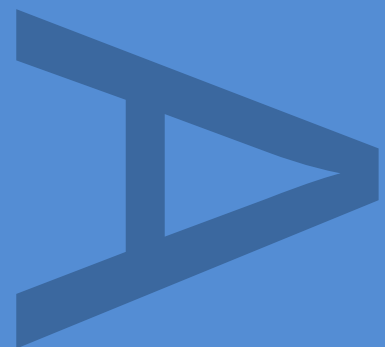


**LAND ADJACENT TO THE  
WHITE LION, LUTTERWORTH  
ROAD, NORTH KILWORTH**



**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
OBSERVATION**



**September 2015**

**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY  
R12240**

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

LAND ADJACENT TO THE WHITE LION,  
LUTTERWORTH ROAD, NORTH KILWORTH

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K3928
Report Number	R12240

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Tony Molloy		28/09/2015
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		24/08/2015
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		25/08/2015
Project Manager Sign-off:	Kevin Trott		29/09/2015

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Unit 54  
Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
London  
SE4 2PD

---

**Land Adjacent To the White Lion, Lutterworth Road, North Kilworth:**  
**An Archaeological Observation**

---

**Local Planning Authority:** **Harborough District Council**

**Central National Grid Reference:** **NGR SP 61624 83574**

**PCA Site Code:** **GLKL15**

**Written and researched by:** **Tony Malloy**

**Project Manager:** **Kevin Trott**

**Commissioning Client:** **Mr & Mrs Linacre**

**Contractor:** **Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd**  
**Midlands Office**  
**17-19 Kettering Road**  
**Little Bowden**  
**Market Harborough**  
**Leicestershire**  
**LE16 8AN**

**Tel:** **01858 468333**  
**E-mail:** **ktrott@pre-construct.com**  
**Website:** **www.pre-construct.com**

---

**©Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd**

**September 2015**

The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

---

## CONTENTS

<b>Abstract</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	<b>2</b>
1.1 Planning Background .....	2
1.2 Site Location & Description .....	2
1.3 Topography & Geology.....	2
1.4 Historical & Archaeological Background .....	2
<b>2. Aims &amp; Objectives</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>3. Methodology</b> .....	<b>6</b>
3.1 Fieldwork Methodology.....	6
3.2 Post Fieldwork Methodology .....	6
<b>4. The Contexts</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>5. The Results</b> .....	<b>7</b>
5.1 Natural Deposits .....	7
5.2 Post-Medieval - 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Deposits (Figures 2 & 3; Sections 1 - 4).....	7
5.3 Modern Deposits (Figures 2 & 3; Sections 1 - 4). .....	7
<b>6. The Finds</b> .....	<b>10</b>
6.1 General .....	10
6.2 Ceramics <i>By Jane Young</i> .....	10
6.3 Clay Pipe <i>By Kevin Trott</i> .....	12
6.4 Glass <i>By Kevin Trott</i> .....	13
6.5 Metalwork <i>By Kevin Trott</i> .....	13
<b>7. Conclusions</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>8. Bibliography</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>9. Acknowledgements &amp; Credits</b> .....	<b>16</b>
9.1 Acknowledgements .....	16
9.2 PCA Credits.....	16
<b>Illustrations</b>	
Figure 1: Site Location .....	4
Figure 2: Trebch Location .....	8
Figure 3: Sections .....	9
<b>Appendices</b>	
Appendix 1: Context Index .....	17
Appendix 2: Plates .....	19
Appendix 3: Oasis Data Collection Form .....	21

## **Abstract**

*Pre-Construct Archaeology were commissioned by Mr & Mrs Linacre to undertake an archaeological observation to run concurrently with groundworks as a requirement of planning consent for residential development on land adjacent to the White Lion Wine Bar and Restaurant, Lutterworth Road, North Kilworth, Leicestershire. The archaeological observation was carried out on 16 July 2015.*

*The archaeological observation recorded a sequence of post-medieval and modern site layers from which low quantities of pottery ranging in date from the 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, four stem fragments from 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century clay pipes and an iron nail were recovered. No archaeological features or activity predating the post-medieval period was encountered on the Site.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Planning Background**

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (hereafter PCA) was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Linacre (hereafter the client), as a requirement of a planning application, to undertake an archaeological observation on their property on land adjacent to the White Lion Wine Bar & Restaurant, Lutterworth Road, North Kilworth, Leicestershire, hereafter 'the Site'.

1.1.2 The proposed development consisted of the erection of one detached dwelling, the erection of a detached double garage and the conversion of a disused outbuilding to form an annexe, subject to planning application **15/00240/FUL**.

