm (SK 7283 2759)

Richard Sheppard

A watching brief in 2006 by TPA recorded 0.6–0.8m of overburden cut by a nineteenth-century pit. The area appeared to have been previously levelled and the top of the underlying clay natural was found to be contaminated by brick debris. X.A71.2006

Long Clawson, 55 East End (SK 7294 2757)*Richard Parker*

A watching brief by TPA recorded three, narrow, post-medieval gullies probably relating to Canal Farm, and a gully, running east/west along the southern boundary of the site, containing medieval pottery. X.A102.2008.

Long Clawson, Elms Farm (SK 7299 2758)*Laurence Platt*

A watching brief by TPA recorded a buried lower subsoil layer cut by a narrow gully running north-east/south-west, dated by two sherds of medieval pottery. X.A75.2008.

Loughborough, Dishley Grange (SK 514 214)*ArchaeoPhysica Ltd*

Geophysical survey recorded a series of cropmark enclosures, probably dating to the prehistoric or Roman period, field boundaries and a possible track. It also recorded changes in land use connected with Robert Bakewell.

Loughborough, Holywell Park (SK 512 179)*Gerwyn Richards*

Following geophysical survey an evaluation undertaken by ULAS, on behalf of Loughborough University, identified a number of small undated pits and three charcoal clamps. X.A3.2008.

Loughborough, 14 Sparrow Hill (SK 4539 3199)*R. Sheppard and B. Lewis*

A level 2 building record undertaken by TPA, of a derelict building adjoining the Grade II listed Old Manor Hotel dating from *c.* 1480, revealed a three-bayed structure originally of two storeys, with an early-mid eighteenth-century brick superstructure set upon a rubble masonry base. Survey following demolition recorded a large cellar with arched roof and alcoves and, to the south, two rubble walls, a plaster floor surface and several circular, shallow brick-lined features that might have been ash-pit toilets pre-dating the building. A stone-lined well, outside the structure, also pre-dated it.

Measham, Repton Road (SK 320 120)*Jon Coward*

A watching brief carried out by ULAS for Chase Midland plc, at Westminster Industrial Estate, recorded a feature containing Iron Age pottery. X.A27.2008.

Measham, 'Minorca' Land (SK 350 114)*David Parker*

A fieldwalking survey carried out by the ULAS, on behalf of UK Coal Ltd, revealed a dispersed scatter of post-medieval pottery and concentrations of post-medieval brick and tile across the survey area. X.A158.2008.

Medbourne, Waterfall Way (SP 798 929)*Greg Farnworth-Jones*

ULAS carried out a trial trench evaluation on land at Saddler's Cottage which revealed evidence of Roman and medieval make up layers which contained Roman finds and building material. X.A89.2008.

Melton Mowbray, land south of Kirby Lane (SK 750 172)*Ian Fisher*

A gradiometer survey, undertaken by NA on behalf of CgMs Consulting and Pegasus Planning, covered 15 fields, totalling 53.6ha, identifying two foci of archaeological activity. The first comprised a large sub-rectangular enclosure of probable Iron Age date containing three smaller enclosures and up to seven roundhouses. A further circular enclosure was also detected. The other focus comprised an extensive system of overlapping ditches forming rectangular and sub-circular enclosures. Between the two foci was an area of possible industrial activity and a putative isolated roundhouse. The survey also mapped the medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, and post-medieval field boundaries and land drains. X.A58.2008.

Narborough, 11 Copt Oak Road (SP 533 977)*Andrew Hyam*

A watching brief undertaken by ULAS for Taylored Developments, to the east of the Roman villa, revealed no archaeological features, although two sherds of second century grey ware pottery and one tessera were recovered from the topsoil. X.A40.2008.

Newtown Linford, 32 Main Street (SK 517 102)*M. McDaid and K. Trott*

A watching brief undertaken by Lindsey AS recorded a possible boundary ditch dated to the sixteenth/seventeenth century and contemporary with the listed building on the frontage. A later yard surface and some modern features were also recorded and medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered. X.A38.2008.

North Kilworth, 24 Green Lane (SP 616 833)*Greg Farnworth-Jones*

An evaluation undertaken by ULAS, on behalf of Ralston Homes Ltd, revealed a boundary ditch. X.A127.2008.

