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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND ADJACENT TO 16 BROAD STREET,  
ENDERBY,  
LEICESTERSHIRE  
(ENBS 10)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Mr L. Corlett**

May 2010

Report Compiled by  
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: 05/0711/1/PX  
National Grid Reference: SP 537 994  
Leicestershire Museums Accession No: X.A27.2010  
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-75377


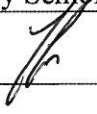
APS Report No. **33/10**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



**Quality Control  
Archaeological Watching Brief,  
Land adjacent to 16 Broad Street,  
Enderby,  
Leicestershire  
(ENBS 10)**

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisors	Mark Peachey, Gary Taylor
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration	Mark Peachey
Photographic Reproduction	Mark Peachey
Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey

Checked by Senior Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Denise Drury 	 Tom Lane
Date: 7 May 2010	Date: 7 May 2010

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for a residential development on land adjacent to 16 Broad Street, Enderby, Leicestershire.*

*The site lay in an area of potential archaeological interest in the core of the historic settlement close to a 16<sup>th</sup> century building.*

*The watching brief revealed a 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century subsoil cut by a medieval ditch and several post-medieval pits. This suggests agricultural or horticultural use in the medieval period with the site being closer to buildings in post-medieval times.*

*Finds comprised largely pottery of medieval and post-medieval date.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “*a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.*” (IfA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission (05/0711/1/PX) was granted for the construction of a dwelling and vehicular access on land adjacent to 16 Broad Street, Enderby, Leicestershire. This was subject to a condition requiring an archaeological watching brief during groundworks. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned to carry out this work. The watching brief was undertaken on the 12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> March 2010 in accordance with a specification

prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Enderby is located approximately 10km southwest of the centre of Leicester and 3km northwest of Blaby in the Blaby administrative district of Leicestershire (Fig. 1). The site lies on the northern edge of town, on Broad Street, which runs southwest from Blaby Road, at National Grid Reference SP 537 994 (Fig. 2).

Enderby lies on gently undulating land on the west bank of the River Soar, just by its confluence with the River Sence. The site lies at approximately 100m OD on a gentle east-facing slope down to the river. Soils of the area are loamy and clayey soils of the Salop Association developed on reddish till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 155).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

A settlement at Enderby is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, where it is referred to as *Endrebie*, indicating an origin for the village in at least the late Saxon period (Morgan 1979). The name means *Eindridi*'s village or homestead (Ekwall 1989). Located 130m north of the site, the parish church of St John the Baptist has a 14<sup>th</sup> century tower. The remainder of the church was rebuilt in the 1860s. The Old Manor House nearby dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards. A cruck framed 16<sup>th</sup> century timber framed cottage, much altered in the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> centuries is located at the south end of Broad Street (Pevsner and Williamson 1992). The site is located 75m northeast of this, within the historic core of the village. There has been no previous archaeological fieldwork in the immediate vicinity.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims were to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

The objectives were to determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered, to determine their spatial arrangement and, as far as possible, recover dating evidence from them and to establish the sequence of archaeological remains present on the site.

### 4. METHODS

A soakaway and the footings for the new house were dug by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. Following excavation the trenches were examined for archaeological deposits and sections were cleaned and rendered vertical. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

### 5. RESULTS (Fig 4)

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposit encountered, in both the soakaway and house footings, was at least 1.4m thick natural dark reddish brown clay (003) with occasional small gravel. This was overlain, in the soakaway (Fig 5, Section 1), by 0.4m thick mid brown clayey silt (002) which was below 0.25m thick dark brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (001).

In the eastern part of the house footings, a 0.1m thick lens of mid greyish brown silty sandy clay (010) was recorded overlying the natural. This was sealed by 0.3m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt subsoil (008) which contained 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This layer was cut by a number of features, none of which were visible in plan.

In the northern part of the site, possible pit [016] was at least 0.9m wide and 0.45m deep and filled with light yellowish grey sandy clay (015) containing 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century ceramic building material. This was cut by possible pit [018] (Fig 5, Section 4, Plate 6) which had steep concave sides and was at least 2.7m wide and 0.4m deep. This was filled with mid brownish grey sandy silty clay (017) containing a single residual sherd of 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

In the western part of the site, probable pit [007] (Fig 5, Section 2, Plate 4) with slightly convex sides and a flat base measured 1.95m wide and 0.7m deep and was filled with dark greyish brown clayey silt (006) which contained a single sherd of 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

In the eastern footings (Figs 4, 5, Section 3, Plate 5) northeast-southwest aligned moderately steep sided ditch [012] was filled with mid brownish grey sandy clay (011) which contained three sherds of 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery. The ditch did not appear to continue through to the western footings. It was truncated by root hole [014] which was filled with brown sandy clay (013).

