

**An archaeological desk-based
assessment for the
Enderby Relief Road,
Enderby,
Leicestershire
(SP 5409 0030)**

Leon Hunt



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(SP 5409 0030)**

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for:

Trustees of ERB Drummond Deceased

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An archaeological desk-based assessment for the Enderby Relief Road, Enderby, Leicestershire (SP 5409 0030)

Leon Hunt

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) for the Trustees of ERB Drummond Deceased for a proposed new relief road at Leicester Lane and Harold's Lane, Enderby, Leicestershire (SP 5409 0030).

The proposed new road lies within an area rich in archaeological remains; an archaeological excavation, which has uncovered Iron Age remains, is currently underway to the direct east of the proposed new road. There are prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon medieval and post-medieval remains in the vicinity of the proposed new road.

The scheduled monument of Lubbethorpe deserted medieval village lies 600m north of the assessment area and the Conservation Area and historic settlement core of Enderby lies 800m to the west.

The proposed road runs largely through farmland to join with a partially metalled road and trackway to the western at Harold's Lane. Apart from some areas to the north of the site, which may have been affected by quarrying during the 20th century, the road lies on undisturbed arable and pasture fields that have remained undeveloped since at least the post-medieval period.

Therefore, there is high potential for prehistoric and Roman period archaeological remains to be affected by the development of the new road, moderate potential for Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains and low to moderate potential for post-medieval remains. The preservation of any archaeological remains is likely to be very good.

Introduction

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Section 12 (conserving and enhancing the historic environment) this document is an archaeological desk-based assessment for the Enderby Relief Road, Enderby, Leicestershire (NGR: SP 5409 0030).

The assessment was commissioned by Trustees of ERB Drummond Deceased from University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in advance of the proposed development of a new relief road between Leicester Lane and Harold's Lane, Enderby.

The line of the proposed road currently lies on farmland; both arable and pasture fields. The northern end of the site will meet the partially metalled road at Harold's Lane. Part of the southern end of the site lies within an active archaeological site.

The proposed road will run through an area very rich in archaeological remains, particularly from prehistoric and Roman periods.

Aims and Methods

The aim of this desk-based assessment is to present information on the extent, character, date, integrity, state of preservation and significance of cultural heritage assets present within the study 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.

The study area comprises a 1km radius of the site boundary although a wider area was assessed to provide context. All work follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (rev. 2014) and adheres to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* (rev. 2014). Guidance on setting is provided by Heritage England *Historic Environment Good Practice and Advice in Planning, Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2015).

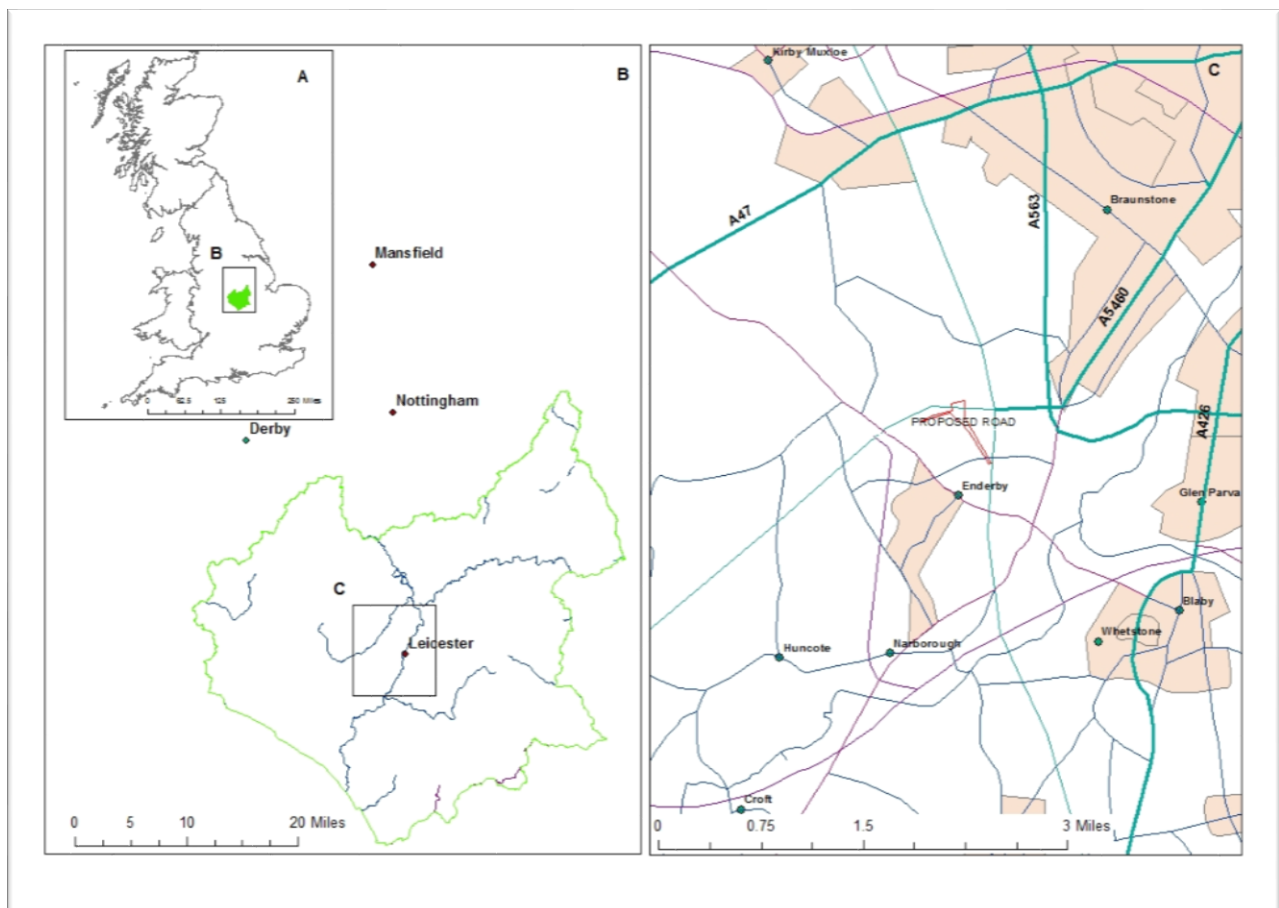


Figure 1: Site location

Methodology

This report has been prepared based upon information current and available as of 27/06/2016. The following sources have been consulted to assess previous land use and archaeological potential:

- Archaeological records (Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire)

- Previous Ordnance Survey and other maps of the area (Record Office of Leicestershire Leicester & Rutland, Long Street, Wigston Magna, Leicester LE18 2AH) and Edina Digimap Website (digimap.edina.ac.uk).
- Geological maps (ULAS Reference Library and British Geological Survey website)
- NMR (National Monuments Record) digital data from English Heritage
- Online digital sources e.g. Heritage Gateway, Pastscape, MAGIC, Defence of Britain Database, British History Online, British Geological Survey, OASIS
- Historical background material (ULAS Reference Library and University of Leicester Library and local libraries).

A site visit was undertaken between 20th-21st June 2016 in order 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.

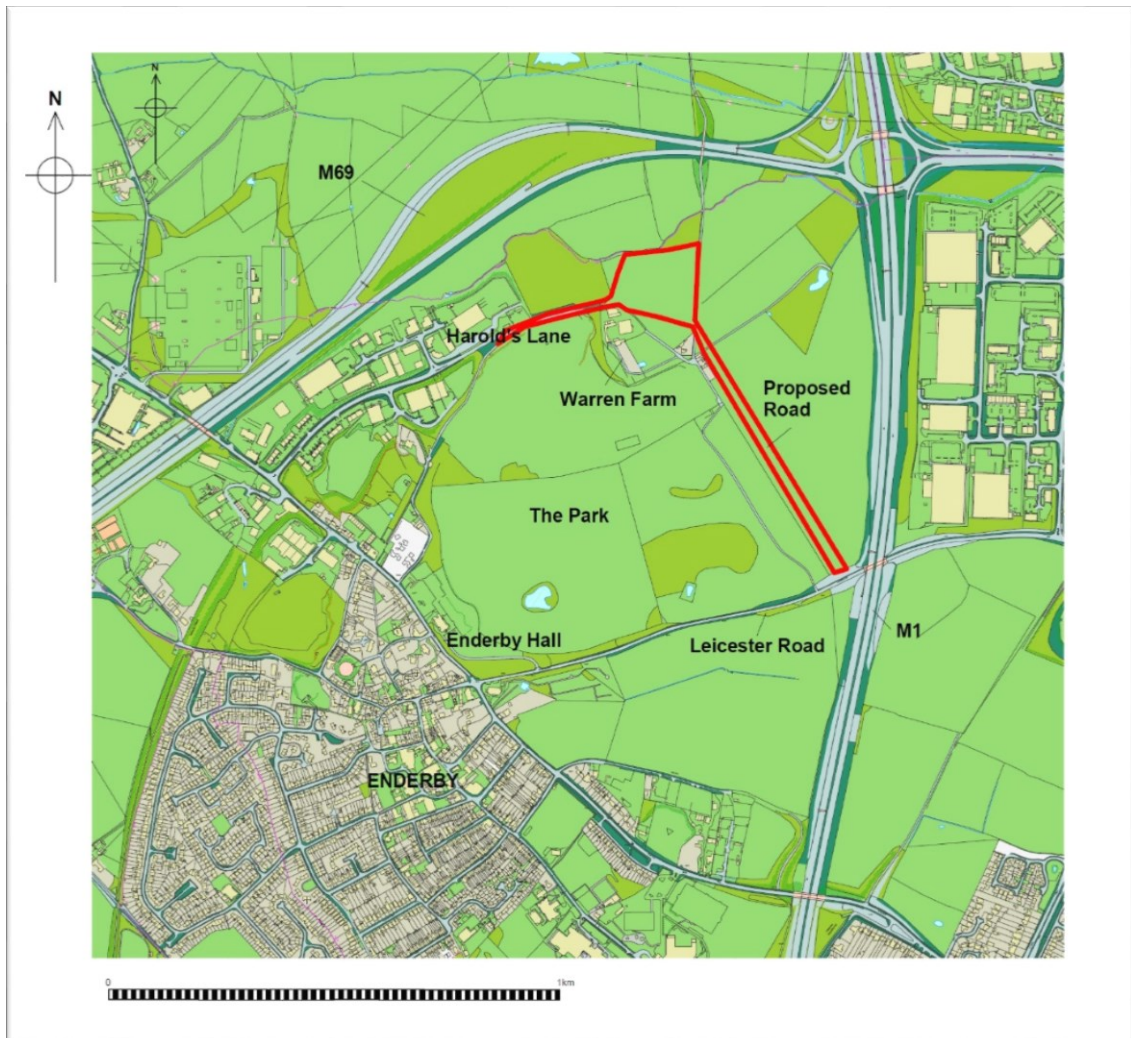


Figure 2: Location of proposed relief road

Site Location, Geology and Topography

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

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

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

The site mostly lies over arable fields at the northern end and pasture at the northern end at the site of the proposed roundabout. Part of the southern section of the road lies within an active archaeological site. The north-eastern arm of the proposed road will join the currently metalled Harold's Lane and Warren Park Way.

