

**LAND AT NO.18 STATION ROAD,  
LUTTERWORTH,  
LEICESTERSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**X.A40.2014**

**April 2014**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

LAND AT NO.18 STATION ROAD,  
LUTTERWORTH, LEICESTERSHIRE  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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**Land at No.18 Station Road, Lutterworth, Leicestershire:**  
**An Archaeological Evaluation**

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**Local Planning Authority:** Harborough District Council

**Planning Reference:** Pre-Planning

**Central National Grid Reference:** SP 54577 84411

**Site Code:** X.A40.2014

**Report No.** R11668

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## ABSTRACT

*This report describes the results of a four-trench archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at No. 18 Station Road, Lutterworth, Leicestershire (NGR SP 54577 84411) between the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> March 2014. The archaeological work was commissioned by Stephen Mair, Andrew Granger & Co. as part of the pre-planning process. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the site.*

*The evaluation identified a broadly north to south aligned late Saxon medieval boundary ditch. The ditch shares the same alignment as current post-medieval standing buildings on the site, suggesting continuation of plot boundaries from the late Saxon period through to the post-medieval period. Post-medieval landscaping and ground working had obscured or truncated evidence for other archaeological remains.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at No. 18 Station Road, Lutterworth, Leicestershire, LE17 4AP (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 54577 84411) between the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> March 2014 (Fig.1).
- 1.2 The site is located within the central core of Lutterworth. The proposed development area lies within the formal gardens of No. 18 Station Road, located on the southern side of Station Road c.120m east of Lutterworth High Street (Plate 1).
- 1.3 The archaeological work was commissioned by Stephen Mair, Andrew Granger & Co. as part of the pre-planning process in advance of the proposed construction of 8 dwellings within the formal gardens to the west, south and south-east of the current property.
- 1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Kathryn Brook of PCA (Brook 2014) in response to the requirement for an archaeological evaluation from Teresa Hawtin, Senior Planning Archaeologist (SPA) of Leicestershire County Council.
- 1.5 The general aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess, where appropriate, any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features within the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.6 More specific aims for the evaluation were:
- To confirm the presence or absence of any prehistoric activity or settlement that predates the medieval town;
  - To confirm the presence or absence of a medieval house (HER MLE 1939) on the land at 18 Station Road.

- To confirm the presence or absence of any medieval settlement activity relating to the medieval town of Lutterworth.
- To confirm the presence or absence of post-medieval activity relating to the present dwelling and wider settlement of Lutterworth.

1.7 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at the Leicestershire County Council Museum Services under the accession number A.X40.2014.

## **2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **2.1 Geology**

2.1.1 The solid geology of the site is bedrock of the Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation (undifferentiated). The Mudstone was formed during the Jurassic and Triassic Period. The overlying superficial deposits are made up of sand and gravel till formed during the Mid Pleistocene era (British Geological Survey; [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).

### **2.2 Topography**

2.2.1 The development area is located within the central core of Lutterworth town, c.120m east of the main High Street. The site is located on relatively flat ground that gradually slopes down southwards, with slight terracing to the south of the main house and former adjacent swimming pool to the east. The evaluation area consisted of grassed lawn and areas of overgrown formal planting and overgrowth. A spot height at the entrance to the site on Station Road is recorded at 123.37m OD (Ordnance Datum).

2.2.2 The current topography of the site is the result of past landscaping. Discussed in Section 5, it is clear that formerly the land sloped down more towards the south. During creation of the gardens (and apparent creation of a bowls green or tennis court) it has been terraced and built up to be flat.



### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) and a Desk-Based Assessment carried out by Trigpoint Conservation & Planning Ltd show that the application site lies within an area of significant archaeological potential. Only a brief overview of the historic background is detailed here; it is based primarily on the Desk-Based Assessment.
- 3.2 The site lies within the historic core of Lutterworth (HER MLE 1921). The earliest known record of the town relates to a late Saxon settlement recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086. Domesday Book records that: (37.1) *Mainou the Breton holds Lutesurde (Lutterworth) from the King. 13c.of land. The Value was and is £7. Earl Ralph held these lands previously*. Further records show Lutterworth was granted a charter to hold a market in 1214. The market place (MLE1922) is believed to have been c. 90m northwest of the development site.
- 3.3 The current house and gardens are believed to lie on the site of a medieval house of possible high status (MLE1939) in what was the central core of the medieval town. Further evidence for medieval activity was revealed during a watching brief by Leicester University Archaeological Service c.160m west of the site. Several high status pottery sherds dating to the 14th-16th century were encountered within pits (MLE9402). There are many other recorded finds of medieval pottery within 500m of the site.
- 3.4 There is a scatter of pre-medieval finds spots within 150m of the site. To the north northwest a prehistoric flint scraper was found (MLE7500) and several fragments of early Roman pottery were located (MLE7869). To the south southwest is a possible Roman column fragment (MEL7870). The High Street itself is believed to follow the line of a Roman road (MLE1902).