Old Dalby, 10 Debdale Hill (SK 671 238)*James Harvey*

A watching brief carried out by ULAS, on behalf of Vale Country Homes Ltd, revealed a stone-revetted drainage ditch, likely to date to the late medieval or early post-medieval periods. X.A52.2008.

Old Dalby, 1 The Green (SK 672 236)*Leon Field*

An evaluation by NA recorded a gully containing late medieval pottery. X.A82.2008.

Osgathorpe, Snarrows Road (SK 430 185)*Birmingham Archaeology*

A magnetometer survey detected ridge and furrow, a headland, a possible field boundary ditch and two areas of ferrous response.

Quorn, Stafford Orchard Park (SK 563 166)*Arch. Services & Consultancy*

Geophysical survey, topographic survey and trial trenching was undertaken prior to redevelopment. The geophysical survey located areas of magnetic disturbance and possible linear features and pits. The topographic survey recorded linear features, two rectilinear platforms, a sub-oval platform and two (possibly modern) irregular earthworks. Trenching was undertaken in the south-east of the site and various undated gullies, pits and post-holes were recorded. The only finds were two pieces of worked flint and a sherd of possible Anglo-Saxon pottery. Analysis of environmental remains concluded that the assemblage consisted of common medieval crops and weeds. The features may be medieval in date, but if so, the lack of finds suggests it was a rural area peripheral to settlement. X.A21.2008.

Shawell, Quarry Extension (SP 5315 8100)*James Harvey*

An evaluation by ULAS identified two area of ridge and furrow. X.A122.2008.

Stonesby, Main Street (SK 8241 2472)*Andrew Hyam*

An evaluation undertaken by ULAS for Mr F. Thompson, adjacent to the eighteenth-century Manor House and associated earthworks, recorded an alignment of three post-holes, a large ditch possibly relating to the earlier Manor House and evidence of landscaping. X.A24.2008.

South Kilworth, The Grange, North Road (SP 604 819)*APS*

Pits and ditches of Roman date were recorded and 52 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. X.A62.2008.

Thurmaston, 770 Melton Road (SK 6103 0953) *Jon Coward and Gavin Speed*

A watching brief undertaken by ULAS at the White Hart public house, for LHA ASRA Group, revealed that the building was in fact predominantly nineteenth century, although earlier brickwork and structural timbers had been reused, probably from a predecessor of the present structure. X.A150.2008. Subsequent evaluation by trial trenching identified two linear features of medieval date, and a further two features containing sherds of Roman pottery. X.A72.2008.

Wigston, 119 Horsewell Road*Tony Gnanaratnam*

An evaluation, carried out by ULAS for Westleigh Developments, recorded three ditches, one containing Roman pottery, and a gully, close to the frontage X.A121.2008.

Whitwick, Holly Hayes Farm (SK 443 154)*Witan Archaeology*

Exploratory excavations recorded nineteenth and twentieth-century remains including pottery, glass, building materials and two animal burials.

