



# Land North of Gartree Road Leicester Leicestershire

*Archaeological Appraisal*

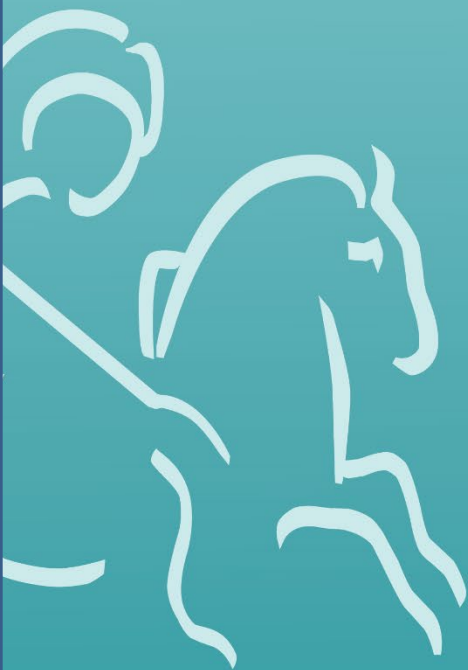


Report prepared for:  
The Co-operative Group

CA Project: MK0566

CA Report: MK0566\_1

October 2021



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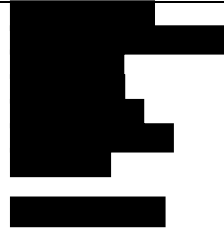


CA Project: MK0566

CA Report: MK0566\_1

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issue	1

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# 1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1. In September 2021 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) was commissioned by the Co-operative Group to undertake an Archaeological Appraisal in respect of land at Gartree Road, Leicester, Leicestershire (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). The Site is located immediately north of Gartree Road (B582), south of Evington Brook, east of Stoughton Drive and west of Shady Lane and 3.5km south-west of Leicester City Centre (NGR: SK 62372 02326; Fig. 1).



**Fig. 1** Site location plan

1.2. An allocation for residential development is being sought in the Local Plan. This appraisal has been prepared to support these representations. The proposed development is anticipated to comprise residential units and associated public open space. Further detail on the proposed development is available in Section 4 of this report.

### *Aims and objectives*

1.3. The primary aim of this appraisal is to identify any potential archaeological and heritage constraints which may need to be considered in the preparation of a masterplan and planning application for any future development. This appraisal focusses upon the heritage resource within the Site itself, although the resource within

the wider landscape is considered where appropriate (within a 1km study area, Figs. 1-2), to more fully understand the archaeological potential and possible constraints within the Site.

1.4. This report is an archaeological appraisal, therefore whilst Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas are located within the study area, these will not be discussed in this report.

1.5. The objectives of the appraisal are:

- To summarise recorded heritage assets within the Site and in its environs;
- To summarise the potential significance of known or potential buried archaeological remains within the Site boundary; and
- To identify any designated heritage assets that may be considered as sensitive receptors to development within the Site.

***Statute, policy and guidance context***

1.6. The Site is located in the local authority of Leicester City Council. Planning within the local authority is currently guided by saved policies from the City of Leicester Local Plan, adopted January 2006, and the Leicester City Local Development Framework: Core Strategy adopted in 2014. The latter replaced heritage policy in the Local Plan with CS Policy 18, which aims to maintain and enhance Leicester’s Historic heritage. Leicester Council is currently producing a new Local Plan, but a draft of this document was not available for consultation at the time of writing this report.

Statute	Description
<b>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)</b>	Act of Parliament providing for the maintenance of a schedule of archaeological remains of the highest significance, affording them statutory protection.
<b>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)</b>	Act of Parliament placing a duty upon the Local Planning Authority (or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State) to afford due consideration to the preservation of Listed Buildings and their settings (under Section 66(1)), and Conservation Areas (under Section 72(2)), in determining planning applications.
<b>National Heritage Act 1983 (amended 2002)</b>	One of four Acts of Parliament providing for the protection and management of the historic environment, including the establishment of the Historic Monuments & Buildings Commission, now Historic England.
<b>Conservation Principles (Historic England 2008)</b>	Guidance for assessing heritage significance, with reference to contributing heritage values, in particular: <i>evidential</i> (archaeological), <i>historical</i> (illustrative and associative), <i>aesthetic</i> , and <i>communal</i> .