These features were sealed by topsoil (005) which was overlain, in the northwest part of the site by the rubble of a modern concrete surface (Figs 3, 5, Section 2).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprised dark reddish brown clay.

The subsoil overlying the natural contained 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery and was probably a medieval agricultural or horticultural soil. A southwest-northeast aligned ditch cutting this which probably terminated within the house plot also contained 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery, from a single vessel.

A probable pit of 16<sup>th</sup> century date was also recorded along with two shallower, later post-medieval pits.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land adjacent to 16 Broad Street, Enderby as the site lay in an area of potential archaeological interest within the historic settlement.

The watching brief revealed a 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century subsoil cut by a medieval ditch and several post-medieval pits. This suggests agricultural or horticultural use in the medieval period with the site being closer to buildings in post-medieval times

Finds retrieved included pottery of medieval and post-medieval date and post-medieval brick and tile.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr L. Corlett for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work

was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
Site Supervisors: Mark Peachey, Gary Taylor  
Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey  
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey  
Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ekwall, E, 1989 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (4<sup>th</sup> edition)

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Pevsner, N, and Williamson, E, (ed), 1992 *Leicestershire, The Buildings of England* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition, revised E, Williamson)

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

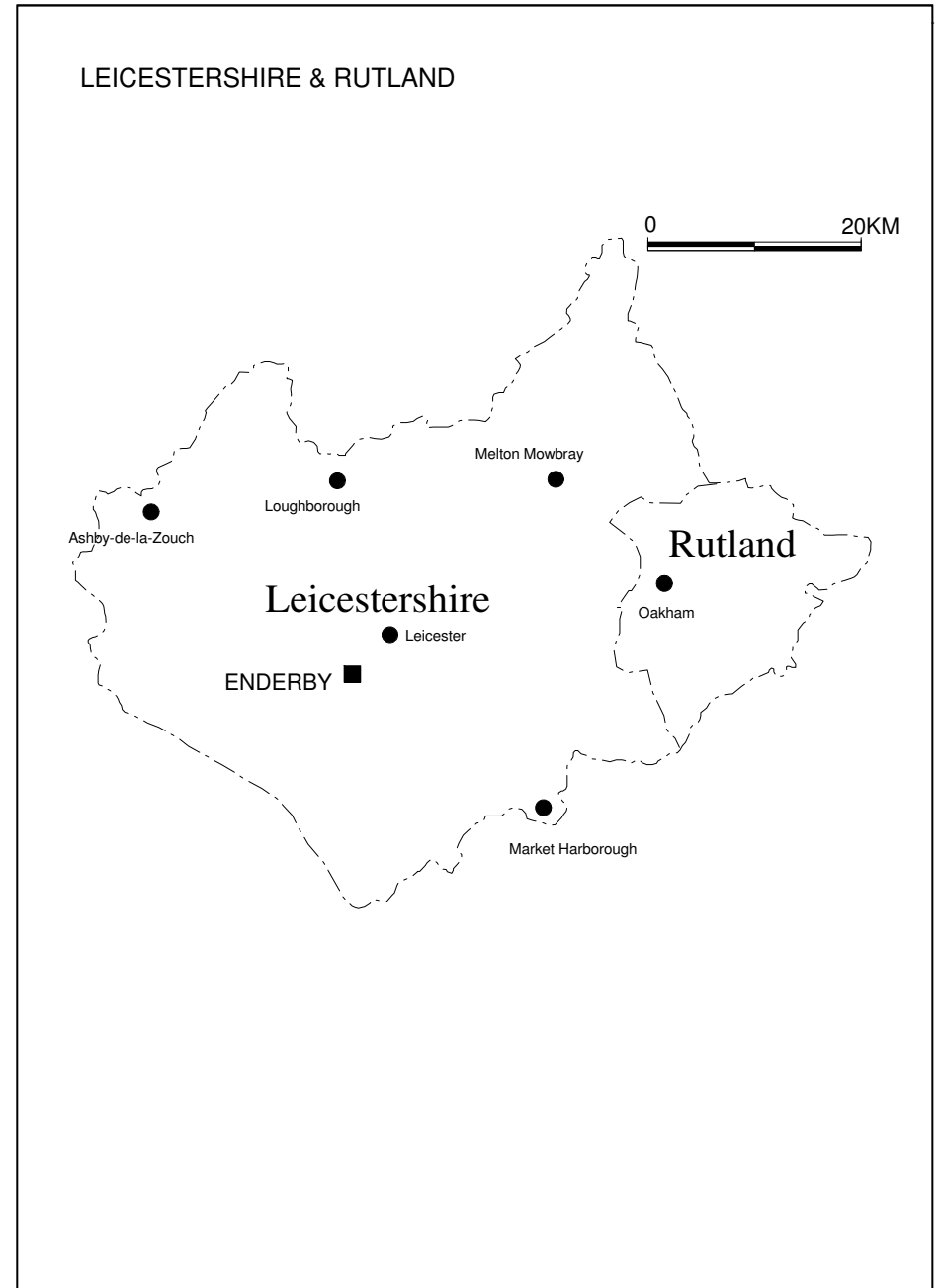
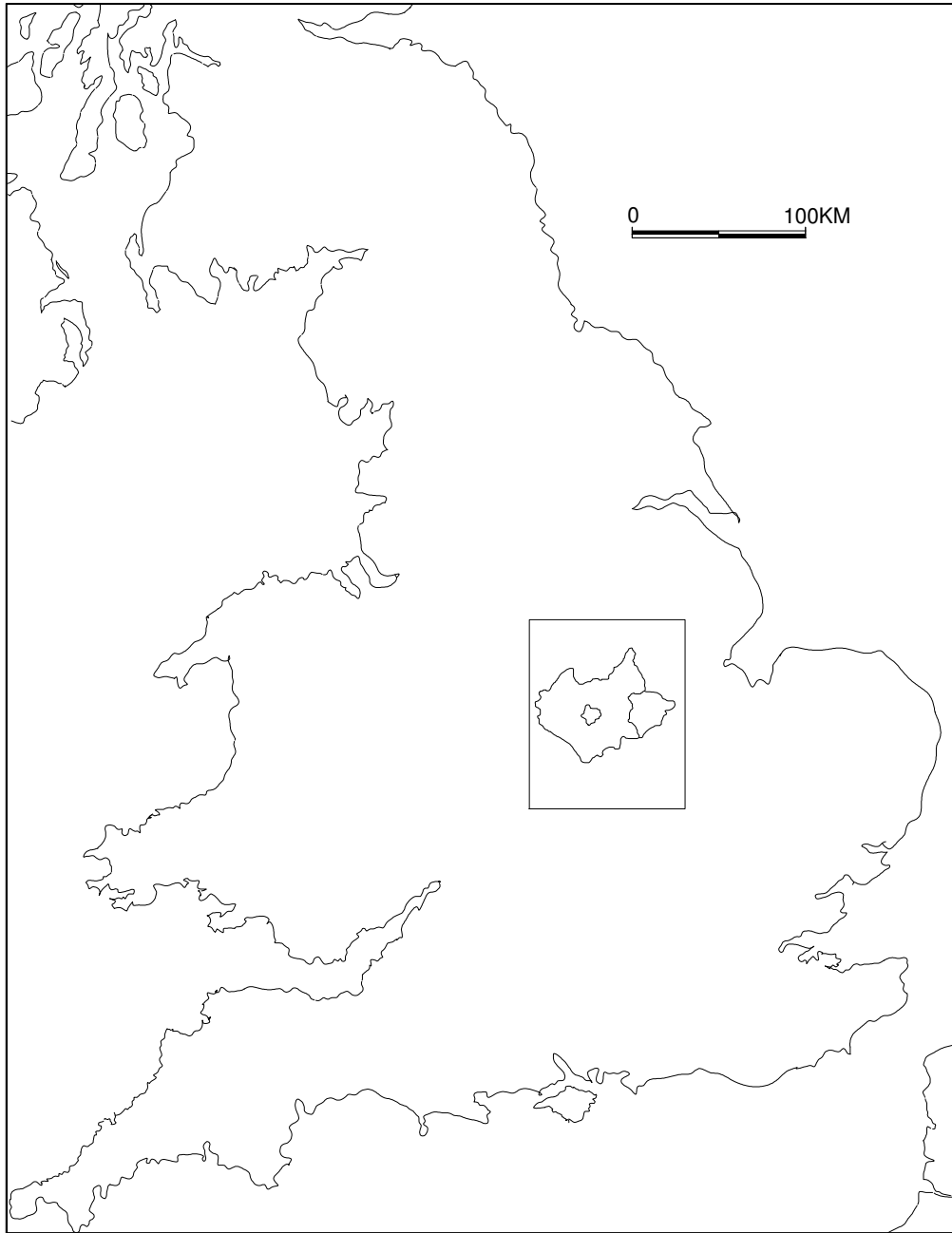