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised four trial trenches, Trench 1 was 5m long and Trenches 2, 3 and 4 were 10m long. The trenches were between 1m and 1.5m wide. The trenches were differing widths and lengths due to access constraints and the varying depths of the deposits encountered on the site. The difficulties of access and the extreme depths of some the trenches meant that it were only possible to excavate narrower trenches in places (Figure 2).
- 4.2 Ground reduction was carried out under continuous experienced archaeological supervision using a 1.5 tonne tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1m wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.
- 4.3 The limits of excavations of the trenches and heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) were recorded using a Leica 1200 Global positioning System (GPS) rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 4.4 High-resolution digital, colour slide and black and white film photographs were taken of all trenches, features and deposits, and were used to keep a record of the evaluation process.
- 4.5 All aspects of the evaluation were conducted in accordance with The Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (2008) and in accordance with 'Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland'. Research criteria were in accordance with 'The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda, Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13, ed. N Cooper (2006)', along with the 'East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands, ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012)'. Field excavation and recording techniques are

detailed within the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

- 4.6 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms. Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.
- 4.7 When features and deposits were discovered, they were excavated and recorded according to the considered best practice detailed above in section 4.5. This included 10% of any linear features such as ditches being excavated and all discrete features being excavated up to 50%. Where appropriate, discrete features were 100% excavated when considered necessary to do so for research purposes. Likewise linear features were further excavated for finds retrieval following recording. Archaeological features were recorded on Permatrace drawing film at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 where appropriate. Sections of features were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 where appropriate and located as part of the main site plan.
- 4.8 Bulk soil samples were taken from all features with the potential for the preservation of plant remains in order to achieve an understanding of the environment and landscape of the study area throughout all of the time periods identified. As standard 20 litre bulk samples were taken for flotation processing: a process whereby macro-botanical remains are extracted from the soil samples by immersing the soil in water thereby allowing organic remains to float to the surface.

4.9 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **5.1 Trench 1 (Figs 2 and 3)**

5.1.1 Trench 1 was located on the eastern side of the development. It was aligned north-east-east to south-west-west and was 5m long. The topsoil (100), a dark greyish brown clay silt, was up to 0.44m in depth which sealed a made ground deposit (101). The made ground deposit,, was a mid greyish brown silty clay up to 0.5m deep.

5.1.2 Trench 1 contained a single north-north-west to south-south-east aligned ditch [103]. Ditch [103] was over 0.7m wide and 0.5m deep with a concave base and a sharply sloped eastern side. Fill (104) was a mid-brown silty clay which contained five sherds of late Saxon St Neots ware and one sherd of late Saxon Stamford ware pottery dated to the 10<sup>th</sup> century (Blinkhorn, section 6.1). Fifteen fragments of animal bone were also revived, the majority of the bone was identified as cattle with the exception of one pigs molar (Trott section 6.3). A single environmental sample taken from the ditch produced a small assemblage of cereal grains, weed seeds and wetland plants. Due to the size of the assemblage it is difficult to interpret, although it is likely to derive from hearth or midden waste and accidentally incorporated within the ditch fill (Fryer Section 6.4).

5.1.3 Ditch [103] aligns with the western side of the post-medieval ancillary building to the north. It is likely to be a plot boundary extending off the medieval street frontage, which was retained into the post-medieval period.

### **5.2 Trench 2 (Figs 2 and 3)**

5.2.1 Trench 2 was located at the southern side of the development area, within the formal garden of the property. Aligned north-east to south-west, Trench 2 was 10m long. The topsoil (100) was up to 0.38m deep while the made ground deposit (101) was over 0.84m deep.

5.2.2 Trench 2 was not excavated fully down to the natural geological horizon due to the depth of the made ground deposit (101).

5.2.3 Trench 2 exhibits evidence for large scale landscaping, where the ground has been built up and made level, thus removing the original slope. The

made ground deposit (101) contained post-medieval brick, a fragment of Medieval to early post Medieval tile and a fragment of Modern earthenware pottery as well as 3 fragments of adult cattle bone animal bone.

### **5.3 Trench 3 (Figs 2 and 3)**

5.3.1 Trench 3 was located at the southern side of the development area, within the formal garden of the property. Aligned north-west to south-east, Trench 3 was 10m long. The topsoil (100) was up to 0.25m in depth while the made ground deposit (101) was up to 1.3m deep.

5.3.2 Trench 3 exhibited the same landscaping seen in Trench 3. In order to ascertain the depth below modern ground level of the natural geology, the trench was excavated narrower and deeper and the natural geological horizon (102) was seen at the north-western end of the trench at a depth of 1.5m below ground level. This horizon appeared to be sloping down north to south. This again supports the hypothesis that original slope of the property has been built up and levelled flat. The made ground deposit (101) in Trench 3 contained post-medieval brick, a fragment of medieval to early post medieval tile that is likely to fit with the fragment from trench 2. A single fragment of modern earthenware pottery and two pieces of cattle bones were also found.

### **5.4 Trench 4 (Figs 2 and 3)**

5.4.1 Trench 4 was located towards the swimming pool in the north west of the development area and was excavated in order to ascertain if any of the original high status medieval house remains were preserved. Trench 4 was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west and was 10m long. The topsoil (100) was up to 0.3m deep while the made ground deposit (101) was between 0.7m at the southern end and 1m towards the middle of the trench.

5.4.2 Trench 4 contained no evidence for the remains of the original medieval house. At the northern end there was clear evidence for ground reworking where a large cutting event [106] had happened, probably when the swimming pool was constructed. This was over 1.75m deep and truncated the post-medieval landscaping (101) seen at the southern end of Trench 4 and the rest of the site. This ground working was back filled by (105), a mix

of redeposited natural and post-medieval brick and tile.

