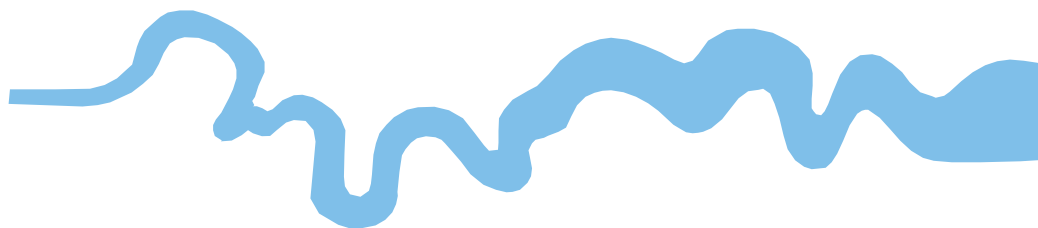


**T V A S**



**NORTH MIDLANDS**

**Land at Lutterworth Road, Gilmorton,  
Leicestershire**

**Archaeological Excavation**

**by Helen Daniel**

**Site Code: LRL18/119**

**(SP 5703 8747)**

**Land off Lutterworth Road,  
Gilmorton, Leicestershire**

**An Archaeological Excavation  
for Sheiling Homes Ltd**

by Helen Daniel  
TVAS North Midlands

Site Code LRL18/119

**October 2018**

## Summary

**Site name:** Land at Lutterworth Road, Gilmorton, Leicestershire

**Grid reference:** SP 5703 8747

**Site activity:** Archaeological Excavation

**Date and duration of project:** 30 July – 14th August 2018

**Project coordinator:** Steve Ford

**Site supervisor:** Helen Daniel

**Site code:** LRL 18/119

**Area of site:** 0.91ha

**Summary of results:** Two areas of investigation were opened with the intention of enhancing understanding of features identified in previous trial trenching evaluation. A prehistoric pit and a few struck flints point to a low level of prehistoric (Neolithic/Bronze Age) activity. A single pit and ditch were probably of Roman date, but dating of the ditch was tentative based only on a very small amount of pottery. Medieval furrows and modern pits and ditches were the only other features recorded.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands, Stoke-on-Trent and will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museums Service in due course.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 29.10.18 Steve Preston ✓ 29.10.18
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# Land at Lutterworth Road, Gilmorton, Leicestershire An Archaeological Excavation

by Helen Daniel

**Report 18/119**

## **Introduction**

This report documents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out at Lutterworth Road, Gilmorton, Leicestershire LE17 5PW (SP 5703 8747) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Helen Martin-Bacon of Avalon Archaeology, Dairyhouse Lane, Cheadle, Stoke-on-Trent ST10 2PW on behalf of Sheiling Homes Limited, Burbage, Hinckley, LE10 2JP.

Planning permission (application ref: 17/00701/OUT) has been granted by Harborough District Council for the erection of up to 42 dwellings on land to the west of Lutterworth Road, Gilmorton. The planning permission has been granted with two conditions (13 and 14) which require the implementation of a programme of archaeological work.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to follow a specification (Martin-Bacon 2018) approved by Mr Richard Clark, Principal Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council, the Archaeological Adviser to the District. The fieldwork was undertaken by Helen Daniel and Richey Ostrowski, between 30th July and 14th August 2018 and the site code is LRL 18/119. The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands and will be deposited at Leicestershire County Council Museums Service in due course.

## **Location, topography and geology**

Gilmorton is located 12km south of Leicester with the site located adjacent to the south-western edge of the village. It lay within two fields to the west of Lutterworth Road (Fig. 1). The site is currently under pasture and is bounded by a modern housing estate to the north, domestic properties to the east and fields to the south and west. A tributary of the river Swift is situated to the west of the site. The northern field lies at a height of approximately 142m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), sloping gently down to the south and south-west to 139m aOD with the southern field slightly lower at approximately 135m aOD.

The underlying geology is mapped (BGS 2018) as Blue Lias Formation: interbedded mudstone and limestone with superficial deposits of Pleistocene Till. The geology observed on site varied from yellow-brown sandy clay with patches of gravel to orange-brown sandy clay with patches of gravel.

## **Archaeological background**

A desk-based assessment (WA 2017a) noted no designated heritage assets within the boundary of the site but ridge and furrow was present in the northern part of the site. Other undesignated heritage assets in the surrounding area are all findspots from metal detecting; they include a Bronze Age spearhead, a sherd of Roman greyware pottery and two Roman brooches. A Scheduled Monument comprising the earthworks of an early motte castle with moat, house platforms and two fishponds, is located 115m to the north-west of the site. Close to this is a Grade II\* listed church and within the village of Gilmorton are a further eighteen Grade II listed buildings. In association with the church, the historic core of the settlement lies to the immediate north and north-east of the site, suggesting that the site was located away from the settlement and was agricultural in form from at least the medieval period and throughout the post-medieval period.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken (WA 2017b) comprising seventeen trenches, distributed across both fields. The majority of features encountered were concluded to be associated with post-medieval agricultural practices and land management but features in the northern field were thought to represent Roman settlement, consisting of ditches, pits and a small ceramic assemblage. In addition, in the southern field, the evaluation revealed a prehistoric fire-pit containing *in-situ* burning, pottery and worked flint.

## **Objectives and methodology**

The principal aim of the excavation was to characterize archaeological features and deposits which may survive within the area of development and interpret and fully characterize any phases of archaeological activity in any encountered remains. Based on the results of the trial trenching evaluation, two areas of open excavation were proposed. Area 1 was targeted on the Roman features in the north of the site amounting to approximately 0.75ha and encompassing the features identified in the evaluation. Area 2 was an area of 40m x 40m centred on the early prehistoric pit in the southern field to ascertain whether this was an isolated feature or associated with other remains (Figs 2 and 3). Topsoil and any other overburden was removed to expose archaeologically sensitive levels by a 360-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

Archaeological features and deposits exposed were then excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the project.