Figure 1: General location map






SP

54

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**KEY**

 Area shown on Fig 3




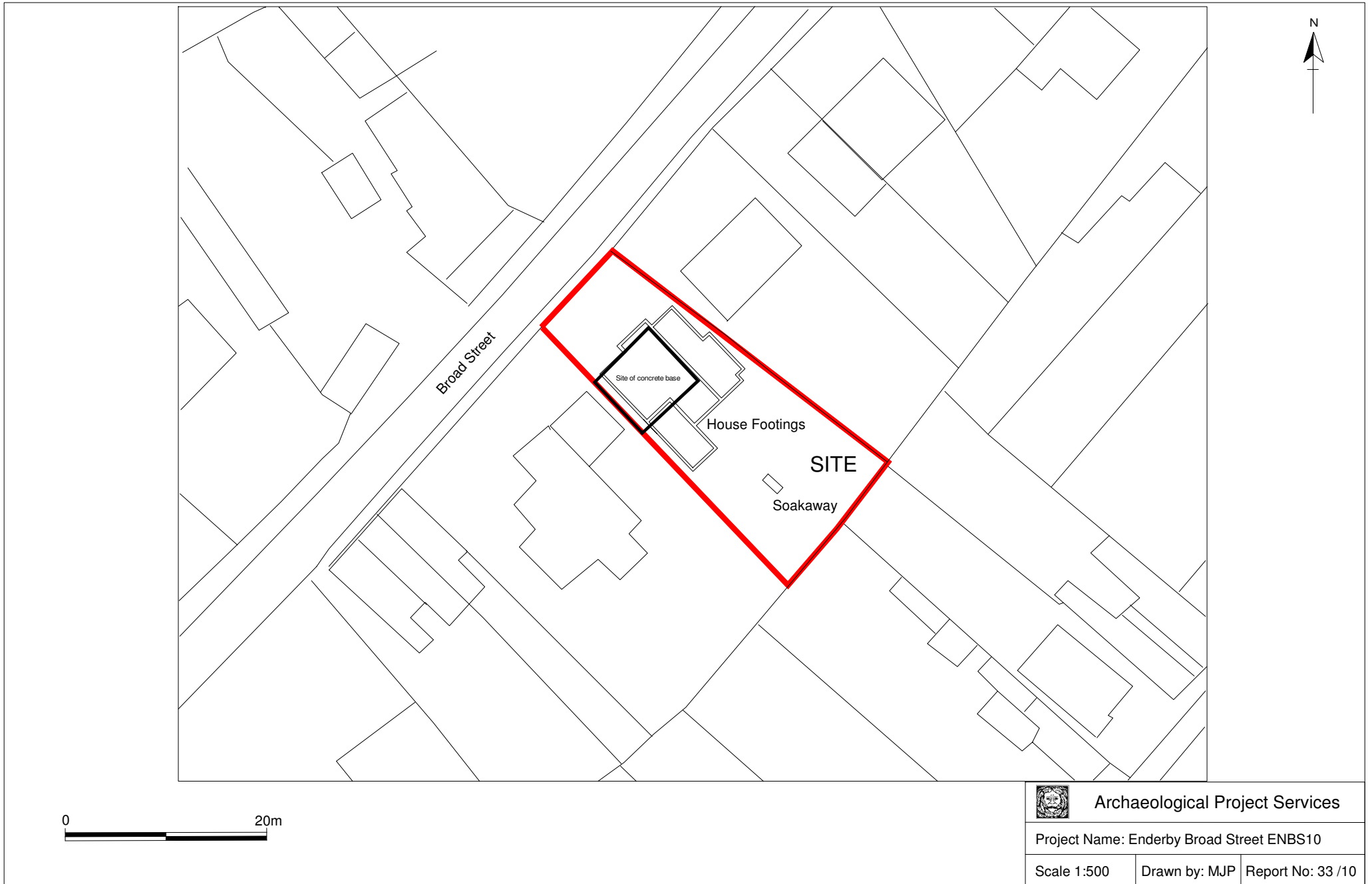
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Enderby Broad St ENBS10		
Scale 1:12500	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 33/10

Figure 2. Site Location Plan




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Enderby Broad Street ENBS10		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 33 /10