Historical and Archaeological Background

Historical Background

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).

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

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

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

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

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

Archaeological Background

The assessment area lies within an area that is rich in archaeological remains. A summary of the known archaeology in the vicinity is shown below and the sites are illustrated on Figure 3. The full listings for the site are shown in the Appendix. The Historic Environment Record reference numbers are shown in bold in the text.

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

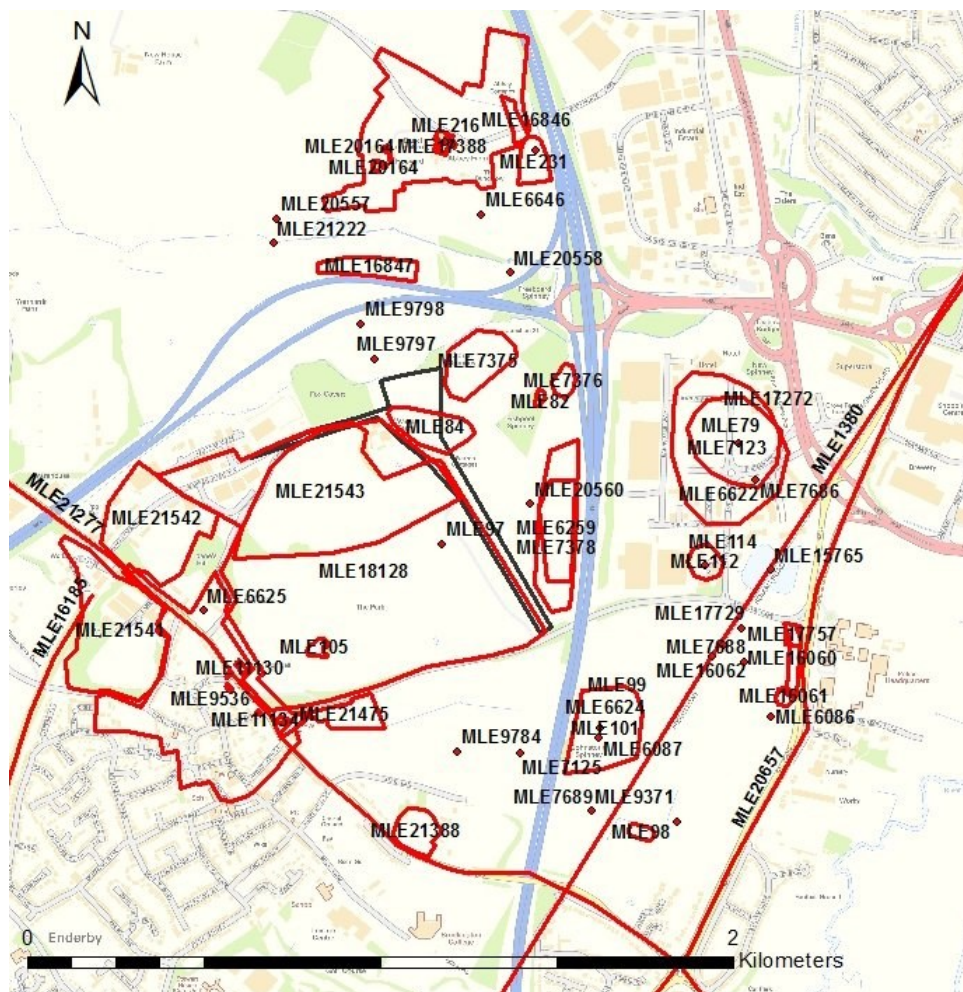


Figure 3: Plan of known archaeological sites in vicinity of assessment area (black line). Data supplied by Leicestershire County Council

Prehistoric

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

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

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

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



Figure 4: Pre-excavation plan of current Leicester Lane excavation (after Jarvis 2016)
Trial trenching along the line of the Roman Road known as the Fosse Way (see below), 750m south-east of the assessment area at the site of the present Park and Ride, revealed an Iron Age site including ditch systems, a roundhouse and at least 6 burials (although

these are probably Roman in date) (**MLE16060**; **MLE16061**; **MLE17757**). Further Iron Age remains have been found at Abbey Farm 700m north-east of the assessment area (**MLE7386**).

The archaeological excavation that is currently underway to the north of Leicester Lane, which partially lies within the assessment area has revealed further Iron Age features indicating a large settlement here. There are several large ditches and a D-shaped enclosure and at least 4 roundhouses. There appear to be several phases indicating a long period of use of the site (Jarvis, forthcoming) (Figure 4).

Roman

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

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

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

Anglo-Saxon

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

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

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

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

Medieval

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

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

Post-medieval-modern

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

Cartographic Evidence

The earliest map of the area to show a decent amount of detail is the 1851 tithe map of Enderby (Figure 5).



Figure 5: Detail of 1851 tithe map of Enderby with proposed new road approximately highlighted. Scale Unknown

This is highly detailed and shows the area before much of the area around Warren Farm had been quarried. The line of the road crosses a number of fields. Mainly fields 346, 347, 353, 354 and 357. The tithe award for the village shows that at this time these fields were known as ‘Home Close’ (346), ‘Gorse Spinney Close’ (347), ‘First Fish Pool Close’ (353), ‘Fishpool Close’ (354) and ‘Second Roe Close’ (357). Gorse

Spinney Close is recorded as belonging to Richard Mitchell the rest of the land belongs to Lawrence Willmore.



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

The next available map is the first edition Ordnance Survey map dated 1884. The assessment area lies over two sheets and has been merged for convenience (Figure 6).

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

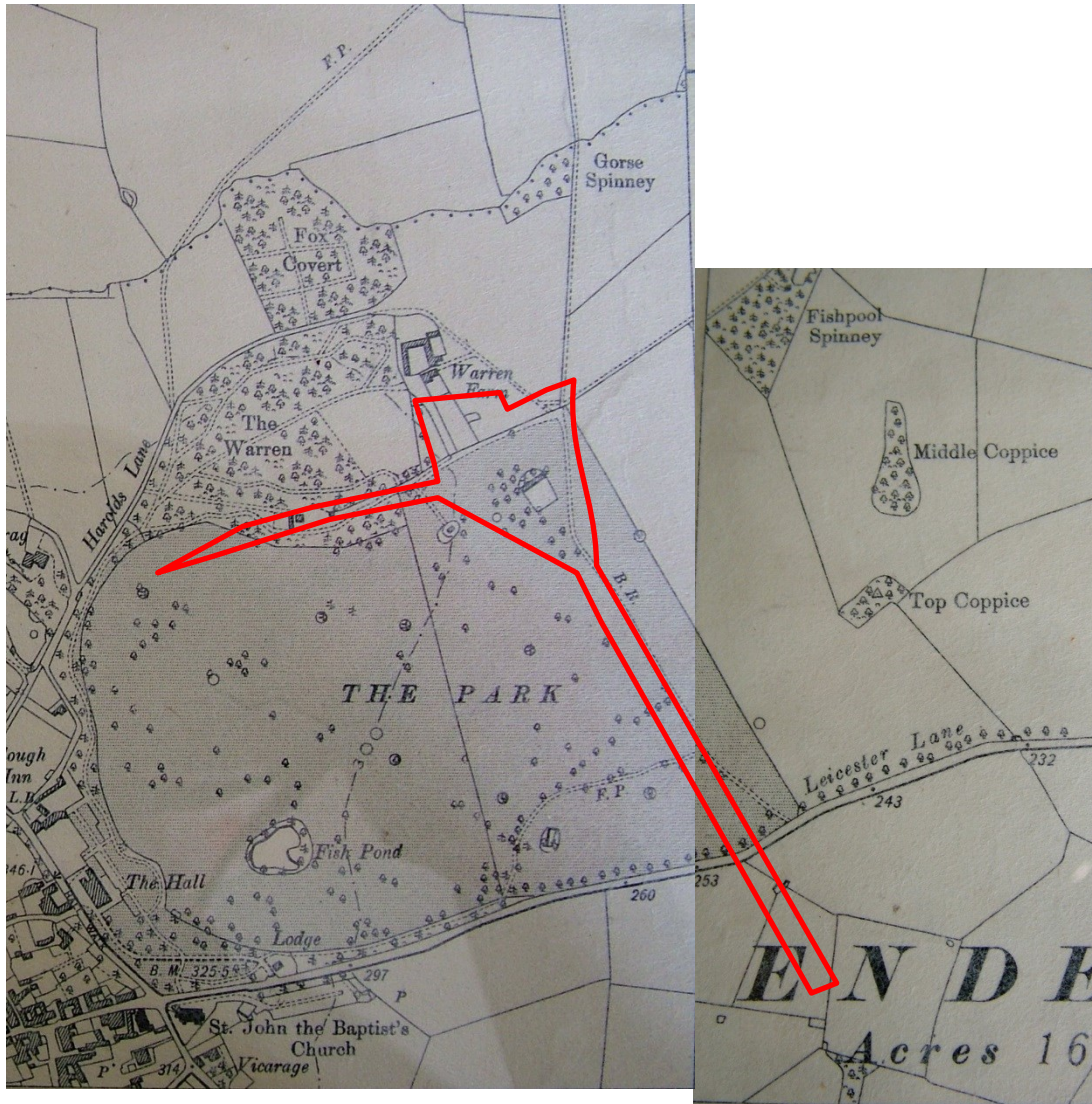


Figure 7: Detail of second edition Ordnance Survey map, sheets XXXVI. NE & XXXVI. NW, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 6 inch to 1 mile

The second edition map (Figure 7), dated 1904, shows a very similar view to the previous first edition. Another boundary has gone west of Fishpool Spinney but otherwise there is little change.

There are two later editions of this map, from 1928 and 1931, but only sheet XXXVI.NW is available, which only shows a small part of the eastern section of the assessment area.



Figure 8: Detail of 1951 edition Ordnance Survey map, sheets XXXVI. NE & XXXVI. NW, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 6 inch to 1 mile

The first map to show any appreciable difference is the OS map of 1951. The site still lies over two map sheets, which again have been merged for convenience (Figure 8).