1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation detailing the methodology by which the archaeological observation would be undertaken was prepared and submitted by PCA (WSI; PCA 2015) prior to the commencement of fieldwork in accordance with a brief set by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council (hereafter the SPA) and Institute for Field Archaeology Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Birefs (CIFA 2014). The WSI was approved by the SPA.

### **1.2 Site Location and Description**

1.2.1 The Site is located within the northwest portion of North Kilworth Village, covering an area of approximately 853m<sup>2</sup> within a rectangular parcel of land. The site bounds both Lutterworth Road (A4304), a major A-road to the north, and Green Lane to the west. Immediately east is the carpark for the White Lion Public House and to the south the gardens of domestic dwellings 1-3 Hall Gardens. The area of investigation is located within the central portion of the site, centred at NGR SP 61624 83574.

### **1.3 Topography and Geology**

1.3.1 The Site comprised an area of waste land, bound to the north-west and south by a brick wall with a single story barn-type structure located along the western boundary and a further brick wall running through the middle of the Site. A spot height taken within the centre of the site was recorded at c.146m aOD.

1.3.2 The Site is characterised by the bedrock formation of Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation sedimentary bedrock formed during the Jurassic and Triassic periods, when the local environment was dominated by shallow lime-mud seas. The overlying superficial deposits are Glaciofluvial sand and gravel formed in the Quaternary, when the local environment was dominated by ice Age conditions. ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk))

