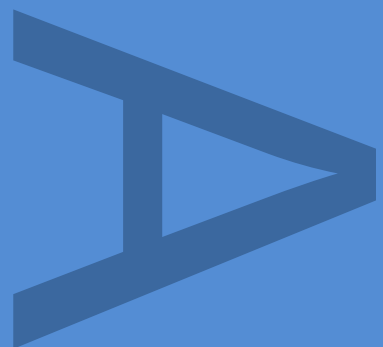


**PRIORY FARM,
41 MAIN STREET,
KIBWORTH HARCOURT,
LEICESTERSHIRE:**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
OBSERVATION REPORT**

July 2016

**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
R12555**



Priory Farm, 41 Main Street, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire:
An Archaeological Observation Report

Local Planning Authority: **Harborough District Council**

Central National Grid Reference: **SP 68080 94581**

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PCA Report Number: R12555

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological observation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Priory Farm, 41 Main Street, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire (NGR SP 68080 94581). The observation occurred between February & May 2016. The archaeological work was commissioned by Tim Bale, J.E.D. Design (Architectural Services) Ltd. The proposed development will comprise the construction of an extension to the rear of the existing property. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

Only late post-medieval/modern activity was identified on the site and this was primarily related to drainage and the existing building. In addition, an area of post-medieval/modern built up ground was identified as were modern services and drains.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological observation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) during groundworks for a rear extension at Priory Farm, 41 Main Street, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 68080 94581). The observation took place between February & May 2016 (**Figure 1; Plates 1 and 2**).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Tim Bale, J.E.D. Design (Architectural Services) Ltd. The proposed development will comprise the construction of an extension to the rear of the existing property (Planning Reference 15/013245/FUL).
- 1.1.3 The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Donald Sutherland of Pre Construct Archaeology Ltd (Sutherland 2016) following consultation with Sophie Clarke, the Assistant Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council.

1.2 Site Location and Description

- 1.2.1 The development site is located centrally on the northern edge of Kibworth Harcourt. It is situated on the northern side of Main Street c.73m from its junction with the A6, centred at SP 68080 94581. The site is bounded to the east and west by domestic properties and to the north by stables and pasture. Access to the property is off Main Road which also forms the southern limits of the site.

1.3 Topography and Geology

- 1.3.1 The subject site is currently access off Main Road from a driveway running along the eastern boundary of the site. At present the site contains a farmhouse and outbuilding all of which are Grade II Listed. The area to be developed is located within a broadly flat lawn area contain occasional bushes other plants. A spot height taken within the centre of the site is recorded at c.131m AOD.
- 1.3.2 The subject site is characterised by the bedrock 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 Till, Mid Pleistocene – Diamicton, formed during the Quaternary period, when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions. (British Geological Survey 2016).
- 1.3.3 The superficial geology (**03**) was present across the site as predominantly mid-grey compacted clay with orange inclusions, patches of orange sand and occasional chalk fragments and was >0.94m deep. In addition, a layer of firm, mid-greyish orange clayey sand was identified as lying beneath the existing structure which has been interpreted as a probable natural sandy layer (context **18**). Likewise, a mixed layer of firm mid-orange sand and grey clay with occasional

small, sub-angular stones and chalk fragments is interpreted as an interface layer between natural sand and clay (context 19).

1.4 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 1.4.1 The historic core of Kibworth Harcourt dates back to at least the medieval period and was previously a relatively significant settlement due to its position on the main Leicester Road; however, a later diversion of this road diminished the settlement's importance (Garwood 2016). The historic core, with its medieval origins, is a designated Conservation Area which is characterised by predominantly post-medieval buildings of mixed size and age but which are largely built of red brick with slate roofs.
- 1.4.2 A desk based assessment based upon the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (LRHER) shows that the application site lies within an area of archaeological interest.
- 1.4.3 There is no recorded evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the development site.
- 1.4.4 A potential Roman site was identified at the Munt, Hall Close at a site which was potentially later re-used as a Norman motte and bailey. Excavations in 1837 and 1863 revealed 'pavements', burnt bones, burnt wood, bones, teeth and Roman pottery whilst an additional pennanular brooch was found at the site in 1956.
- 1.4.5 Additionally, 2 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from 112 Main Street during test pitting in 2009 which was carried out as part of a television series presented by Michael Wood and under the direction of Access Cambridge Archaeology (Lewis 2011, p.228).
- 1.4.6 The development site lies within the historic settlement core of Kibworth Harcourt which is referred to as Chilburde in the Domesday Book (1086). The name of the settlement is thought to derive from Cybba (male personal name and worth (farmstead or enclosure) – the enclosed settlement associated with Cybba. The Harcourt element of the name is likely to have been added in the 12th century when Ivo de Hauecurt held the manor here (Bourne 2003, p.55). The village's inclusion in the Domesday Book suggests it was established before the medieval period, dating back to at least the Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval. However, scant archaeological evidence for the pre-Domesday settlement has been found and is represented by chance finds (Wood, 2010, 76).
- 1.4.7 As mentioned previously, there was a potential motte and bailey which overlay an earlier Roman site at the Munt, Hall Close (Wood 2010, 119). A mound here was recorded as being 12 yards high and 16 yards across with a single ditch c.122 yards in circumference. The potential site is tentatively dated to the late Anglo-Saxon period.
- 1.4.8 Additionally, 46 sherds of late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval pottery were recovered at 112 Main Street during the test pitting carried out in 2009.