Statute	Description
<b>National Planning Policy Framework (2021)</b>	Provides the English government's national planning policies and describes how these are expected to be applied within the planning system. Heritage is subject of Chapter 16 (page 54).
<b>National Planning Practice Guidance (updated October 2021)</b>	Guidance supporting the National Planning Policy Framework.
<b>Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 2 (GPA2): Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015)</b>	Provides useful information on assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness.
<b>Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3 (GPA3): The Setting of Heritage Assets, Second Edition (Historic England, 2017)</b>	Provides guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.
<b>Leicester City Council Local Plan: saved policies (1994), Core Strategy (2014) and emerging documents</b>	Comprises the local development plan (local plan), as required to be compiled, published and maintained by the local authority, consistent with the requirements of the NPPF (2021). Intended to be the primary planning policy document against which planning proposals within that local authority jurisdiction are assessed. Where the development plan is found to be inadequate, primacy reverts to the NPPF (2021).
<b>Hedgerows Regulations (1997)</b>	Provides protection for 'important' hedgerows within the countryside, controlling their alteration and removal by means of a system of statutory notification.

**Table 1.1** Key statute, policy and guidance

- 1.7. This appraisal has been undertaken with reference to the key statute, policy and guidance context presented within Table 1.1. The applicable provisions contained within these statute, policy and guidance documents are referred to, and discussed, as relevant, throughout the text. Fuller detail is provided in Appendix 1.

### *Methodology*

- 1.8. The main repositories of information consulted in the preparation of this appraisal comprised:
- Historic England National Heritage List (for information about designated heritage assets, including Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments);

- Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) for known heritage assets and previous archaeological works;
- Previous archaeological reports and assessments; and
- Other online sources, including British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer, aerial imagery and digital Ordnance Survey mapping.

1.9. A site visit was not carried out.

1.10. Known and potential heritage assets within the Site and its surroundings (1km study area) are discussed in Section 2 (for archaeological remains) and Section 3 (for designated heritage assets) and are illustrated on Figs. 1 and 2, respectively. Heritage assets are referred to in text by a unique reference number (1, 2, etc.). A gazetteer of all assets has been compiled and is presented as Appendix 2. A bibliography of sources consulted has been included in the References section of this appraisal.

#### *Limitations*

1.11. This appraisal is a desk-based study and has utilised information derived from a variety of available sources, including Leicester HER. While the level of detail included within the appraisal is suitable to inform the Local Plan Representations and site promotion, any planning applications would need to be accompanied by a full desk-based heritage assessment, in line with the relevant guidance (CIfA 2020).

## 2. LANDSCAPE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The British Geological Survey (BGS Online 2021) records the underlying bedrock geology of the Site as Blue Lias Formation (Mudstone), a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 191 to 210 million years ago in the Jurassic and Triassic periods when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas. The superficial geology of the Site is shown on Figure 2, with no recorded superficial geology in the north and east of the Site. Oadby Member (Diamicton) is recorded in the south-west of the Site and Thrussington Member (Diamicton) is recorded in the south of the Site. Both deposits were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions.



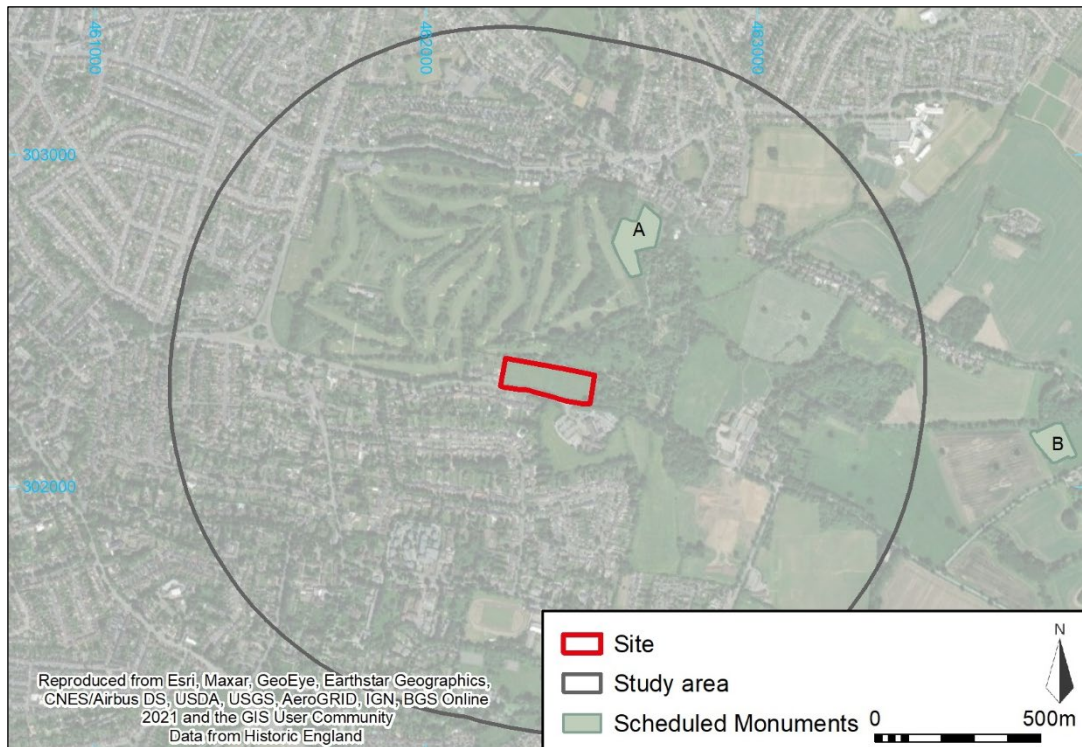
**Fig. 2** Superficial geology

- 2.2. The Site is located 80m south of Evington Brook, which runs parallel to the Site on an east-west alignment. The River Soar, the most substantive natural watercourse in Leicester, is located 4.2km to the west of the Site. The Site is located on a north-facing slope, and measures c. 85m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) in the north and 89m aOD in the south.