Figure 3. Location Plan

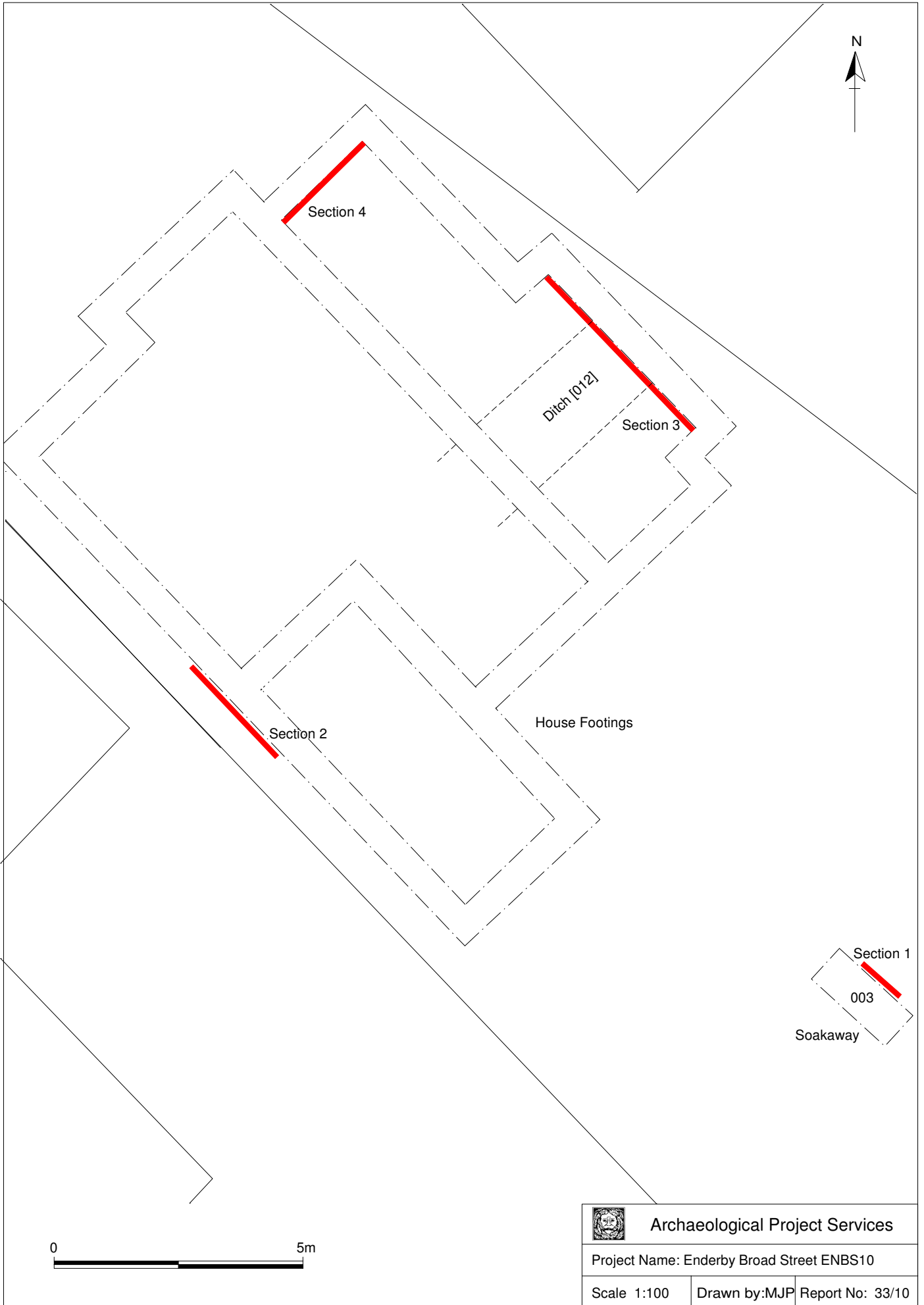
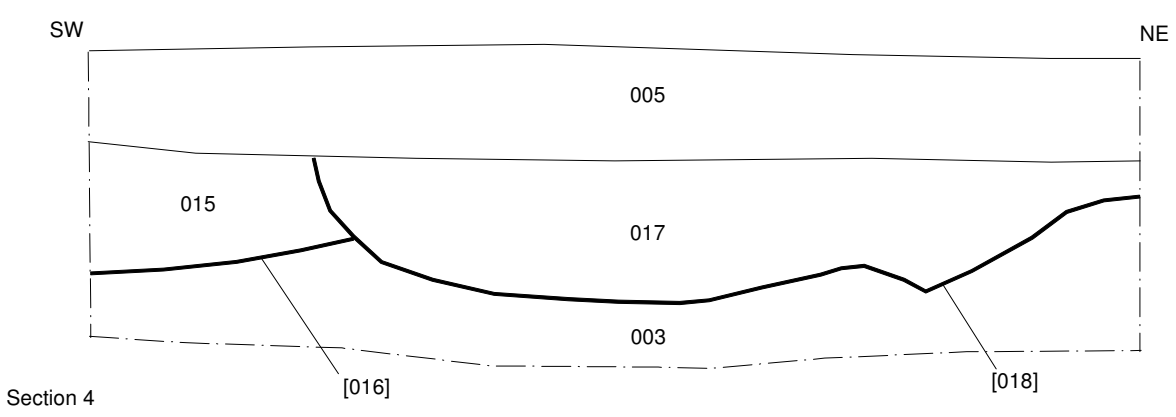