General aims of the project as outlined in the WSI were:

- to excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the target areas prior to development commencing;
- to determine the character, date, extent and distribution of any archaeological remains and their potential significance in accordance with NPPF 2012;
- to produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded;
- to establish the character of these features and deposits in order to define functional areas and spatial relationships between differing zones of activity;
- to produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region; and
- to disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of publication.

Specific research objectives of the project as outlined in the WSI relate to:

- when the site was first occupied and is there evidence for multi-period activity beyond that of Roman and early prehistoric within the site;
- the date at which the Roman site was abandoned and why;
- the nature of the Roman settlement and any evidence for industrial and/or other activities;
- the date and nature of the archaeological features and deposits identified in the previous programme of trial trenching;
- the nature of the early prehistoric activity identified during the trial trenching, and whether it relates to settlement or transitory activity;
- any comparable contemporary settlement and/or activity in the vicinity;
- the date and nature of any landscape features encountered, for example, field boundaries, enclosures, and their spatial organisation;
- the chronology and pattern of any field systems uncovered;
- how landscape features relate to settlement spots;
- the palaeo-environmental setting of the area.

## **Results**

Each of the areas was investigated as set out in the agreed scheme of works (Fig. 3). The stratigraphy of the site primarily consisted of loose grey-brown clay loam topsoil, a moderate yellow-brown sandy clay interfacing subsoil above the natural yellow-brown sandy clay with patches of gravel in Area 1 and orange-brown sandy clay with patches of gravel in Area 2. The overburden in Area 1 was 0.32m deep and in Area 2, up to a maximum 0.45m deep.

### *Area 1*

Area 1 contained a number of small pits, a rectangular feature and the remains of a number of agricultural ridge and furrow features. Of the pits, only one, pit 1 (Figs 4 and 5, Pl. 1) was found to contain archaeological material. This was a small oval fire pit approximately 0.5m wide and its fill featured an abundance of charcoal and contained three pieces of severely abraded early Roman pottery from an undecorated jar.

There were three other small pits in this area all of which, upon investigation, proved to be modern. A rectangular feature was also confirmed as the remains of a modern geo-technical trench. The only other features identified were a number of broad furrows orientated NE-SW across the area (Fig. 5), verifying the presence of the remnants of medieval ridge and furrow agricultural practices and confirmed by sherds of 12th- to 14th-century pottery recovered from furrow 6.

Pit 1510 was discovered during the evaluation and was fully excavated at that time (WA 2017b fig. 4 and pl. 8; Fig.5). It contained 13 sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery along with some fired clay and possibly kiln furniture.

Due to the variance between the outcome of the evaluation trenches and that of this open area, one section was subjected to closer investigation to confirm the presence or absence of features that were identified within the trial trench. This was on the western edge of the open area, and was positioned over the location of an earlier evaluation trench (Tr15). An initial investigation was done using the machine and then further investigation by hand to attempt to identify ditches previously recorded in the evaluation but not apparent in the open excavation. This investigation confirmed that the true nature of the observed features represented the remains of medieval furrows and this became apparent from inspection of the wider excavation.

## *Area 2*

Area 2 contained a number of linear features and the remains of the prehistoric burnt pit previously identified and part excavated during the evaluation.

The first of the linear features investigated was Ditch 9, which was 1.58m wide and 0.38m deep (Fig. 6, Pls 5 to 10). Originating in the NW corner of Area 2 the ditch continues in a southerly direction for more than 55m down the entire length of the open area. This ditch was investigated by three slots along its extent (9, 12, and 13), all of which showed similar profiles but with a slight narrowing in 12 (Pls 7 and 8), towards the southern end of the ditch. The single fill of this ditch contained a single sherd of severely abraded early Roman pottery.

To the east of Ditch 9 was another linear feature, Ditch 14, orientated north-east to south-west. It was 1.42m wide, 0.4m deep and more than 50m long, continuing outside the bounds of Area 2 (Figs 3, 4 and 6; Pls 11 and 12). The only archaeological material from this feature was a fragment of post-medieval pottery, c. 17th to 18th century. A narrow curving linear gully, 10, was observed intersecting Ditch 9 but on further investigation this proved to be a modern land drain trench containing a few residual Roman pottery sherds.

A further ditch (15) was visible in the western baulk but could not be traced eastwards. It was shallow with a U-shaped profile cut from just beneath the topsoil and thought to be of fairly modern date.

The only other feature identified in Area 2 was a Fire-pit 11 (Figs 4,, 6 and 7, Pls 2, 3 and 4), which had been half-sectioned previously during trial trenching. The pit was sub-circular, 0.42m deep with a 0.38m diameter and when fully excavated it was confirmed to be a single backfill event that contained *in-situ* burning. No further pottery was recovered.

## **Finds**

### *Roman Pottery* by Alice Lyons

A total of 18 sherds, weighing 205g, of Roman pottery was recovered from unstratified deposits and from a fire pit and ditch (Appendix 2). Although some surface residues survive, the pottery is generally severely abraded with an average fragment weight of only 11g. Poor condition and small sherd size is typical of unstratified and residual material which has been subject to post-depositional disturbance (such as ploughing).

The Roman pottery was analysed following the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Barclay *et al.* 2016). The pottery has been analysed by fabric and form according to the Leicestershire Roman Fabric Series (Pollard 1994) and quantified by sherd count and weight. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted.