### *Designated archaeological assets*

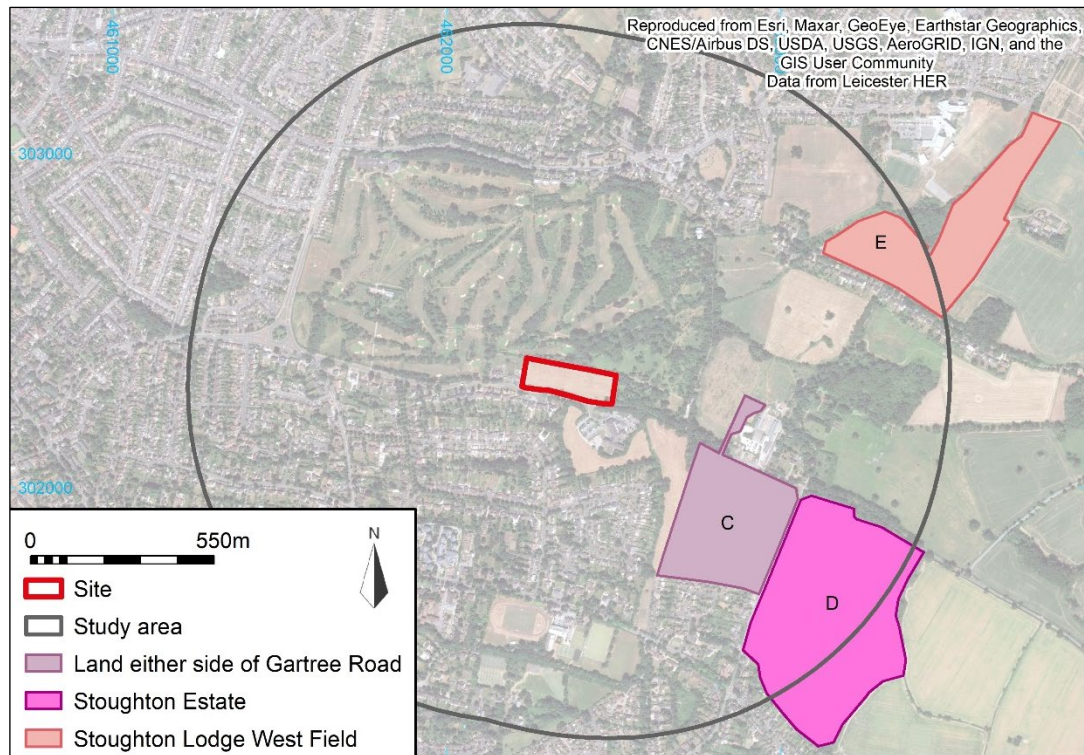
- 2.3. One Scheduled Monument, 'Moated site with fishponds at Evington' (Fig. 3: **A**) is located 315m north of the Site and comprises the only Scheduled Monument located within the study area. Within the wider landscape, 'Moated grange at Stoughton' (Fig. 3: **B**) is located 1.35km east of the Site. Further information on both of these assets can be found in Appendix 1. No World Heritage Sites, Historic Battlefields or Protected Wreck sites are located in the study area.



**Fig. 3** Scheduled Monuments in the vicinity of the Site

### *Previous archaeological investigations*

- 2.4. A geophysical survey took place on land to the north and south of Gartree Road, 275m south-east of the Site, in 2018 (Fig. 4: **C**; Williams 2018). The survey detected no magnetic anomalies of particular archaeological interest, though some agricultural responses in the form of field drains and former field boundaries were identified. An archaeological evaluation comprising 39 trenches took place in the southern portion of the surveyed area later that same year (Cotswold Archaeology 2018). A limited number of archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation, predominantly in the form of ditches and a small number of pits or postholes.