## 6 THE FINDS

### 6.1 Pottery

#### By Paul Blinkhorn

6.1.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 8 sherds with a total weight of 75g. It was recorded using the conventions of the Leicestershire County type-series (eg. Sawday 1994), as follows

EA10: Modern earthenwares, AD1800+. 2 sherds, 31g.

SN: St Neots Ware, AD900 – 1150. 5 sherds, 43g.

ST: Stamford ware, AD850-1150. 1 sherd, 1g.

6.1.2 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a terminus post quem. The range of fabric types is typical of contemporary sites in the region.

6.1.3 The late Saxon pottery is all in good condition and appears reliably stratified. It also all seems likely to date to the 10th century. Two St. Neots Ware rimsherds were present, one from a jar, the other from an inturned-rim bowl. Both vessels are quite small, which is typical of the earlier products of the St Neots Ware tradition (Denham 1985). The single sherd of Stamford Ware is from an unglazed vessel in a slightly sandy fabric which, like the St Neots Ware, is typical of the earlier products of the industry (Kilmurry 1980).

Context	SNC		ST		EA10		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
101					2	31	20thC
104	5	43	1	1			10thC
Total	5	43	1	1	2	31	

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type



## **6.2 CBM**

### **By Paul Blinkhorn**

- 6.2.1 The CBM comprised two large fragments of roof-tile from context 101, and a small fragment of hand-made brick from context 104.
- 6.2.2 The two roof-tile fragments weigh 1,267g. They are both in the same fabric, and appear likely to be part of the same tile. The length cannot be ascertained, but one fragment has survived to a full width of 160mm. They are both 15mm thick. The fabric is sandy, with sparse sub-rounded quartz up to 2mm, sparse to moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular ironstone up to 10mm, and rare flint and calcareous material up to 15mm. The fragments are likely to be medieval to early post-medieval in date.
- 6.2.3 The fragment of brick from context 104 weighs 8g. It has a similar fabric to the tiles, and is probably of post-medieval date. Given the date and condition of the pottery from the context, it is very likely to be intrusive.

## 6.3 Animal Bone

by Kevin Trott

- 6.3.1 The site lies within the boundaries of 18 Station Road within the historic village core of Lutterworth. The archaeological investigation provided late Saxon/Early medieval through to early modern activity. Most of the site stratigraphy comprises a series of post medieval landscaping soil deposits. However, there does appear to be a late Saxon/early medieval ditch aligned north-south situated near the western boundary to the site.
- 6.3.2 Animal bones were recovered from deposits dating to the Late Saxon/early medieval and early post-medieval parts of this sequence, all of which were hand recovered. Their condition can be described as moderate to good with some lamination and root etching.
- 6.3.3 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

### Description of faunal assemblage by phase

- 6.3.4 The site provided a grand total of 21 hand collected animal bones. All of these bones were taken from dated deposits (see Table 1) and these are described below within three main headings i.e. Late Saxon/ early medieval and late post-medieval.
- 6.3.5 **Late Saxon/early Medieval:** There are 15 bones, with the majority from cattle, from the late Saxon/early medieval date range (see Table 1), these were taken from the fill 104 of ditch 103. They include a complete left mandible from a post 4+ year animal defined by (Grant 1975, 437-450). The 10<sup>th</sup> century assemblage also included an upper cattle molar and pig molar, as well as a single burnt bone element and two small abraded fragments.

Date:	10th	20 <sup>th</sup>
Species		
Cattle	12	5
Cattle-size	3	
Pig	1	

Table 1: Counts of animal bones sorted by date (centuries AD)

6.3.6 **Post-medieval:** Finally, the later post-medieval bones were taken from the made ground deposit **101** dated to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. There is an obvious similarity with the previous collections concerning the good representation of cattle, although the smaller domesticates are negligible. The domesticates show a mixed distribution of parts and they are all from adult animals.

#### **Conclusion and recommendations for further work**

6.3.7 This small collection is in good condition and relatively well dated. However as most of the bones were derived from a ditch fill and made ground deposits it can be assumed that there is a high risk of re-deposition and indeed a single cattle humerus from **101** (similar condition and colour to the bone from **104**) was associated with both medieval roof tile and modern brick. However, as stated the bones are relatively well preserved and there appears to be a discernible bias towards cattle in these same layers/fills. It can be shown that the late Saxon/early medieval and later post-medieval collections were largely dominated by cattle with little pig, and that most of the animals eaten were adult.

6.3.8 No further work can be recommended for this collection.

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## **6. Charred Plant Macrofossils And Other Remains**

**by Val Fryer**

6.4.1 Excavations at Station Road, Lutterworth, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA), recorded a medieval ditch (feature [103]) and other discrete horizons of medieval and post medieval date. A single sample for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from the ditch fill (context [104]).

6.4.2 The sample was bulk floated by PCA and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred

### **Results**

6.4.3 Although the assemblage is small (<0.1 litres in volume), cereal grains and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants are recorded, albeit at a relatively density. Preservation of the remains is moderately good, although some grains are distorted and quite fragmentary.