Historic Building Recording

<i>Anstey</i>	King William Bridge, Sheepwash Lane (SK 5564 0895) ULAS
<i>Arnesby</i>	Arnesby House (SP 617 924) TR Projects
<i>Ashby Parva</i>	Main Street (SP 528 882) ULAS
<i>Barwell</i>	Brockey Farm, Kirkby Lane (SP 453 987) TR Projects
<i>Barwell</i>	66 Kirkby Road (SP 445 972) CgMs
<i>Billesdon</i>	Barn off Coplow Lane (SP 714 033) ULAS
<i>Braunstone Town</i>	254 Braunstone Lane (SK 560 025) ULAS
<i>Countesthorpe</i>	7 The Square (SP 585 954) TR Projects
<i>Desford</i>	21 High Street (SK 478 033) TR Projects
<i>Dunton Bassett</i>	Dunton Bassett Manor House (SP 546 907) TR Projects
<i>Gilmorton</i>	Boston Lodge Farm (SK 5554 8648) NA
<i>Glooston</i>	Barn at Ivy House Farm, Main Street (SP 750 958) ULAS
<i>Great Bowden</i>	The Round House Main Street (SP 738 889) TR Projects
<i>Great Bowden</i>	8 Manor Road (SP 743 889) ULAS
<i>Great Glen</i>	St Cuthbert's Church, Church Street (SP 652 977) ULAS
<i>Hinckley</i>	Laban Tansey Building, Druid Street (SP 428 946) ULAS
<i>Hinckley</i>	127 Upper Bond Street, Hinckley (SP 427 945) ULAS
<i>Hinckley</i>	1926 Extension, Atkins Works, Lower Bond Street (SP 426 944) ULAS
<i>Hinckley</i>	Goddard Paget Building, Atkins Works, Lower Bond Street (SP 426 944) ULAS
<i>Houghton on the Hill</i>	49/51 Main Street (SK 678 035) TR Projects
<i>Hugglescote</i>	Hugglescote Baptist Church, Dennis Street (SK 427 128) TR Projects
<i>Husbands Bosworth</i>	Bosworth Grange, Leicester Road (SP 634 866) TR Projects
<i>Leire</i>	The Old Manor House, Main Street (SP 525 903) TR Projects
<i>Leire</i>	The Old Rectory (SP 525 899) Trent and Peak Archaeological Services
<i>Littlethorpe</i>	The Old House, 16 Station Road (SP 541 970) ULAS
<i>Loughborough</i>	Loughborough Technical College (SK 520 195) ARCUS
<i>Loughborough</i>	St Peter's Storer Road (SK 530 203) TR Projects

<i>Market Harborough</i>	Brindley's Yard, School Lane (SP 732 872) ULAS
<i>Market Harborough</i>	The Pine Studio, Talbot Yard (SP 731 873) ULAS
<i>Melton Mowbray</i>	Band Stand at New Park (SK 752 191) TR Projects
<i>Newton Burgoland</i>	Congregational Church, The Green (SK 371 089) TR Projects
<i>Oadby and Wigston</i>	Perseverance Works, Vaseledge Works and Chapel Blaby Road/Canal Street (SP 590 983) ULAS
<i>Quorn</i>	The White House, Meeting Street (SK 557 163) TR Projects
<i>Sharnford</i>	Farmhouse, Coventry Road (SP 480 916) ULAS
<i>Sharnford</i>	Jarrett's Farm, Leicester Road (SP 485 919) TR Projects
<i>Shawell</i>	Grange Farm, Catthorpe Road (SP 545 795) TR Projects
<i>Stonesby</i>	Gorse Farm, Main Street (SK 823 246) ULAS
<i>Stonesby</i>	Hall Farm, Main Street (SK 822 245) ULAS
<i>Stoke Golding</i>	Park House, Main Street (SP 398 970) ULAS
<i>Swepestone</i>	Tempe Farm (SK 370 108) TR Projects
<i>Thorpe Satchville</i>	Hermitage Farm, Klondyke Lane (SK 734 124) TR Projects
<i>Walton on the Wolds</i>	Rose Villa Farm (SK 5945 1975) TR Projects
<i>Woodhouse</i>	Rushall Field Farm, Rushall Lane (SK 544 144) TR Projects

Negative watching briefs, evaluations in Leicestershire
(undertaken by ULAS unless otherwise stated)