**Fig. 4** Previous archaeological works

- 2.5. Fieldwalking and an excavation took place 610m south-east of the Site on part of the Stoughton Estate in 1993-1994 (Fig. 4: **D**; Liddle 1994). The field produced a large quantity of material from a range of periods. Prehistoric finds included 60 pieces of flint including a retouched blade, 2 napped blades, 2 blade end scrapers, 4 blade-like flakes, 39 flakes, 4 cores, 4 retouched flakes, 3 scrapers, and 1 piercer. These finds were particularly concentrated in the north-east of the field, suggesting an area of settlement. Other finds included 14 sherds of Roman pottery, 8 sherds of early medieval pottery, and 2 sherds of late medieval pottery. A subsequent excavation in 1996 (ULAS 1996) revealed various Iron Age/Roman features including a curving enclosure with post-holes inside it, pits, ditches and gullies, an early Roman inhumation, a circular cobbled structure and an apsidal Roman structure with a slate roof. Finds included Iron Age and Roman pottery.
- 2.6. Fieldwalking took place at Stoughton Lodge West Field (Fig. 4: **E**), 740m north-east of the Site, in 2017. The fieldwalking group recovered 5 sherds of Roman pottery, 34 early medieval sherds, 9 late medieval sherds, 525 post-medieval sherds, 185 clay pipe fragments, 2 pieces of slag, 2 flint flakes and one flint implement.

### *Prehistoric*

2.7. As discussed above, fieldwalking took place at a number of fields in Stoughton Estate in 1993-1994 (Fig. 5: **F**). Whilst not all of the areas surveyed lie within the study area, the closest field subjected to the survey was located 610m south-east of the Site. Across all surveyed areas, a scatter of approximately 143 pieces of flint were recovered. This included a retouched blade, three snapped blades, three blade end scrapers and 22 cores. Several concentrations of flint suggest sites of varying prehistoric dates.

### *Iron Age and Roman*

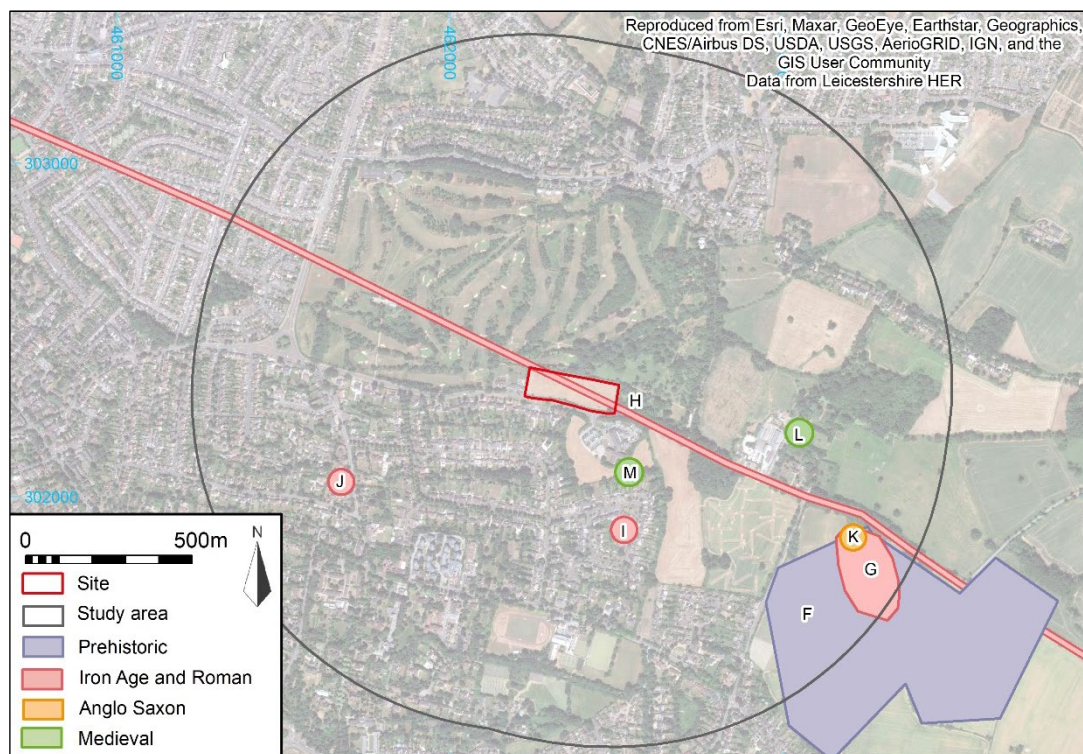
2.8. The projected route of a Roman Road may run through the Site on a south-west to north-east alignment (Fig. 5: **H**). The road connected the Roman town in Leicester to small towns to the east, including Medbourne 20km south-east of the Site. Whilst the exact course of the Roman Road is unknown at this point, the alignment of Gartree Road to the east of the Site and footpaths shown to the north-west of the Site on 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps (not reproduced) may preserve the route of the original road, and if so it is highly probable that the route passed directly through the Site. However, it is likely that medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity will have affected survival of features associated with the road.