#### The Pottery

Three local coarseware fabrics were identified; it is noteworthy that no imports, fine wares or specialist vessels were found. All the pottery recovered is consistent with an early to mid-Roman date. The best-preserved pottery are the Sandy grey ware jar fragments (3 sherds; 76g), which comprise a wide mouthed jar, a medium mouthed neckless jar and wide mouthed jar with a raised bead under the rim. These are utilitarian vessels that would have been used for small scale food storage and as cooking pots; indeed one example within this assemblage has a burnt (possible food) residue surviving under its rim. More common, but poorly preserved, are the oxidized jar and storage jar fragments, some with grog and calcite inclusions (15 sherds; 129g). These are low fired and very soft and as a result have not survived in good condition.

The pottery is fragmentary and has not been deliberately placed where it was found; rather it has become incorporated into the plough soil as waste from a nearby (but unlocated) settlement, probably during manuring.



## *Post-Roman Pottery* by Sue Anderson

Thirty-five sherds of pottery weighing 352g were collected from two contexts and as two unstratified groups. A summary catalogue is included in Appendix 3, Table 2 while Appendix 3, Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric. Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (eve) and minimum number of vessels (MNV). All fabric codes were assigned from the Leicestershire fabric series (supplied by Debbie Sawday). Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG (1998). The results were input directly onto an Access database which forms the archive catalogue.

### The assemblage

Twelve sherds were of medieval date, all Potters Marston ware. These included rims and body fragments of three jars, all with upright rims with everted tips. One sagging base fragment was also found. Most of these sherds were unstratified, mainly in Area 1, but one sherd was recovered from Furrow 6 (55). Later medieval or early post-medieval pottery comprised two body sherds of a Midland Purple vessel (unstratified, Area 1).

Post-medieval wares comprised a piece of glazed redware with internal orange glaze, one sherd of a black-glazed redware, six fragments of large black-glazed coarseware vessels, and two sherds of a yellow ware ?jug with an upright lid-seated rim. An unidentified whiteware with thin purplish slip on both surfaces was probably also of post-medieval date and most likely a Midlands product. One sherd of yellow ware and one of coarse blackware were recovered from Ditch 14 (64), with the remainder of finds of this period being unstratified.

Modern pottery included a white stoneware body sherd, and six pieces of factory-made whitewares decorated with a variety of techniques including black and white 'agate' swirls, a green stripe, a scalloped rim edge to a plate, an applied floral prunt, and a jug with a bead rim and shallow relief moulding. All sherds were small and unstratified.

Only a small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered from the site, and these sherds of local Potters Marston ware were generally abraded and recovered from a furrow fill and unstratified. A high proportion of pottery in this assemblage was of post-medieval and modern date, and included 'country pottery' products such as the typical red and white earthenwares and coarse blackwares which are ubiquitous across the Midlands, together with a few sherds of refined earthenwares and stoneware which are typical of domestic refuse of the later 18th and 19th centuries. They were probably brought to the site with night soil from Leicester or another large town as well as locally derived material and were spread on the fields during manuring.

### Ceramic building material (CBM)

Eight fragments (179g) of CBM were recovered (Appendix 4). Four small fragments from a Geotechnical test pit 5(54) and Furrow 6 (55) were probably pieces of brick but these had no surviving surfaces. They were in fine

sandy fabrics, one with ferrous inclusions and one with mica and clay pellets. Four larger pieces were recovered as unstratified finds in Area 2. These comprised two pieces of plain roof tile, one in a fine sandy fabric with a reduced core (possibly late medieval) and the other in a medium sandy ferrous fabric (probably post-medieval). Two small abraded fragments in fine sandy fabrics were possibly pieces of Roman tile.

#### Clay tobacco pipes

Four fragments (18g) of clay pipes were collected (Appendix 5). From Ditch 14 (64) there was a thin, parallel-topped bowl fragment with a tiny part of the spur (18th-19th century). Three small pieces of stem were unstratified and were probably of 18th or 19th century date based on the bore diameters.

#### *Struck Flint by Steve Ford*

A small collection comprising 2 struck flints were recovered. One an unstratified surface find from Area 1 and the second from Furrow 8 (57). They comprised a spall (piece less than 20x20mm) and a flake. They are not closely datable but are likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the general and specific research aims of the project, have been achieved albeit to a limited extent. These aims anticipated the presence of full scale prehistoric and Roman occupation, but such deposits were largely absent and those that were present do not lend themselves to detailed analysis.

It appears that the only definitely prehistoric feature, Pit 11 in Area 2, already identified in the evaluation, was an isolated feature and the result of a single event. Therefore, it seems that any human activity during the prehistoric period was likely to have been only transitory in nature, leaving only ephemeral traces including the loss or discard of a few struck flints.

Pit 1 in area 1 was possibly another fire pit but dated not earlier than the early Roman period. Ditch 9 is possibly also from this period although this is based on a single abraded sherd of pottery and a later date is possible.

With regard to the proposed Roman settlement suggested by the evaluation trenching, there is scant evidence for this from cut features or artefacts. Unstratified pottery was fairly sparse across the site and only four sherds were recovered from stratified deposits. It is not clear that the single sherd in ditch 9 provides anything but the broadest *terminus post quem*. Consequently, wherever the Roman settlement did exist in the locality, it was not on the excavation site and it remains for future fieldwork to discover its location.