6.4.4 Rounded hexaploid type wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains occur most frequently, although possible specimens of oat (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*) are also recorded. Cereal chaff is entirely absent. Occasional seeds of common segetal weeds are present, with taxa noted including stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Wetland plant macrofossils, including sedge (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) nutlets, are also recorded along with elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) 'pips', a single possible rose (*Rosa* sp.) type seed and small fragments of charcoal/charred wood. Other remains are scarce.

### **Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

6.4.5 In summary, as the recovered assemblage is small and relatively limited in composition, it is difficult to interpret with any degree of certainty. However, it is, perhaps, most likely that the few plant remains which are recorded are derived from hearth or midden waste. As the density of material is so low,

deliberate deposition is probably not indicated and it is, therefore, suggested that the remains were accidentally incorporated within the ditch fill.

6.4.6 Although the current assemblage is somewhat sparse, it does clearly illustrate that well-preserved plant remains are present within the archaeological horizon in this area of Lutterworth. Therefore, if any further interventions are planned within the immediate area, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 30 litres in volume are taken from all dated and well-sealed contexts recorded during excavation. If further work is not anticipated, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

### **Reference**

Stace, C., 1997                                      New Flora of the British Isles. 2nd edition.  
Cambridge University Press

<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Ditch</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>Medieval</b>
<b>Cereals</b>	
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	xcf
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)	xcf
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xx
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx
<b>Herbs</b>	
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	x
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	x
Caryophyllaceae indet.	x
Chenopodiaceae indet.	x
Fabaceae indet.	x
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x
<b>Wetland plants</b>	
<i>Carex</i> sp.	x
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	x
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i> L.	xcf
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>	
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	xcf
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	x
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>	
Charcoal <2mm	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x
Charred root/stem	x
Indet.seed	x
<b>Other remains</b>	
Black porous 'cokey' material	x
Black tarry material	x
Vitreous material	x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<0.1
<b>% flot sorted</b>	100%

#### Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    cf =  
 compare

## 7 DISCUSSION

7.1 The north-north-west to south-south-east aligned 10th century property boundary ditch discovered within Trench 1 demonstrates that this site has potential for late-Saxon archaeology and that the extant post-medieval buildings are likely to lie on pre-existing late Saxon and medieval plots aligned off the street frontage.

7.2 Trenches 2 and 3 revealed significant past landscaping in order to build up the slope at the rear of No.18 Station Road and make the garden flat. This event of ground makeup may mask any Saxon, medieval and earlier archaeological remains, which are likely to be at least 1.3m below ground level in the area bisected by Trench 2 and at least 1.5m in the area bisected by Trench 3.

7.3 Trench 4 indicated that the remains of any medieval buildings in the north-western part of the site are likely to have been truncated away by post-medieval and modern ground reworking [106].

7.4 Original research aims:

- To confirm the presence or absence of any prehistoric activity or settlement that predates the medieval town.

-No evidence for prehistoric activity was found.

- To confirm the presence or absence of a medieval house (HER MLE 1939) on the land at 18 Station Road.

-No evidence for the medieval house was found due to truncation by ground reworking [106], which was probably associated with the modern swimming pool.

- To confirm the presence or absence of any medieval settlement activity relating to the medieval town of Lutterworth.

-The medieval property boundary ditch [103] confirms the presence of medieval activity on the site.

- To confirm the presence or absence of post-medieval activity relating to the present dwelling and wider settlement of Lutterworth.



-Post-medieval activity was found, in the form of landscaping and reworking of the land to the rear of No. 18 Station Road. This is likely to be directly associated with the current standing buildings on the site.

- 7.5 The proposed development is likely to impact on the medieval remains found on the eastern side of the site. Any impact within the rest of the site will depend on the impact depth of any future groundworks and any further archaeological work will be at the discretion of the Leicestershire County Council Senior Planning Archaeologist.