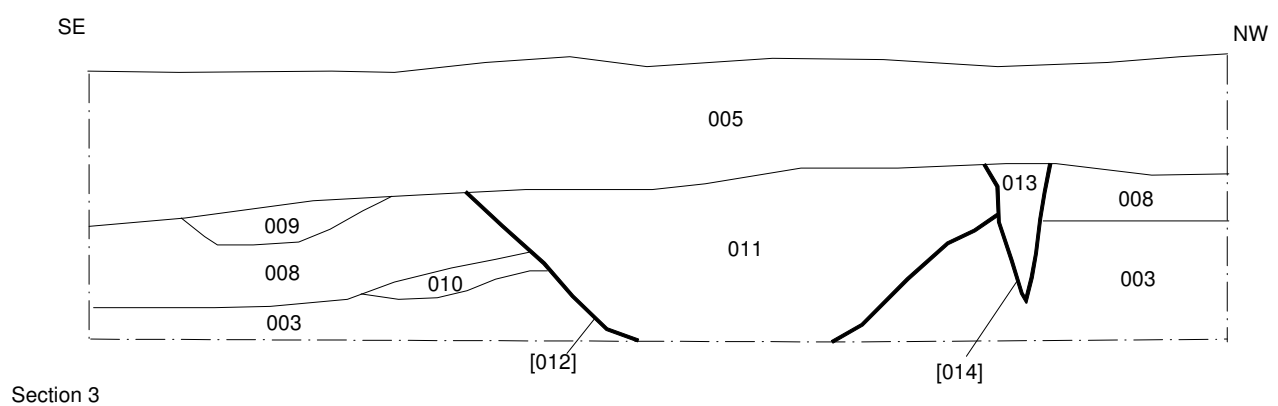
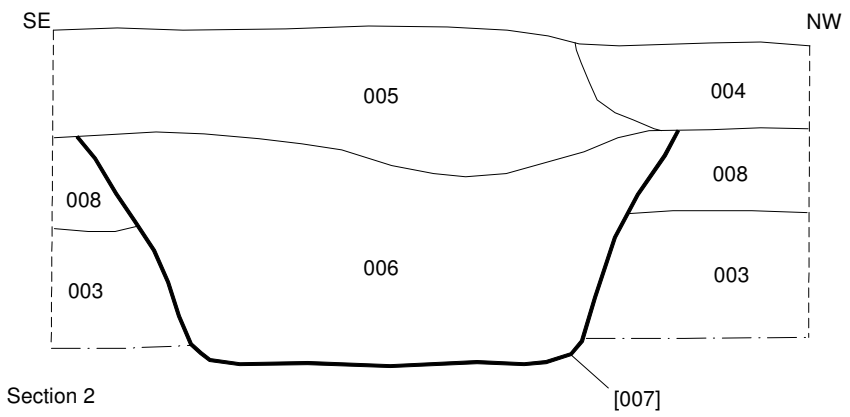
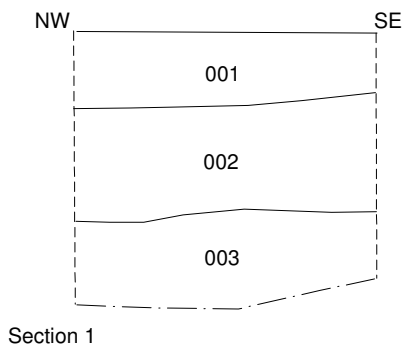