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## APPENDIX 1: Feature details

<i>Area</i>	<i>Slot</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
				Topsoil		
				Subsoil		
1		1	50	Fire pit	Roman?	Pottery
1		2	51	Small pit	Modern	
1		3	52	Small pit	Modern	
1		4	53	Small pit	Modern	
1		5	54	Rectangular feature	Modern	Geotechnical test pit
1		6	55	Furrow	Medieval	Pottery; Brick/Tile
1		7	56	Furrow	Medieval	Pottery; Brick/Tile
1		8	57	Furrow	Medieval	Flint
2	1	9	58	Large ditch	Roman?	Pottery
2		10	59	Small gully	Modern	Field drain
2		11	60, 61	Fire pit	Prehistoric	Dated in evaluation
2	3	12	62	Large ditch		=9
2	2	13	63	Large ditch		=9
2		14	64	Small ditch	Post-medieval	Pottery; Clay pipe
2		15	65	Small ditch	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy

**APPENDIX 2: Roman Pottery by Alice Lyons**

<i>Area</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>deposit</i>	<i>Fabric code</i>	<i>Fabric Name</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Date</i>
1	unstratified		GW2	Sandy reduced (grey) ware	Wide mouthed jar	1	39	Late 1st to mid-2nd century AD
1	unstratified		GW2	Sandy reduced (grey) ware	Medium mouthed neckless jar	1	30	Late 1st to 2nd century AD
1	unstratified		MG2	Oxidized (orange) ware, with grog and calcite inclusions	Storage jar and jar	11	110	Mid 1st to early 2nd century AD
2	unstratified		GW2	Sandy reduced (grey) ware	Medium mouthed jar with raised bead under the rim	1	7	Mid 1st to mid-2nd century AD
1	1	50	OW1	Sandy oxidized (orange) ware	Jar undecorated body and base sherds	3	16	Mid 1st to 2nd century AD
2	9	58	OW1	Sandy oxidized (orange) ware	Jar undecorated body sherd	1	3	Mid 1st to 2nd century AD

**APPENDIX 3: Summary pottery catalogue by Sue Anderson**

**Table 1: Pottery quantification by fabric.**

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Potters Marston ware	PM	12th–14th c.	12	142	0.19	8
Midland Purple ware	MP	Late14th–16th c.	2	10		1
Glazed red earthenware	RW	16th–18th c.	1	10		1
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	16th–18th c.	1	8		1
Coarse blackwares	MB	17th–19th c.?	6	117		5
Midlands yellow ware	MY	16th–E.18th c.	2	22		1
English Stoneware	SW	17th–20th c.	1	5		1
Refined white earthenwares	EA10	L.18th–20th c.	6	25	0.05	6
Unidentified whiteware	-	Post-Medieval	4	13	0.08	1
<b>Totals</b>			<b>35</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>25</b>

**Table 2: catalogue by context**

Area	Cut	Deposit	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Decoration	Notes	Century AD
1	6	55	PM	R	1	19	1	JR	UPEV			12-14
2	14	64	MB	B	1	15	1				coarse	17-18
2	14	64	MY	RD	2	22	1	JG?	UPLS		v hard white with occ red Fe inclusions	L.14-16
1		U/S	EA10	B	1	11	1				finer type	L.18-20
1		U/S	IGBW	D	1	8	1					16-18
1		U/S	MP	D	2	10	1					L.14-16
1		U/S	PM	U	2	29	2					12-14
1		U/S	PM	RU	2	25	1	JR	UPEV		square-ended rim	12-14
1		U/S	PM	U	3	15	1				tapered end to rim	12-14
1		U/S	PM	RU	2	21	1	JR	UPEV			12-14
1		U/S	PM	B	1	31	1				hard	16-18
1		U/S	RW	D	1	10	1				burnt	L.18-20
2		U/S	EA10	B	1	3	1			green stripe int?		L.18-20
2		U/S	EA10	R	1	4	1	JG?	BD	slight relief moulding		L.18-20
2		U/S	EA10	D	1	3	1			applied lilac prunt - floral		L.18-20
2		U/S	EA10	R	1	3	1	PL?	EV	scalloped edge - Queen style?		L.18-20
2		U/S	EA10	D	1	1	1			black/white agate-type ware		L.18-20
2		U/S	MB	D	2	53	1				coarse	17-18
2		U/S	MB	D	2	12	2				coarse	17-18
2		U/S	MB	B	1	37	1				coarse	17-18
2		U/S	PM	U	1	2	1					12-14
2		U/S	SW	U	1	5	1				white	L.19-E.20
2		U/S	UN	RU	4	13	1	JR?	UPTH	thin purplish slip on surfaces	coal measures whiteware	PMed?

Key: Type – R – rim; B – base; D – decorated body sherd; U – undecorated body sherd

Form: JR – jar; JG – jug; PL – plate

Rim: UPEV – upright, everted tip; UPLS – upright lid-seated; BD – beaded; EV – everted; UPTH – upright thickened.