- 1.4.9 Kibworth Harcourt is recorded as Chiburde Domesday Book 1086: (Phillimore 16,8) The entry records:

Robert of Vessey holds 12 c. of land. Before 1066, 10 ploughs. In Lordship 3 ploughs; 6 slaves. 10 villagers with 6 freemen, 6 smallholders and 1 Frenchman have 5 ploughs. Meadow 16 acers.

- 1.4.10 The development site lies within the historic settlement core of Kibworth Harcourt which dates to at least the early medieval and, due to its presence in the Domesday Book and name, is likely to have its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period; the historic core is a designated Conservation Area.
- 1.4.11 The Manor House is the oldest house in the village; it is a Grade II Listed building which is mentioned in AD1283-4 and lies c.10m east of Priory Farmhouse. The current building potentially has medieval origins but was altered in the late 17th and 18th centuries. It is constructed of red brick, in part chequered with black, with high rubble stone plinth and Welsh slate roof with a brick right-centre ridge stack and left end stack.
- 1.4.12 Fishponds north of Albert Street were visited in 1991 at which time they were still water filled. In their present state the ponds date from the 19th century however earlier records show less formal ponds in the same location and the origins of these potentially date back to the medieval period. Additionally, a stone cross was recorded as standing opposite the Manor House and was taken down in 1825. It is presumed that this is the square pillar with a hobby horse sketched in relief which is mentioned by Nichols in 1798 and acted as the market cross for the village, potentially dating to the medieval period.
- 1.4.13 Medieval pottery was recovered at a number of properties on Main Street as well as the Spinney, Jubilee Green and Priory Farm itself during test pitting by Paul Blinkhorn in 2009 (as part of the television series mentioned previously). Possible late medieval/early post-medieval pottery was also found at 8, The City during these works.
- 1.4.14 Post-Medieval activity in the vicinity of the development site is primarily represented by a number of Grade II Listed buildings that lie within the historic core of the village and contribute to its distinct character and resulting designation as a Conservation Area. Priory Farmhouse is itself a Grade II Listed building dating to the 16th-17th centuries. The property is a timber framed building that was probably re-faced in the 18th century and was restored in the 20th century. It was re-faced in red brick and coursed rubble stone in part; the building has a Welsh slate roof with right-centre brick ridge stack.
- 1.4.15 The Grade II buildings in the vicinity are predominantly built of red brick with either Swithland or Welsh slate roofs. The closest of these is 78 Main Street which lies c.50m to the site's southeast. This is a Grade II Listed building dating to the early 18th century with a mid-19th century outbuilding extending to its left. The house is constructed of red brick with Swithland

slate roof and brick end stacks. Some of the other Grade II Listed buildings are rendered or colour-washed such as 80 Main Street and 55 Leicester Road.

- 1.4.16 The Old House, 33 Main Street is a Grade I Listed building and is a red brick house dating to 1678. The building lies c.100m to the east-southeast of the development site and is an early example of a double pile house. It has a coursed rubble stone plinth, rusticated stone quoins, stone dressings and band and moulded stone cornice with a Swithland slate roof and brick ridge stacks; inside are a 17th century staircase and some original paneling. Approximately 20m northwest of the property lie two additional Grade II Listed buildings: a late 17th century barn and mid-19th century outbuildings. The barn is built of red brick with granite rubble stone plinth and Welsh slate roof with a brick ridge stack and may have been one of the original outbuildings for the house.
- 1.4.17 The garden walls to the manor house are also Grade II Listed. They probably date back to the early 18th century and were restored in 1860. The walls are constructed of red brick, diapered with black brick and have a rubble stone plinth in part.
- 1.4.18 Additionally, a significant amount of post-medieval pottery has been recovered across Kibworth Harcourt through the test pitting which took place in 2009.

2 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The aims and objectives of the investigation were:

- To establish the location, nature, extent, date and state of preservation of any archaeological or geo-archaeological deposits or features within the site, to recover any associated objects and to record the surviving evidence.
- To analyse and interpret the site archive and to disseminate the results to promote local and national research objectives.
- To deposit the site archive with the Leicestershire Museum Service for long term conservation.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Between February & May 2016, archaeological observation took place during the excavation of footings required in the preparation of land for the construction an extension to the rear of Priory Farm, 41 Main Street, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire (**Plates 1 and 2**).
- 3.1.2 All exposed deposits/layers were cleaned using hand tools and recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Contexts were recorded according to PCAs fieldwork manual approved for use in Leicestershire, including written, photographic and drawn records.
- 3.1.3 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 utilising PCAs printed *pro forma*.