Figure 4. Trench Location Plan




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Enderby Broad Street ENBS10		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 33/10

Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1. Pre-excavation view of site looking northwest



Plate 2. Machining shot with soakaway in foreground, looking northwest



Plate 3. Soakaway  
Section 1 looking  
northeast



Plate 4. Pit [007], Section  
2, looking southwest



Plate 5. Ditch [012], Section  
3, looking southwest



Plate 6. Pit [018], Section 4, looking northwest



Plate 7. General view of footings looking northwest

## **Appendix 1: SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**LAND ADJACENT TO 16 BROAD STREET, ENDERBY, LEICESTERSHIRE**

**PREPARED FOR MR L. CORLETT**

**BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

**Institute for Archaeologists'**

**Registered Organisation No. 21**

**FEBRUARY 2010**

### **1 SUMMARY**

1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling on land adjacent to 16 Broad Street, Enderby, Leicestershire.*

1.2 *The site lies in an area of potential archaeological interest in the core of the historic settlement near to a 16<sup>th</sup> century building and the site of the medieval church.*

1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site. Archaeological features will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*

1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

### **2 INTRODUCTION**

2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of a dwelling on land adjacent to 16 Broad Street, Enderby, Leicestershire.

2.2 This document contains the following parts:

2.2.1 Overview.

2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.

2.2.3 List of specialists.

2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

### **3 SITE LOCATION**

3.1 Enderby is located approximately 10km southwest of the centre of Leicester and 3km northwest of Blaby in the Blaby administrative district of Leicestershire. The site lies on the northern edge of the town, on Broad Street, which runs southwest from Blaby Road, at National Grid Reference SP 537 994.

### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

4.1 Planning permission (05/0711/1/PX) has been granted by Blaby District Council for construction of a dwelling and vehicular access. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

### **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

5.1 Enderby lies on gently undulating land on the west bank of the River Soar, just by its confluence with the River Sence. The site lies at approximately 100m OD on a gentle east-facing slope down to the river. Soils of the area are loamy and clayey soils of the Salop Association developed on reddish till (Hodge *et al.* 1984).



## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 A settlement at Enderby is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 indicating an origin for the village in at least the late Saxon period. The parish church was rebuilt in the 1860s, replacing the original which was probably constructed in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Close to the present investigation site is a 16<sup>th</sup> century building. The site is in the historic core of the village, just off the main through-route of Blaby Road.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIfA). Archaeological Project Services is IfA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

### 8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

## **9 POST-EXCAVATION**

### **9.1 Stage 1**

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### **9.2 Stage 2**

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### **9.3 Stage 3**

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
  - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
  - Description of the topography of the site.
  - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
  - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
  - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
  - Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
  - Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
  - Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
  - Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
  - Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## **10 REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council; Blaby District Council Planning Department; and to the Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record.

## **11 ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Leicestershire Museums Service. This sorting will be undertaken according to the

document titled *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service* for long-term storage and curation.

## **12 PUBLICATION**

12.1 Details of the project will be entered into the OASIS database. A report of the findings of the evaluation will be submitted to the editor of the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*. If appropriate notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

## **13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

## **14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.

14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

## **15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post- excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

## **16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman – A Beeby, APS/B Precious, Independent Specialist
	Anglo-Saxon-later - A Boyle, APS

Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Kendall, APS

## **17 INSURANCES**

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## **18 COPYRIGHT**

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.3 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication. Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

## **19 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation	Date
001	Loose, very dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small rounded pebbles, 0.25m thick	Topsoil/Garden soil	
002	Friable, mid brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded pebbles, 0.40m thick	Subsoil	
003	Moderately firm, dark reddish brown with tiny grey flecks, clay, with occasional very small sub-rounded gravel stones, at least 1.4m thick	Natural	
004	Loose, red/grey brick and concrete rubble, 0.25m thick	Demolition/broken-up concrete surface	Modern
005	Loose, very dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small rounded pebbles, up to 0.48m thick	Topsoil	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
006	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded pebbles, 0.75m thick	Fill of pit [007]	16 <sup>th</sup> century
007	Cut of feature, possibly circular, 1.95m width, at least 0.80 length and 0.75m depth, with convex sides and flat base	Cut of possible rubbish pit	
008	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded pebbles, 0.30m thick	Subsoil	12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> century
009	Moderately firm, light to mid greyish brown clayey/sandy silt with small rounded gravel stones, maximum 0.10m thick	Possible dumped deposit	
010	Moderately stiff, light to mid greyish brown silty/sandy clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones, 0.10m thick	Possible fill or disturbed natural	
011	Moderately firm, mid brownish grey silty/fine sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones, maximum 0.60m thick	Fill of ditch [012]	12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> century
012	Cut of feature, linear, approximately 1.6m width, at least 0.70m length and maximum 0.60m depth, with moderately steep sloping sides and gently rounded base, oriented NE-SW	Cut of ditch	
013	Stiff, mid brown fine sandy clay with moderately small rounded stones, 0.45m thick	Fill of root hole	
014	Natural cut, 0.20m width and 0.60m depth with very steep irregular sides and pointed base	Root hole	
015	Soft light yellowish grey fine sandy clay with frequent angular charcoal, 0.45m thick	Fill of possible pit [016]	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century
016	Cut of feature, 0.90m width and approximately 0.45m deep with shallow concave base	Cut of possible pit	
017	Soft mid brownish grey slightly sandy silty clay with moderately frequent small charcoal pieces, approximately 0.40m thick	Fill of possible pit [018]	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century
018	Cut of feature, at least 2.7m width and 0.70m length, approximately 0.40m depth with steep concave sides and shallow concave base	Cut of possible pit	

## Appendix 3

**THE FINDS****POST ROMAN POTTERY***By Anne Boyle***Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). Equivalent codenames for Leicestershire are included in Table 1 (Sawday 2008). A total of 15 sherds from 11 vessels, weighing 419 grams was recovered from the site.

