



University of **Leicester**

Archaeological Services

**An archaeological desk-based
assessment for land south of
Fosse Park, Enderby,
Leicestershire
(SP 554 998)**

Leon Hunt



ULAS Report No 2011-170
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**for:
FPCR Environment and Design Ltd**

Checked by:

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An archaeological desk-based assessment for land south of Fosse Park, Enderby, Leicestershire (SP 554 998)

Leon Hunt

1. Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared for land south of Fosse Park, Enderby, Leicestershire (SP 554 998). The assessment was prepared by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) for FPCR Environment and Planning Ltd in advance of the proposed development of the site for new facilities for Everards Brewery.

The site lies within an area of known archaeology. There are several late prehistoric archaeological sites known in the area, including settlement evidence, human remains and metal working debris. There are a number of cropmarks, likely to represent prehistoric or Roman features, within the assessment area itself.

The site also lies adjacent to the Fosse Way Roman road and many Roman finds, including six inhumations discovered by ULAS in 2006.

The site is currently under crop and is likely to have been cultivated since at least the post-medieval period. The preservation of any buried archaeological remains may be moderate – good depending on the extent of plough erosion.

There is, therefore, potential for prehistoric and Roman remains to be present within the proposed development site. There is lower potential for medieval remains.

2. Introduction

2.1 In accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5 (Planning for the Historic Environment) this document is an archaeological desk-based assessment for land south of Fosse Park, Enderby, Leicestershire (NGR: SP 554 998).

2.2 The assessment was commissioned by FPCR Environment and Design Ltd from University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in advance of the proposed development of the site for new facilities for Everards Brewery.

2.3 The site lies within an area of known prehistoric archaeology. The site lies adjacent to the Fosse Way Roman road and several late prehistoric archaeological sites. There are a number of cropmarks, likely to be prehistoric or Roman features, within the assessment area itself.

3. Aims and Methods

3.1 The aim of this desk-based assessment is to present information on the extent, character, date, integrity and state of preservation of archaeological deposits present within the development area. The assessment takes into account all previous land uses and attempts to establish what impact future development will have on the archaeological remains. The desk-based assessment should, once the above

information has been gathered, assist in providing an informed planning decision as to whether further stages of work are necessary.

3.2 All work follows the Institute for Archaeologist's (IfA) *Code of Conduct* and adheres to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments*.



Figure 1: Site Location

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4. Methodology

4.1 The following sources have been consulted to assess previous land use and archaeological potential:

- Archaeological records (Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland (HER), Leicestershire County Council).
- Previous Ordnance Survey and other maps of the area (Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland)

- Geological maps (ULAS Reference Library)
- Historical background material (ULAS Reference Library and University of Leicester Library).

4.2 A site visit was undertaken on 3rd November 2011 to examine the area. Particular attention was paid to the current land use of all parts of the application area and its likely impact on the condition of any buried archaeological remains.

5. Site Location, Geology and Topography

5.1 The site lies in Enderby, approximately 1.5km east-north-east of the village core and around 5km south-west of Leicester city centre (Figure 1).

5.2 The site consists of a rectangular parcel of land, within an area owned by Everards Brewery. The proposed development area measures c.7.7ha and lies at a height of c.68m.

5.3 The site is bordered by Narborough Road South to the west and the A563 Soar Valley Way to the north. To the south is the Police Headquarters and to the east are more enclosed fields (Figure 2).

5.4 The British Geological Survey of England and Wales, sheet 156 (Leicester) shows the geology of the area is likely to be Glaciofluvial Deposits (sand and gravel) over most of the site, with Oadby Member Till at the western edge.