The wooded area known as The Warren is beginning to be quarried and this is the first map to show the cottages to the south-east of Warren Farm. Otherwise the view is much the same.

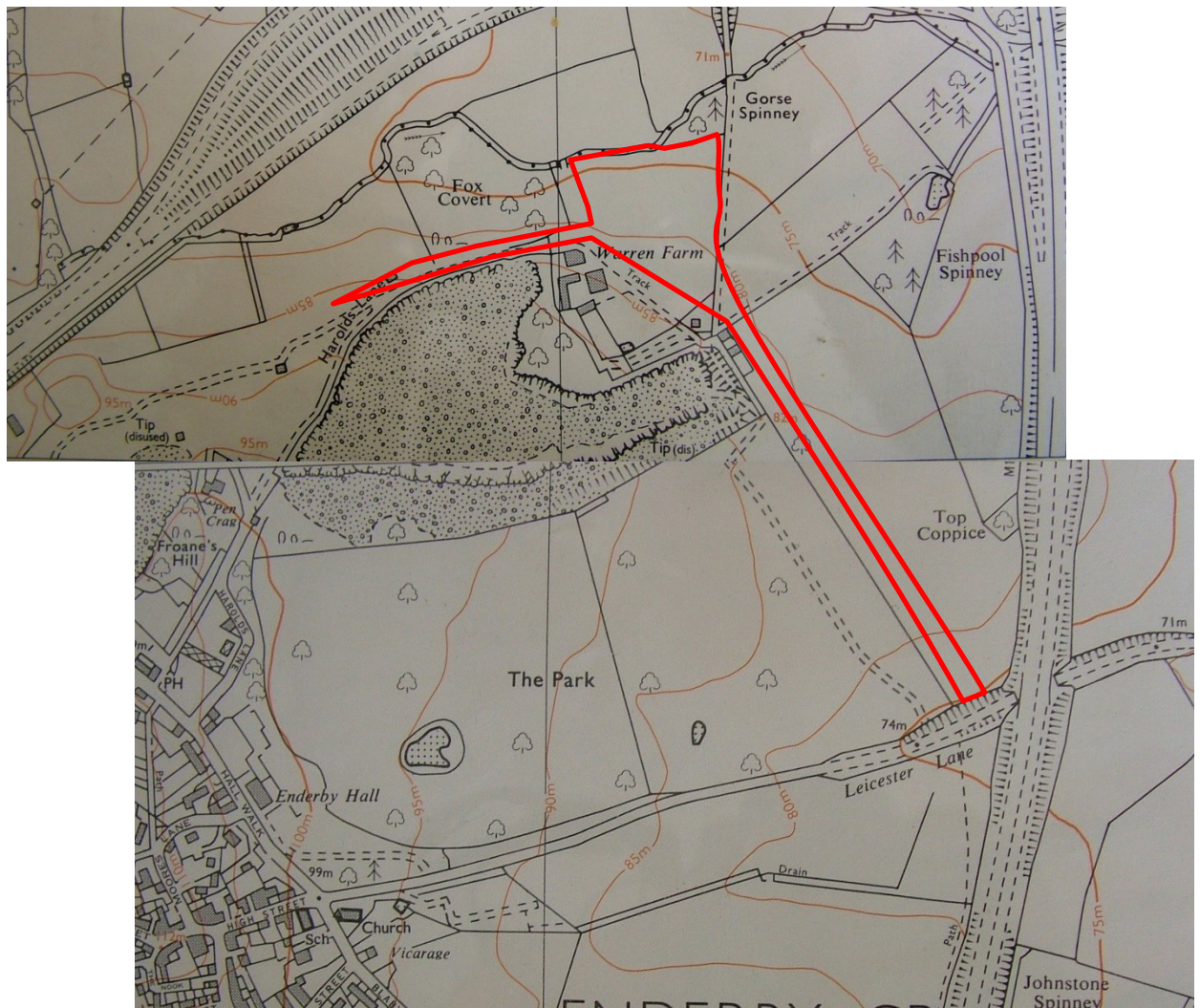


Figure 9: Detail of 1991 edition Ordnance Survey map, sheets SK 50 SW & SP 59 NW, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 1: 10 000

The most recent map of the area is the 1991 edition of the 1: 10 000 scale map (Figure 9). The assessment area has changed little but the quarry to the north of The Park is now at the greatest extent. The industrial estate to the west of Harold's Lane (Warren Park Way) has not been built by this stage. A further building has been constructed to the north-west of Warren Farm Cottages.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

The site lies within the Leicestershire Historic Landscape Characterisation area. (Figure 10).

The assessment area largely lies within the area classified as 'Fields and Enclosed Land' (HLC Ref. No. **HLC407**).

The following description has been attributed to these types of landscapes:

These areas comprise small rectilinear fields which do not fall into one of the other character types. Included in this group are small meadows and closes not occurring next to settlement boundaries. There is a fairly even distribution of this HLC Type

across much of Leicestershire although a discernibly denser pattern can be seen in the north western part of the county. In Rutland this field pattern appears to be less common. There also appears to be some correlation between the distribution of this HLC Type and areas defined as Historic Settlement Core.

Examples of this HLC type are likely to have a post medieval date although this group also includes modern fields that fit into the same morphological description. There have been changes to or loss of field boundaries in these areas and there have been changes from pasture to arable farming.

This HLC type comprises many of the older field boundaries in the county. The potential for archaeological remains is medium to high. The potential for below ground archaeology is dependent upon previous land use and the agricultural regimes employed on the land since enclosure. Where fields have remained in permanent pasture for a significant period potential is likely to be higher. Any field or group of fields over 1ha will, where development is proposed, be considered to have an archaeological potential. (Historic Landscape Characterisation. Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire & Rutland).

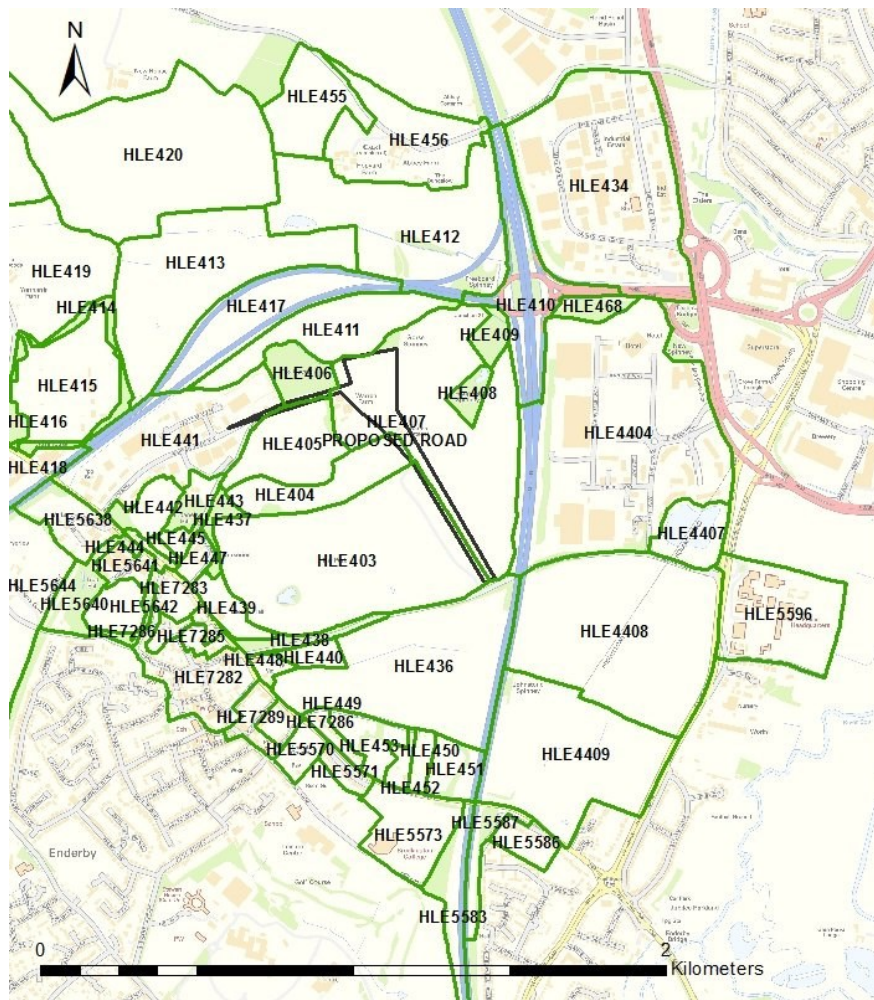


Figure 10: Historic Landscape Characterisation in the vicinity of assessment area. Data supplied by Leicestershire County Council