3.2 Post Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.2.1 Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.
- 3.2.2 Only modern and post-medieval material was recovered from the fieldwork phase and with the exception of the early modern, industrially produced material was retained for future study (Appendix 3). In addition, a paper and digital archive was produced that will be transferred to the receiving museum with the agreement of the landowner.

3.3 The Contexts

- 3.3.1 A unique context number was assigned to each distinguishable depositional event. Context numbers will be discussed in greater detail in Section 4 and will be given in bold.
- 3.3.2 Six context numbers were allocated to layers whilst another seven were given to cuts of features, there were eight distinct fills associated with these features, each of which was allocated its own context number. The twenty-one distinct contexts observed during the works are presented in Appendix 1.

4 THE RESULTS

4.1 The Archaeological Sequence

- 4.1.1 In the west of the site a linear cut with a flat base was observed; the cut had been made for the laying of ceramic field drains (context **14**). The cut held a single fill of firm, mixed grey and orange sandy and clay with occasional coal fragments, occasional ceramic fragments and occasional medium, sub-angular stones (context **15**). The ceramic material from this fill was identified as being brown salt-glazed drain, dating to the mid-19th to 20th century (**Appendix 3**). A cut for similar drains was observed further to the south, running adjacent to the existing building and under the present extension at the rear (Plate 8, Section 6). This linear cut had gradual/moderate sides, with a flat base and measured c.0.92m wide and c.0.18m deep (context **16**). The cut contained a single fill of moderately firm, mid-orangey grey sandy clay with frequent small, sub-angular stones (context **17**).
- 4.1.2 Adjacent to the rear of the existing extension at the rear of the building, the probable cut for the existing building footings was observed. Approximately 0.18m in width of this linear, flat based cut (context **20**) was visible however the sides were unknown due to the fact it had been truncated by the cut of the modern drain (context **09**). The cut contained a single fill of moderately loose, mid-greyish orange clayey, gravelly sand with occasional coal fragments and is likely to be made up of redeposited material after the house footings were laid (context **21**).
- 4.1.3 A dumping layer was identified adjacent to the rear of the existing building overlying context **21**, which is potentially related to the re-roofing of this section of building. The layer consisted of loose mid-grey silty, sandy clay with frequent slate fragments and occasional pottery (context **08**). The pottery sherds from this layer are from Transfer-Printed vessels and date to the 19th to 20th century (Appendix 3).
- 4.1.4 The cut for an irregular feature, c.0.92m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base was identified in the eastern portion of the site (context **04**). The cut had been infilled and built up with modern material consisting of loose, mid-grey brown sandy, gravelly silt with occasional brick, pottery, glass and frequent small, sub-angular pebbles (context **05**). Included within this material was a fragment from a white-glazed earthenware wall tile dating to the 19th to 20th century and various pottery sherds which ranged in date from the 18th to 20th centuries (Appendix 3). The fill also held a complete, square, glass phial with screw top of early 20th century (pre 1940s) type (**Appendix 5**) and a bone fragment from a lower left adult pig mandible (**Appendix 4**).
- 4.1.5 To the east of the site, the cut for a packing surface beneath the current access road was identified. The cut was linear in plan with a flat base and ran to a depth of c.1.08m (context **06**). Above this cut lay a packing layer for the access road consisting of compact mid-greyish orange clayey sandy gravel with frequent stones of varying size (context **07**).

- 4.1.6 The cut for a modern, plastic drain was also identified, running on a roughly east-west alignment, adjacent to the existing house wall, servicing a drain at the rear of the property. The linear cut had steep sides and a flat base and was c.0.48m wide and c.0.54m deep (context **09**). The cut contained two fills, the first was a fill of moderately loose, mid-grey gravelly, sandy clay with occasional pottery fragments and occasional small, sub-angular stones (context **11**). This fill held the oldest datable material found on the site and consisted of several fairly fresh sherds from a large, Black-glazed Earthenware dish of 18th century type (Appendix 3). However, due to the nature of this feature, this does not provide an accurate date and the material is assumed to have been redeposited from elsewhere. The second fill consisted of loose, mid-orange gravel consisting of small, sub-angular pebbles which formed a packing layer around the plastic drain pipe (context **10**).
- 4.1.7 Underlying this drain, on a similar alignment was a linear cut with vertical sides, measuring c.0.48m wide and >0.84m deep (context **13**). Within this cut was a fill of firm, mid-orangey grey, slightly sandy clay (context **12**). No finds were recovered from this fill and the purpose and date of this feature is unclear however due to the similarity in alignment, it may relate to the above drain.