**Methodology**

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to the early modern period.

**Condition**

All of the pottery is in fairly fresh condition, including the earlier material. Sooting and internal wear marks are present on two vessels.

**Results***Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery*

Cname	Full name	Leics cname	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BL	Black-glazed wares	EA6	1550	1750	7	5	319
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	CW	1480	1650	1	1	11
CREA	Creamware	EA8	1770	1830	1	1	19
MP	Midlands Purple ware	MP1	1380	1600	1	1	10
PM	Potters Marston ware	PM	1100	1300	5	3	60
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>419</b>

**Provenance**

Pottery of mixed date was retrieved from topsoil (005) and subsoil (008). Pit [007] and possible pit [018] each produced single sherds of post-medieval pottery. Ditch [012] contained fresh fragments from a single Potters Marston ware jar.

**Range**

Potters Marston ware is extremely common in assemblages from this areas (Sawday 1991) and Enderby is located *ca.* 8 kilometres north-east of this production centre. Later medieval and post-medieval Cistercian, Black and Midlands Purple wares were produced at Nuneaton (Warwickshire) and Ticknall (South Derbyshire), although numerous other places are also suspected of manufacturing these types.

**Potential**

All the pottery is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

**Summary**

A small, mixed group of pottery ranging in date from the 12th to the early 19th century was recovered from five contexts.

**CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL***By Anne Boyle***Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of two fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 970 grams was recovered from the site.

**Methodology**

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

**Condition**

The brick fragment is abraded and the floor tile has evidence of a worn upper surface.

**Results***Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive*

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
005	FLOOR	Floor tile	Oxidised	1	435	Upper surface worn; struck surface?	18-19th
015	BRK	Brick	Oxidised with occasional ca	1	535	Pebble bedding; struck surface; handmade; 55mm deep; possibly cut to shape post-firing?	17th-18th

**Provenance**

Ceramic building material was retrieved from topsoil (005) and possible pit [016].

**Potential**

Both fragments are suitable for discard.

**Summary**

Two fragments of 17th to 19th century brick and tile were recovered from two contexts.

**FAUNAL REMAINS***By Paul Cope-Faulkner***Introduction**

A single (86g) fragment of animal bone was retrieved from the topsoil (005).

**Condition**

The condition of the remains was good.

**Results***Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
005	cattle	radius/ulna		1	86	fused

**Summary**

As a single bone, the assemblage is of limited potential though should be retained as part of the site archive.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
005	Mid 18th to 19th	
006	16th	Date on a single sherd
008	12th to 13th	
011	12th to 13th	Date on a single vessel
015	17th to 18th	Date on a single brick
017	15th to 16th	Date on a single sherd

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

**REFERENCES**

- ~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>
- Sawday, D, 1991, Potters Marston Ware, *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*, LXV [internet]. Available from < <http://www.le.ac.uk/lahs/downloads/SawdayvolumeLXV-4sm.pdf>>
- Sawday, D, 2008, *Pottery Codenames for Leicestershire*, unpublished
- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

**ARCHIVE CATALOGUES***Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery*

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
005	BL		Hollow	1	1	8	BS		17th-18th
005	BL	Light firing	Jar/Jug	1	1	73	Base		17th-18th
005	BL	M/P type	Jar	1	1	17	BS		17th-18th
005	BL	M/P type	Jar	1	1	75	BS		17th-18th
005	BL	Light firing	Jug/jar	3	1	146	Base + BS		17th-19th
005	CREA		Dish/bowl	1	1	19	Base		Mid 18th-19th
006	CIST		Jug	1	1	11	BS		16th
008	PM		Jug/ jar	1	1	18	BS	Worn internally	12th to 13th
008	PM		?	1	1	1	BS		12th to 13th
011	PM		Jar	3	1	41	Rim + BS	? All same vessel; soot	12th to 13th
017	MP		Jar?	1	1	10	Base		15th-16th



## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
<b>Till</b>	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Daily record sheets
1	Context register sheet
18	Context record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services  
Room 500  
County Hall  
Leicester Road  
Glenfield  
Leicester  
LE3 8TE

Accession Number: X.A27.2010

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: ENBS 10

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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