**APPENDIX 4: Ceramic building material**

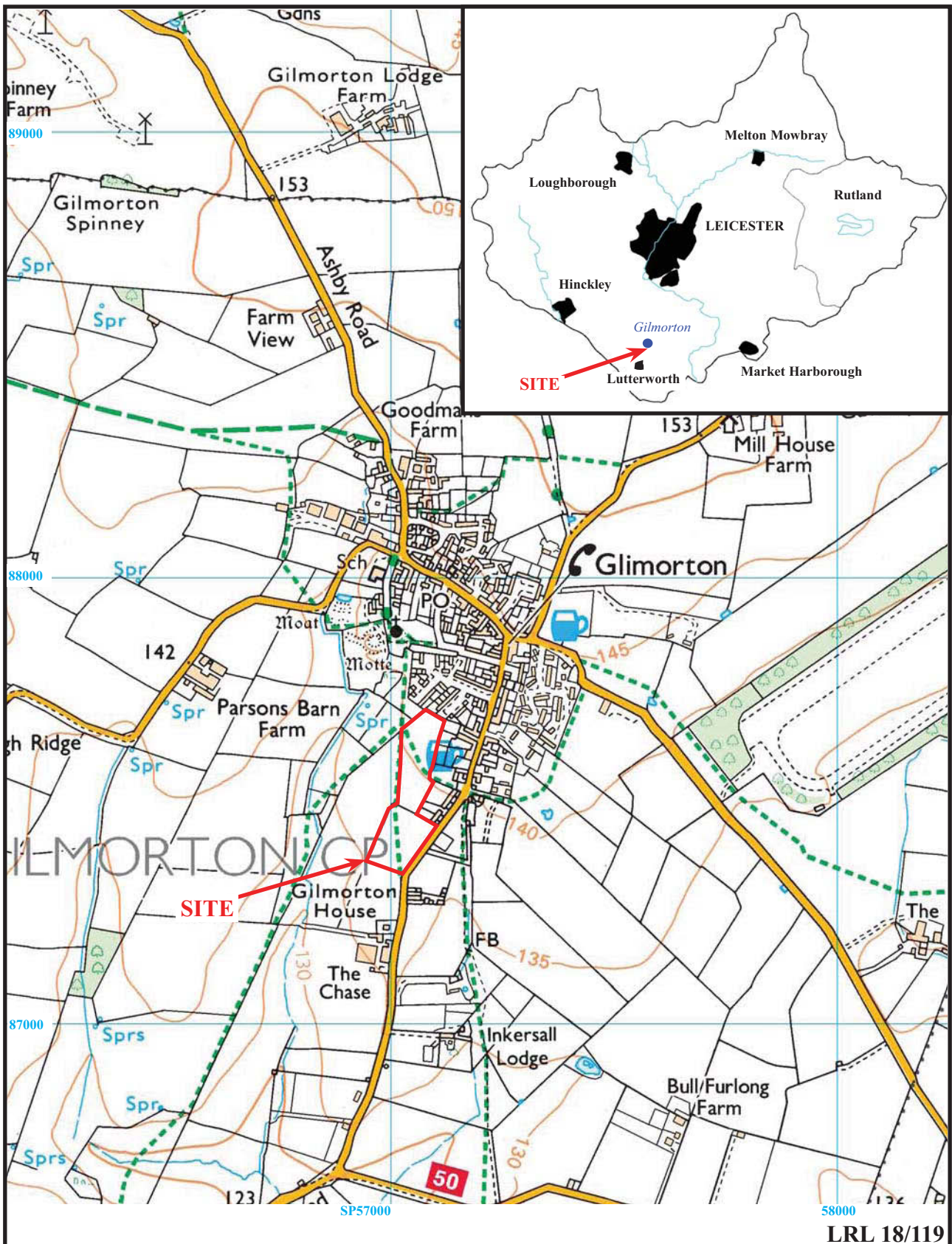
<i>Area</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deosit</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Date</i>
2		U/S	RBT?	fs	2	18		Roman?
2		U/S	RT	msfe	1	123		Post-medieval
2		U/S	RT	fs	1	11	reduced core	Late medieval/post-medieval
1	5	54	B?	fs	2	15	joining frags, no surfaces	post-medieval?
1	5	54	B?	fsfe	1	7	no surfaces	post-medieval?
1	6	55	B?	fsmcp	1	5		post-medieval?

Key: RBT – Roman tile; RT – plain roof tile; B - brick

### Appendix 5: Clay pipe

<i>Area</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Frag</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Bore diam</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>CenturyAD</i>
2	2	64	bowl	1	10	1.8	parallel top, thin, tiny amount of spur, type uncertain	18th-19th
1		U/S	stem	1	3	2.4		18th?
2		U/S	stem	1	2	1.9		18th-19th?
2		U/S	stem	1	3	2.2		18th?