Anstey: 165–67 Gynsill Close (SK553 081); *Asfordby*: 13 Pump Lane (SK 706 188); *Ashby de la Zouch*: Derby Road (SK 356 168); *Ashby de la Zouch*: United Biscuits Factory, Smisby Road (SK 3575 1727); Derby Road (SK 356 168); *Bitteswell*: Lutterworth Town Football Club, Hall Lane (SP 543 873); *Bottesford*: The Belvoir High School, Barkestone Lane (SK 802 383); *Bringham*: Church of St Nicholas (SP 8412 9214) NA; Great Easton Road (SP 844 925); *Burbage*: 65 Lutterworth Road (SP 444 921); *Burton and Dalby*: 13 Burrough End, Great Dalby (SK 744 141); *Burton Overy*: The Gravel (SP 676 978) CgMs; *Clawson, Hose and Harby*: Ferndale, 41 Bolton Lane, Hose (SK 735 295); *Cropston*: Sandfield Farm, Station Road (SK 555 110); The Gate House, Causeway Lane (SK539 155); *Croxtan Kerrial*: 12 Chapel Lane (SK 835 294); Tony Sumpter Archaeological Consultancy; *Donington le Heath*: The Manor, Donington le Heath (SK 422 127); *Earl Shilton*: Bypass A47 Leicester Road (SP 453 964), Thurlaston Lane (SP 476 991); *Elmesthorpe*: 44 Station Road (SP 459 965); *Fenny Drayton*: 36 Old Forge Road (SP 349 967); *Fleckney*: Spring Farm, Main Street (SP 645 933); *Gilmorton*: Mill Lane (SP 581 833); *Great Dalby*: 13 Burrough End (SK 744 141); *Hinckley*: 12 Mansion Street, Hinckley (SP 425 940); Concordia Theatre, Stockwell Head, Hinckley (SP426 940); Thurlaston Lane and Leicester Road, Hinckley (SP 253 967 – SP 476 991); *Hose*: Ferndale, 41 Bolton Lane (SK 735 295); *Hugglescote*: Hugglescote Baptist Church, Dennis Street (SK 423 128); *Huncote*: Spring Field Farm, Forest Road (SP 518 980); Yennards Farm (SP 5045 9815); *Kimcote and Walton*: 1 Park Lane, Walton (SP 596 871); *Kings Norton*: The Old Vicarage, Main Street (SK 689 006) Lindsey; *Knaptoft*: Knaptoft

Farm, Welford Road (SP 625 895); *Long Whatton*: 13 Hall Gate, Diseworth (SK 45026 24560); *Lutterworth*: Moorbarns Lane (SP 532 834); *Norton Juxta Twycross*: 8 Cock Lane (SK 321 068); *Peatling Magma*: Beech Lodge, Watt Lane (SP 594 927); *Peatling Parva*: Bruntingthorpe Road (SP 593 893); *Peckleton*: 34 Main Street, Kirkby Mallory (SK 453 008); *Quorn*: Chaveney Manor (SK 556 162) NA; *Ravenstone*: Long Moor Surface Mine (SK 390 130); *Seagrave*: 9 Pond Street (SK 6175 1743); *Skeffington*: Main Street (SK 740 025); *Smeeton Westerby*: Fourways Farm, Debdale Road (SP 685 925); *Thrussington*: 33 Rearsby Road (SK 648 158); *Ullesthorpe*: 5 Mill Road (SP 506 878); *Whetstone*: High Street (SP 557 971); 53–9 High Street (SP 556 975); *Whitwick*: Brooks Lane (SK431 165), Witan Archaeology; *Willoughby Waterleys*: Orchard Lea, Main Street (SP 575 922); *Woodhouse*: 2 Briscoe Lane (SK 539 155); *Wymeswold*: Goosenest Farm, Wide Lane (SK 638 228) APS.

RUTLAND

Note: All archives will be deposited with Rutland County Museum (RCM) under the accession number given at the end of each entry.

Ashwell, The Old Hall (SK 869 137)

Archaeological Project Services

Work undertaken in advance of a new pond and garage recorded the site of an earlier pond containing post-medieval finds, and a number of medieval pits, ditches and a well.

Braunston in Rutland, All Saints Church (SK 831 065)

Paul Kajewski

Evaluation by NA west of the church recorded medieval ridge and furrow. OAKRM: 2008.105.

Empingham to Hannington, Northants. Pipeline

Ian Fisher and Jason Clark

Evaluation of a proposed pipeline route, undertaken in 2007 by NA on behalf of Mott MacDonald and Anglian Water Services, comprised geophysical prospection and test pit excavation to establish the depths of overburden over archaeological deposits. Individual areas within Rutland are summarised separately below, comprising the parishes of Bisbrooke, Caldecott, Empingham, Glaston, Lyddington, Lyndon, Normanton, North Luffenham, Pilton, Seaton, Thorpe by Water, Wing and in the Welland Valley. Accession numbers are forthcoming.

Bisbrooke (SK 892 999)

Overlapping archaeological anomalies detected by geophysical survey probably represent multiple phases of boundary and enclosure ditches. Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation was apparent along the length of the pipeline corridor. Several irregular pit-like anomalies could perhaps indicate localised quarrying. Conjoined

ditched enclosures, two further parallel ditches and three large pits were also detected. The only features found in the test pits were remnant ridge and furrow.