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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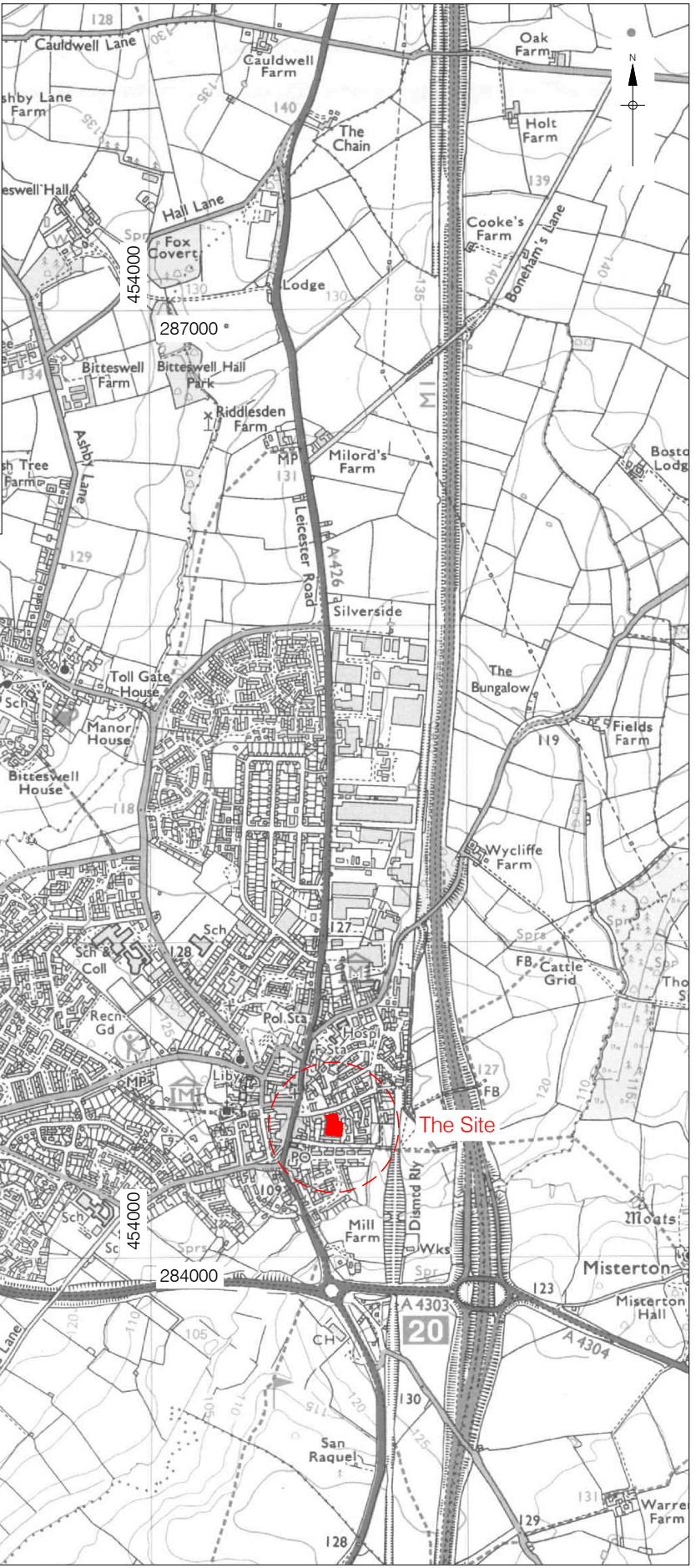
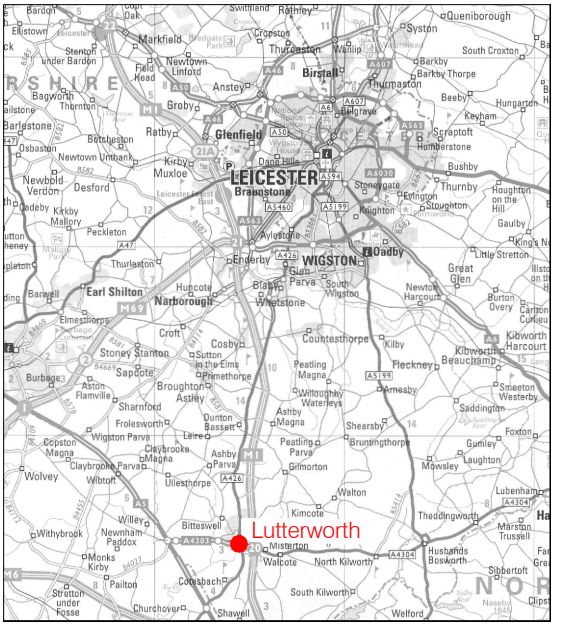