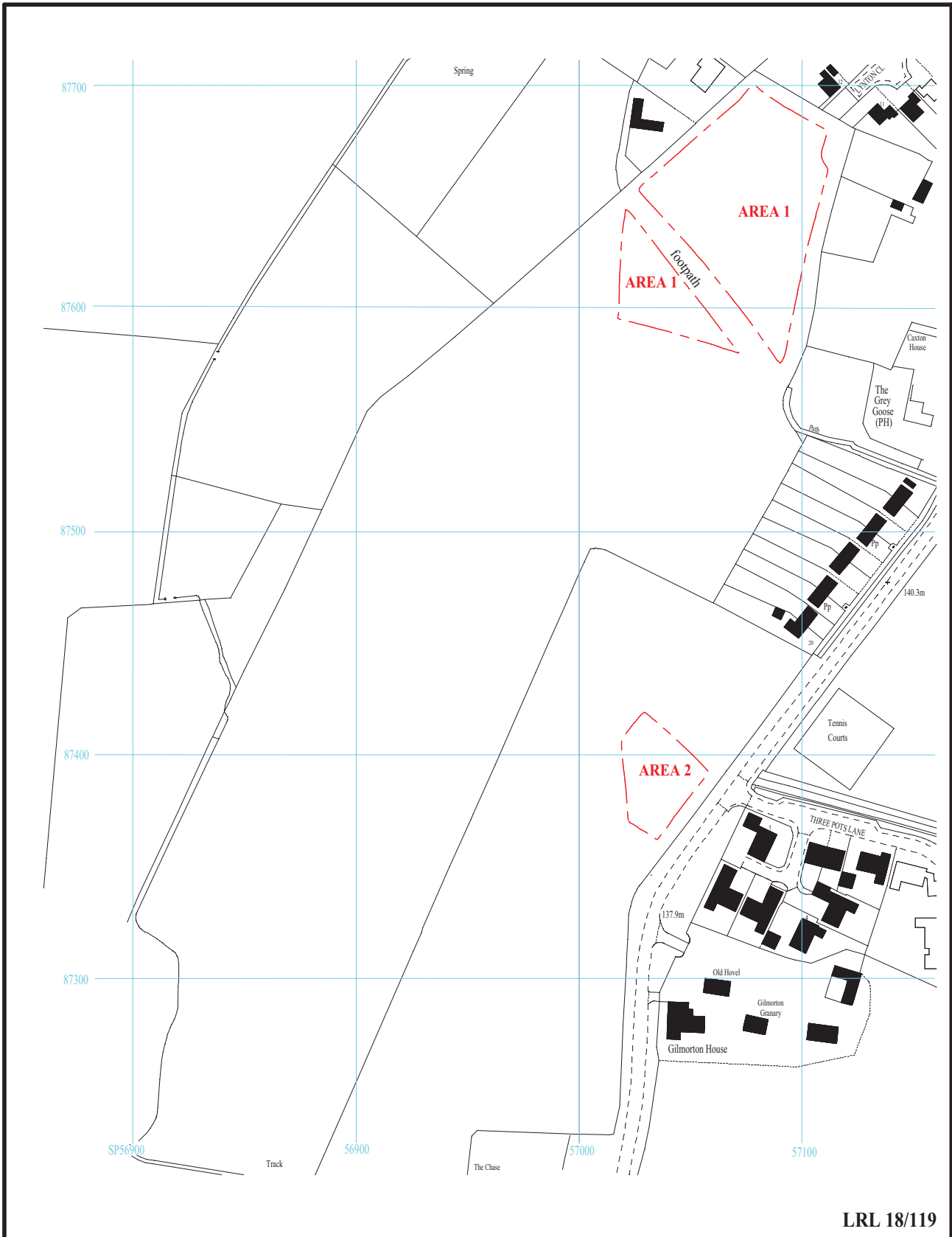


**Land at Lutterworth Road, Gilmorton,  
Leicestershire, 2018  
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Gilmorton and within Leicestershire.

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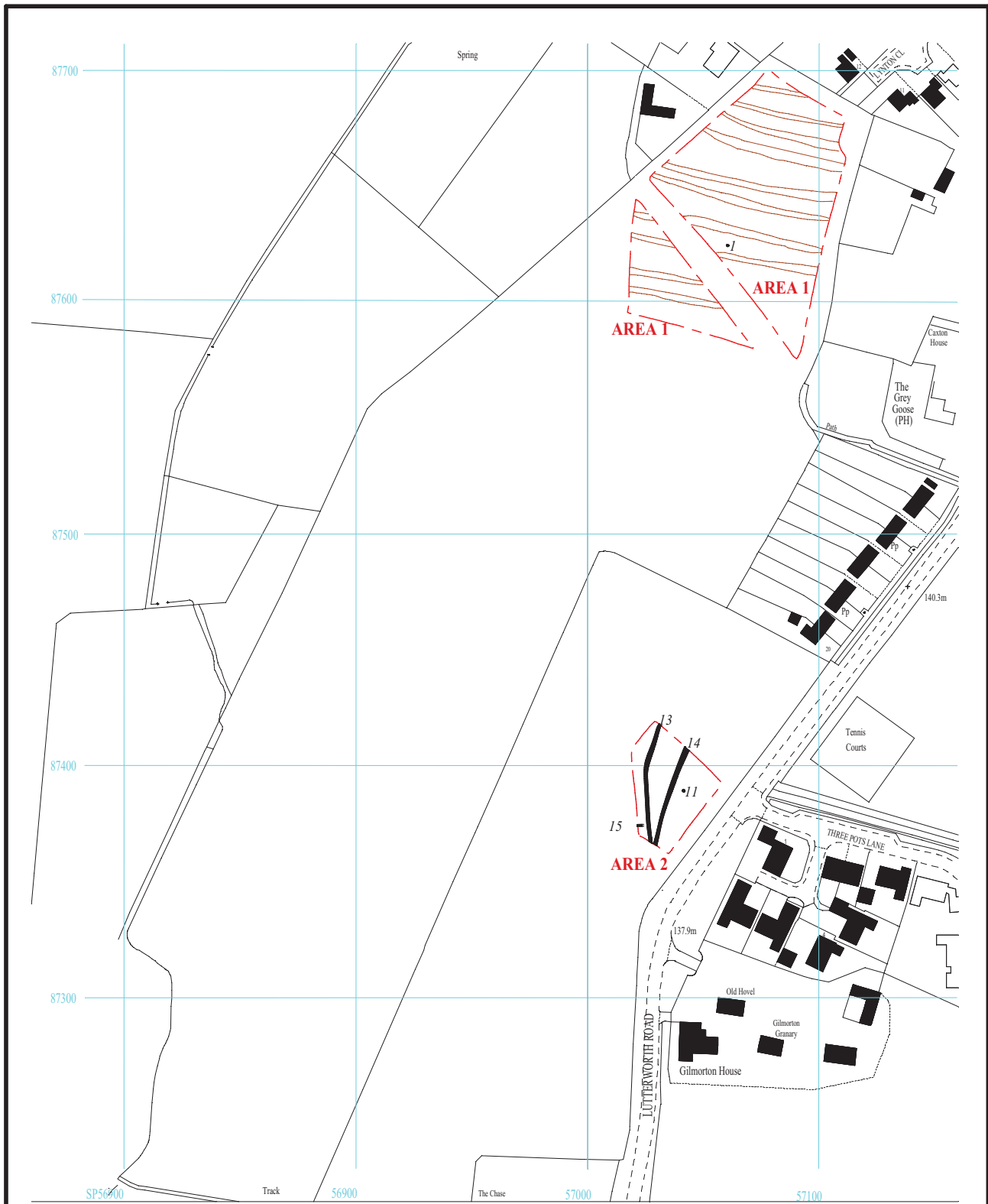


LRL 18/119

**Land at Lutterworth Road, Gilmorton,  
Leicestershire, 2018  
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 2. Site plan.