2.9. During the 1980s and 1990s, metal detecting, field walking and excavation recorded various phases of an Iron Age and Roman site 610m east of the Site at Stoughton Estate (Fig. 5: **G**). Metal detecting identified 2 copper alloy brooches of 2nd or 3rd century AD date, 2 brooches of unknown date, fourteen coins dating from the 1st to 4th century AD, a possible military horse fitting, a metal ring, and a copper alloy bracelet. Fieldwalking in 1993 recovered Roman pottery. The area was stripped in 1996 and monitored following discovery of pottery. A ditched enclosure containing late Iron Age and very early Roman pottery was identified. Two coins were also recovered.

2.10. The area was subsequently excavated. Within the enclosure, vestiges of structural activity in the form of internal post holes was recorded. Further ditches either side of the enclosure was also recorded and considered to represent some form of field boundary system. One of the ditches was recut on at least one occasion suggesting some longevity to activity at this location, and this ditch contained a human inhumation. A pottery vessel of late 1st or early 2nd century AD date appeared to have been deposited with the inhumation. To the east of the enclosure ditch, evidence of two Roman buildings were discovered, comprising a cobble structure enclosure of 64m<sup>2</sup> and a rectangular building measuring 16m by 15m with a cobble foundation.

The frontage, facing the Roman Road, appeared to comprise a central apsidal bay and two projecting corridor extensions. The position of this building suggests that the occupation activity post-dates the construction of the Roman Road.

2.11. An archaeological evaluation took place on land to the south of Gartree Road, 275m south-east of the Site, in 2018 (Fig. 4: C; Cotswold Archaeology 2018). A limited number of archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation, predominantly in the form of ditches and a small number of pits or postholes. The features appear to cluster in the central-east part of the land parcel south of Gartree Road, with the remainder of this parcel seemingly devoid of any further features of archaeological interest. Pottery recovered from the features indicates an Iron Age and/or Late Iron Age/Roman date for the main phases of activity. The ditches encountered most likely relate to Iron Age and early Roman agricultural activity within the area, with no specific evidence for settlement having been noted, although the assemblage of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery from the central-eastern part of the site suggests a higher degree of proximity to a settlement, and associated rubbish disposal etc. than from other areas of the evaluation area. Alternatively, given the level of plough truncation evident across parts of the site it is possible that archaeological remains were originally present in greater quantity but shallower, more-ephemeral features have been removed by ploughing.



**Fig. 5** Relevant finds and features recorded by Leicestershire HER

2.12. Isolated finds dating the Roman period have been recorded at several locations within the study area, and include 17 sherds of pottery recovered 350m south of the Site at Ringers Spinney (Fig. 5: **I**) and a silver denarius of Hadrian (119-122 AD) recovered 600m south-west of the Site at Greenhays, Stoughton Drive (Fig. 5: **J**).

#### *Anglo Saxon and medieval*

2.13. Three sherds of early Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered close to the Iron Age/Roman activity at Stoughton Estate, but no features dating to this period have been identified within the study area (Fig. 5: **K**).

2.14. The Domesday Book is a detailed survey of land holdings and resources in England in 1086. Evington and Oadby are both recorded in the Domesday Book. Evington, 700m north of the Site, had a recorded population of 37 households and Oadby, 1.5km east of the Site, had a recorded population of 60.5 households, both large for the time (OpenDomesday 2021). The Site was located in Evington Parish.

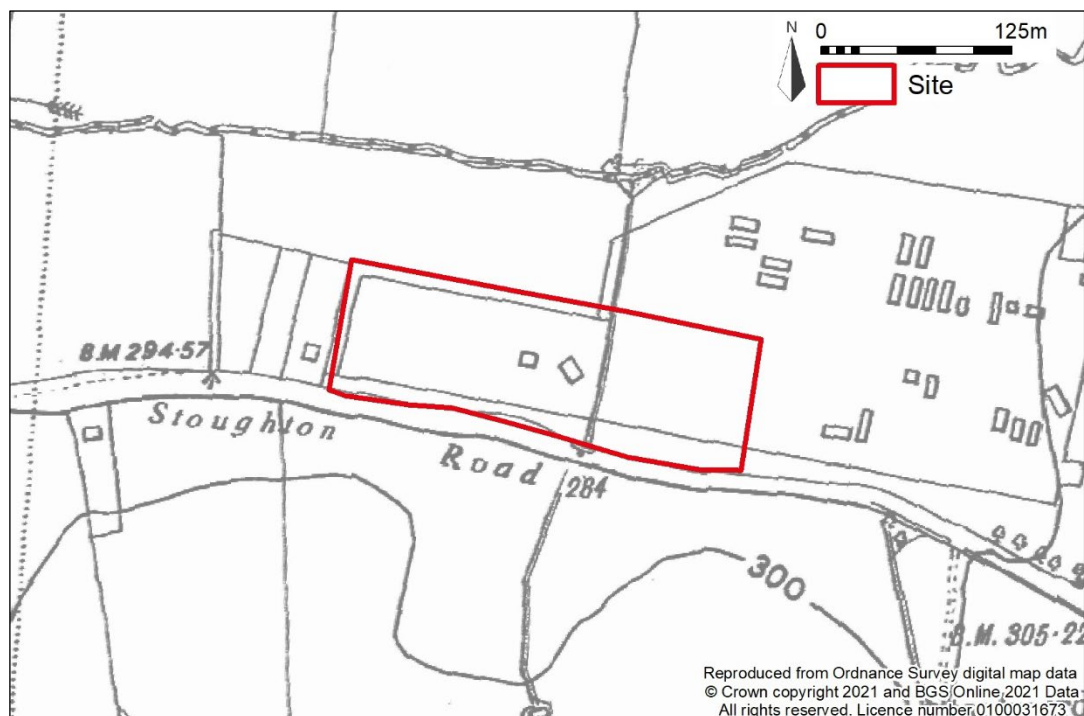
2.15. Leicester Abbey was granted the manor of Stoughton at its foundation. Originally, a grange was located closer to the present church (Fig. 2: **B**) but by the late 15th century it was relocated away from the village, 500m east of the Site (Fig. 5: **L**). The original buildings were granted to Thomas Farnham, who incorporated several of the medieval buildings into a new post-medieval mansion. The Site would have been located within agricultural land between Evington and the grange. Aerial photographs of the Site (Fig. 6) show cropmarks of ridge and furrow on a generally north-south alignment perpendicular to the road across the Site. A horse harness pendant of possible 14th century date was recovered 170m south-east of the Site in 1998 (Fig. 5: **M**).