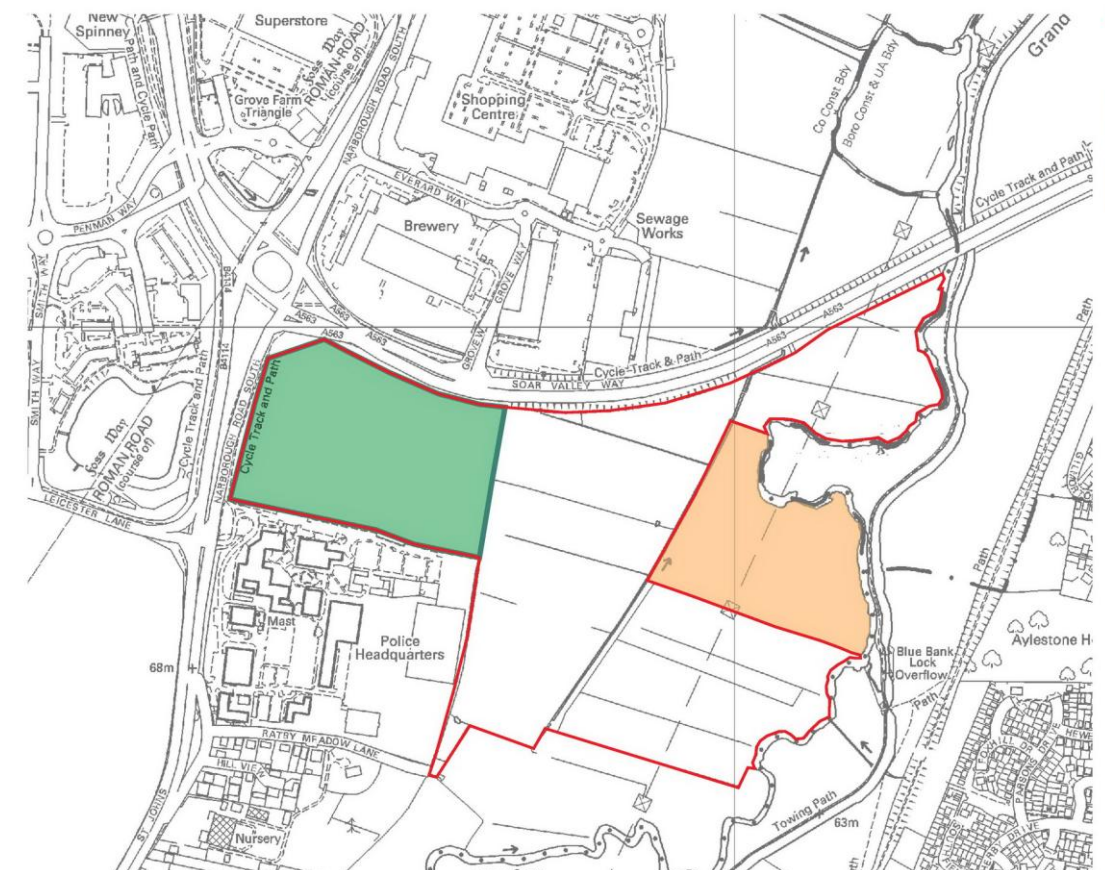


Figure 2: Proposed development area (green). Land owned by Everards (red line).
Provided by FPCR. Approximately 1: 10,000

5.5 The site consists of a largely rectangular parcel of land, surrounded by grown out hedgerows and wooden fencing. The land is flat and fairly featureless apart from some slight undulations near the northern end and a tree close to the centre of the site. At the time of the site visit it was under a young crop.

6. Historical and Archaeological Background

6.1 Historical Background

6.1.1 The village of Enderby is likely to have a Scandinavian origin, due to the suffix 'by', following what is likely to be a personal name. Hence the place-name means; 'farmstead or village of a man called Eindrithi' (Mills 2003).

6.1.2 At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 the village is referred to as 'Endrebi', but in various early texts it is also called 'Endredaby', 'Enderbury' and 'Andretesbie' (Nichols 1815).

6.1.3 The Domesday survey records that after the Conquest the land at Enderby was held by 'Ulf' under Hugo de Grentemaisnell, with land for four ploughs. It also records that the Bishop of Coutance also held two ploughlands here with Ulfric as tenant (Morgan 1979).

6.1.4 By 1204 the land had been granted to Oliver de Albeny and his heirs passing to Robert de Nevill in around 1226. Lands were also held by Hugh le Dispenser and Edmund, Earl of Lancaster (Nichols 1811).

6.1.5 Through the Nevill family the land passed to John Bussy and then to the earls of Somerset. Around 1695 the estate was sold for £9,500 to R. Smith, with the Hall being built around 1665. The Manor passed through the Smith family and was sold again to Richard Mitchell and then to Charles Brook in 1864. His niece, Mrs. G.A Drummond inherited the Manor before it passed to Captain E.R.B Drummond.

6.1.6 The field, which makes up the assessment area was once part of three individual enclosures owned by William Cooper in 1851 when the land was surveyed.

6.2 Archaeological Background

6.2.1 The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland indicates that the site lies in an area of known archaeology. It shows that there are visible cropmarks within the field itself (HER refs: **MLE16568** & **MLE16569**) which are most likely prehistoric or possibly Roman in date. One appears to be a double ditch (Figure 8).

6.2.2 There are several known archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity of the assessment area. These are summarised below; the full list is shown in the Appendix and illustrated on Figure 7.

Prehistoric

6.2.3 The findspot for a Palaeolithic handaxe, was found around 350m south of the site in the early 20th century (**MLE6041**). Another late palaeolithic flint implement has recently (October 2011) been located 600m west of the site, north of Leicester Lane, Enderby (W. Jarvis pers.comm.). A group of around 100 flint tools, dating from the Neolithic period to the Iron Age were found during the excavation of an Iron Age site around 800m to the north-west of the site (**MLE7123**).

6.2.4 A scatter of flint material and sherds of pottery dating from the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age were found 300m south-east of the site (**MLE7377**).

6.2.5 A large Iron Age site was discovered south-west of Grove Farm Triangle, which lies around 800m from the edge of the site, in the 1980s and 1990s. The site yielded over 2000 sherds of pottery, and showed evidence of metal working. Enclosure ditches and roundhouses were excavated (**MLE79**). Other finds included a bead, a loomweight and human remains. Further evidence for occupation during the Iron Age was discovered just south of Ratby Meadow Lane, around 300m south-east of the site (**MLE96**) and at in an area 600m to the west of the site, where further houses and human remains were discovered (**MLE112**). Recent trial trench evaluation (October 2011) has located evidence of another late Iron Age settlement 600m to the west, north of Leicester Lane, Enderby (W. Jarvis pers. comm.).

6.2.6 Trial trenching and later excavation carried out by ULAS on the Park and Ride site 300m to the south-east of the site revealed evidence for further two Iron Age houses and a double ditch system (**MLE16060** & **MLE16060**; Harvey 2011). The area was occupied into the Roman period (see below).

6.2.7 The cropmarks within the site itself (**MLE16568** & **MLE16569**) are most likely prehistoric or possibly Roman in date. One appears to be a double ditch.

6.2.8 The remains mentioned above and the cropmarks within the proposed development area are illustrated in Figure 8.

6.2.9 Fieldwork in 2011 along St. John's, Enderby (around 1km south-west of the site) has revealed further Roman archaeological remains (Jarvis 2011), while recent work to the west, north of Leicester Lane has located or.

Roman

6.2.10 The site lies almost adjacent to the line of the Roman road known as the Fosse Way (**MLE1380**). Metal detecting along the route close to the Grove Farm Triangle, yielded Roman brooches, a coin and a copper alloy seal box lid (**MLE7684**).

6.2.11 Seven Roman coins were found by metal detector around 320m north-west of the site (**MLE7686**). A buckle and a brooch were found on a site around 700m south-west of the site (**MLE7688**).

6.2.12 During the excavations at the Park and Ride site excavation in 2008 six collections of human remains, some in very poor condition, were recorded. The identifiable remains consisted of two male skeletons and one female. They are probably Roman since they have no grave goods (**MLE17757**) (Harvey 2009; 2011).