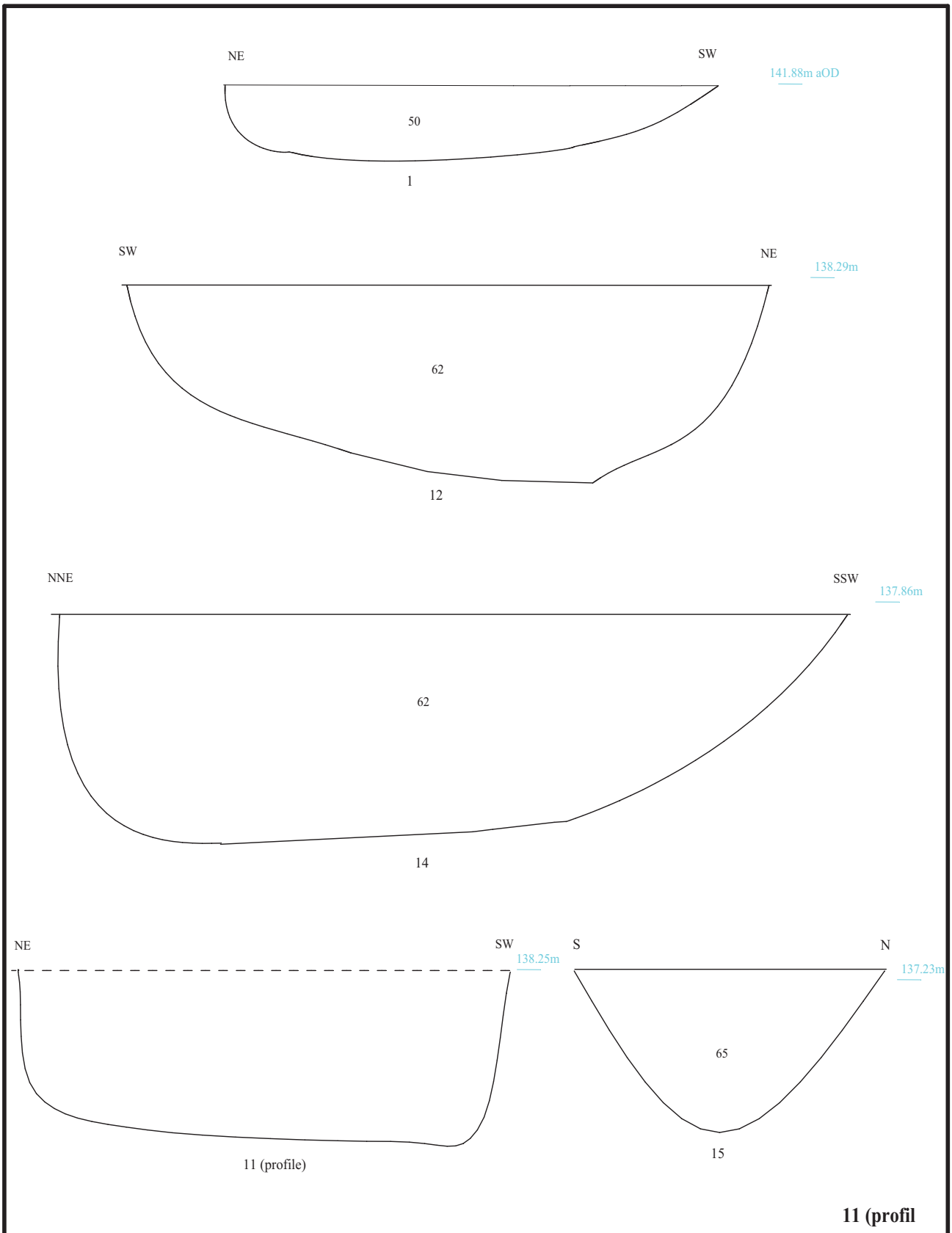


LRL 18/119

**Land at Lutterworth Road, Gilmorton,  
Leicestershire, 2018  
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 3. Site plan with features.