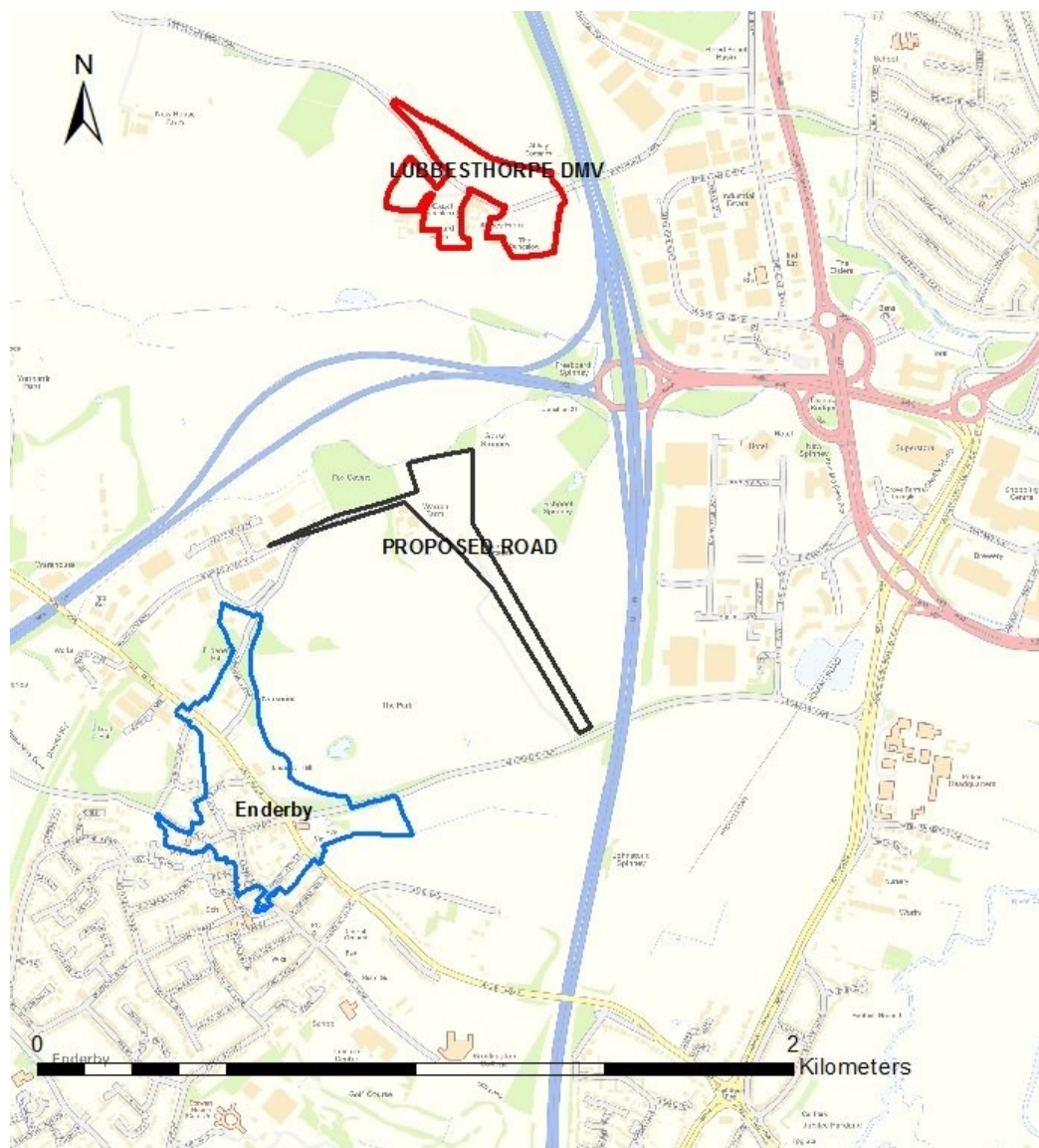


Figure 11: Location plan of Scheduled Monuments and Conservation areas in vicinity of assessment area. Data supplied by Leicestershire County Council

Scheduled Monuments

There is one Scheduled Monument in the vicinity of the assessment area. This is the remains of the deserted medieval village (DMV) at Lubbesthorpe, 600m north of the proposed new road (Figure 11). The monument includes the remains of the medieval settlement of Lubbesthorpe and a sample of its adjacent field systems at Abbey Farm.

The remains take the form of earthworks and buried features which represent areas of abandonment caused by the contraction and eventual desertion of the settlement. There are building platforms defined as low mounds in the area south of the present Lubbesthorpe bridle road and there are boundaries and trackways consisting of linear depressions and ridges visible between them. In some areas the mounds are abutted by evidence of medieval ridge and furrow agricultural remains.

There are up to five terraced rectilinear enclosures or paddocks identified on aerial photographs immediately south of the stream but these have been obscured by soil tipping. Archaeological evaluations north and north-east of Abbey Farm in 1975 and 1982 in advance of pipeline construction revealed evidence of medieval settlement in the form of stone building foundations, post holes and large quantities of pottery dated to between the 13th and 16th centuries (Description for HER Leicestershire County Council).

Conservation Areas

There is one Conservation Area in the vicinity of the assessment area. This is the historic core of Enderby village, which lies approximately 800m west of the assessment area (Figure 11).

Site Visit

The site was visited by the author on 20th and 21st of June 2016 in order to assess the current state of the proposed development area.

The proposed road runs from Leicester Lane in the south, through arable fields and past the house at Warren Farm Cottages and Warren Farm. There will be a new roundabout to the north of Warren Farm and then the road will head west to join to Harold's Lane and Warren Park Way.

The line of the road was walked from the Leicester Lane end into the fields beyond and then from the Warren Park Way and Harold's Lane end past Warren Farm Cottages southwards.

The line of the road at the southern end passes through a hedgerow, which will be removed, through an arable field (Plates 1-3). The land here inclines slightly before flattening out. The line passes under the spoil heaps of the archaeological site, which lies to the direct east of the line of the road (Plates 4-7). The line then passes northwards across the arable field towards Warren Farm Cottages.

The line passes to the east of the cottages (Plate 8) and then across a footpath towards a triangular pasture field where the proposed roundabout is due to be constructed (Plates 9-11). The line of the road passes through a hedgerow here into the field and then continues to join the western end of Harold's Lane, which starts as track here and then becomes metalled as it becomes Warren Park Way, which leads to the industrial estate (Plates 12 & 13).

Appraisal of Development Impact

The proposed road runs from Leicester Lane at the southern end, northwards through arable fields and past the house at Warren Farm Cottages and Warren Farm. There will be a new roundabout to the north of Warren Farm and then the road will head west to join to Harold's Lane and Warren Farm Way. Along the line of the road there will be spur roads which will lead into new housing areas and the new roundabout will have exits to the north and east as well as the road running from the south to the west.

The stripping of the fields for the construction of the new road is likely to have an impact on underlying archaeological remains in the area, as would excavation of new service trenches. Landscaping and tree planting will also effect the archaeology along the route of the proposed road.

The fields at the northern end of the site and the field in which the new roundabout will be constructed have remained agricultural in nature since at least the post-medieval period. The triangular field at the northern end is currently pasture and may have been pasture since medieval times. Therefore, the preservation of underlying archaeological remains may be very good.

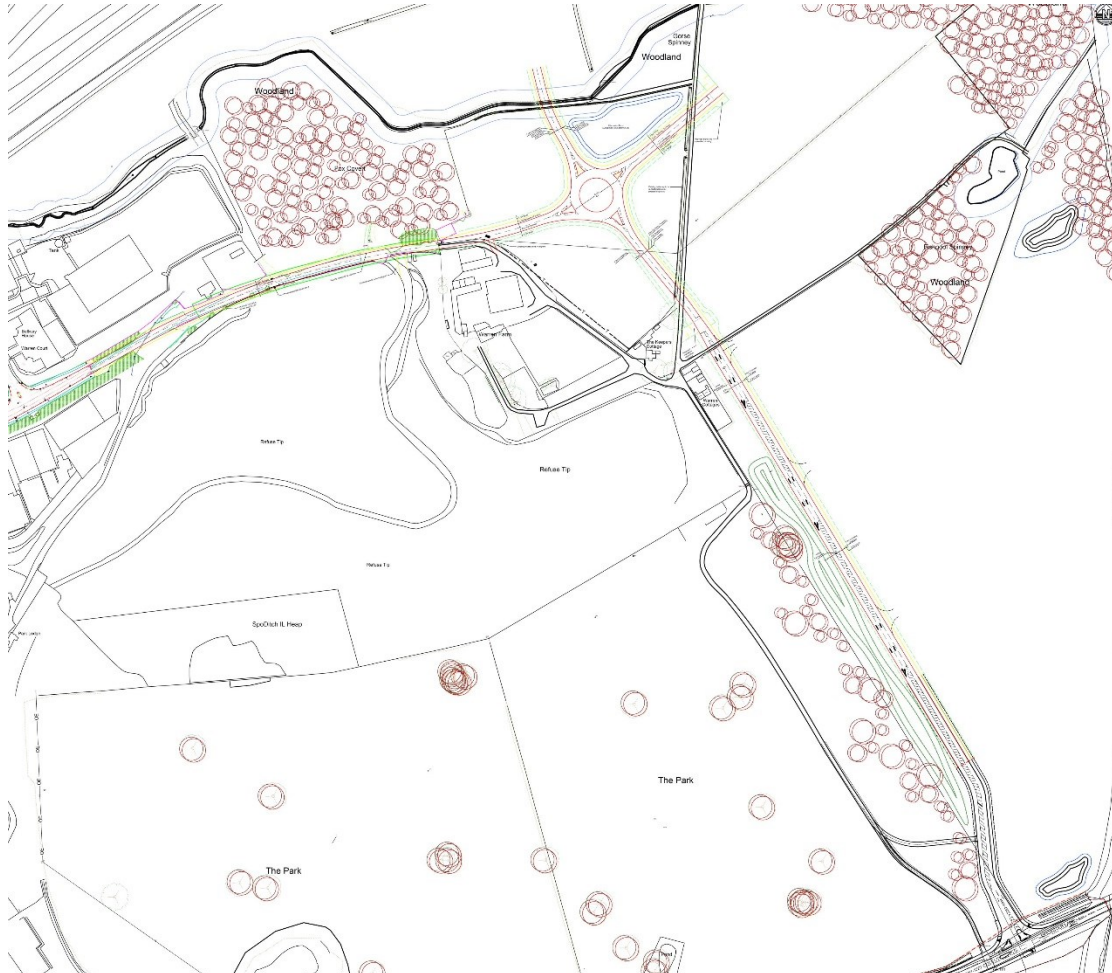


Figure 12: Plan of proposed new relief road. Provided by developer. Scale Unknown

Conclusion

The proposed new relief road in Enderby will run between Leicester Lane in the south, to the north north-west to join Harold's Lane and Warren Park Way to the west via a new roundabout at Warren Farm. It will largely pass through undisturbed arable and pasture fields before joining the metalled road at Harold's Lane.

The area through which it is to pass is rich in archaeological remains. Fieldwalking and small excavations over the past 30 years have revealed evidence for prehistoric and Roman settlement from the Grove Farm area to the east of the site, from the line of the Roman Fosse Way to the south-east and from areas to the direct east and north of the assessment area.

Archaeological work is currently underway to the east of the roadline and this has revealed further Iron Age settlement remains here. The roadline will be included in this phase of excavation.

The proposed new road is also close to the deserted medieval village of Lubbesthorpe and there have also been a number of Anglo-Saxon and medieval discoveries close to the assessment area.

The assessment area is 600m south of the scheduled monument at Lubbesthorpe and 700m east of the Conservation Area and historic core of Enderby village and there are no Listed Buildings in the vicinity. The nearest is Enderby Hall, which lies 800m to the west of the new road. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any issues with the new road having an effect on the setting of any historic buildings or landscapes.

The proximity of the Iron Age site at Leicester Road and the Roman finds at Warren Farm and around the line of the Fosse Way indicate that there is high potential for prehistoric and Roman period archaeological remains to be effected by the proposed new road. There are fewer known Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains in the vicinity, but there is still moderate potential for Anglo-Saxon and medieval archaeology. There is low to moderate potential for post-medieval remains.

Much of the line of the new road is across areas that have not been previously developed and has remained agricultural since the post-medieval period. There would have been disturbance to archaeological remains around the areas that have been quarried along the western part of the roadline by Warren Park Way but otherwise the area will have good potential for the preservation of archaeological remains.