6.2.13 The recent fieldwork at St. John's has revealed Roman material also (Jarvis 2011).

Medieval

6.2.14 A copper alloy find, possibly a dagger pommel, was found on a site close to the Grove Farm Triangle, 300m north-west of the site (**MLE6620**). Eight medieval coins were found nearby (**MLE6622**).

6.2.15 A medieval seal matrix was discovered at the Park and Ride site (**MLE17729**).

6.3 Cartographic Evidence

6.3.1 The earliest available map of the parish is the 1851 tithe map (Figure 3). This shows the land as lying close to the eastern edge of the parish and at that time the land consisted of three individual enclosures, numbered 454, 455 and 456. Each of the fields belonged to William Cooper at this time and were known as Bottom New Piece, Top New Piece and Plumb Close respectively.



Figure 3: Detail of 1851 tithe map of Enderby, with assessment area highlighted.
Scale Unknown

6.3.2 The first edition Ordnance Survey map dated 1886 shows the assessment area as still consisting of three fields, with a deviation to the northern boundary of the northern field. Apart from this and a renumbering for this survey, the area is largely unchanged. The 1904, 1914, 1930 editions are largely identical and are therefore not illustrated.

6.3.3 The area is shown as unchanged even on the first metric edition of 1957 (Figure 5), although the land to the west is beginning to become developed.

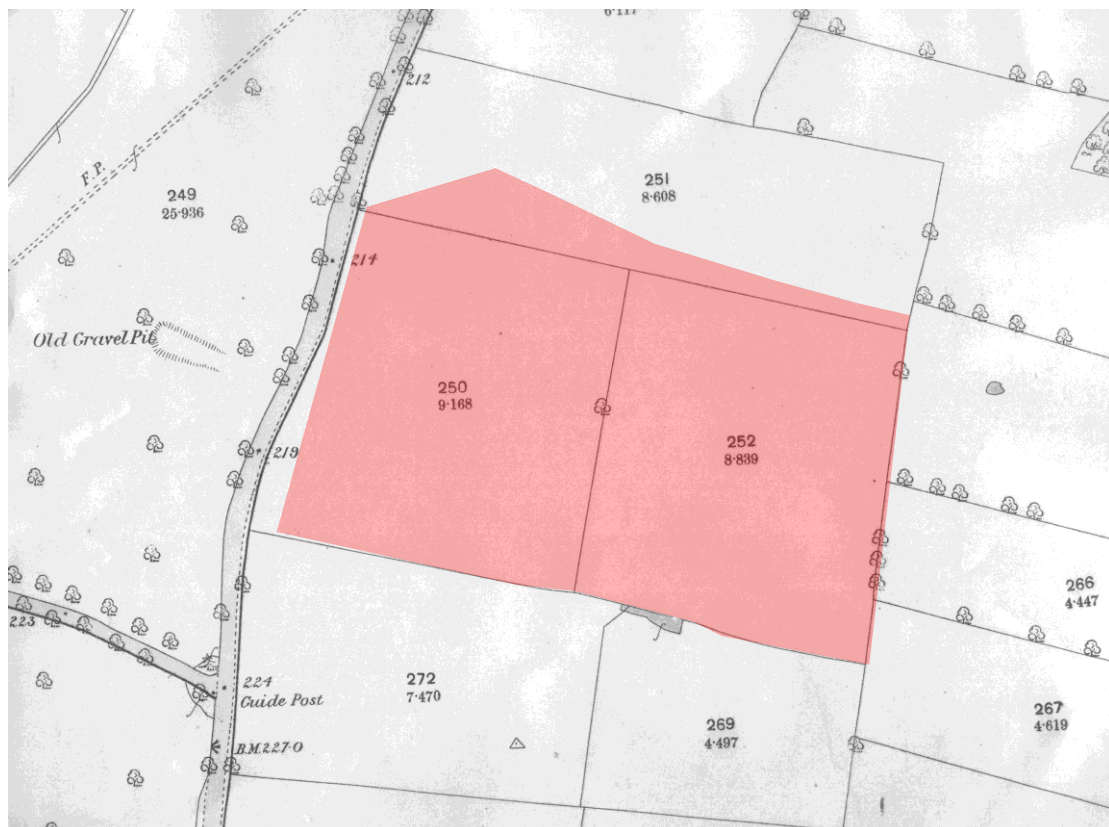


Figure 4: Detail of 1886 Ordnance Survey map, sheet XXXVII.5, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 25 inch to 1 mile