4.2 Additional Deposits

- 4.2.1 A relatively recent topsoil/garden soil formed the uppermost layer over most of the site (**01**). This consisted of a dark grey brown, loose, slightly sandy silt that had a variable depth of c.0.6m. A possible millstone or grinding wheel (**Plate 9**) was identified, lying in the surface of the garden topsoil, however due to its location, it is not considered archaeologically significant as it is possible this was brought into the site as decoration. A number of small pottery sherds were also recovered from the topsoil which date from the mid-19th to mid-20th century (Appendix 3). A layer of loose, mid-greyish orange sand was identified beneath the topsoil which held frequent small, sub-angular pebbles (**02**); due to the sterility of the sand it is interpreted as being potentially natural.
- 4.2.2 The remaining natural layers have been discussed previously, in section 1.3.3 (contexts **03**, **18** and **19**).

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 The observation fulfilled the aims and objectives of monitoring the footings for the proposed building extension.
- 5.1.2 Natural deposits on the site consisted of clay and sand deposits, discussed with reference to the British Geological Survey.
- 5.1.3 No evidence of any Prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon or medieval activity was identified on this site.
- 5.1.4 A number of late post-medieval/modern features were identified on the site, primarily related to drainage and with the existing building. In addition, modern services and drains were observed during ground reduction.

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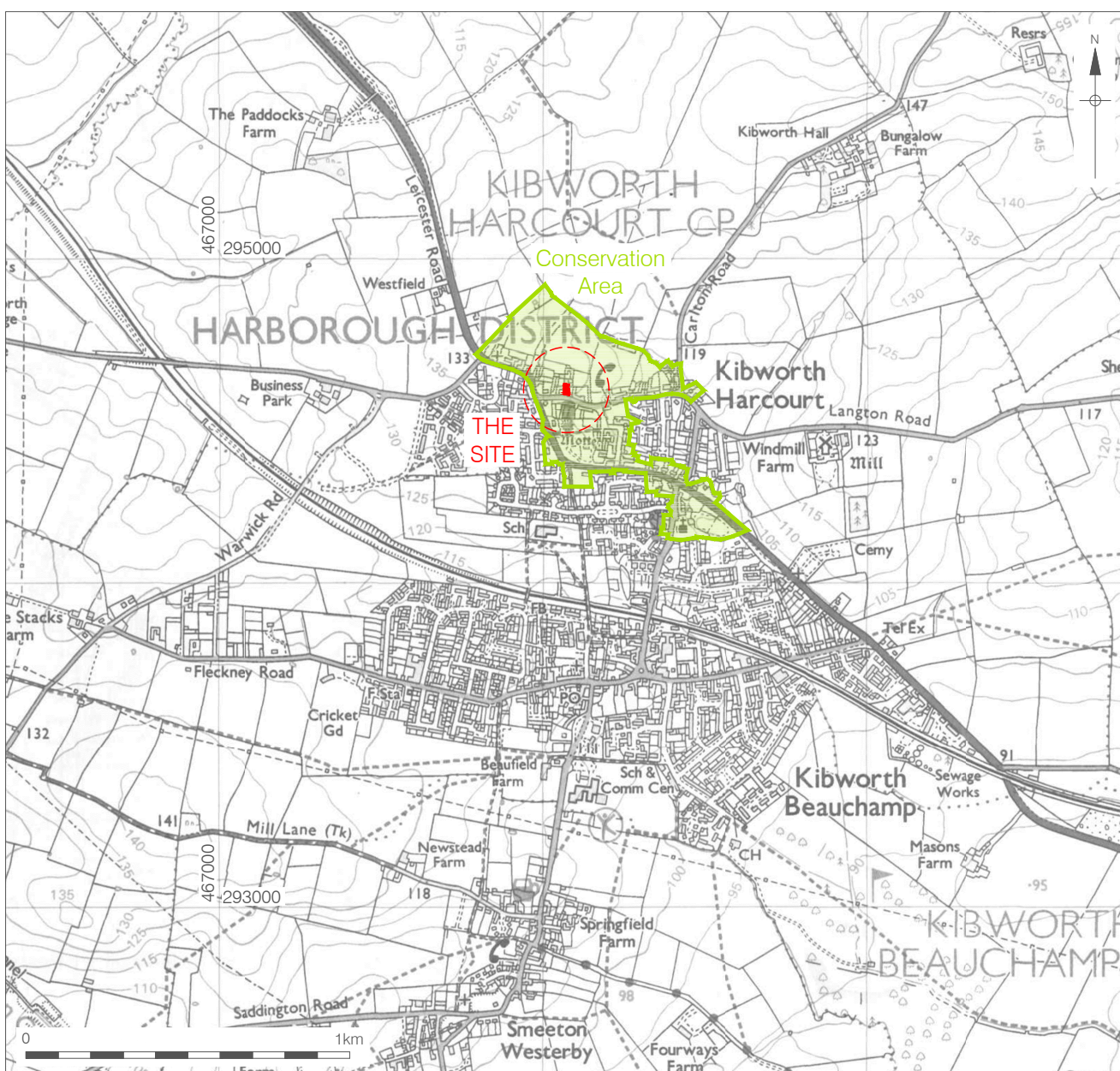
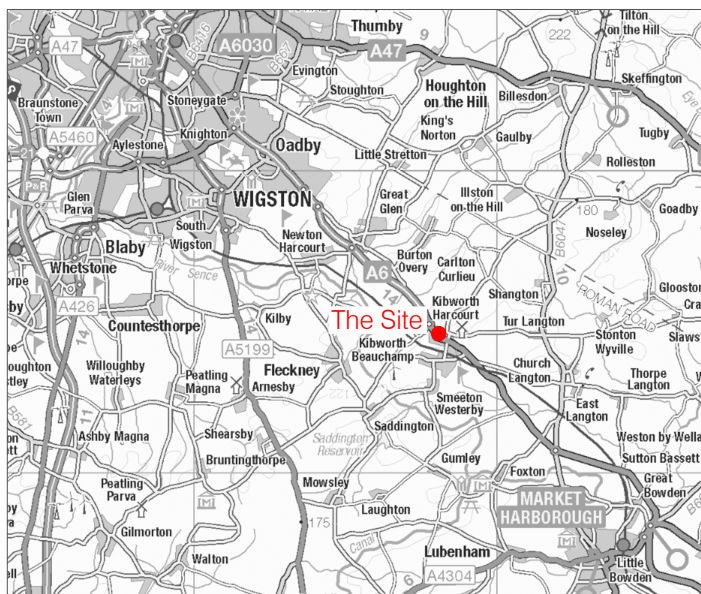
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7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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 14/12/15 HB