**Fig. 6** 2018 Google Earth, ©Bluesky

### *Post-medieval and modern*

- 2.16. The 1885 Ordnance Survey Map (1:10,560, not reproduced) shows the Site comprising two fields. A path runs diagonally through the east field on a south-east to north-west alignment towards Evington Brook. No changes are visible on the 1904 Ordnance Survey Map (1:10,560, not reproduced), 1919 Ordnance Survey Map (1:10,560, not reproduced), and 1931 Ordnance Survey Map (1:10,560, not reproduced).
- 2.17. During World War II, the United States Army built a camp for their troops between Gartree Road and Evington Brook. From 1944, it became a Prisoner of War (POW) camp for Italian and German prisoners until it was closed in 1948 (Evington Echo 2021). A 1945 Aerial Photograph of the camp (<https://www.systonimages.co.uk/p484870789>) shows close-knit barracks on an east-west alignment across the Site, and a ditch running on a north-south alignment through the centre of the Site. The camp is shown on the 1952 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 7) but was being cleared by this time. The majority of surviving camp structures are shown to the east of the Site but two small buildings survive in the centre of the Site, separated from the majority of the POW camp by the ditch.



**Fig. 7** Ordnance Survey Map of 1952, 1:10,560

### 3. POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Proposal plans

- 3.1. The Site is proposed for residential development with associated public access open space. The current concept masterplan demonstrates the potential for up to 40 dwellings on the Site. The proposals have been informed by the vision, site analysis and identified constraints and opportunities.



Fig. 8 Concept Layout Plan

### *Archaeological potential*

- 3.2. Historic agricultural activity within the Site is likely to have had some impact on any potential archaeology within the Site. The US Army and Prisoner Of War camp is likely to have had a localised impact on features within the Site where drains and service trenches were excavated, but the temporary structures associated with the camp are unlikely to have had no impact on any potential archaeological features.
- 3.3. The Site has potential for evidence of a Roman Road which is anticipated to run through the Site on a south-east to north-west alignment, though such evidence is likely to be truncated by medieval/post-medieval agricultural activity, as evidenced by cropmarks of ridge and furrow within the Site. Whilst these remains may be considered of some archaeological significance and require consideration as part of the planning process, they are unlikely to be of such significance that they would preclude development.
- 3.4. The Site also has potential for finds and features associated with a World War II Prisoner of War Camp which was located within the Site in the 1940s. The Military and Prisoner of War Camp is well documented, the camp was removed and there are no upstanding structures. Any evidence associated with the camp is considered to be of limited evidential value and would not be a constraint to development.

### *Potential development impacts*

- 3.5. On the basis of current evidence, no significant known archaeological remains have yet been identified within the Site. It is anticipated that no significant archaeological remains will therefore be impacted by the proposed development, but remains of archaeological interest are likely to be truncated as a result of these proposals.
- 3.6. Any truncation (physical development effects) upon these less significant archaeological remains identified within the Site would primarily result from groundworks associated with construction. Such groundworks might include:
- pre-construction impacts associated with ground investigation works;
  - ground reduction;
  - construction ground works, including excavation of building foundations, service trenches and stripping for roads/car parks;
  - excavation of new site drainage channels (including soakaways); and
  - landscaping and planting.