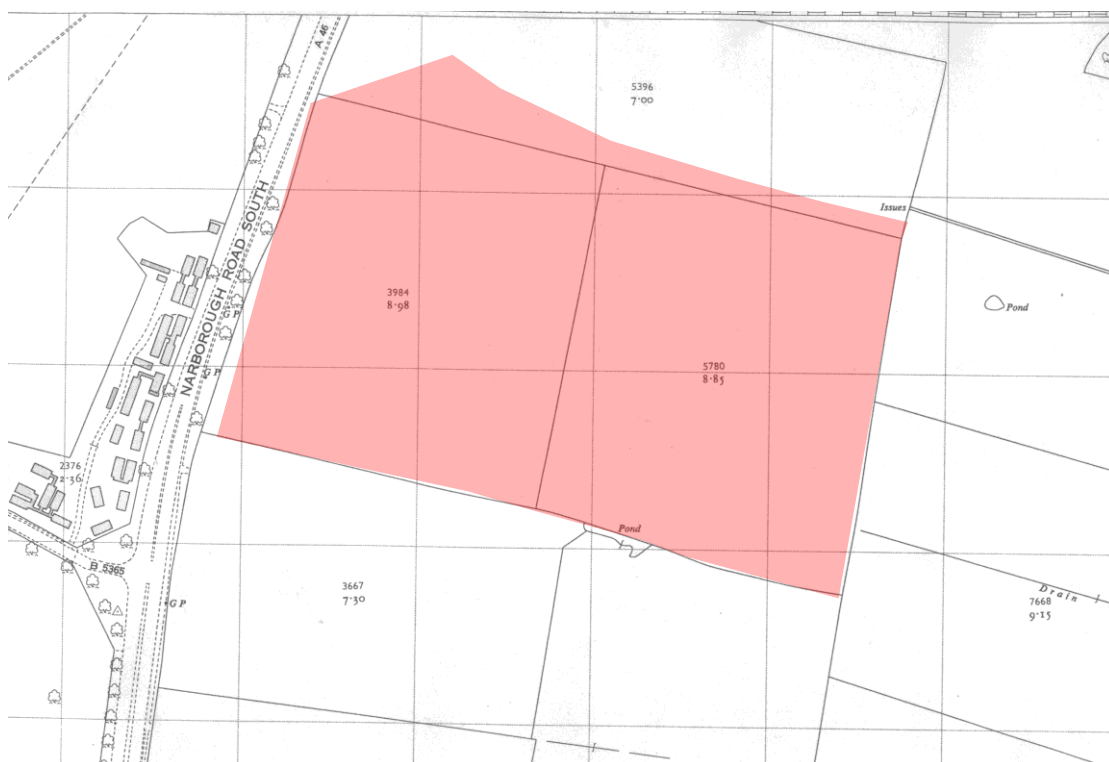


Figure 5: Detail of 1957 Ordnance Survey map, sheet SP 5599, with assessment area highlighted. 1: 2500

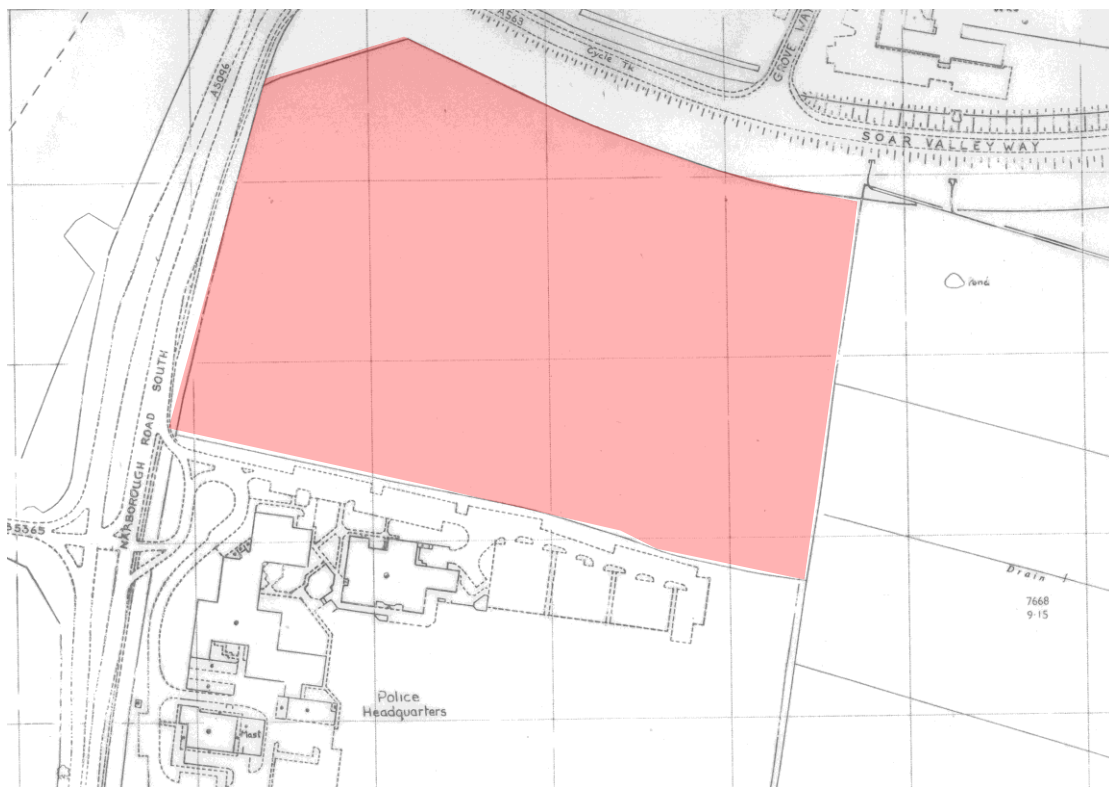


Figure 6: Detail of 1988 OS map, sheet SP 5599, with assessment area highlighted.
Scale 1: 2500

6.3.4 The 1988 edition is the first to show the area as it is presently, with the assessment area now one large field, with the expanded A5096 and A563 to the west and north.

7. Site Visit

7.1 The site was visited on 3rd November 2011 in order to assess the current state of the proposed development area (Plates 1-4).

7.2 The site can be accessed currently via a large gap in the western fence along the side of Narborough Road South. This leads straight into the northern side of the field. The field is largely flat, with a very slight fall to the east. The ground undulates slightly at the northern end, apart from this the field is largely featureless and was covered in a young cereal crop at the time of the visit.

7.3 The site is enclosed by grown out hedges and a wooden fence, with a slight ditch within the hedges, with the land being banked up against the A563 to the north. There is a small mature tree towards the centre of the field. Apart from the slight undulations in the northern part of the field there were no obvious other features.

8. Appraisal of the Development Impact

8.1 The general planning proposal for the area is to create a new site for the Everards Brewery. Although no completed proposal plan accompanied the request for this assessment, it can be assumed that much of the area will be utilised. Foundation trenches for buildings can have a detrimental effect on any underlying archaeological remains that might be present. Landscaping and the laying of services can also have a negative effect on earthfast remains.