Caldecott (SK 9775 9485, SK 8775 9400)

Several ditches were identified by geophysical survey; the breadth of the anomalies may indicate that these are deep-seated (sub-alluvial) features. Two contiguous lengths of curvilinear ditch are possibly the eastern side of a circular feature, perhaps a prehistoric barrow.

Empingham (SK 9475 0755)

Geophysical survey found one possible ditch. Five parallel linear anomalies give the appearance of ridge and furrow, but the relatively close spacing compared to others encountered nearby may suggest a more modern origin. No features were found in the test pits.

Glaston, Manor Farm (SK 8955 0050)

Magnetic anomalies representing a number of linear and curvilinear ditches and an elongated pit-like anomaly were found by geophysical survey. A single gully was found in one test pit and a few sherds of Iron Age pottery were found in the topsoil of another, but with no associated features. Three small pits were detected close to a T-shaped ditch intersection. One particular ditch appears to be situated directly on the Glaston parish boundary, suggesting that this may have been marked on the ground before enclosure. Medieval ridge and furrow field cultivation was also recorded.

Lyddington (SP 880 951)

A right-angled ditch, possibly half of a square enclosure and another ditch were identified by geophysical survey as well as ridge and furrow cultivation on various alignments. No archaeological finds or features were found in the test pits.

Lyndon (SK 914 038)

There was ridge and furrow aligned north-south. A curvilinear ditch and a possible cluster of pits were also revealed by geophysical survey conducted.

Normanton (SK 944 066, SK 939 059)

Geophysical survey located areas of ridge and furrow cultivation. Three linear ditches and a further curvilinear ditch were also identified, together with a curvilinear ditch that may be part of an enclosure that extends beyond the survey area.

North Luffenham/Edith Weston (SK 930 050)

Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation was located by geophysical survey.

Pilton (SK 9075 0339)

Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation was detected by geophysical survey.

Seaton (SP 887 989, SP 887 982)

Several linear ditch anomalies and the possible corner of a large enclosure were detected by geophysical survey as well as further medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. One undated pit was found in a test pit.

Thorpe-by-Water (SP 887 970 and SP 8875 996)

Within two fields geophysical survey detected several linear anomalies, one of which is almost certainly a ditch but the broader ones have a slightly diffuse appearance which suggests they may mark the edge of a palaeochannel. There are other probable ditches. Medieval ridge and furrow field cultivation on differing alignments also occurs across both fields. Test pits confirmed the presence of ridge and furrow.

Welland Valley (SP 880 950 – SP 877 926)

In 2008, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of a pipe trench through the Welland Valley section of the pipeline, between Caldecott and Gretton. The watching brief produced evidence of thick alluvial deposits within the River Welland floodplain overlying palaeogravels and silts. While no archaeological features were found, basal waterlogged deposits contained plant remains and animal bones suggesting the possibility of Mesolithic activity associated with the earliest sediments in the valley.

Wing (SK 8985 0225)

Medieval ridge and furrow was evident from geophysical survey as well as probable ditches.

Ketton, Ketton Quarry (SK 968 072 & SK 966 045)*Ian Fisher*

In 2007, NA conducted a geophysical survey of land to the west and north-west of Ketton. The survey formed part of an ongoing archaeological study of areas to be considered for future quarrying operations and was undertaken on behalf of Castle Cement Ltd (now Hanson Cement). An area of some 168ha was subject to reconnaissance scanning by magnetometer and this identified eight separate locations to be sampled by detailed survey. To date, six of these areas, totalling 16ha, have been surveyed. Evidence of enclosures and settlement of possible Iron Age or Roman date has been found in three of the areas.

Ketton, Stamford Lane (SK 985 051)*Nathan Flavell*

Archaeological investigation was undertaken in 2006 on land at Fishponds by NA. A small number of features, including undated linear features and a section of a curvilinear ditch, were uncovered. The curvilinear ditch might be part of a complete ring ditch, approximately 10m in diameter, perhaps of Bronze Age date, although the ditch fills contained both flints and medieval pottery. OAKRM:2006.7.