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

OS MAPS: 6 inch to 1 mile: Sheet XXXVI.NE 1884 edition; 1904 edition; 1950 edition. Sheet XXXVI.NW 1884 edition; 1904 edition; 1928 edition; 1931 edition; 1950 edition. 1: 10 000: SK50SW & SP59NW 1991 edition.

British Geological Survey Website

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27-06-2016



Plate 1: The southern end of the proposed road at Leicester Lane, with covered hedgerow, looking north



Plate 2: The land rising from the south, northwards towards the ongoing archaeological site



Plate 3: The line of the road, looking south



Plate 4: The line of the road heading towards site and spoil heaps



Plate 5: The edge of the spoil heap, looking north



Plate 6: The line of the road, heading north, from top of spoil heap



Plate 7: The line of the road, from spoil heap, looking south-west



Plate 8: The line of the road running past Warren Farm Cottages, looking south



Plate 9: The line of the road, looking north-west



Plate 10: The field for the proposed roundabout, looking east



Plate 11: The field, looking north-west



Plate 12: Harold's Lane, looking west



Plate 13: Harold's Lane, looking east



Plate 14: Harold's Lane, looking east



Plate 15: Harold's Lane towards Warren Park Way, looking west

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

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

MLE7123	Late prehistoric flint south-west of Grove Farm Triangle	FINDSPOT	Early Neolithic to Early Iron Age - 4000 BC to 401 BC?	AXEHEAD (1) BLADE (Small quantity) BORER (1) CORE (Small quantity) DEBITAGE (Large quantity) FLAKE (Large quantity) SCRAPER (Small quantity)	Centred SK 550 002
Description: Fieldwalking and excavation in the 1980s/90s recorded over 100 flints in the vicinity of the Iron Age site (MLE79). Some of them may be contemporary with the enclosure and round houses, in which case it would be an interesting example of late prehistoric flint.					
MLE7125	Neolithic arrowhead from west of Johnstone Spinney	FINDSPOT	Late Neolithic - 3000 BC to 2501 BC	TRANSVERSE ARROWHEAD (1)	SP 544 993
Description: A late Neolithic 'transverse' arrowhead was found here in c.1974.					
MLE7375	Prehistoric flint from north-west of Fishpool Spinney	ARTEFACT SCATTER	Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD	BLADE (4) CORE (1) SCRAPER (TOOL) (3) SHERD (1)	SK 543 004
Description: Fieldwalking in 1992 recovered three scrapers and four blade-like flakes, a core and a sherd of prehistoric pottery.					
MLE7376	Prehistoric flint from north-east of Fishpool Spinney	ARTEFACT SCATTER	Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD	CORE (1) FLAKE (4) SCRAPER (TOOL) (2)	SK 545 004
Description: The field was fieldwalked in 1992 - two scrapers, a core rejuvenation flake and four other flakes were located in the corner of the field.					
MLE7378	Flint scatter from south-east of Fishpool Spinney	FLINT SCATTER	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 1501 BC	CORE FLAKE LEAF ARROWHEAD (1) SCRAPER (TOOL)	SP 545 999
Description: Fieldwalking in 1992 found a flint scatter including scrapers, cores, flakes and a leaf shaped arrowhead					
MLE7386	Ditches and Iron Age/Roman pottery, east of Abbey Farm	DITCH	Early Iron Age to Early Roman - 800 BC? to 249 AD?)	SHERD (1) SHERD (2)	SK 544 010
Description: Two sherds of possible Iron Age pottery were found during a fieldwalking survey in 1992. Trial trenching in 2011 recorded two linear features and a sherd of very late Iron Age/early Roman shell tempered pottery. This site corresponds to field 4 in the M1 Junction 21-21A report by P Liddle.					
MLE16060	Multiple ditch system, Leicester Lane	MULTIPLE DITCH SYSTEM	Early Iron Age to Late Roman - 800 BC to 409 AD	COIN (2) MOLLUSCA REMAINS (Small quantity) SHERD (Medium quantity) VERTEBRATE REMAINS (Large quantity) CERAMIC (>10) MOUNT (1) NAUHEIM DERIVATE BROOCH (1) TILE (1) TRUMPET BROOCH (2) WEIGHT (1)	SP 552 996
Description:					

<p>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.</p> <p>Further excavation of two areas in 2006 recorded the features in more detail. There were two substantial parallel ditches, running roughly north/south, with very different characters, though they followed the same alignment. The easternmost ditch contained mid/late Iron Age pottery. The westernmost ditch contained Roman pottery (mainly C1st/C2nd in date) and appeared to have continued in use for a longer period. There were six burials in the vicinity of the westernmost ditch. Small finds included three early Roman brooches and two coins. There were 935 fragments of animal bone, with the most common types being horse/cattle. Snails were discovered as a result of environmental sampling, showing that the ditches were sometimes wet. A continuation of the ditches was observed during topsoil stripping for the access road in 2009. A small collection of Roman pottery was recorded</p>					
MLE16061	Possible Iron Age house, Leicester Lane	ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)?	Iron Age - 800 BC? to 42 AD?)	-	SP 551 994
<p>Description: A possible roundhouse (2 postholes and associated gullies) was recorded during trial trenching in 2006.</p>					
MLE20560	2 Palaeolithic cores from east of The Park	FINDSPOT	Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC	BLADE CORE (1) CORE (1)	SK 544 000
<p>Description: 2 cores were found in this field (unstratified) during trial trenching in 2011. One was a flint blade core, one was a quartzite core.</p>					
ROMAN					
HER REF	NAME	TYPE	DATE	FINDS	LOCATION
MLE84	Roman site including pottery kiln, east of Fishpool Spinney	BUILDING? CLAY PIT? POTTERY KILN	Early Roman - 43 AD to 249 AD	KILN FURNITURE (Small quantity) ROOF SLATE (1) SHERD (Medium quantity) SHERD TILE (3)	SK 542 002
<p>Description: In 1992 fieldwalking recorded a dense concentration (but not a great number) of Roman sherds along with fragments of kiln bar, representing a small pottery kiln. A possible extraction pit along with Roman material was recorded during evaluation in 2011. Geophysical survey of part of this monument in 2009/10 did not record any obvious features in the area surveyed. Trial trenching in 2011 recorded a pit c.8m across and c1.4m deep. The upper fill contained 22 sherds of Roman pottery, wall tile and roof slate. The finds appear to represent backfill into a quarry pit. It was thought that clay and/or sand could have been extracted for pottery and/or tile production (associated with the 1992 kiln site). The wall tile and roof slate suggest a stone building, which would be unusual at the early date suggested by the pottery.</p>					
MLE101	Roman site south of Leicester Lane	POTTERY KILN SITE	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	KILN FURNITURE (>10) SHERD (>10) SHERD (Large quantity) TILE (Small quantity)	SP 547 994
<p>Description: During the 1970s, 80s and 90s various Roman finds were recovered from this area including over 600 sherds of pottery, tile, and pieces of kiln bar (suggesting a pottery kiln). These finds appear to show there was a site here. Geophysical survey in 2014 recorded several linears that could be enclosure ditches and various possible pits/ditches. Fieldwalking in 2015 recovered 18 sherds of Roman pottery from four fields. Field 1 (the south of the Monument) contained 9 sherds of Roman pottery, Field 4 (the northern part) contained 6 sherds.</p>					
MLE1380	Fosse Way Roman Road	ROAD	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	-	SP 538 978
<p>Description: Roman road connecting Leicester (Ratae Corieltavorum) with Lincoln (Lindum Colonia) to the NE and Cirencester (Corinium) and Exeter (Isca Dumnoniorum) to the SW. Route north of Leicester predominantly marked by the A46, to the S it follows the A5460, and then the B4114. The precise location and alignment of the Roman Road, the Fosse Way, has been identified by excavation at Narborough and in Leicester (Western Boulevard). The Fosse at High Cross was apparently recorded during two sets of excavations in 1955. Geophysical survey, undertaken by Stratascan in December 2005, on behalf of the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) for Leicestershire County Council, revealed a series of parallel linear anomalies to the west of the survey area tentatively interpreted as ditches associated with the Fosse Way. Subsequent field evaluation by ULAS confirmed the interpretation, the western half of the sand and gravel causeway upon which the road sat was exposed and sectioned. Immediately to the west a number of ditch-like features were identified, together with an area of hardstanding, possibly an early road surface. An early 1st century brooch was recovered. Earthwork survey in 2013 recorded the Fosse at SP 538 979. Scheduled Monument 1003566 VENONAE ROMAN SETTLEMENT (ROMAN TOWN AT HIGH CROSS)</p>					

MLE7686	Roman coins from south-west of Grove Farm Triangle	FINDSPOT	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	COIN (6-10)	SK 551 001
Description: Metal detecting in the 1980s recovered seven Roman coins in a scatter. Description: Republican x2 Vesposian x1 Hadraian x1 Late Siliqua x1 Unidentified x2					
MLE7688	Roman finds from south of Leicester Lane	FINDSPOT	Early Roman - 101 AD to 200 AD	BUCKLE (1) HEADSTUD BROOCH (1)	SP 550 995
Description: In 1989 an elaborate head-stud brooch (Hull's Lamberton Moor Type) was found here along with a silvered copper alloy buckle.					
MLE7689	Roman coin from south of Johnstone Spinney	FINDSPOT	Early Roman - 43 AD to 249 AD	COIN (1)	SP 546 991
Description: A Roman coin of Vespasian was found here in 1985.					
MLE7690	Roman brooch from east of Johnstone Spinney	FINDSPOT	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	DOLPHIN BROOCH (1)	SP 548 991
Description: A Roman fibula brooch of Dolphin type was found here in 1985 via metal detecting.					
MLE9797	Roman key from north-east of Fox Covert	FINDSPOT	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	KEY (LOCKING) (1)	SK 540 004
Description: In 2003 a complete copper alloy tumbler lock key of Roman date was found here.					
MLE16062	Section of the Fosse Way, Leicester Lane	ROAD	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	BOW BROOCH (1)	SP 549 996 (point)
Description: A section of the Fosse Way was excavated during trial trenching in 2006, including possible evidence of a roadside ditch. A rare Roman brooch was also recovered. The road was constructed with two layers: the first was a layer of large stones forming a foundation, the upper was silty sand and gravel. It is probable there was a third layer on top consisting of cobbles, as observed elsewhere, but that it has been destroyed by ploughing. The possible roadside ditch was observed to the west of the road.					
MLE17272	Roman pottery south-west of Grove Farm Triangle	FINDSPOT	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	SHERD (Small quantity)	SK 550 002
Description: A small amount of Roman pottery was found at a predominantly Iron Age occupation site during fieldwork in the 1980s/90s (MLE79).					
MLE17757	Human remains, Leicester Lane	EXTENDED INHUMATION HUMAN REMAINS	Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?	HUMAN REMAINS (6-10)	SP 552 996
Description: During excavation in 2006 six collections of human remains, some in very poor condition, were recorded. The identifiable remains consisted of 2 male skeletons and 1 female. They are probably Roman since they have no grave goods.					
ANGLO-SAXON					
HER REF	NAME	TYPE	DATE	FINDS	LOCATION
MLE114	Anglo-Saxon burials, south-west of Grove Farm	CREMATION	Early Anglo Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD	HUMAN REMAINS (2) (SHERD (Small quantity)	SP 549 998 (point)
Description: During evaluation in 1990 two Anglo-Saxon cremations were recorded and a small quantity of Anglo-Saxon pottery.					
MLE216	Lubbesthorpe deserted medieval village	BUILDING DITCH HOLLOW WAY HOUSE PLATFORM POST HOLE	Late Anglo Saxon to Late Medieval - 850 AD? to 1539 AD	DAUB (2) SHERD SHERD (Medium quantity) SHERD (6-10	SK 542 011