8.2 The area has not been developed before and it is likely that the site has been cultivated since at least the post-medieval period. Therefore, the preservation of any archaeological remains present may be moderate, depending on the extent of plough erosion.

9. Conclusion

9.1 The proposed development area consists of a rectangular field, once part of three separate fields, which most likely would have been enclosed in the early 19th century and may have been under cultivation since at least the post-medieval period.

9.2 The site lies within an area where several archaeological surveys have been undertaken from the 1980s to the present. The area has also been subject to field-walking and metal detector work, all of which have revealed some archaeological evidence for activity from the Neolithic period and Bronze Age, but particularly from the Iron Age into the Roman period. Medieval finds have also been discovered in the near vicinity.

9.3 The HER for Leicestershire and Rutland shows that there are cropmarks, likely by their form to date from the prehistoric, or possibly Roman, period within the proposed development area itself (Figure 8).

9.4 Therefore, there is potential for prehistoric and possibly Roman remains to be present within the site. There is lower potential for medieval remains.

9.5 The removed boundary, which would have divided the field into two fields, would most likely be revealed during any ground-works at the site.

10. References

Harvey, J., 2009 *Archaeological Excavations on Land Between St John's/Leicester Lane, Enderby, Leicestershire* NGR: SP 5520 9956 (ULAS Report No. 2009-169)

Harvey, J., 2011 'An Iron Age boundary system and Roman burials at Leicester Lane, St Johns, Enderby', *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* **85**, 51-72.

Jarvis, W., 2011 *An Archaeological Evaluation on land west of St John's, Enderby, Leicestershire* (ULAS Report No: 2011-073)

Mills, A. D., 2003 'Enderby' *A Dictionary of British Place-Names*. Oxford University Press. Oxford Reference Online. Oxford University Press.

Morgan, P. 1979. *Domesday Book 22: Leicestershire*. Phillimore.

Nichols, J., 1811 *The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester- Volume IV, part II- The Hundred of Sparkenhoe*

11. Sources

HER Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland (Leicestershire County Council: Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record, County Hall

ROLLR Records Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland maps and records.

OS MAPS: 25 inch to 1 mile: XXXVII.5 1886 edition; 1904 Edition; 1914 Edition; 1930 Edition;

OS MAPS: SP 5599 1957 Edition; 1988 Edition; 1990 Edition; 1992 Edition

Geological Survey Sheet 156

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Plate 1: Northern part of the field, from north-west edge looking east



Plate 2: Western part of the field from north-west looking south



Plate 3: Eastern side of the field, from south-east corner, looking north



Plate 4: Southern part of field, from south-east looking west

Appendix: Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland

Prehistoric

MLE6041 Palaeolithic handaxe from south of Ratby Meadow Lane

Grid Reference SP 554 993

Summary:

A brown patinated flint handaxe was accessed in the early C20th. It is not certain that it came from this location.

Monument/Component Types

FINDSPOT? (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

Find Types

HANDAXE (1) (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC? to 10001 BC?)

MLE7123 Late prehistoric flint south-west of Grove Farm Triangle

Grid Reference: SK 550 002

Summary:

Fieldwalking and excavation in the 1980s/90s recorded over 100 flints in the vicinity of the Iron Age site (MLE79). Some of them may be contemporary with the enclosure and round houses, in which case it would be an interesting example of late prehistoric flint.

Monument/Component Types

FINDSPOT (Early Neolithic to Early Iron Age - 4000 BC to 401 BC?)

Find Types

AWL (1) (Early Neolithic to Early Iron Age - 4000 BC to 401 BC?)

AXEHEAD (1) (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2501 BC)

BLADE (Small quantity) (Early Neolithic to Early Iron Age - 4000 BC to 401 BC)

CORE (Small quantity) (Early Neolithic to Early Iron Age - 4000 BC to 401 BC?)

DEBITAGE (Large quantity) (Early Neolithic to Early Iron Age - 4000 BC to 401 BC?)

FLAKE (Large quantity) (Early Neolithic to Early Iron Age - 4000 BC to 401 BC?)

SCRAPER (Small quantity) (Early Neolithic to Early Iron Age - 4000 BC to 401 BC?)

MLE7377 Possible prehistoric site, Ratby Meadow Lane (Soar Valley Way)

Grid Reference: SP 556 995

Summary:

Evaluation in 1993 discovered a concentrated scatter of worked flint representing knapping debris of probable late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date, in association with several undiagnostic sherds of prehistoric pottery.

Monument/Component Types

SITE? (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 801 BC)

Find Types

SHERD (Bronze Age - 2500 BC? to 801 BC?)

CORE (Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 1501 BC)

FLAKE (Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 1501 BC)

SCRAPER (TOOL) (Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 1501 BC)

MLE79 Iron Age site south-west of Grove Farm Triangle

Grid Reference: SK 550 002

Summary:

Fieldwork in the 1980s and 90s recorded an Iron Age site consisting of enclosure ditches and round houses, with numerous finds including c.2000 sherds of pottery and an inlaid glass bead. Some of the flint recovered (MLE7123) could be contemporary with the site.

Description:

The site was visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.

Fieldwalking in 1982/3 produced flint, prehistoric and ?Saxon pottery and other material.

Excavation in 1983 located two houses, the enclosure ditch and two smaller cross ditches (perhaps part of an earlier phase of enclosure), a hearth, post holes and gullies. To the south-east an interrupted ditch system, a palisade trench, drainage gullies and shallow pits were excavated. Pottery, a beehive quern, an inlaid glass bead and slag were found.

A second season in 1984 further investigated the two house sites. A furnace base was revealed as well as drainage channels and post holes. <1>

A watching brief was undertaken in 1996. Ring gullies, a four post structure, possible hearths and a number of pits were noted within the enclosure that had been partially excavated in 1983 (Area 1). Numerous features were also revealed outside the enclosure ditch including a number of pits and three sets of ring gullies, possibly representing round houses. Exposed in Area 3 were further ring gullies. The presence of features both inside and outside the enclosures suggests different phases of Iron Age settlement. In Area 2 a ditch containing Iron Age pottery, possible post holes, a possible hearth and a number of curvilinear gullies were recorded.