### **1.4 Historical and Archaeological Background**

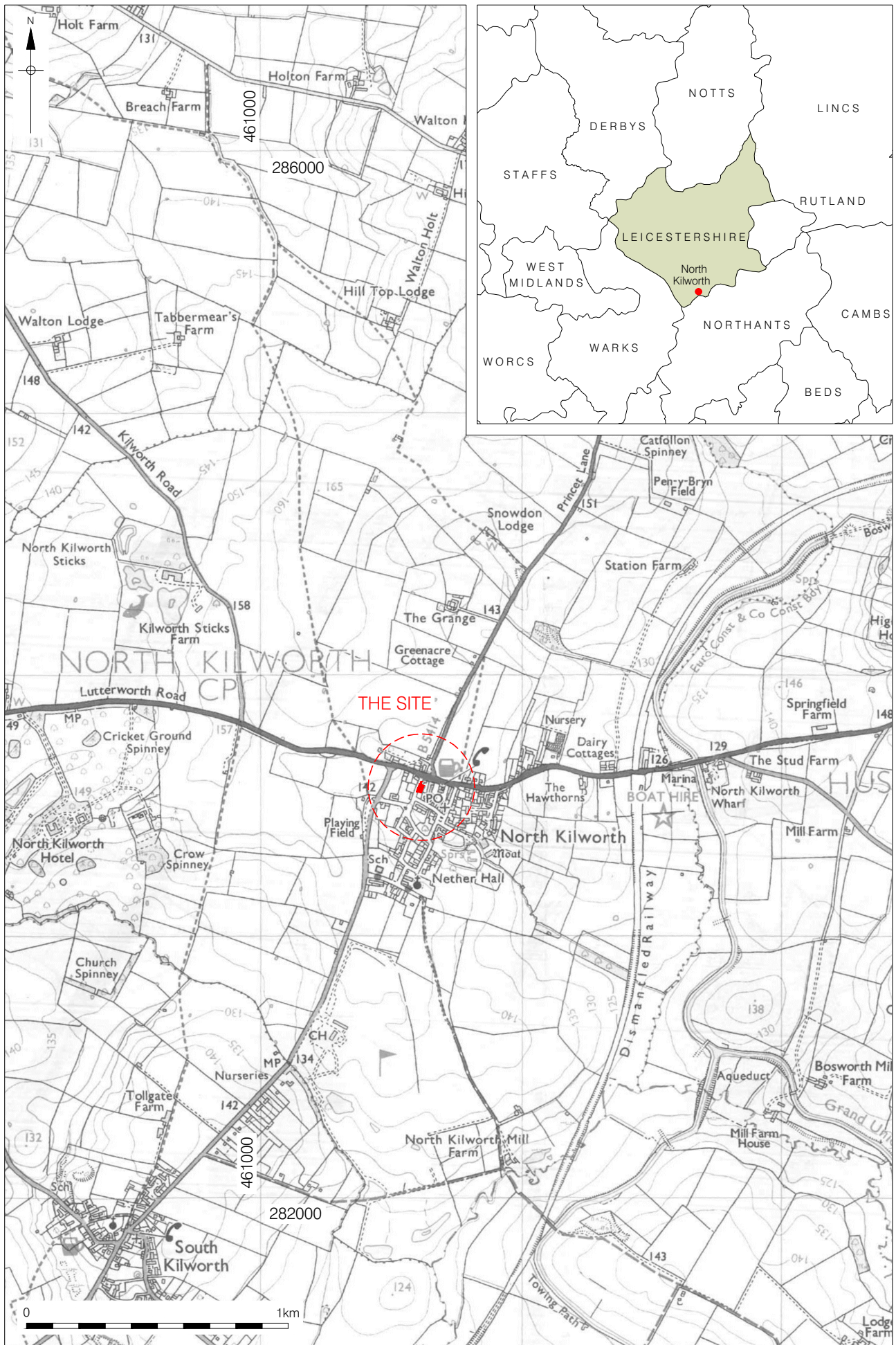
#### **1.4.1 General**

1.4.1.1 The Site lies within the north western corner of the historic settlement core of North Kilworth (**MLE9824** – (LRHER reference)). A Desk-Based Assessment has not been undertaken in

advance of the forthcoming fieldwork, although the 500m radius search of the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (LRHER) show that the application site lies within an area of archaeological interest.

#### 1.4.2 Medieval

- 1.4.2.1 The village is first recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Chivelesworde* the name derives from the Old English personal name *Cyfel* and *worth* (a farmstead, village or small estate) meaning 'The settlement associated with the people of Cyfel' (Bourne 2003). The villages' inclusion in the Domesday Book indicates it was established before the medieval period.
- 1.4.2.2 North Kilworth has two entries in the Domesday Book noted under the land held by Count of Meulan's men (Phillimore 44, 12 & 13). *Ralph holds 2½ c. of land in North Kilworth, there were 2 ploughs 1 in lordship with 1 slave. 2 villagers with 5 small holders have the other plough. Meadow, 8 acres. He also holds 5c and 2b. Of land in the same village. There was ½ plough with 1 freeman, 2 smallholders and 1 female slave. A mill and 4 acres of meadow, all the land was previously held freely by Ulfetel.*
- 1.4.2.3 The site of the moated medieval manor house known as the 'Old Hall' (**MLE2197**) is located approximately 260m southeast of the Site. Earthwork remains of the moat (**MLE2198**) are visible within the field local known as Millennium Green, but the location of the house, within the Site, is not known. Records dating back to the 14<sup>th</sup> century mention the 'manor of Netherhall' and a further record mentions a house in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century. The Church of St Andrew (**MLE12025**) located within the southern portion of the village dates from the 13<sup>th</sup> /14<sup>th</sup> century, the church was restored in 1865-5 but it still retains many of its 13<sup>th</sup> /14<sup>th</sup> Century features. The church is located 374m south of the Site.
- 1.4.2.4 A possible medieval boundary (**MLE17714**) ditch was identified during archaeological work at 24 Green Lane c. 202m southeast of the development site. A village survey has also identified slight earthworks in a grassed area approximately 111m due south. These earthworks may represent the remains of a medieval enclosure (**MLE21764**). Many of the fields contain similar evidence of the medieval and early post medieval, ridge and furrow, strip farming system.
- 1.4.1.6 There are a number of listed buildings within the village dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century. The closest listed building to the Site is North Kilworth Hall (**MLE12022**) located 42m southwest of the development site on the opposite side of Green Lane. The red brick house dates from the c.1700 AD with later 19<sup>th</sup> century additions.
- 1.4.1.7 A watching brief (**ELE4233**) carried out on the construction of 1-3 Hall Gardens, located immediately south of the Site revealed no evidence of archaeological activity.





## 2. AIMS & OBJECTIVES

2.1 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority are guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), by Local policy and by other material considerations.

The principal aims of the archaeological observation were:

- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological remains affected by the investigation;
- To assess where appropriate any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the Site;
- To set the Site and its potential archaeological remains into the context of the wider landscape.

### 2.2 Research Objectives

*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) will be referenced for specific research criteria.

In addition, the sought to address the following specific research questions;

- To confirm the presence or absence of any activity that may pre date the known Saxon settlement of North Kilworth;
- To confirm the presence or absence of Saxon activity associated with the pre 1086 settlement recorded in the Domesday Book;
- To confirm the presence or absence of medieval activity relating to the medieval settlement of North Kilworth;
- To confirm the presence or absence of post-medieval activity on the site.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Groundworks comprised the excavation of four trenches for the insertion of a drainage system for the new development (**Figure 2; Plate 1**).
- 3.1.2 All excavation was undertaken by a minidigger, monitored under archaeological supervision.
- 3.1.3 Archaeologically significant deposits were cleaned with hand tools. Deposits and layers were recorded using the PCA *pro forma* 'Context Recording Sheet'. Plans were representative sections were drawn at an appropriate scale. A full photographic record was made, including digital, black and white prints and 35mm colour transparencies. The locations of all the ground disturbances were surveyed using GPS and TST survey equipment. Site records were compiled using the unique site code GLKL15.
- 3.1.4 A summary of the results from the archaeological observation on the drainage groundworks was supplied to the SPA, Teresa Hawtin, who decided, on the basis of the results, that the archaeological archaeological observation condition need not be extended to the foundation groundworks for the new development.