		YARD? DESERTED SETTLEMENT			
<p>Description: There is good documentary evidence for a village at Lubbesthorpe (such as in 1582 and 1614) and numerous finds/earthworks have been recorded. Excavation in 1975 revealed the rubble foundations of a medieval building and further remains were noted in 2011. In 1582 it is recorded that there were 40 messuages, 6 tofts and 2 mills; by 1614 there were only 2 messuages and 2 gardens. In 1975 a rescue excavation in advance of pipeline construction revealed the rubble foundations of a medieval building. In September 1982 during excavation of a water mains pipe trench close to the stream dark soil with associated pottery dating from about C13th-C16th was noted, with some later sherds. Medieval pottery included Potters Marston, Lyveden, Nuneaton and Midland Purple. Abbey Farm is said to have been built on the remains of 'an Abbey'. There is no evidence for this but documents suggest there was a chapel dedicated to St. Peter. Fieldwalking in 1992 prior to proposed motorway widening recovered ten sherds of Stamford ware in amongst large numbers of early medieval sherds. The field almost certainly contained medieval village earthworks that are now ploughed out. (Field centred SK541014) In 2007 a walk along the route that crosses the deserted village was systematically recorded with numerous photographs. The results are in the parish files. Trial trenching in 2011 recorded various medieval deposits to the north of Abbey Cottages. At the north end of the field there was a metallated surface, to the south several postholes with a shallow ditch/gully. 22 sherds of early medieval pottery were recovered and two fragments of daub (possibly from an industrial process). Scheduled Monument 1017213 LUBBESTHORPE MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT REMAINS AT ABBEY FARM</p>					
MLE6086	Anglo-Saxon die from west of Ratby Meadow Lane	FINDSPOT	Early Anglo Saxon to Middle Anglo Saxon - 601 AD? to 700 AD?)	DIE STAMP (1)	SP 551 994
<p>Description: In 1993 an Anglo-Saxon foil die was reported. It is decorated with a Salin's style II interlacing beast and therefore it probably dates to the C7th.</p>					
MLE6087	Anglo-Saxon find south of Leicester Lane	FINDSPOT	Late Anglo Saxon - 850 AD to 1066 AD	STRAP FITTING (1)	SP 546 993 (point)
<p>Description: A late Saxon strap-end with zoomorphic terminal of C10th date was found here via metal detecting in 1987.</p>					
MLE9536	Historic settlement core of Enderby	VILLAGE	Late Anglo Saxon to Late Post-medieval - 850 AD to 1899 AD	-	SP 53 99
<p>Description: Historic core of the medieval and post-medieval village, as defined using landscape maps, etc</p>					
MLE9784	Stirrup mount from north of Kirk Lane	FINDSPOT	Late Anglo Saxon - 850 AD to 1066 AD	STIRRUP MOUNT (1)	SP 542 993
<p>Description: In 2003, an Anglo Scandinavian stirrup mount (Williams Class A Type 11) was found here via metal detecting. The top is missing.</p>					
MEDIEVAL					
HER REF	NAME	TYPE	DATE	FINDS	LOCATION
MLE82	Possible medieval fishpond, Fishpool Spinney	FISHPOND?	Medieval - 1067 AD? to 1539 AD?)	-	SK 544 003
<p>Description: It was noted that there is a small pond inside Fishpool Spinney - it may be a medieval fishpond.</p>					
MLE227	St. Peter's Chapel	CHAPEL	Early Medieval to Early Post-medieval - 1067 AD to 1699 AD	-	SK 542 010 (point)
<p>Description: The farm is said to be built on the remains of 'an Abbey' - there was a chapel dedicated to St. Peter. By 1815, a barn was built on the site of the chapel.</p>					

<p>In 1815, Nichols writes of the chapel that "very few remains... are now to be seen, though some persons yet living remember the walls of the chapel to be standing and being of a considerable height... All the ruins have lately been taken away, to mend the roads with, except one small fragment of a wall; and a barn is built on the site of the chapel". The chapel is documented in a charter of 1289-96, dedicated to St Peter, dependent upon the Aylestone (St. Andrew's), it does not appear to have burial rights. Burton describes it in decay in 1622, Nichols (1815) states the chapel site was now occupied by a barn. An illustration of ruins, dated 1796, included in the same volume, is thought to at least in part depict the chapel remains. The 1581 survey describes the chapel as of two bays with a slate roof, situated outside, probably to the NW of the two courts of the manor house.</p>					
MLE6622	Medieval finds from south-west of Grove Farm Triangle	FINDSPOT	Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD	BUCKLE (1) COIN (6-10)	SK 551 001
<p>Description: Metal detecting in the 1980s recovered eight medieval coins and a copper alloy buckle loop.</p> <p>Description: Edward I x2 Henry III x1 Edward III x1 Alexander III of Scotland x1 Elizabeth I x2 Scottish coin x1</p>					
MLE6624	Medieval finds from south of Leicester Lane	ARTEFACT SCATTER	Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD	CAULDRON (1) SHERD (Medium quantity)	SP 547 994
<p>Description: During the 1970s, 80s and 90s various medieval finds were recovered from this area including pottery and a miniature cauldron.</p>					
MLE6625	Medieval coin from Mill Hill	FINDSPOT	Early Medieval - 1272 AD to 1307 AD	COIN (1)	SP 535 997 (point)
<p>Description: A silver penny of Edward I (1272-1307) was found in on Mill Hill in 1985.</p>					
MLE6646	Medieval pottery from south of Abbey Farm	FINDSPOT	Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD	SHERD (Large quantity)	SK 543 008 (point)
<p>Description: A scatter of medieval pottery was recovered from the line of the M69 in the 1980s. The field with NGR SK543008 was fieldwalked in 1992 and further medieval sherds were recovered.</p>					
MLE9798	Medieval seal matrix from north-east of Fox Covert	FINDSPOT	Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD	SEAL MATRIX (1)	SK 539 005 (point)
<p>Description: A medieval lead vesica-shaped seal matrix was found here in 2003 with a metal detector. It bears the name RICARDI and the central design is a pair of shears.</p>					
MLE17729	Medieval seal matrix from the Enderby Park and Ride site	FINDSPOT	Early Medieval to Late Medieval - 1301 AD to 1400 AD	SEAL MATRIX (1)	SP 550 996 (point)
<p>Description: A C14th bronze seal matrix was found during metal detecting in 2008.</p>					
MLE20557	Early medieval pottery from south-west of Lubbesthorpe DMV	FINDSPOT	Early Medieval - 1067 AD to 1349 AD	SHERD (>10)	SK 537 008
<p>Description: During trial trenching in 2011 a subsoil deposit was recorded that produced 19 sherds of Potters Marston ware. It was probably colluvium that had collected at the bottom of the slope.</p>					
MLE20558	Medieval pit south of Lubbesthorpe DMV	PIT	Early Medieval - 1067 AD to 1349 AD	SHERD (4)	SK 544 006
<p>Description: During trial trenching in 2011 a shallow pit was identified. It was filled with charcoal rich clay. Four sherds of Potters Marston pottery were found in the fill on the edge of the feature.</p>					
POST-MEDIEVAL					

HER REF	NAME	TYPE	DATE	FINDS	LOCATION
MLE98	Quarry, south-east of Johnstone Spinney	QUARRY?	Post-medieval - 1540 AD? to 1899 AD?)	-	SP 547 991
Description: A shallow oval depression can be seen on aerial photos with a pond on the west side, interpreted as an old quarry.					
MLE105	Fishpond, Enderby Park	FISHPOND	Post-medieval - 1540 AD? to 1899 AD?)	-	SP 538 996
Description: The OS marks a fishpond here, probably a landscaping feature associated with Enderby Hall (perhaps C18th or C19th, but possibly earlier).					
MLE231	Post-medieval brick kiln east of Abbey Farm	BRICK KILN	Early Post-medieval - 1540 AD to 1699 AD	BRICK	SK 544 010
Description: A scatter of thin, Tudor style bricks suggests the site of the brick kiln used in the construction of the country house at Abbey Farm. A geophysical survey in 2007 recorded an area of magnetic response that appears to be the kiln. Fieldwalking by Leicestershire Museum Archaeological Survey Team found a concentration of brick fragments, some vitrified which seem likely to represent a brick kiln. It is close to the site of a Mansion House of the Earls of Huntingdon in the 16th centuries and may be related to its construction. Scheduled Monument 1017213 LUBBESTHORPE MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT REMAINS AT ABBEY FARM					
MLE16185	London & North Western & Midland Joint Railway, Enderby Branch	RAILWAY	Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1890 AD? to 1960 AD?)	-	SP 52 97
Description: The line was built between 1889 and 1904 (it is not present on 1st edition mapping but is on Epoch 2). The line ran from the London & North Western South Leicestershire Branch to Enderby Quarry and was used entirely for freight.					
MLE17388	Abbey Farm	BARN FARM BUILDING FARMHOUSE BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP) CHEESE LOFT COW HOUSE GRANARY?	Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1850 AD? to 2050 AD	-	SK 542 010
Description: Farmhouse and associated barn and farm buildings dating from c.1802, though some are later. One of the earlier buildings may incorporate part of the manor house (MLE20488) built in the 1550's for Francis Hastings, the future Lord Hastings, 2nd Earl of Huntingdon . A rapid assessment of the buildings was undertaken in 2011, including a review of historic map data and a site visit. Francis Hastings, the future Lord Hastings, 2nd Earl of Huntingdon, was thought to have commissioned the rebuilding of the manor house at Lubbesthorpe in 1551. By the time of Nichols' (c.1796) the house was ruinous, with much of the fabric removed to mend roads with, and a group of farm buildings made of brick and thatched were sited adjacent to the remains of the chapel. There appear to be buildings in this area on the 1777 John Prior map and again on the 1812 preliminary 2" OS map of Leicestershire. The main farmhouse has an inscribed date of '1802' etched into the brickwork at first floor level on the principal elevation and a (likely contemporary) cellar, built in stone with a vaulted brick ceiling. A short range of two stories, extending from the rear of the building, appear to be earlier than this frontage building. This short range is mostly of brick, with the remains of a stone wall incorporated within the brickwork to the southern elevation, which is over a metre thick and internally has deeply chamfered reveals to the window. Again inside the range, the overhead axial beam supporting the first floor structure is deeply chamfered and at the southern end are decorative 'pyramid' stops. These features may relate to the manor house of c.1550. A barn, on the same alignment as the early rear range, is constructed of 2.25 - 2.5 inch thick brick and possibly dates to the 18th Century, with later brickwork used to block the original doorway opening. The farm is shown as a substantial farmstead by 1889, with the farmhouse on the eastern side and a linear range of buildings extending off towards the north. A large courtyard southeast of the house is almost completely enclosed by the farm buildings surrounding it. The north side of this area includes open-fronted cowsheds with a central foldyard. The northwestern corner of the site had a large, detached open-sided structure, that may have been constructed on the site of the former manorial chapel in the early 19th Century but had been demolished before the production of the 1990 OS map. The principal courtyard has a two-storey structure, possibly a granary, forming part of the western range, and a heated smithy that still contains its original fittings and contents on the eastern side.					
MLE18128	Enderby Park	PARK	Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1700 AD to 2050 AD	-	SP 540 998
Description:					