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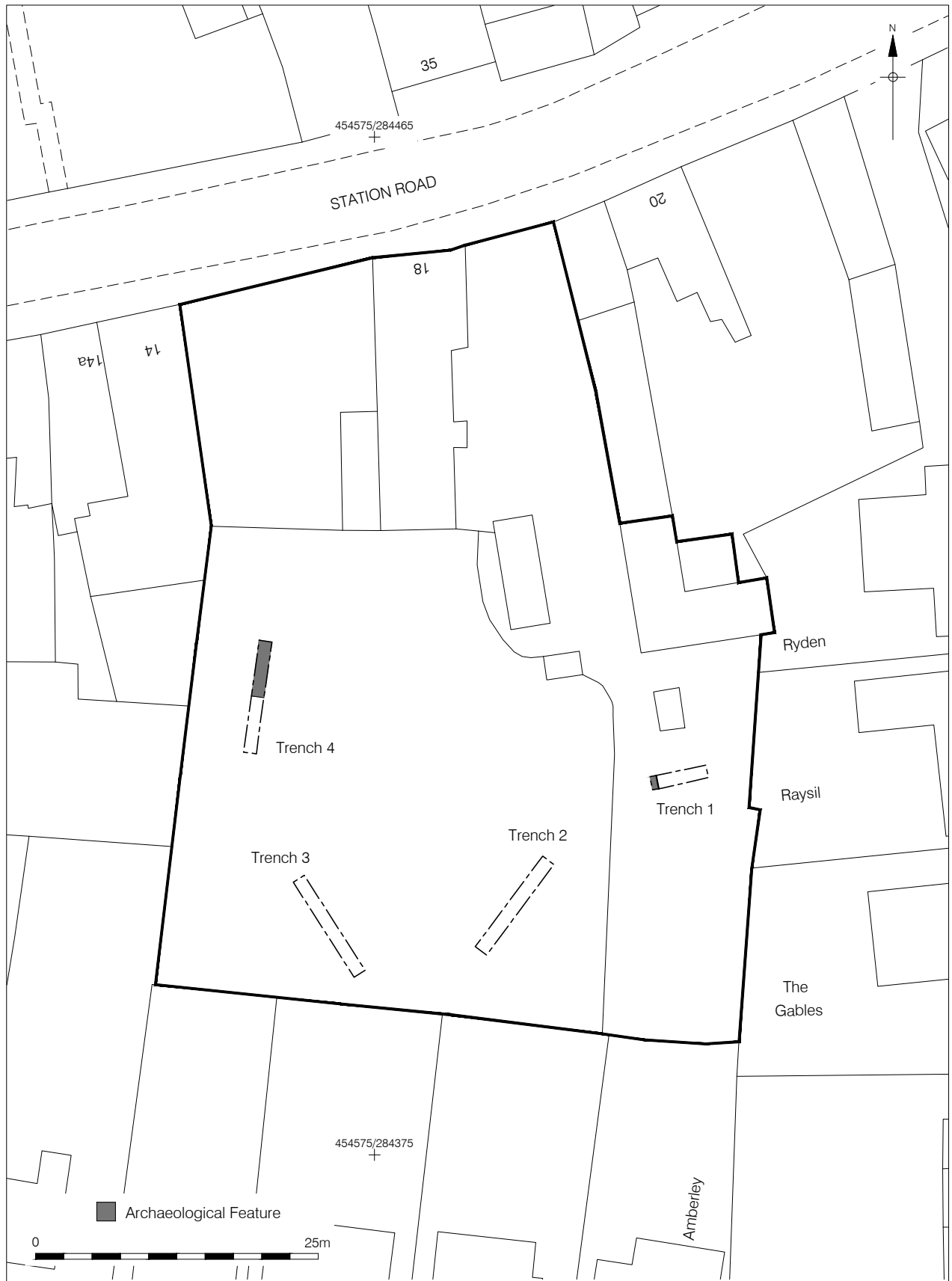
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<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.