A second watching brief in 1996, outside the immediate area of the enclosures, recorded hearths and a number of flint tools and flakes.

Sources

<1> Journal: Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society. 1855-present. Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society. Vol 66 (1982), p1-82

Monument/Component Types

DITCH (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

ENCLOSURE (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

HEARTH (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

METAL WORKING SITE (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

PIT (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

SITE (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Find Types

BEAD (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

LOOMWEIGHT (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

MOLLUSCA REMAINS (Small quantity) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

NEEDLE (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

PLANT REMAINS (Small quantity) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

QUERN (2) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

SHERD (Large quantity) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

SLAG (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

VERTEBRATE REMAINS (Large quantity) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

MLE96 Possible Iron Age site, Ratby Meadow Lane (Soar Valley Way)

Grid Reference: SP 556 995

Summary:

Evaluation in 1993 recorded two Iron Age post holes, probably representing activity away from the focus of occupation. A watching brief during topsoil stripping in 1994 recorded linear features that may be associated with the previously observed features.

Monument/Component Types

POST HOLE (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

SITE? (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

MLE112 Iron Age site south-west of Grove Farm

Grid Reference: SP 549 998

Summary:

Fieldwork in the 1980s and 1990s recorded a possible Iron Age farmstead - an enclosure and four round houses. Iron Age pottery and animal bone was recovered from the site.

Description:

The site was visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.

Evaluation in 1990 recorded evidence of Iron Age occupation - an enclosure and round houses - with Iron Age pottery and animal bone. <1>

Excavation and a watching brief in 1996 recorded the enclosure ditch and ground plans of four roundhouses. <2+3>

Sources

<2> Unpublished document: Meek, J. 1996. The excavation of an Iron Age enclosure at Leicester Lane, Enderby, Leicestershire - Interim report.

<3> Unpublished document: Ripper, S & Beamish, M. 1996. An archaeological watching brief at Grove Park, Enderby, Leicestershire.

<1> Journal: Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society. 1855-present. Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society. Vol 65 (1991), p1-12

Monument/Component Types

RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

SITE (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Find Types

SHERD (Medium quantity) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

VERTEBRATE REMAINS (Small quantity) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

MLE16061 Possible Iron Age house, Leicester Lane

Grid Reference: SP 551 994

Summary:

A possible roundhouse (2 postholes and associated gullies) was recorded during trial trenching in 2006.

Sources

Unpublished document: Harvey, James. 2006. An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at the proposed Aylestone Park and Ride scheme, Site 35, Leicester Lane, Enderby.

Monument/Component Types

ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)? (Iron Age - 800 BC? to 42 AD?)

MLE16061 Possible Iron Age house, Leicester Lane

Grid Reference: SP 551 994

Summary:

A possible roundhouse (2 postholes and associated gullies) was recorded during trial trenching in 2006.

Sources

Unpublished document: Harvey, James. 2006. An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at the proposed Aylestone Park and Ride scheme, Site 35, Leicester Lane, Enderby.

Monument/Component Types

ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)? (Iron Age - 800 BC? to 42 AD?)

MLE16568 Cropmarks south-east of Soar Valley Way/Narborough Road South roundabout

Grid Reference: SP 554 998

Summary:

Cropmarks noted on 2006 aerial photographs: a possible pit alignment running west to south-east, a possible circular ditched feature, a vaguely W or U-shaped feature with a linear running south from it and pit-like features. Some of the cropmarks may be geological.

Monument/Component Types

FEATURE (Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC? to 42 AD?)

LINEAR FEATURE? (Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC? to 42 AD?)

PIT ALIGNMENT? (Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC? to 42 AD?)

RING DITCH? (Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC? to 42 AD?)

MLE16569 Ditch feature north of Police Headquarters

Grid Reference: SP 556 997

Summary:

A possible double ditched feature running north-south, noted on 2006 aerial photographs.

Monument/Component Types

LINEAR FEATURE? (Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC? to 42 AD?)

Roman

MLE1380 Fosse Way Roman Road

Grid Reference: SP 548 993

Summary:

Roman road connecting Leicester (Ratae Corieltauvorum) with Lincoln (Lindum Colonia) to the north-east and Cirencester (Corinium) and Exeter (Isca Dumnoniorum) to the south-west.

Description:

Roman road connecting Leicester (Ratae Corieltauvorum) with Lincoln (Lindum Colonia) to the NE and Cirencester (Corinium) and Exeter (Isca Dumnoniorum) to the SW. Route north of Leicester predominantly marked by the A46, to the S it follows the A5460, and then the B4114. The precise location and alignment of the Roman Road, the Fosse Way, has been identified by excavation at Narborough and in Leicester (Western Boulevard).

Geophysical survey, undertaken by Stratascan in December 2005, on behalf of the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) for Leicestershire County Council, revealed a series of parallel linear anomalies to the west of the survey area tentatively interpreted as ditches associated with the Fosse Way. <1>

Subsequent field evaluation by ULAS confirmed the interpretation, the western half of the sand and gravel causeway upon which the road sat was exposed and sectioned. Immediately to the west a number of ditch-like features were identified, together with an area of hardstanding, possibly an early road surface. An early 1st century brooch was recovered. <2>

Sources

Unpublished document: Keal, L. L.. 2010. A46 Crossover Excavations Archaeological Watching Brief.

<1> Unpublished document: Stowe, Simon. 2006. Geophysical survey report: Aylestone park and ride scheme. p. 3 & 7, figs. 6 & 7

<2> Unpublished document: Harvey, James. 2006. An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at the proposed Aylestone Park and Ride scheme, Site 35, Leicester Lane, Enderby.