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000; 250,000 & 20,000 at A4

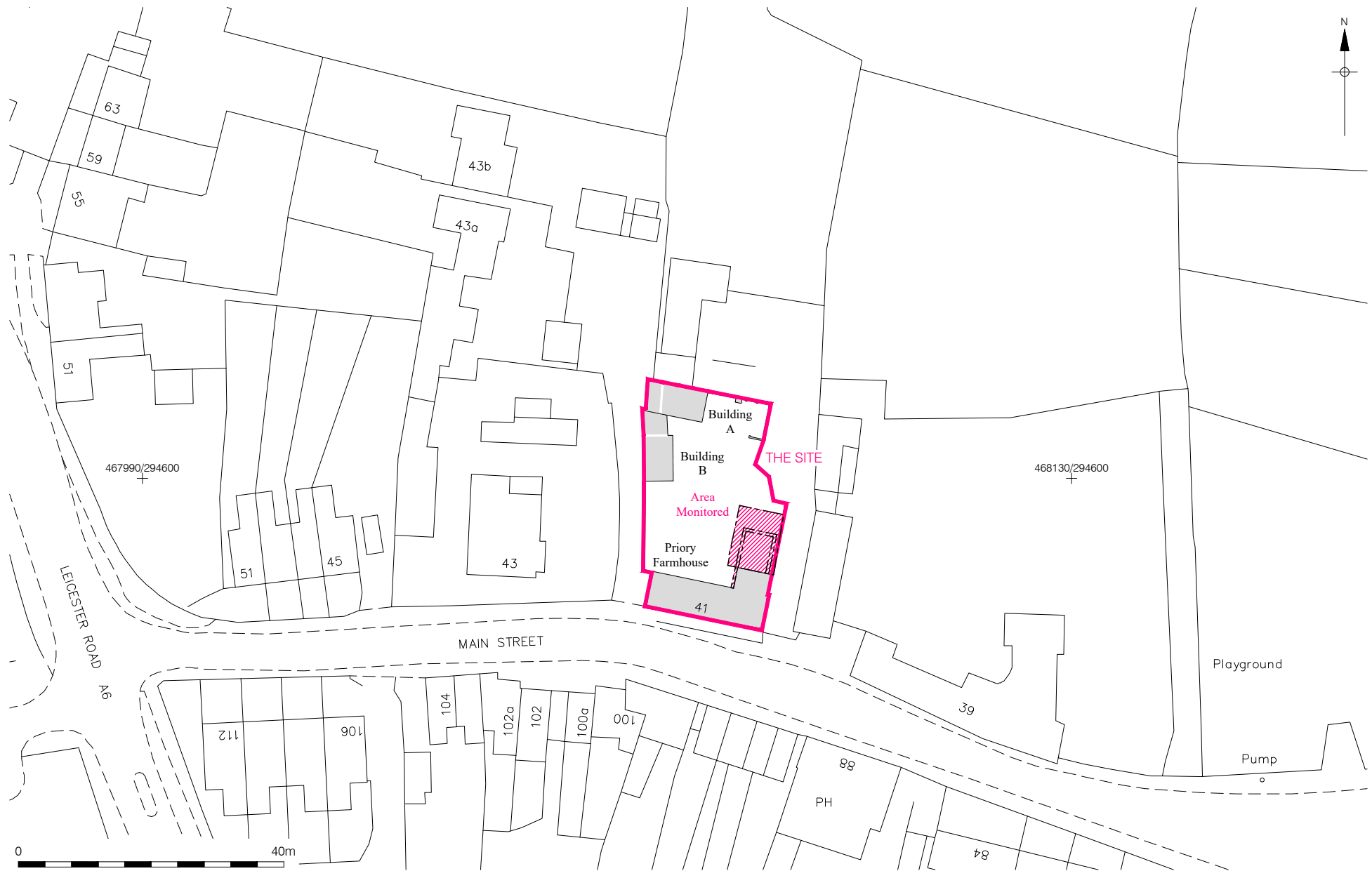


Figure 2
 Location of Area Monitored
 1:800 at A4

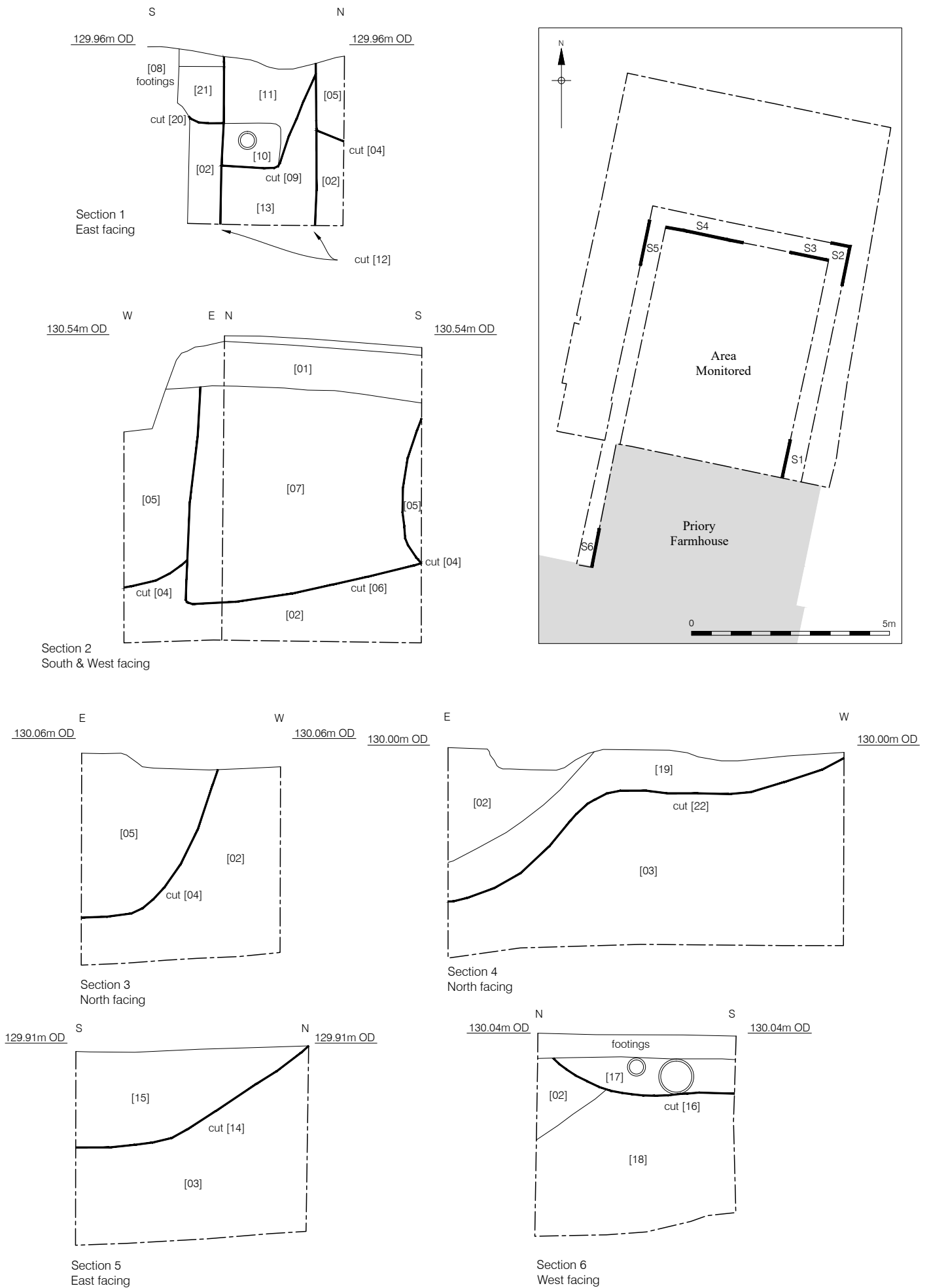


Figure 3
Plan of Section Locations; 1:125 at A4
Sections 1-6; 1:25 at A4

Appendix 1: Site Photographs



Plate 1: Shot facing southwest across site, prior to groundworks.



Plate 2: Shot facing southwest across site, after footings have been excavated.



Plate 3: West-northwest facing shot of Section 1.



Plate 4: East-southeast facing shot of Section 2.



Plate 5: South-southwest facing shot of Section 3.



Plate 6: South-southwest facing shot of Section 4.



Plate 7: West-northwest facing shot of Section 5.