(Date accessed April 2014)



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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:400,000 & 20,000 at A4

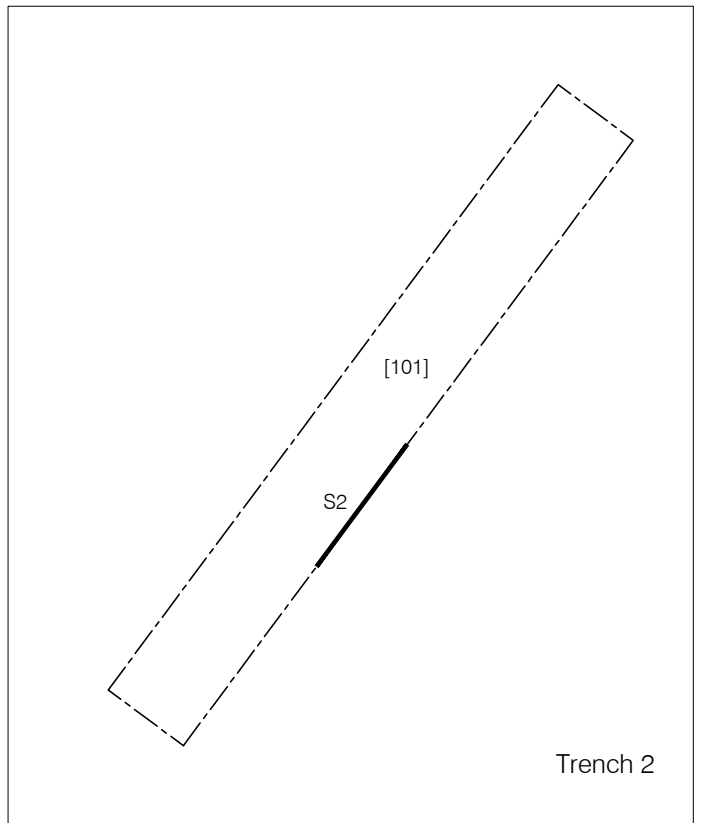
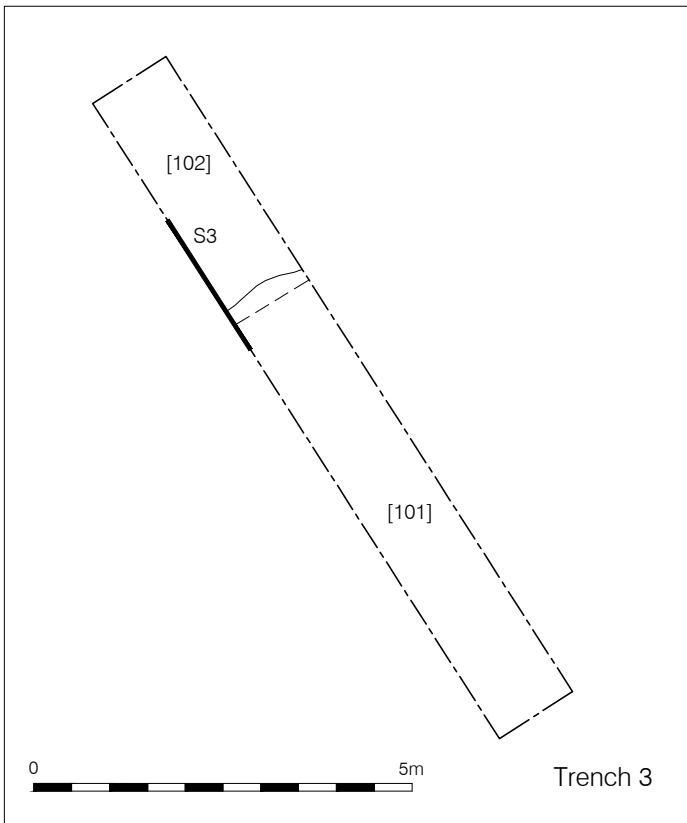
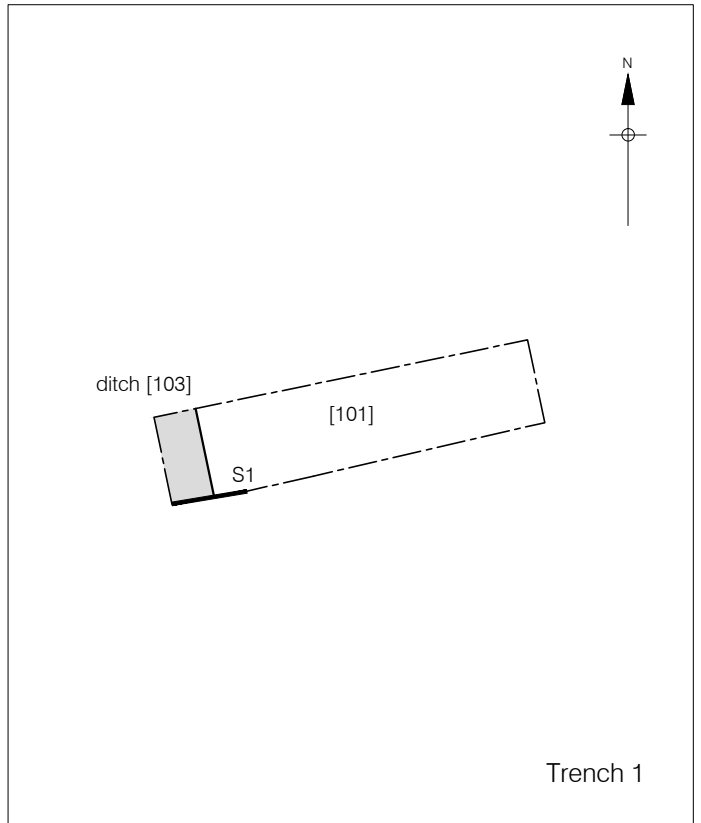
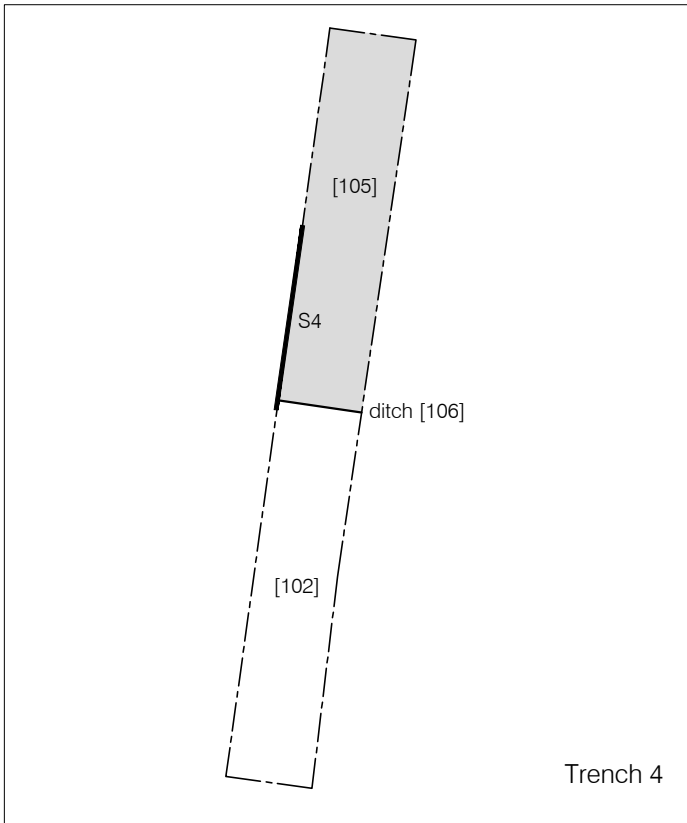