Monument/Component Types

ROAD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

MLE7684 Roman finds from south-west of Grove Farm Triangle

Grid Reference: SK 552 000

Summary:

During metal detecting in the 1980/90s three brooches were recovered - one unidentified and two early Roman - a sestertius in poor condition and a copper alloy seal box lid (C2nd-C3rd).

Monument/Component Types

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Find Types

BROOCH (3) (Early Roman - 43 AD? to 249 AD?)

COIN (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

SEAL BOX (1) (Early Roman - 43 AD to 249 AD)

MLE7686 Roman coins from south-west of Grove Farm Triangle

Grid Reference: SK 551 001

Summary:

Metal detecting in the 1980s recovered seven Roman coins in a scatter.

Description:

Republican x2

Vesposian x1

Hadraian x1

Late Siliqua x1

Unidentified x2

Monument/Component Types

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Find Types

COIN (6-10) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

MLE7688 Roman finds from south of Leicester Lane

Grid Reference: SP 550 995

Summary:

In 1989 an elaborate head-stud brooch (Hull's Lamberton Moor Type) was found here along with a silvered copper alloy buckle.

Monument/Component Types

FINDSPOT (Early Roman - 101 AD to 200 AD)

Find Types

BUCKLE (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

HEADSTUD BROOCH (1) (Early Roman - 43 AD to 249 AD)

MLE16060 Multiple ditch system, Leicester Lane

Grid Reference: SP 552 996

Summary:

A double ditch system was recorded during trial trenching and excavation in 2006. The easternmost ditch contained mid/late Iron Age pottery and the westernmost Roman finds (mainly C1st/C2nd in date) - the westernmost continued to be in use for longer.

Description:

The trial trenching in 2006 recorded a ditch system from which two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. The ditches were thought to be associated with the possible roundhouse to the south. <1>

Further excavation of two areas in 2006 recorded the features in more detail. There were two substantial parallel ditches, running roughly north/south, with very different characters, though they followed the same alignment. The easternmost ditch contained mid/late Iron Age pottery. The westernmost ditch contained Roman pottery (mainly C1st/C2nd in date) and appeared to have continued in use for a longer period. There were six burials in the vicinity of the westernmost ditch. Small finds included three early Roman brooches and two coins. There were 935 fragments of animal bone, with the most common types being horse/cattle. Snails were discovered as a result of environmental sampling, showing that the ditches were sometimes wet. <2>

A continuation of the ditches was observed during topsoil stripping for the access road in 2009. A small collection of Roman pottery was recorded. <3>

Sources

<2> Unpublished document: Harvey, James. 2009. Archaeological excavations on land between St John's/Leicester Lane, Enderby.

<3> Unpublished document: Stone, Dan. 2009. An archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the proposed Enderby Park and Ride Installation, Leicester Lane, St John's, Enderby.

<1> Unpublished document: Harvey, James. 2006. An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at the proposed Aylestone Park and Ride scheme, Site 35, Leicester Lane, Enderby.

Monument/Component Types

MULTIPLE DITCH SYSTEM (Early Iron Age to Late Roman - 800 BC to 409 AD)

Find Types

COIN (1) (Early Roman - 193 AD to 211 AD) (from Event: ELE6624)

COIN (1) (Early Roman to Late Roman - 240 AD? to 300 AD?) (from Event: ELE6624)

MOLLUSCA REMAINS (Small quantity) (Middle Iron Age to Late Roman - 400 BC? to 409 AD?) (from Event: ELE6624)

SHERD (Medium quantity) (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD) (from Event: ELE6624)

VERTEBRATE REMAINS (Large quantity) (Middle Iron Age to Late Roman - 400 BC? to 409 AD?) (from Event: ELE6624)

CERAMIC (>10) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) (from Event: ELE6624)

MOUNT (1) (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?) (from Event: ELE6624)

NAUHEIM DERIVATE BROOCH (1) (Early Roman - 43 AD to 249 AD) (from Event: ELE6624)

SHERD (5) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) (from Event: ELE6639)

SHERD (Large quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) (from Event: ELE6624)
TILE (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) (from Event: ELE6639)
TRUMPET BROOCH (2) (Early Roman - 43 AD to 249 AD) (from Event: ELE6624)
WEIGHT (1) (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?) (from Event: ELE6624)
SHERD (1) (Early Roman - 50 AD to 100 AD) (from Event: ELE4488)
SHERD (1) (Early Roman - 50 AD to 150 AD) (from Event: ELE4488)

MLE17757 Human remains, Leicester Lane

Grid Reference: SP 552 996

Summary:

During excavation in 2006 six collections of human remains, some in very poor condition, were recorded. The identifiable remains consisted of 2 male skeletons and 1 female. They are probably Roman since they have no grave goods.

Description:

The remains were associated with a double ditch system. <1>

Sources

<1> Unpublished document: Harvey, James. 2009. Archaeological excavations on land between St John's/Leicester Lane, Enderby.

Monument/Component Types

EXTENDED INHUMATION (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)

HUMAN REMAINS (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)

Find Types

HUMAN REMAINS (6-10) (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?) (from Event: ELE6624)

Medieval

MLE6620 Medieval find from south-west of Grove Farm Triangle

Grid Reference: SK 552 000

Summary:

In the 1980s a copper alloy biconical object was found via metal detecting. It may be a late medieval dagger pommel.

Monument/Component Types

FINDSPOT (Late Medieval - 1350 AD? to 1539 AD?)

Find Types

DAGGER (1) (Late Medieval - 1350 AD? to 1539 AD?)

MLE6622 Medieval finds from south-west of Grove Farm Triangle

Grid Reference: SK 551 001

Summary:

Metal detecting in the 1980s recovered eight medieval coins and a copper alloy buckle loop.