Plate 8: East-southeast facing shot of Section 6.



Plate 9: Possible millstone/grinding wheel lying in garden topsoil (context 01).



Plate 10: North-northeast facing shot of Section 7.

Appendix 2: Context Index

Abbreviations: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; 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); and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
01	Layer	Dark grey brown	Loose slightly sandy silt	Occasional roots; occasional brick fragments; possible mill stone?	Relatively recent topsoil/garden soil which overlay modern built up layers	Variable depth c.0.6m	05	
02	Layer	Mid greyish orange	Loose sand	Frequent small sub-angular pebbles.	Extremely clean sand layer with no visible finds – possibly natural sand.	>8.20m x >3m >0.98m deep	19	
03	Layer	Mid grey with occasional orange inclusions	Compacted clay	Occasional patches of orange sand; occasional chalk flecks	Natural clay layer	>0.94m deep		19
04	Cut	Irregular shape in plan; moderately steep sides; flat base.			Cut for modern built up layer	c.0.92m deep	02	05
05	Fill	Mid grey brown	Loose sandy, gravelly silt	Occasional brick; occasional pottery; occasional glass; frequent small sub-angular pebbles	Modern built up ground	c.0.92m deep	04	01

06	Cut	Linear cut; sides unknown; flat base			Cut for packing surface beneath modern access road.	c.1.08m deep	02	07
07	Fill	Mid greyish orange	Compact clayey sandy gravel	Frequent stones of varying sizes	Packing layer for modern access road	c.1.08m deep	06	
08	Layer	Mid grey	Loose silty sandy clay	Frequent slate; occasional pottery	Dumping layer adjacent to existing building. Modern? Possibly related to re-roofing of building	0.08m deep; 0.23m wide	21	
09	Cut	Linear cut; steep sides; flat base.			Cut for modern (plastic) drain	0.48m wide; 0.54m deep	12	10
10	Fill	Mid orange	Loose gravel	Gravel	Fine orange gravel consisting of small sub-angular pebbles – packing around modern plastic drain pipe.	0.28m wide; 0.2m deep	09	11
11	Fill	Mid grey	Moderately loose sandy gravelly clay	Occasional pottery fragments; occasional small sub-angular stones	Upper fill of modern drain [09]. Probably made up of redeposited layers that were removed during the cut being made	0.54m deep; 0.46m wide	10	

12	Fill	Mid orangey grey	Compact slightly sandy clay		Fill of [13]. Band of clay filling cut and underlying modern drain [09]. Of unknown purpose – no dating material or finds recovered.	>0.74m deep; 0.46m wide.	13	09
13	Cut	Linear cut; vertical sides; base not reached.			Cut of linear ditch? Feature is of unknown purpose or date however regular, vertical sides suggest it is possibly relatively modern.	>0.74m deep; 0.46m wide.		12
14	Cut	Linear cut; moderate sides; flat base			Cut for field drains	c.3.35m wide; 0.48m deep	03	15
15	Fill	Mixed grey and orange	Firm mixed clay and sand	Occasional coal fragments; occasional pottery fragments; occasional medium sub-angular stones	Fill of cut [14]. Contains two linked ceramic field drains. Fill consists of redeposited material from replaced atop the drains.	c.3.35m wide; 0.48m deep	14	
16	Cut	Linear cut; gradually sloping sides; flat base			Cut for ceramic field drains	0.92m wide; c.0.18m deep	18	17
17	Fill	Mid orangey grey	Moderately firm sandy clay	Regular small sub angular stones	Fill of [16] made up of redeposited material	0.92m wide; c.0.18m deep	16	

18	Layer	Mid greyish orange	Firm clayey sand	Frequent small sub-angular stones	Natural? Sandy layer beneath house	>0.7m deep		16
19	Layer	Mid orangey grey	Firm/compact mixed orange sand and grey clay	Occasional small sub-angular stones; occasional chalk fragments	Mixed sand and clay layer. May simply be an interface layer between different bands of natural	c.0.2m deep	03	02
20	Cut	Linear cut; unknown sides; flat base.			Cut for house footings?	c.0.3m deep	02	21
21	Fill	Mid greyish orange	Moderately loose clayey gravelly sand	Occasional coal fragments	Fill of [20]. Redeposited material after laying of house footings?	c.0.3m deep	20	

Appendix 3: Ceramics Report

By Jane Young

Introduction

In total, twelve sherds of pottery representing nine vessels and two fragments of ceramic building material were submitted for examination. The post-Roman pottery and tile recovered is all of late 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).

Condition

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.

Overall Chronology and Source

A range of five pottery types and two 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 late post-medieval to early modern period and was recovered from four deposits.