3.7. Depending upon the final construction strategy, development within the Site would be likely to result in truncation of features associated with the Roman Road, medieval ridge and furrow, and a World War II Prisoner of War Camp within the Site. Any development on the Site in future would result in the disturbance to, or loss of, these archaeological features. Archaeological remains comprise an important, non-renewable and finite resource, and the construction impacts associated with the proposed development would have the potential to result in permanent and irreversible loss of, or damage to, any potential buried archaeological remains which may be present within the Site. Any buried archaeological remains within the Site are unlikely to represent an absolute constraint on development, although the known and potential remains would require consideration as part of the planning process.

#### *Recommendations*

3.8. Any further archaeological features present within the Site would be unlikely to comprise remains of highest significance and would not require preservation in situ, nor would they influence development design. However, as the presence/absence, extent and significance of any archaeological remains within the Site is not sufficiently understood to fulfil the requirements of paragraph 189 of the NPPF, a programme of further investigations is likely to be required by the archaeological advisors to the LPA before any determination of a planning application can be made. This will include, in the first instance, a desk-based assessment, which would likely be followed by a programme of fieldwork, probably comprising geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation.

## 4. REFERENCES

- British Geological Survey 2021 *Geology of Britain Viewer, 1:50,000 geological mapping, bedrock and superficial* - [http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain\\_3d/index.html](http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain_3d/index.html)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020 *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*
- Cotswold Archaeology 2018 *Land at Stoughton Grange and Gartree Road, Oadby, Leicestershire: Archaeological Evaluation*
- Historic England 2008 *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*
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- Historic England 2019 *Historic England Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets*
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- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2021 *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*; published July 2021
- OpenDomesday 2021 *The Domesday Book Online* <https://opendomesday.org>
- Ripper, S. 1996 *An archaeological excavation at the University Playing Fields, Gartree Road, Oadby*
- Sherriff, B. 2021 *Shady Lane POW Camp* <http://www.evingtonecho.co.uk/shady-lane-pow-camp/>
- Williams, D. 2018 *Geophysical survey, land off Gartree Road, Oadby, Leicestershire*

### **Cartographic sources**

- 1885 Ordnance Survey Map, 1:10,560
- 1904 Ordnance Survey Map, 1:10,560
- 1904 Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2,500
- 1914 Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2,500

- 1919 Ordnance Survey Map, 1:10,560
- 1930 Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2,500
- 1931 Ordnance Survey Map, 1:10,560
- 1952 Ordnance Survey Map, 1:10,560
- 1956 Ordnance Survey Map, 1:10,000
- 1966 Ordnance Survey Map, 1:10,000

***Aerial photographs***

- 1945 RAF Photograph of Stoughton Prisoner of War Camp
- 2018 Google Earth Image, ©Bluesky

## APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SELECTED RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS

### Designated Heritage assets

Ref	Description	Period	NGR	HE ref. HER ref.
<b>A</b>	<p><b>Moated site with fishponds at Evington</b> The moated site at Evington, known locally as 'Piggy's Hollow', is a substantial earthwork including a moat and fishponds and lies to the south of the village and west of the church. The rectangular moat island is approximately 65 x 25m, with ditches up to 20m wide and 3m deep on the north, east and south sides. Documentary evidence indicates that the moat was built by John de Grey, or his son Henry, in the 13th century. A document dated 1308 lists the site as containing the manor house, gardens, and ponds.</p>	Medieval	SK 62635 02669	<b>1010686</b>
<b>B</b>	<p><b>Moated grange at Stoughton</b> The moated grange at Stoughton is situated adjacent to the church on the eastern outskirts of Leicester. The moated area is rectangular and measures 125 x 110m in overall dimensions. The grange site was owned by Leicester Abbey in the early medieval period. The grange appears to have moved to the south-west of the parish in the late 15th century and this site was abandoned.</p>	Medieval	SK 63893 02130	<b>1010482</b>