Description:

Edward I x2

Henry III x1

Edward III x1

Alexander III of Scotland x1

Elizabeth I x2

Scottish coin x1

Monument/Component Types

FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)

Find Types

BUCKLE (1) (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)

COIN (6-10) (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)

MLE92 Marker stones, Ratby Meadow

Grid Reference: SP 560 997

Summary:

Many 'standing stones' were reported in meadow land near to the Soar. The area is 'Ratby Meadow', which although in Enderby parish, was used by the people of Ratby. A map in the Record Office shows the meadow land divided into strips by stones.

Description:

Site visits in the 1980s showed four stones still present. The stones are on average 2' tall, 1' square, of granodiorite.

Monument/Component Types

MARKER STONE (Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval - 1067 AD? to 1899 AD?)

MLE17729 Medieval seal matrix from the Enderby Park and Ride site

Grid Reference: SP 550 996

Summary:

A C14th bronze seal matrix was found during metal detecting in 2008.

Sources

Unpublished document: Shore, M. 2009. An archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the proposed Enderby Park & Ride Installation, Leicester Lane/St Johns, Enderby.

Monument/Component Types

FINDSPOT (Early Medieval to Late Medieval - 1301 AD to 1400 AD)

Find Types

SEAL MATRIX (1) (Early Medieval to Late Medieval - 1301 AD to 1400 AD) (from Event: ELE6475)

Modern

MLE16184 AA battery, Narborough Road & Leicester Lane

Grid Reference: SP 551 999

Summary:

There was a WWII anti-aircraft and searchlight battery located immediately to the north/north-west of the junction of Narborough Road and Leicester Lane.

Monument/Component Types

ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY (Modern - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY (Modern - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Undated

MLE15765 Undated drain, Grove Park, South

Grid Reference: SP 551 998

Summary:

Report of an undated stone-lined and capped drain observed during engineering works at Grove Park, north of Leicester Lane.

Monument/Component Types

DRAIN? (Unknown date)

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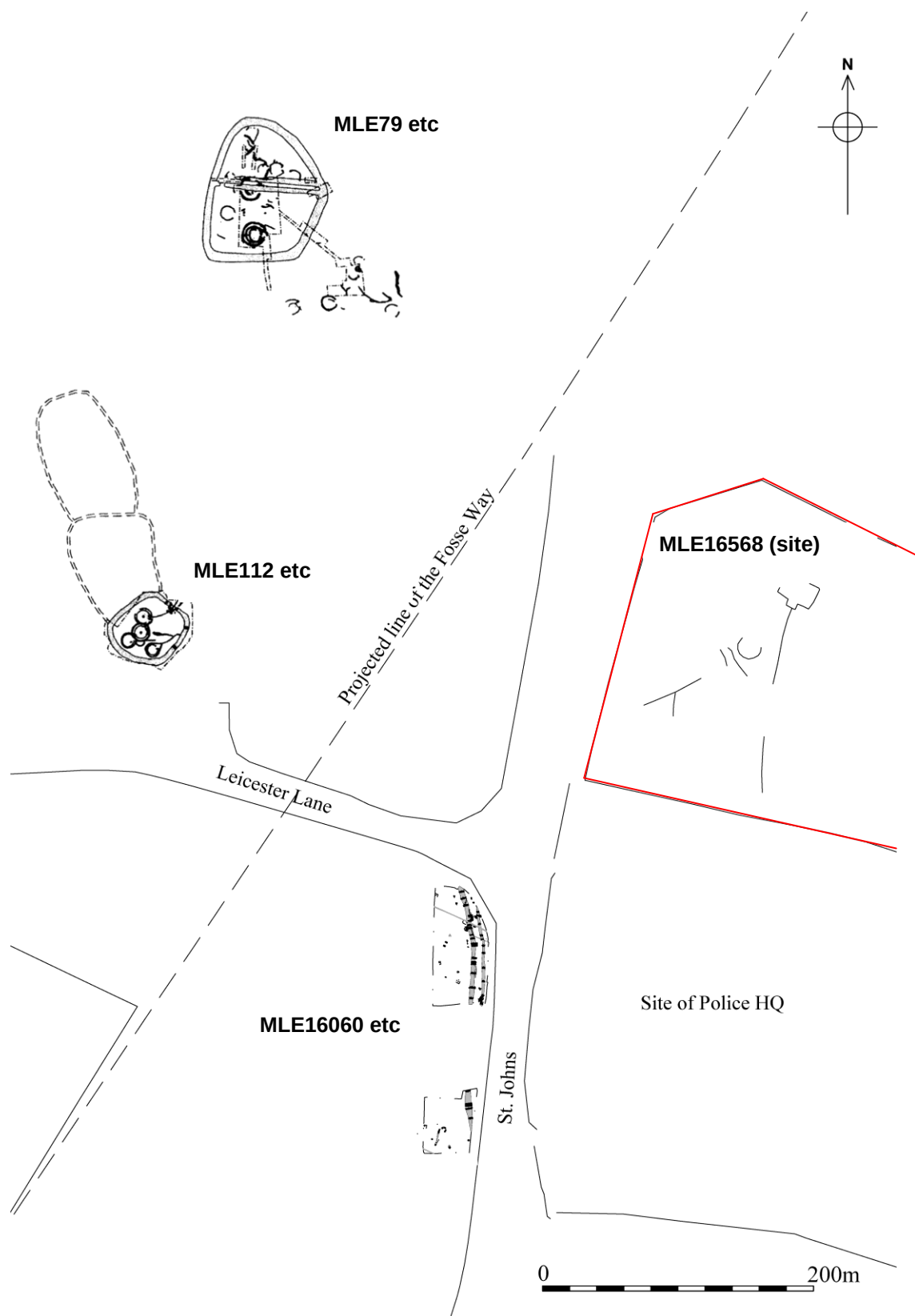


Figure 8: Archaeological sites and cropmarks within, and in the vicinity of, the site (outlined in red). After Harvey 2009 and 2011 Fig. 10.

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