<p>Parkland to the east of Enderby Hall (see MLE11130). The earliest available depiction appears on Prior's map of Leicestershire (1777), which shows a tree avenue aligned north-east from Enderby Hall. Nothing is shown on the early 19th century Ordnance Survey (OS) drawings (1815), however, a park is clearly marked on the Greenwood's 1826 map, apparently defined by Leicester Lane to the south, a track to the east and a 'Rabbit Warren' to the north. The 1st edition 1" OS map (1834) shows an avenue aligned approximately SW-NE emanating from the Hall and belts of trees to the south, along Leicester Lane, and north along Harolds Lane. 'Enderby Lodge', now Warren Farm may be linked to the park. The 1889 25" OS map depicts The Park and various parkland features, noting a 'ha ha', fish pond, possible avenues or remnant field boundaries and two lodges, of which Park Lodge, Harolds Lane, survives, with a second off Leicester Lane, subsequently demolished. The park seems to comprise two elements, The Park to the south and The Warren to the north the latter excluded from Greenwood's map. Various unidentified structures are recorded predominantly along the edge of the park and Warren.</p> <p>Clay and Courtney note the park is associated with Enderby Hall, the latter is distinct from the site of the medieval manor house in Enderby. The Smith family acquired the manor in 1685. At the end of the 18th century Sir Charles Lorraine Smith is recorded by Nichol's (Vol VI I, p158) as living at Enderby Hall, 'a very handsome mansion', a depiction of which is provided (Plate XXVI) showing the hall in an informal parkland. Fox and Russell ascribe to Charles Lorraine Smith much of the planting of woods to the north of Enderby Hall. The park has no known medieval antecedent and is probably of 18th century origin. It is part of a general informal landscaping of the lands adjacent to the hall incorporating a garden, tree-lined carriageway and various woods and spinneys on adjacent tenant's land designed to provide a vista from the house and grounds devoid of the poor as well as providing game for sport and the pot. The house was also shielded from the quarrying already taking place around the village.</p>					
MLE20164	Hopyard Farm	BARN FARMHOUSE COW HOUSE LOOSE BOX FARMHOUSE	Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1777 AD? to 2050 AD	-	SK 540 010
<p>Description:</p> <p>The farm was possibly built to serve the local manor house. It appears that the farmhouse and one of the barns on this site may have been present on this site at least since John Prior's map of 1777. Other farm buildings date to the early to mid 19th Century. A group of buildings appear in the area of Hopyard Farm on John Prior's map of 1777, and again on the 1 inch Ordnance Survey of 1835. The OS map for 1916 shows a farmhouse in the centre of the site, with a range of farm buildings arranged around a central yard located on the western side. A detached rectilinear building is located on the eastern side and a pair of smaller, square-shaped buildings are located to the north. These latter buildings were replaced by a large, open-fronted structure by 1990. The family who currently reside as tenant farmers at the site have always been led to believe that the farm was built to serve the local manor house, likely to now form part of Abbey Farm.</p> <p>The farmhouse is an L-shaped brick structure of two storeys with a cellar and tile roof. It seems one of the bricks to the rear of the house a brick has been faintly incised with 'June 1st 1813 TB'; the size of the bricks themselves suggests they were produced before the 1784 Brick Tax. A barn on the north side of the farmyard also appears to be earlier than the other farm buildings and may date to the second half of the 18th Century. Others, including single-storey brick cow-houses and loose-boxes, appear to have been built in one phase in the early part of the 19th Century, with earlier stockpiled bricks used to build the first 'lift'. The remaining buildings appear to date from the mid-20th Century onwards.</p>					
MLE20488	Manor House, Lubbesthorpe	MANOR HOUSE	Early Post-medieval to Late Post-medieval - 1550 AD? to 1800 AD?	-	SK 542 010
<p>Description:</p> <p>RF Hartley suggests that Abbey Farm may incorporate some remains from the 16th Century mansion built on the site. A Crown survey of the manor undertaken in 1581 describes the manor house as: rebuilt in stone, of two storeys with a tower at the north end, a slate roof, the buildings were arranged in a double courtyard with the house to the east of an inner courtyard and the kitchens adjacent to the S. A wide range of outbuildings are noted in the 1581 survey arranged into an outer courtyard. A rapid assessment of the standing buildings was undertaken in 2011, including a review of historic map data and a site visit. There appear to be buildings in this area on the 1777 John Prior map and again on the 1812 preliminary 2" OS map of Leicestershire. The existing farmhouse has a graffitied date of '1802' etched into the brickwork at first floor level on the principal elevation and a (likely contemporary) cellar, built in stone with a vaulted brick ceiling. A short range of two stories, extending from the rear of the building, appear to be earlier than this frontage building. This short range is mostly of brick, with the remains of a stone wall incorporated within the brickwork to the southern elevation, which is over a metre thick and internally has deeply chamfered reveals to the window. Again inside the range, the overhead axial beam supporting the first floor structure is deeply chamfered and at the southern end are decorative 'pyramid' stops. These features may relate to the manor house of c.1550.</p> <p>Nichols notes the former existence of 'a very fair and gallant house', built for Francis Hastings, described in a Crown survey of 1581 as being built around 30 years' earlier. The house and manor were subsequently sold to the Manners (later Duke of Rutland) to settle debts. By the end of the 18th century the manor house appears to have been inhabited by three or four families. However, Nichols states, 'All the ruins have lately been taken away, to mend the roads with, except one small fragment of a wall'.</p>					
MLE20657	Turnpike Road, Leicester to Nuneaton	TOLL ROAD	Late Post-medieval - 1753 AD to 1879 AD	-	SP 480 996
<p>Description:</p> <p>Turnpike road running from Leicester to Narborough and Leicester to Nuneaton (and onwards) via Hinckley. Later became the A47.</p> <p>1753 Act of 1st Authorisation, 1755 for Hinckley to Nuneaton section, 1768 for Leicester to Hinckley and Leicester to Narborough section, turnpike expired 1874 & 1879.</p>					
MLE21222	Bridge over the stream, south-	BRIDGE	Late Post-medieval to	-	SK 5373 0077

	west of Hopyard Farm		Modern - 1801 AD? to 2050 AD?)		
Description: The bridge was repaired by WW2 German POWs. There is an inscription on the parapet that reads, "Forein P.O.W. WORK / H Broadwell P.O. Billesdon Camp 94 / 1947". (Billesdon Camp is MLE17360.)					
MLE21277	Turnpike Road, Foston Lane to Osbaston	TOLL ROAD	Late Post-medieval - 1787 AD to 1874 AD	-	SK 5123 0139
Description: Road running from Foston Lane on the Leicester to Welford Road, via Desford, to Osbaston on the Hinckley to Melbourne Road (later became the B582). 1787-8 Act of 1st Authorisation. To expire 1874.					
MLE21388	Enderby Quarry, Brick Works and Smithy	QUARRY	Late Post-medieval - 1850 AD? to 1899 AD?)	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP (Late Post-medieval - 1850 AD? to 1899 AD?) BRICKWORKS (STONE QUARRY)	SP 5413 9911
Description: The quarry, brick works and smithy are shown on the late C19th OS map; they are shown as disused by the time of the 1904 map.					
MLE21541	Enderby Hill Quarries	QUARRY	Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1863 AD? to 1950 AD?)	-	SP 5327 9971
Description: The quarry is shown on the late C19th, Epoch 2 (1904) and 1916 OS maps. This area appears to have gone out of use by the 1950s.					
MLE21542	Froane's Hill quarry	QUARRY	Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1850 AD? to 1920 AD?)	-	SP 5340 9993
Description: An active quarry and an 'Old Quarry' are shown on the late C19th OS map. Further quarrying is shown on the Epoch 2 (1904) and 1916 maps.					
MODERN					
HER REF	NAME	TYPE	DATE	FINDS	LOCATION
MLE21543	Enderby Warren Farm Quarry	QUARRY	Modern - 1910 AD? to 1980 AD?)	-	SK 5383 0009
Description: The quarry is first shown on the 1916 OS map; it is marked as disused on the 1980-1982 OS map.					
UNDATED					
HER REF	NAME	TYPE	DATE	FINDS	LOCATION
MLE97	Quarry, Enderby Park	QUARRY?	Unknown date	-	
Description: A shallow irregular depression was seen on vertical aerial photographs. It was thought to be an earlier quarry, now covered by spoil from the present quarry.					
MLE9371	Bronze figurine from south of Johnstone Spinney	FINDSPOT	Unknown date	-	SP 546 991
Description: In 2001, a small bronze figurine depicting a young boy was found here. It had an attached copper alloy sheet on its back, which could be wings or the remains of an object it was attached to. Date uncertain. It could be a cherub, an angel or even a Roman deity.					
MLE15765	Undated drain, Grove Park, South	DRAIN?	Unknown date	-	SP 551 998
Description: Report of an undated stone-lined and capped drain observed during engineering works at Grove Park, north of Leicester Lane.					
MLE16846	Various features west of Abbey Cottages	ENCLOSURE? FEATURE TRACKWAY?	Unknown date	-	SK 543 011
Description:					

<p>Various anomalies were recorded via geophysical survey in 2007. They included some linear anomalies, a possible enclosure, a possible trackway and various other features. They may be associated with the DMV - some correspond to visible earthworks.</p> <p>Scheduled Monument 1017213 LUBBESTHORPE MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT REMAINS AT ABBEY FARM</p>					
MLE16847	Possible industrial site south of Hopyard Farm	INDUSTRIAL SITE?	Unknown date	-	SK 539 007
<p>Description: Potential industrial activity, of unknown date, was recorded via geophysical survey in 2007. The anomalies may indicate kilns, furnaces or deposits of industrial waste. They may, however, be caused by fragments of modern waste from the construction of the M69.</p>					
MLE17730	Pebbled area at Enderby Park and Ride site	FEATURE	Unknown date	-	SP 550 996
<p>Description: A pebbled area was recorded during a watching brief in 2008. It may be metalling associated with the Roman road.</p>					

Appendix II: Listed buildings in the vicinity of the assessment area listed on the Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland.