#### 3.2 Post Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.2.1 English Heritage's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (EH 2006) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.
- 3.2.2 Following approval of the project by the Local Planning Authority, the completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the Leicestershire Museums Service (LMS).

### 4. THE CONTEXTS

- 4.1 A unique context number was assigned to each distinguishable depositional event. In the text below context numbers are given in **bold**.
- 4.2 Thirteen context numbers were allocated to cuts, fills, structures and layers. They are presented in table form in the Appendix (**APPENDIX 1**).
- 4.3 Cultural periods encountered on site were as follows:
- Post-medieval 1500-1800
  - 19th century 1800-1900
  - Modern 1900-present

## **5. THE RESULTS**

### **5.1 Natural Deposits**

5.1.1 Natural deposits were recorded in all four trenches and comprised a compact orange brown sandy clay, **107**, which is derived from superficial mid-Pleistocene glaciofluvial deposits.

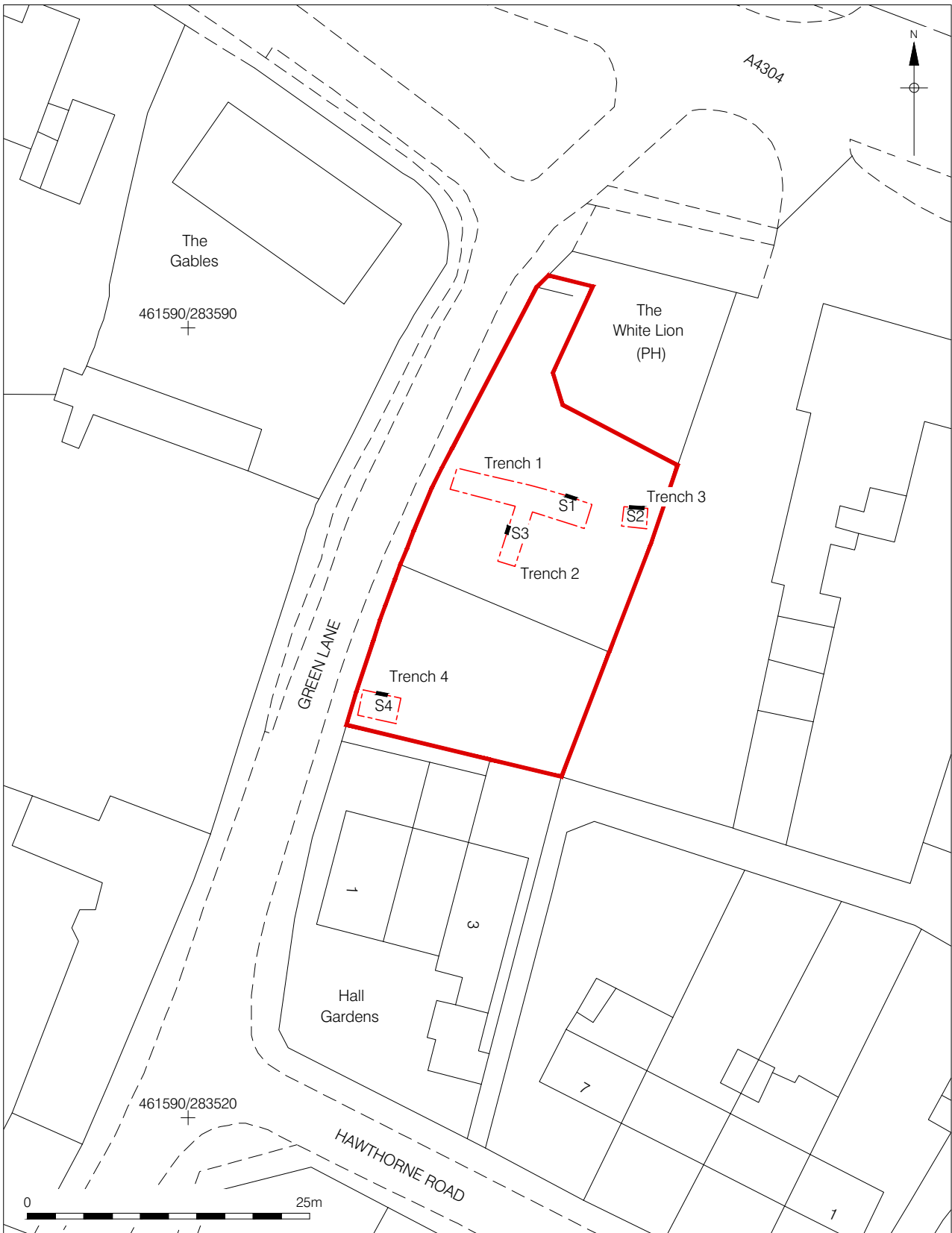
### **5.2 Post-medieval - 19<sup>th</sup> Century Deposits (Figures 2 & 3; Sections 1 - 4).**