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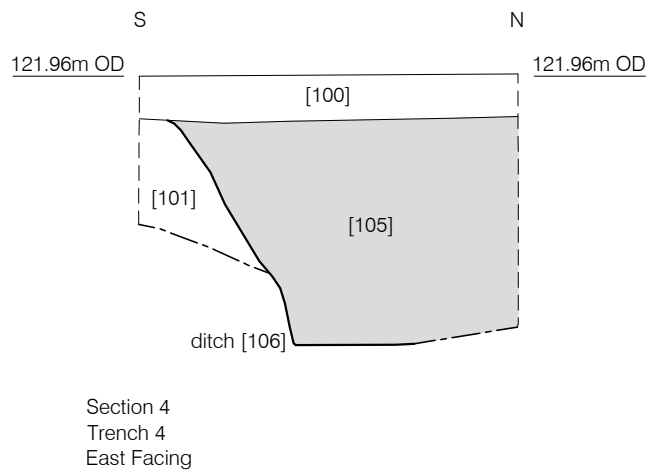
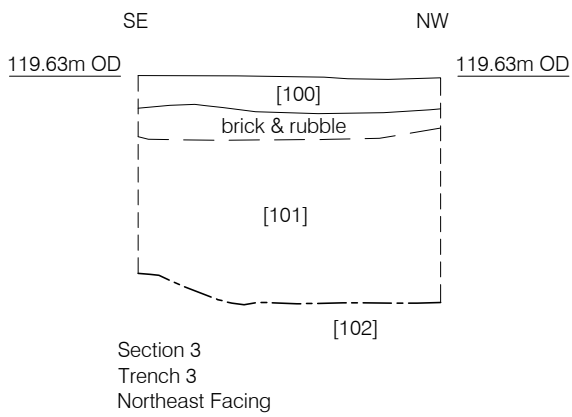
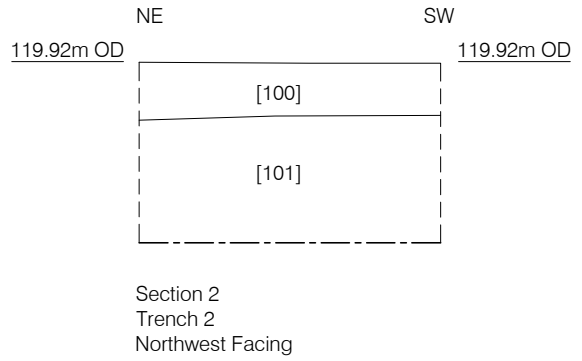
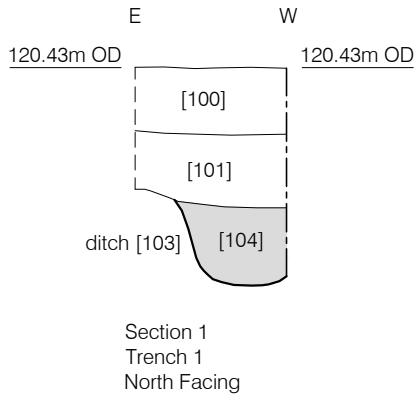
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Figure 2  
Trench Location  
1:500 at A4



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Figure 3  
Trench Plans  
1:100 at A4



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Figure 4  
Sections  
1:50 at A4

## APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: The site, north-east facing view from the southern end of Trench 4 showing the current house and ancillary buildings in the background..





Plate 2: West facing view of Trench 1 showing ditch [103].



Plate 3: Trench 1: North facing section 1 of Ditch [103].



Plate 4: South-west facing view of Trench 2 showing made ground deposit (101).



Plate 5: North-west facing view of Trench 3 showing natural sloping to the north at the north-west end of the trench.



Plate 6: Trench 3: North-east facing section 3 of made ground 101.



Plate 7: North facing view of Trench 4 showing geological horizon (102) in the foreground and ground reworking [106] at northern end of the trench.



Plate 8: Trench 4: East facing section 4 showing made ground deposit (105) and the ground reworking event [106].

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Period	Trench Number
(100)	-	Layer	Topsoil	Dark Greyish Brown Clay Silt	Modern	1,2,3,4
(101)	-	Layer	Made Ground	Mid-Brown Silt Clay	Post medieval	1,2,3,4
(102)	-	Layer	Natural Geological Horizon	Mid-Yellow Orange Sandy Clay	-	1,2,3,4
[103]	[103]	Cut	Ditch	Linear, Sharp Straight Sides, Concave Base	Medieval	1
(104)	[103]	Fill	Ditch	Mid-Brown Silt Clay	Medieval	1
(105)	[106]	Fill/Layer	Made Ground	Mid-Orange Brown Silt/Sand Clay	Post medieval	4
[106]	[106]	Cut	Ground Reworking	Sharp Sides, Rest Unknown	Post medieval	4

## Appendix 3: OASIS FORM

### OASIS ID: preconst1-175621

#### Project details

Project name	Land at No. 18 Station Road, Lutterworth, Leicestershire
Short description of the project	A four trench trial trench evaluation within the formal gardens of 18 Station Road, Lutterworth, Leicestershire. The evaluation identified evidence for medieval property boundaries and post-medieval landscaping and ground reworking.
Project dates	Start: 18-03-2014 End: 19-03-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MLE 1939 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	LANDSCAPING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE HARBOROUGH LUTTERWORTH 18 Station Road, Lutterworth, Leicestershire
Postcode	LE17 4AP
Study area	3650.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 54577 84411 52.45454982 -1.1967584678 52 27 16 N 001 11 48 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 123.00m Max: 124.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Midlands
Project brief originator	Leicestershire County Archaeology Office
Project design originator	Kevin Trott
Project director/manager	Kevin Trott
Project supervisor	Matthew Lees
Name of sponsor/funding body	Private Client

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums Service
Physical Archive ID	X.A40.2014
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	X.A40.2014
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	X.A40.2014
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at No.18 Station Road, Lutterworth, Leicestershire: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Lees, M
Other bibliographic details	Report Number R11668
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	PCA Midlands

Description                      Evaluation report with supporting figures and plates.

# PCA

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FAX: 0191 377 0101  
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## PCA CENTRAL

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