HER Ref No	Name	Grade	Date	Location
MLE11125	2 HALL WALK	II	Early C19th	SP 536 995
<p>Listed building description: House. Early C19 with C1900 alterations. Red brick, rendered dressings, hipped slate roof, brick chimneys. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Rendered plinth, rendered band courses at first floor and first floor sill levels, moulded render cornice below brick parapet. Parapet is ramped up to taller central bay which has giant blind arch and moulded cornice. Giant pilasters at outer corners of building. Outer bays have large C1900 bay windows with panelled wooden friezes, cornices and stained glass in top lights. Above are sash windows with gauged heads. Centre of first floor has Venetian window in rendered surround with pilasters, hush-swag friezes, and paired console brackets below sill. Central C20 half-glazed door with rectangular fanlight, marginally glazed, and rendered Doric doorcase. Flanking main building are single storeys bays with ramped parapets and gauged depressed arches. Arches were blocked. C20 and now have 3-pane sash windows. Interior has circular entrance hall with arched niches flanking entry to rear hall. Another arched niche in room to right. C19 staircase in rear well with bowed end. There are said to be traces of a timber structure concealed in right wall. Listed Building (II) 1307597 2 HALL WALK</p>				
MLE11126	THE COURT, HALL WALK, ENDERBY	II	Mid late C19,	SP 535 995
<p>Listed building description: Former stables for Enderby Hall, now offices and showroom. Mid late C19, altered C20. Red brick with polychrome brick and stone dressings, and slate roof. One storey and loft, 5 bays. Plinth with chamfered blue brick coping; moulded eaves cornice of stone and blue brick; moulded stone gable copings in form of open pediment, with paired stone corbels to kneelers. South side has blind arcade with semicircular arches of red, yellow and blue brick, on piers with recessed yellow brick panels and moulded stone imposts. In spandrels are small blind roundels with moulded stone surrounds. C20 square wooden have been inserted into 4 left arches. East gable has 2 blind arches as before, with larger polychrome brick roundel above these doors is a loft door in coped gable with carved side scrolls. 2 skylights. Attached buildings projecting north from west end of stables are not of special interest. Listed Building (II) 1361035 THE COURT</p>				
MLE11127	1 HIGH STREET	II	c.1870.	SP 536 994
<p>Listed building description: House. Formerly that of schoolmaster. Circa 1870. Granite rubble with stone dressings, similar chimneys, slate roof, elaborately cusped wooden bargeboards with pierced geometric ornament. 2 storeys. Front to Hall Walk has 2 gabled bays, asymmetrical with the right bay shorter and narrower than the left. Ground floor of each bay has pair of sashes in chamfered stone surrounds with granite relieving arch above. Smaller pair of similar sashes to first floor left, each sash with trefoil in blind arch above, the pair linked by a 4-centred arch containing a quatrefoil. Arched sash to first floor right. Central door in stop-chamfered stone surround. Both gables have elaborate wrought-iron finials. Included for group value. Listed Building (II) 1177083 1 HIGH STREET</p>				
MLE11130	ENDERBY HALL, 1 - 4 LEICESTER LANE	II	Superficially C19th but incorporates a small C16th/C17th house	SP 536 995
<p>Listed building description: Former mansion, now divided into 4 apartments. Original hall at core may be C16 but is heavily altered. Side wings projecting to west added C17, the north retaining some original features. C17 south wing enlarged and heavily altered early and later C18 and C19. Further C18 extensions along east front, also altered C19. Former service end and tower added to north c1860-70 for Charles Brook who was responsible for much of the other remodelling. Further alterations C20. Colourwashed render, Swithland slate roofs. Mostly Italianate in style. 2 storeys and attic. Parapets with mutilated cornices, the later C19 ground floor projections on south and east sides with balustraded parapets. Quoins. Late C19 sash windows with segmental heads and moulded architrave surrounds, the lower windows with shoulders. South front is of 8 bays, the ground floor having a C19 projection with 3 windows either side of projecting glazed wooden porch. Steps up to porch have ornamental pierced balustrade. Upper windows are arranged in irregular rhythm 4:1:3. 2 gabled dormers. East front has irregular main block with canted single storey bay window to left and tall arched staircase window. To right are late C19 extensions in matching style with upper storey set back. West front is even more irregular but retains end of C17 wing with stone mullion and transom windows, 4-light to ground floor, 3 and 2-light above. To right of lower window is a door in large stone doorcase with heavy broken segmental pediment. C19 extension on this side include tower with corner pilasters, cornice and cast-iron railings around pyramid roof. Top stage of tower has pairs of semicircular arches. Interior: original hall is said to retain some timber-framing' remainder has lavish pine and plaster panelling in late C17-C18 style, arched doorways, heavy doors and doorcases, ceiling cornices and staircase, mostly C19 but possibly incorporating some older work. (N Pevsner and E Williamson, The Building of England, Leicestershire and Rutland, 1984, p.151-2). "Enderby Hall. An unprepossessing, superficially C19 Italianate house which grew from small beginnings. Incorporated in the centre of the SW side a small C16 or C17 rectangular house with evidence of a projecting porch and hall. Stone below close-studded timbering (partly exposed inside). In the C17 wings of similar construction were added to form a U-plan which is still evident on the W side. The S wing was extended E in the early C18 and the old and new work refronted. Nichols shows this house c.1780 made square with an extra three bays on the E, and with a new parapet. Some work was done between 1836 and 1842 (when the stables were built). In 1870, the Italianate tower, billiard room, and services replaced outbuildings to the N. The basement became a cellar. Much of the Italianate detail applied then was stripped off c.1950. Interior completely altered; some features renewed." Listed Building (II) 1307575 ENDERBY HALL</p>				

MLE11134	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST, BLABY ROAD, ENDERBY	II*	C14 West tower, remainder rebuilt 1867-8	SP 537 994
<p>Listed building description:</p> <p>Parish church. C14 West tower, remainder rebuilt 1867-8 by Edward Birchall of Leeds at expense of Charles Brook of Enderby Hall. Granite rubble with lime-stone dressings and lead roofs. West tower, nave, aisles, south porch, chancel, north chapel, south organ chamber. West tower is externally much restored. It is of 3 stages with battlemented parapet, set-back buttresses and south east stair. Bell-chamber has 2-light windows with cusped Y-tracery; middle stage has clocks with Tudor hood moulds; ground floor has single light with shafted jambs in west wall. Remainder of church is in decorated style with moulded parapets broken by gabled finials of buttresses, traceried windows and curved stops to hood moulds. Aisles have 3-light west windows and 5 bays of 2-light windows. South door is set in moulded arch on shafts with stiff-leaf capitals. Gabled porch with similar arch and flanking buttresses. Organ chamber has south gable with 2 2-light windows, and east door. North chapel also has 2-light windows and north door in moulded arch with shafts and border of fleurons. Chancel has 2-light south window and large 5-light east window with reticulated tracery. Interior: Tower has half flower moulding around west window and strange arch to nave with heavy roll mouldings on shafts with carved foliage capitals. Carved heads are tucked between the outer mouldings of the arch on both east and west sides. Label above arch has restored carved heads stops. Remainder is all C19. Nave arcades have 5 bays of moulded arches on quatrefoil piers, and moulded arches on quatrefoil piers and moulded chancel arc rests on marble shaft corbels with carved foliage bases. Chancel has pair of steep moulded arches to chapel with sunken trefoil roundels in the soffits. Similar single arch to organ chamber with carved figure of angel playing angel as label stop. Cusped piscina with shafts in north wall. Shafted window reveals. Fittings of c1868 include a carved stone reredos with texts in flanking gabled niches, and a square stone foot with carved corners and squat shafts. There are also listening tubes connecting the reading desk with 2 benches in south aisle. Stained glass in east window by Lavers, Barraud and Westlake 1868. 1897 Jubilee window in west end of south aisle. (N Pevsner and E Williamson, Buildings of England, Leicestershire and Rutland, 1984, p.151).</p> <p>Tower C14. Rest late C19 by E. Birchall A site inspection of service trenches dug between the north aisle and the tower and inside the tower in 2002 recorded the foundations of the tower's north wall and a brick vault under the west wall of the north aisle.</p> <p>"C14 W tower with ballflower on the inside arch of the W window. The tower arch has five big rolls and responds with shafts, some filleted. Big foliage capitals. Many small carvings in the arch head, including a tooth extraction (SW) and a pig's head (NW). The rest rebuilt in local syenite in 1867-8 by Edward Birchall of Leeds, to replace, as The Ecclesiologist said in 1848, a 'very mean little church'. Generally, Decorated with High Victorian elements, e.g. the polychromy, the capitals, and the trefoil panelling (N chapel) of the arcade. Five-bay nave arcades with quatrefoil piers. All the fittings appear to be of 1867-8. The tower is on a markedly different axis from the rest of the church. - LISTENING SYSTEM. By F Charles Rein & Son. In the N reading-desk bookrest a recess linked to pipes leading to the E two rows of benches in the S aisle, where there are five listening tubes for the deaf. Originally acoustic pipes ran from the pulpit too. - STAINED GLASS. E window, now badly worn, by Lavers, Barraud & Westlake, 1868."</p> <p>Listed Building (II*) 1361072 CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST</p>				

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