5.2.1 Overlying natural deposits in trenches 1, 2 & 4 was a mid-brown silty clay subsoil with occasional small pebble inclusions, contexts **105**, **109** and **112** from which (context **109**) a single iron nail of post-medieval date was recovered. In Trench 1, layer **105** was overlain by a thin soil horizon, **106**, comprising a mid-brown silty clay which was not recorded in the other trenches.

5.2.2 In trenches 1 and 3, layers **105** and **109** were overlain by layers **108** and **110** respectively, which probably represent the same deposit, both comprising a dark grey silty clay with frequent brick and occasional charcoal inclusions. A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from **108** ranging in date from the 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and four fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems dating, broadly, to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. In Trench 4, a mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional small rounded pebbles, **111**, was recorded at a similar level to layers **108** and **110** and could quite conceivably have been the same deposit. A mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones, frequent mortar and common charcoal inclusions -subsoil layer **101**- was recorded in Trench 2 only, however given its similarity in composition to layers **108**, **110** and **111** it may represent re-deposition of these deposits and may be of late post-medieval date.

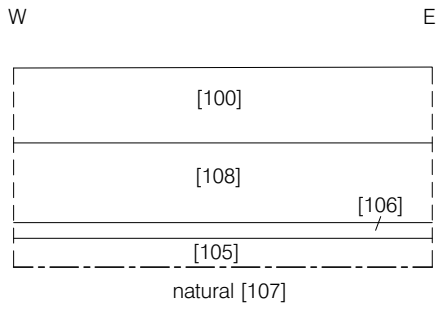
### **5.3 Modern Deposits (Figures 2 & 3; Sections 1 - 4).**

5.3.1 A topsoil layer consisting of a 0.2m – 0.3m thick friable, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones and brick inclusions, **100**, was recorded as the uppermost deposit in all four trenches. A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe was recovered from this layer although it probably represents re-deposition in a topsoil formed over the last hundred years.

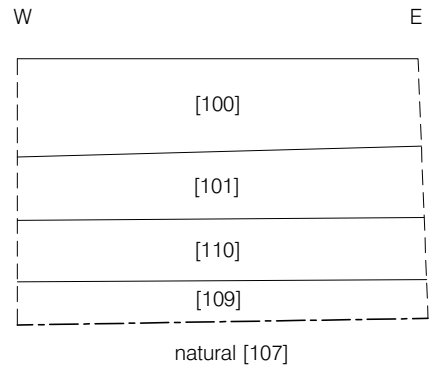


© Crown copyright 2015. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309  
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015  
 24/08/15 JS

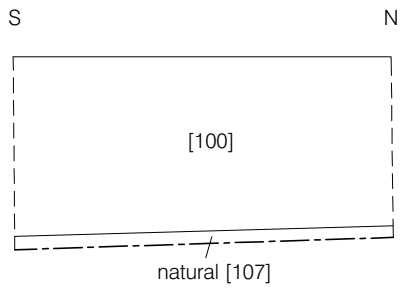
Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:500 at A4



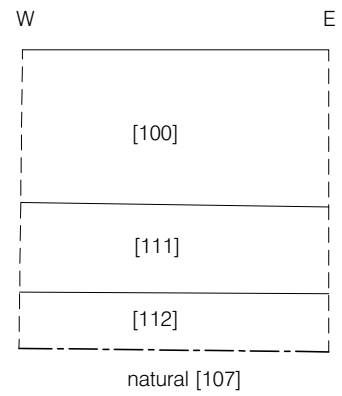
Section 1  
Trench 1  
South Facing



Section 2  
Trench 3  
South Facing



Section 3  
Trench 2  
East Facing



Section 4  
Trench 4  
South Facing



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015  
24/08/15 JS

Figure 3  
Sections 1 - 4  
1:25 at A4

## 6. THE FINDS

### 6.1 General

6.1.1 Twenty finds were recovered from three contexts. They were processed according to systems approved by Leicestershire Museums Service and are discussed in the text below.