Lyddington, 67–9 Main Street (SP 874 972)*Andrew Hyam*

An evaluation undertaken by ULAS for Gadsby Estates recorded a possibly fifteenth-century ironstone wall within the orchard, and two post-holes and a gully sealed by tenth–twelfth-century occupation along the street frontage. The latter was sealed successively by an undated clay layer, and a fragmentary stone wall and brick drain, probably of nineteenth century date. OAKRM:2008.36.

Lyddington, 5 The Green (SP 8752 9714)*Jason Clark*

A building record by NA recorded the rear elevation of a seventeenth-century building with a later extension and incorporating a number of alterations. Subsequent watching brief uncovered truncated remains of a stone-lined well that had been backfilled with rubble.

Oakham, Vale of Catmose College (SK 85145 09250)*Jim Brown*

Evaluation of the sports field by NA, following geophysical survey, recorded ring ditches dated to the late first century BC. In addition there were a small number of other features, including an isolated Iron Age pit in the north-west of the site. The trenches towards the east and west of the site revealed ditches that were parts of two small groups of Roman enclosures. The eastern group may have been connected to a small track way, oriented north-south along the line of the present field boundary. Ridge and furrow was present in all of the trenches. OAKRM:2008.58.

Oakham, 15–17 Gaol Street (SK 8596 0873)*Steve Baker*

Evaluation undertaken by ULAS, for M. G. Evans & Co., recorded a post-medieval pit containing pottery, and an undated post-hole. OAKRM:2008.57.

Seaton, Main Street (SP 9035 9825)*Gerwyn Richards*

Excavation was undertaken by ULAS at Church Farm, following an evaluation which had uncovered evidence of a stone-built structure (*TLAHS* 82, 294). Excavation showed the structure to be a stone-built house with flagstone floors comprising two domestic rooms with gable fireplaces and possible evidence of a first floor. There was an apparently later extension on the western end of the building. It appears the building remained in use for less than 200 years before apparently standing derelict for sometime before collapse or demolition occurred. As well as the earth-fast archaeological remains the archaeological evaluation observed evidence of standing building remains within the boundary walls of the proposed development area. Three buildings were identifiable within the eastern and northern-most boundary walls, the grandest consisted of polychrome coursed stonework and purple quoin work, recorded by photographic survey. OAKRM:2008.31.

Thistleton, Silverwood Farm (SK 910 183)*James Harvey*

An evaluation undertaken by ULAS recorded a number of small gullies, one containing a sherd of late Iron Age pottery, which are likely to represent part of a Roman field system relating to the adjacent Roman small town. OAKRM:2008.52.

Historic Building Recording

<i>Barleythorpe</i>	Barleythorpe Stud, Main Road (SK 849 097) APS
<i>Belmesthorpe</i>	Bridge Cottage, Shepherd's Walk (TF 044 103) APS
<i>Ketton</i>	Kilthorpe Grange, Barrowden Road (SK 985 034), Trigpoint Conservation & Planning Ltd
<i>Lyddington</i>	Orchard House Barns (SP 874 974), Gadsby Estates Orchard Development Ltd
<i>Preston</i>	Dower House (SK 8710 0278), Trent and Peak Archaeology

Negative watching briefs and evaluations in Rutland

(all undertaken by ULAS, unless otherwise stated)

Cottesmore: Dick's Cottage, 47 Main Street (SK 904 137); The Grange, Main Street (SK 902 135); Juniper Cottage, 24 The Leas (SK 904 135) APS; *Great Casterton*: Casterton Business and Enterprise College, Ryhall Road (TF 004 094) APS; *Greetham*: Main Street (SK 925 144) APS; *Market Overton*: The Lodge, Main Street (SK 893 164); *Preston*: Glebe Farm (SK 8713 0233) TPA; *Uppingham*: Uppingham School, Leicester Road (SP 8610 9975); *Wing*: Water Treatment Works (SK 900 026) NA.

PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME ANNUAL REPORT FOR
LEICESTERSHIRE 2008

Wendy Scott, Finds Liaison Officer, Archaeological Services Team, Leicestershire County Council.

This section of Archaeology in Leicestershire and Rutland highlights some of the remarkable finds from the County which members of the public have submitted for identification and recording. A total of 1,537 finds were recorded from the County during 2008; a slight reduction on last year. The most significant of these are discussed below by period, following a report on research undertaken this year. Further details of these objects and others recorded by the Scheme in previous years across the country can be found on the Portable Antiquities Scheme website (www.finds.org.uk).