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

Lincolnshire codename	Leicestershire codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BL	EA2	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	5	2
NCBCB	EA	Nineteenth Century Brown Colour-bodied	1800	1950	1	1
NCBW	EA	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	1	1
PEARL	EA9	Pearlware	1770	1900	1	1
TPW	EA10	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	4	4

The Pottery

Pottery was recovered from topsoil layer **01**, cut feature **04** (fill **05**), layer **08** and linear feature **09** (fill **11**). Linear feature **09** produced four fairly fresh sherds from a large Black-glazed Earthenware (BL) dish of 18th century type. The two small sherds recovered from layer **08** are both from 19th or 20th century Transfer-printed vessels (TPW). The four sherds found in cut feature **04** are all in different ware types. The rim of a large Black-glazed Earthenware bowl suggests an 18th century date for the vessel. A small

basal sherd is from a late Pearlware (PEARL) bowl or dish with internal blue-printed decoration. This vessel is of mid-19th century date. An oval Nineteenth Century Buff ware (NCBW) dish is of 19th to mid-20th century date whilst a more unusual Brown-bodied (NCBCB) bowl or dish with a white glaze is most likely to date to between the late 18th and late 19th centuries. Topsoil layer **01** contained two tiny Transfer-printed sherds from a small plate and a saucer of mid-19th to mid-20th century date.

The Ceramic Building material

A small fragment from a modern white-glazed earthenware wall tile (MODTIL) of late 19th to 20th century date was recovered from cut feature **04** (fill **05**). The small fragment of brown salt-glazed drain (DRAIN) retrieved from linear feature **14** (fill **15**) is of mid-19th to 20th century date.

Summary and Recommendations

The ceramic material recovered from this site suggests that there had been late post-medieval to early modern activity in the area. The condition of most of the material suggests that it is unlikely to represent primary deposition, although the Black-glazed bowl in linear feature **09** could represent disturbed primary discard.

The assemblage is in a stable condition and with the exception of the early modern industrially produced material, which has been discarded, should be kept for future study.

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. Nenk, 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

Appendix 4: Animal Bone Report

By Kevin Reilly

Introduction and Methodology

Two conjoining fragments (26 grams) from a modern build-up layer (05) was recovered by hand during the archaeological monitoring. The animal bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of long bone 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

The bone was taken from a modern build-up layer (05) that also contained a modern glass phial (Post 1940's date) and a fragment from a white-glazed earthenware vessel of late 19th-20th century date.

Later Post-medieval/ modern

The conjoining bone fragments derived from the lower left pig mandible that had its 2nd and 3rd molars present. The wear on the 2nd molar in relation to the wear on the 3rd molar indicated this mandible derived from a pig adult pig over 3-4 years of age.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

While in good condition, the potential value of this limited assemblage is severely hampered by the quantity of bones recovered (a single fragment). The available information clearly suggests the consumption of pig during the 20th century.

In conclusion, the later post-medieval/modern bone can provide some basic information concerning animal usage within this part of Leicestershire. However, a significantly greater quantity of bones would be required to produce a better and more thorough understanding of this usage. Considering this assemblage was recovered during the limited watching brief works it would be recommended that any future animal bone assemblages recovered during archaeological work in the village would enable a better understanding of animal husbandry in Kibworth Harcourt.

Appendix 5: The Glass Report

By Kevin Trott

Introduction

During the archaeological investigations a single complete screw-top clear glass phial (29 grams) was recovered from the modern build up layer (05). The style of the rectangular, square-in-section Phial is characteristic of Phials of post 1940's date.

Discussion

The glass phial recovered from Priory Farm, Kibworth Harcourt is in good condition with remains of a white contents still adhering to the internal basal sides of the phial. The style is relatively modern that contained an unknown ointment.

Recommendations

No further analysis is recommended on the glass as it is in a stable condition and no conservation is required (Graham Morgan Pers, Comm.). It is recommended that the vessel is discarded, as it is modern in date.

Appendix 6: Oasis Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-257682

Project details

Project name	Priory Farm, 41 Main Street, Kibworth Harcourt
Short description of the project	This report describes the results of an archaeological observation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Priory Farm, 41 Main Street, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire (NGR SP 68080 94581). The observation occurred between February and May 2016. The archaeological work was commissioned by Tim Bale, J.E.D. Design (Architectural Services) Ltd. The proposed development will comprise the construction of an extension to the rear of the existing property. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. Only late post-medieval/modern activity was identified on the site and this was primarily related to drainage and the existing building. In addition, an area of post-medieval/modern built up ground was identified as were modern services and drains.
Project dates	Start: 16-02-2016 End: 14-07-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	PKHL15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Monument type	NONE None

Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Recorded Observation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE HARBOROUGH KIBWORTH HARCOURT Priory Farm, 41 Main Street, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 68080 94581 52.544457009122 -0.995976009189 52 32 40 N 000 59 45 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Kevin Trott
Project director/manager	Kevin Trott

Project supervisor	Donald Sutherland
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Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums Service
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Physical Archive ID	X.A9.2016
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Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass"
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Digital Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums Service
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Digital Archive ID	X.A9.2016
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Digital Contents	"none"
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Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
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Paper Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums Service
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Paper Archive ID	X.A9.2016
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Paper Contents	"none"
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Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"
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Project bibliography 1

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