### 6.2 Ceramics by Jane Young

#### 6.2.1 Introduction

6.2.1.1 In total, ten sherds of pottery representing seven vessels and four fragments of ceramic building material were submitted for examination. The post-Roman pottery and tile recovered is all of post-medieval to early modern date. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel/CBM count within each context. Reference has been made to the Leicestershire Pottery Type Series held at Leicester University (see Davies and Sawday 1999). The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using Lincolnshire (see Young *et al.*) fabric codenames with a concordance with Leicestershire codenames (see Table 1). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001).

#### 6.2.2 Condition

6.2.2.1 The material is in a variable condition with most fragments being in a slightly abraded but stable condition. Only one vessel is represented by more than a single sherd.

#### 6.2.3 Overall Chronology and Source

6.2.3.1 A range of five pottery types and four pieces of ceramic building material were identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. The material ranges in date from the post-medieval to early modern period and was recovered from layer, **108**.

Lincolnshire codename	Leicestershire codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BERTH	EA2	Brown glazed earthenware	1780	1930	1	1
BL	EA2	Black-glazed wares	1780	1930	1	1
NCBW	EA	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1930	4	1
PEARL	EA9	Pearlware	1770	1840	1	1
PNR	-	Flat roof tile	1700	1930	4	4
STSL	EA7	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800	1	1

**Table 1.** Ceramic codenames and date ranges with total quantities by sherd count

#### 6.2.4 The Pottery

6.2.4.1 All of the pottery was recovered from demolition layer **108**. The earliest sherd in the group is most probably a decorated Staffordshire-type Slipware press-moulded dish of 18th century date. Three iron-glazed vessels include two large bowls of late 18th to mid-20th century type. One of the bowls is black-glazed and one is brown glazed. Both have worn internal surfaces suggesting heavy use. The other sherd is from a large black-glazed jar of similar date to the bowls. Four sherds come from a large bowl in 19th century Buff ware. These bowls were produced into the 20th century and were usually used as baking bowls. Two transfer-printed Pearlware sherds of late 18th to mid-19th century date come from a plate and a cup or mug.

## **6.2.5 The Ceramic Building Material**

6.2.5.1 Four fragments of post-medieval to early modern flat roof tile were recovered from demolition layer **108**. The tiles are in oxidised medium sandy fabrics and are of between 15mm and 17mm thickness.

## **6.2.6 Summary and Recommendations**

6.2.6.1 The ceramic material recovered from this site suggests that there had been post-medieval to early modern activity in the area. The condition of the material suggests that it is unlikely to represent primary deposition. The assemblage is in a stable condition and with the exception of the early modern industrially produced pottery should be kept for future study.

## **6.2.7 References**

Davies, S. and Sawday, D. 1999. 'The Post Roman Pottery and Tile' in Conner, A. and Buckley, R. *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester*, Leicester Archaeology Monographs, **5**.

Slowikowski, A. Nenck, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper **2**.

Young, J, Vince A G and Nailor V 2005 *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeology Studies **7**, Oxbow, Oxford

### 6.3 Clay Pipe by Kevin Trott

#### 6.3.1 Introduction

6.3.1.1 In total of four fragments of clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from the archaeological investigations, consisting of four plain stem pieces. The small assemblage did not contain any stamped or moulded marks on the stems that could be attributed to a specific pipe manufacture. The presence of the Broseley kilns and their distribution across the West & East Midlands (Oswald 1975, 50-51) would be the nearest main source of pipe manufacture, although more local pipe producers are evident within Leicester like Causeway Lane (Higgins 1999, 222).

#### 6.3.2 Description

6.3.2.1 Four lightly abraded plain stems of 18-19th century style were recovered (two fragments per context from the topsoil **100** & demolition layer **108**).

Context	Total	Weight (g)	Type	Description	Date Range
<b>100</b>	2	6	Plain stems	Unabraded with soil staining	18-19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>108</b>	2	4	Plain stems	Slightly abraded with soil staining	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century

**Table 2.** Clay Tobacco Pipe Inventory

#### 6.3.3 Recommendations

6.3.3.1 The clay tobacco pipe assemblage is in good condition, this assemblage was associated with other dateable artefacts that include pottery and glass. The collection should be retained for future study with the remainder of the archive.

#### 6.3.4 References

Higgins, D.A. 1999. 'The Clay Tobacco Pipes', in A. Connor & Buckley *Roman & Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester*. Leicester Archaeology Monograph **5**. 215-234.

Higgins, D.A. 2009. 'The Clay Tobacco Pipes' in Patrick, C & Ratkai, S. *The Bull Ring Uncovered. Excavations at Edgbaston Street, Moor Street, Park Street and the Row, Birmingham, 1997-2001*. Oxbow Books. 189-226.

Oswald A., 1975, *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*. British Archaeological Reports **14**, 48-49. Oxford.