A possible Roman temple at Bosworth Field

Survey work undertaken to locate the battle of Bosworth Field has, not surprisingly, revealed many finds from other periods. The most interesting has been the recovery of the largest collection of Roman ‘horse and rider’ brooches ever recorded in the country, comprising 60 examples (Fig. 10), together with a small number depicting horses and either hares, or the rumps of horses. The largest collection previously known comprised eight examples from the Roman temple site at Hockwold-cum-Wilton, in Norfolk. Recent study of the ‘horse and rider’ brooches by Ruth Fillery-Ellis, at the Institute of Archaeology in London, concluded that whilst many were very similar in form and probably derived from a small number of moulds, there were also unusual examples employing silver beading around the enamelled cells, and a distinct sub-type identified as a ‘baton holder’ type of a noticeably higher quality.

In common with other temple sites, the assemblage comprises a number of other brooch types and over 400 coins. The brooch assemblage exhibits a high proportion of plate types, including the uncommon representation of a raptor (Fig. 11) and an axe. Many of the brooches are broken, incomplete or worn and, in common with the coins, their preservation was affected by soil conditions. The discovery of silver droplets across the site may indicate manufacture and it might be suggested that the low-quality brooches were never intended to be worn as such and were made, and sold on-site as votive items, directly to the visitors to the temple. Of the 421 coins found, only 145 could be assigned to specific issue periods, and whilst the profile matches the expected pattern for British sites, with peaks between period 13 and 17 (AD 260–348), the peaks for periods 15 and 16 (AD 296–330) are unusually high. A wide range of Roman pottery fabrics spanning the mid-second to early fourth century was also identified. A programme of geophysical survey is planned to investigate the presence of subsurface features.



Fig. 10.

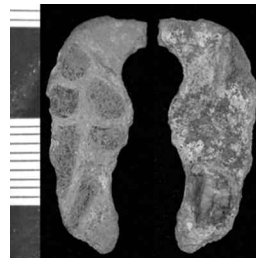


Fig. 11.

Iron Age

Chariot axle linchpin LEIC-568011 (Fig. 12)

Found just outside Ratby Bury, to the west of Leicester.

La Tene Brooch LEIC-D17B30

Location of discovery unknown.



Fig. 12. Length 52mm.

Roman

Finger ring LEIC-5FC533 (Fig. 13)

A late Roman seal-ring from Narborough with a Chi-Rho monogram. A fuller report on this item, by Sally Worrell, appeared in the journal *Britannia* 39 (2008), p. 361.

Dragonesque brooch LEIC-A07CC4 (Fig. 14)

Found at Frisby, near Melton.

Dagger plate brooch LEIC-FA3FB3 (Fig. 15)

Found at Melton. First example recorded from the county.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.

Early medieval

Anglo-Saxon gilded saucer brooch LEIC-7EF505 (Fig. 16)

Found at Burton on the Wolds. Rim of the brooch is missing.

Anglo-Scandinavian stirrup mounts LEIC-07B2B3 and LEIC-350022

Two examples found in Barky Thorpe parish. About 50 examples of metalwork of this date have been recorded across the County since the Scheme started, when previously only a few were known.

Anglo-Scandinavian Sword pommel: Peterson type L. LEIC-9158C3 (Fig. 17)

Found in Snibston parish. Previous finds confined to Melton and Leicester.

'Viking Kingdom of York' penny LEIC-B230B8 (Fig. 18)

The coin dates to 895–902 and was minted by Cunnetti. First record of such under the Scheme, although a hoard of Viking-period coins was recorded from Swithland in the 1990s.



Fig. 16.

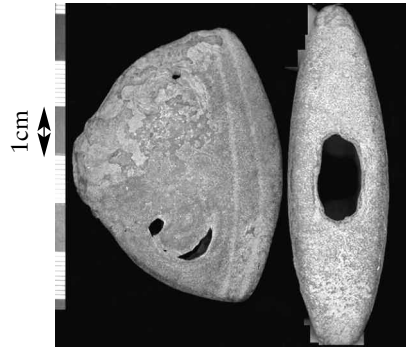


Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.