### Previous archaeological investigations

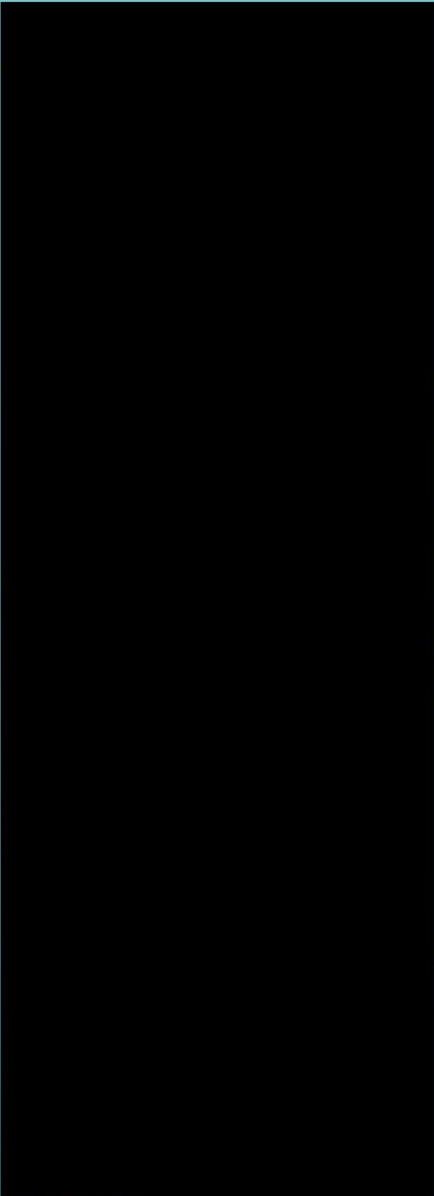
Ref	Description	Period	NGR	HER ref.
<b>C</b>	<p><b>Land either side of Gartree Road, Leicester</b> A geophysical survey took place in 2018 and detected no magnetic anomalies of particular archaeological interest, though some agricultural responses in the form of field drains and former field boundaries were identified. An archaeological evaluation took place following on from the geophysical survey. A limited number of archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation, predominantly in the form of ditches and a small number of pits or postholes of Iron Age/Roman date.</p>	Iron Age and Roman	SK 6283 0197	ELE10517

Ref	Description	Period	NGR	HER ref.
D	<p><b>Stoughton Estate</b> Fieldwalking in 1993-1994 identified a range of multi-period finds. Prehistoric finds included 60 pieces of flint including 1 retouched blade, 2 napped blades, 2 blade end scrapers, 4 blade-like flakes, 39 flakes, 4 cores, 4 retouched flakes, 3 scrapers, and 1 piercer. These finds were particularly concentrated in the north-east of the field, suggesting an area of settlement. Other finds included 14 sherds of Roman pottery, 8 sherds of early medieval pottery, and 2 sherds of late medieval pottery.</p> <p>A subsequent excavation in 1996 revealed various Iron Age/Roman features including a curving enclosure with post-holes inside it, pits, ditches and gullies, an early Roman inhumation, a circular cobbled structure and an apsidal Roman structure with a slate roof. Finds included Iron Age and Roman pottery.</p>	Prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman, early medieval, late medieval	SK 63157 01600	ELE5241 ELE5256
E	<p><b>Stoughton Lodge West Field</b> Fieldwalking in the West Field in 2017 recovered 5 sherds of Roman pottery, 34 early medieval sherds, 9 late medieval sherds, 525 post-medieval sherds, 185 clay pipe fragments, 2 pieces of slag, 2 flint flakes and one flint implement.</p>	Prehistoric, Roman, early medieval, late medieval, post-medieval	SK 6348 0281	ELE11075

### *Selected non-designated archaeological assets*

Ref	Description	Grade/Period	NGR	HER ref.
F	<p><b>Flint Scatter</b> Fieldwalking took place at a number of fields in Stoughton Estate in 1993-1994. Across all surveyed areas, a scatter of approximately 143 pieces of flint were recovered. This included a retouched blade, three snapped blades, three blade end scrapers and 22 cores. Several concentrations of flint suggest sites of varying prehistoric dates.</p>	Prehistoric	SK 633 015	MLE4949
G	<p><b>Iron Age/Roman Site at Dam's Spinney</b> During the 1980s and 1990s, metal detecting, field walking and excavation has recorded various phases of an Iron Age and Roman site, comprising possible Iron Age ring gullies, an Iron Age/Roman circular enclosure, a round cobbled structure and an apsidal ironstone building.</p>	Iron Age/Roman	SK 632 017	MLE4950
H	<p><b>Roman Road</b> The road connected Leicester to Northamptonshire, via Medbourne Roman town.</p>	Roman	SP 707 975	MLE2292
I	<p><b>Roman pottery at Ringers Spinney</b> 17 sherds of pottery including 9 greyware rims.</p>	Roman	SK 625 019	MLE4952

Ref	Description	Grade/Period	NGR	HER ref.
J	<b>Roman coin at Greenhays, Stoughton Drive</b> A silver denarius of Hadrian (119-122 AD).	Roman	SK 616 020	MLE8065
K	<b>Anglo-Saxon pottery</b> 3 sherds of early Anglo-Saxon pottery	Anglo-Saxon	SK 632 018	MLE9056
L	<b>Stoughton Grange</b> Late 15th century grange associated with Leicester Abbey. The original buildings were granted to Thomas Farnham, who incorporated several of the medieval buildings into a new post-medieval mansion.	Medieval	SK 630 021	MLE2480
M	<b>Horse harness pendant</b> A possible C14th horse harness pendant was found here in 1998. It is a quartered shield, with blue and silver lines on two quarters, and plain red enamel on the others.	Medieval	SK 625 020	MLE24245



FIGURE