## **6.4 Glass by Kevin Trott**

### **6.4.1 Introduction**

6.4.1.1 One fragment of glass was recovered from demolition layer **108**.

### **6.4.2 Catalogue**

6.4.2.1 **108**: Green curved glass, 5mm thick – wine bottle. 52 grams.

### **6.4.3 Discussion**

6.4.3.1 The glass assemblage recovered from the Site comprises a single dark green wine bottle dating to the later post-medieval period. It is slightly degraded but in a stable condition.

### **6.4.4 Recommendations**

6.4.4.1 No further analysis is recommended of the assemblage. It is recommended that the glass assemblage is retained with the site archive. No conservation is recommended apart from dry storage within acetate sheets.

## **6.5 Metalwork by Kevin Trott**

### **6.5.1 Introduction**

6.5.1.1 A single metal iron nail was recovered from layer **109** comprising a corroded round-headed nail and shank from a small tack/utilitarian nail. As individual artefacts, the iron nail is of a type and style that have a long lifespan and to date the nails individually would be problematic.

### **6.5.2 Catalogue**

6.5.2.1 Context **109**: Plain circular-profiled nail head (0.06mm x 0.05mm) with rectangular sectioned-shank that is slightly bent from extraction, tapering to point; length 35mm; thickness 0.4mm x 0.02mm. Weight 4 grams.

### **6.5.3 References**

Clark, J., 2004. *The Medieval Horse and its Equipment: Medieval finds from excavations in London c.1150-c.1450*. Museum of London. **5**. London.

Garratt, B. 1994. 'The Small finds' in Cunliffe, B & Garratt, B. *Excavations at Portchester Castle, Volume V: Post Medieval 1609-1819*. Society of Antiquaries Research Report **LII**, 98-129.

Rees, H., Crummy, N., Ottaway, P.J. & Dunn, G., 2008. *Artefacts and Society in Roman and Medieval Winchester: Small finds from the suburbs and defences, 1971-1986*. Winchester Museums & English Heritage.

## **7. CONCLUSIONS**

- 7.1 The archaeological observation recorded only post-medieval and modern site layers from which low quantities of pottery ranging in date from the 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe and an iron nail were recovered.
- 7.2 This evidence suggests the Site historically was not intensively occupied or that truncation has occurred during the post-medieval period thereby removing any earlier evidence, although this was not evident.
- 7.3 No evidence of any activity pre-dating the post-medieval period was encountered on the Site.

## 8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bourne J, 2003, Understanding Leicestershire & Rutland Place Names. Hear of Albion Press Pg68

Cooper, N. (ed.), 2006, The Archaeology of the East Midlands: an Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the East Midlands. Leicester Archaeology Monograph No. **13**. University of Leicester

English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, English Heritage

English Heritage, 2004, Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidance for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports, English Heritage

English Heritage, 2005, Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England, English Heritage

Health and Safety Executive, 2009, A guide to health and safety regulation in Great Britain, The Office of Public Sector Information

CIfA, 2014, Standards and guidance for archaeological excavations, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

Knight, D, Vyner, B & Allen, C. 2012. East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands. University of Nottingham & York Archaeological Trust

Morgan, G. 2005. A Guide to the Identification, Analysis and Conservation of Archaeological Artefactual Material. Institute of Conservation & University of Leicester

Morgan P & Morris J (ed) 1979. Domesday Book 22 Leicestershire. Phillimore 44, 12 & 13.

Taylor, J. & Brown, G. 2009. PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual Operations Manual **1**

Watkins, D & Neal, V. 2001. First Aid for Finds

### **Online Sources**

British Geological Survey website: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>

## **9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS**

### **9.1 Acknowledgements**

- 9.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank the following: Mr & Mrs Linacre for commissioning the work and Teresa Hawtin, Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council for her collaborative role.

### **9.2 PCA Credits**

Project Manager: Kevin Trott

Fieldwork: Steve Jones

Report: Tony Molloy

Finds: Jane Young & Kevin Trott

CAD: Jennifer Simonson

## APPENDIX 1. CONTEXT INDEX

In the table the abbreviations, where used, mean the following: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; ? means 'uncertain'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation; their dimensions in metres (in the order, length x width x depth; or diameter x depth), their critical stratigraphic relationships and the finds recovered from them.

Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	After	Before	Finds
100	Layer	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones and brick inclusions.	Topsoil	Site x Site <0.24	101, 108, 111	Air	Clay pipe
101	Layer	Friable mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones, frequent mortar and common charcoal flecks	Subsoil	Site x Site x 0.2	110	100	-
102	Fill	Friable mid-brown silty clay with brick rubble and ceramic pipe inclusions	Backfill	>12 x 0.5 x UE	103	104	-
103	Cut	Steep, near-vertical sided linear feature on an east-west alignment	Modern service pipe trench	<12 x 0.5 x UE	105	102	-
104	Structure	Wall composed of red bricks set in a cream-coloured mortar	Modern brick wall	0.1 x 0.1 x 0.45	102	108	-
105	Layer	Mid-brown silty clay with occasional pebbles	Modern site layer	Site x Site x 0.1	107	106	-
106	Layer	Mid-brown silty clay with occasional pebbles	Soil horizon exposed in Trench 1	Site x site x 0.1	105	108	-
107	Deposit	Orange brown sandy clay	Natural Deposit	Site x Site x UE	UE	105, 109, 112	-
108	Layer	Dark grey silty clay with frequent brick and occasional small pebble inclusions	Site layer containing 19 <sup>th</sup> century material	Site x Site x 0.26	106	100	Pottery, Clay pipe, Ceramic tile, Glass

Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	After	Before	Finds
109	Layer	Mid-brown silty clay with occasional pebbles	Same as layer 105	Site x Site x 0.2	107	110	Fe nail
110	Layer	Dark grey silty clay frequent brick and occasional small pebble inclusions	Same as layer 108	Site layer x 0.21	109	101	-
111	Layer	Mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles	Subsoil	Site x Site x 0.3	112	100	-
112	Layer	Mid-brown silty clay with occasional pebbles	Layer beneath subsoil 111	Site x Site x 0.3	107	111	-



## APPENDIX 2. PLATES



**Plate 1.** General shot of the Site, looking north-east. Scales 2 x 2m.



**Plate 2.** Trench 1, looking west. Scales 2 x 2m.



**Plate 3.** Trench 2, looking north. Scales 2 x 2m.





**Plate 4.** Trench 3, looking east. Scales 2 x 2m.



**Plate 5.** Trench 4, looking west. Scales 2 x 2m.



### APPENDIX 3. OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-224853**

#### Project details

Project name	White Lion Wine Bar and Restaurant, North Kilworth, Leicestershire
Short description of the project	An archaeological observation recorded a sequence of post-medieval and modern site layers from which low quantities of pottery ranging in date from the 18th - 20th centuries, 18th - 19th century clay pipe and an iron nail were recovered. No archaeological features or activity pre-dating the post-medieval period was encountered on the Site.
Project dates	Start: 16-07-2015 End: 16-07-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	GLKL15 - Site code
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY, CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE HARBOROUGH NORTH KILWORTH Land adjacent to White Lion Wine Bar and Restaurant
Postcode	LE17 6EU
Study area	853 Square metres

Site coordinates SP 61642 83574 52.446273202973 -1.092946682358 52 26 46 N 001 05 34 W  
Point

Height OD /  
Depth Min: 145.5m Max: 145.5m

### Project creators

Name of  
Organisation PCA Midlands

Project brief  
originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design  
originator Mary-Anne Slater

Project  
director/manager Kevin Trott

Project supervisor Steve Jones

Type of  
sponsor/funding  
body Owner

Name of  
sponsor/funding  
body Mr & Mrs Linacre

### Project archives

Physical Archive  
recipient Leicestershire Museums Service

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive  
recipient Leicestershire Museums Service

Digital Media  
available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive  
recipient Leicestershire Museums Service

Paper Media  
available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Entered by Tony Molloy (tony\_molloy@outlook.com)  
Entered on 28 September 2015

# PCA

---

## **PCA SOUTH**

UNIT 54  
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE  
96 ENDWELL ROAD  
BROCKLEY  
LONDON SE4 2PD  
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091  
FAX: 020 7639 9588  
EMAIL: [info@pre-construct.com](mailto:info@pre-construct.com)

---

## **PCA NORTH**

UNIT 19A  
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK  
DURHAM DH6 5PG  
TEL: 0191 377 1111  
FAX: 0191 377 0101  
EMAIL: [info.north@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.north@pre-construct.com)

---

## **PCA CENTRAL**

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM  
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN  
TEL: 01223 845 522  
FAX: 01223 845 522  
EMAIL: [info.central@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.central@pre-construct.com)

---

## **PCA WEST**

BLOCK 4  
CHILCOMB HOUSE  
CHILCOMB LANE  
WINCHESTER  
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB  
TEL: 01962 849 549  
EMAIL: [info.west@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.west@pre-construct.com)

---

## **PCA MIDLANDS**

17-19 KETTERING RD  
LITTLE BOWDEN  
MARKET HARBOROUGH  
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN  
TEL: 01858 468 333  
EMAIL: [info.midlands@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.midlands@pre-construct.com)

---