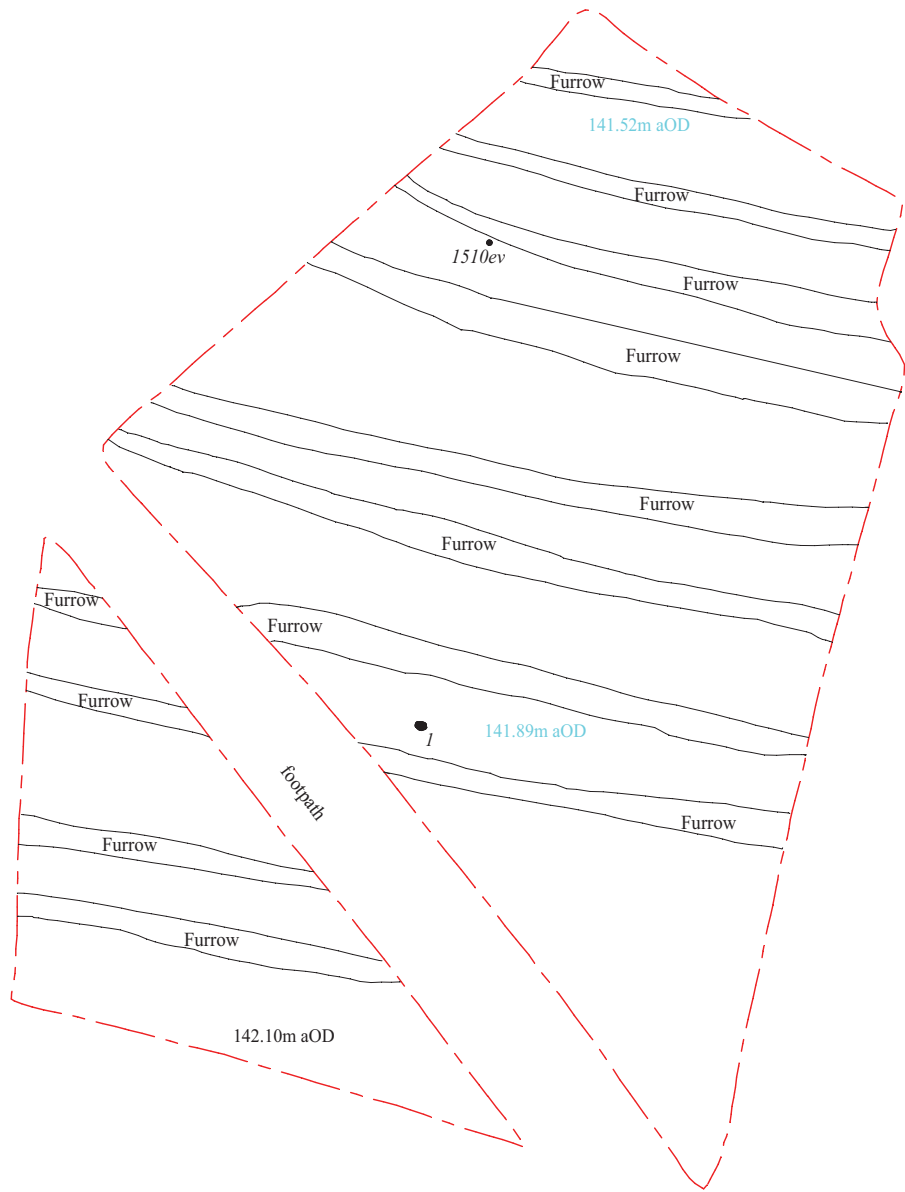




**Land at Lutterworth Road, Gilmorton  
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Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 4. Feature sections.



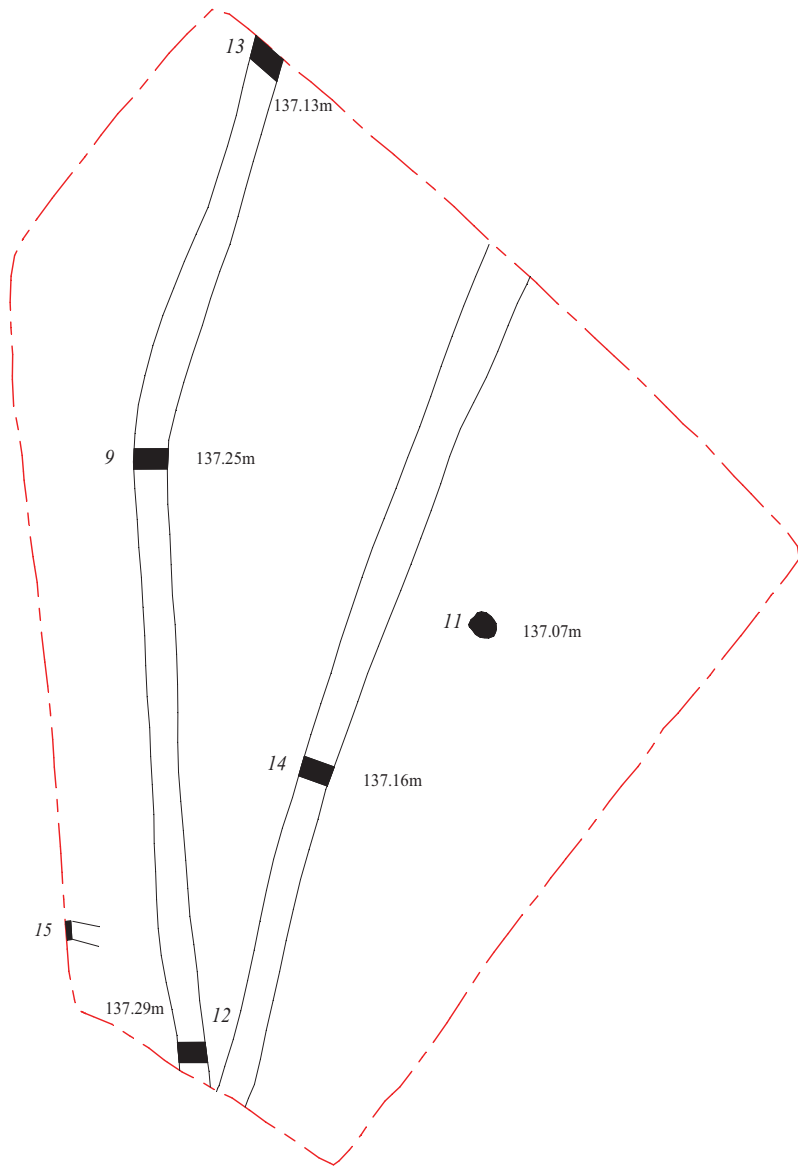


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**Land at Lutterworth Road, Gilmorton  
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Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 5. Plan of Area 1.





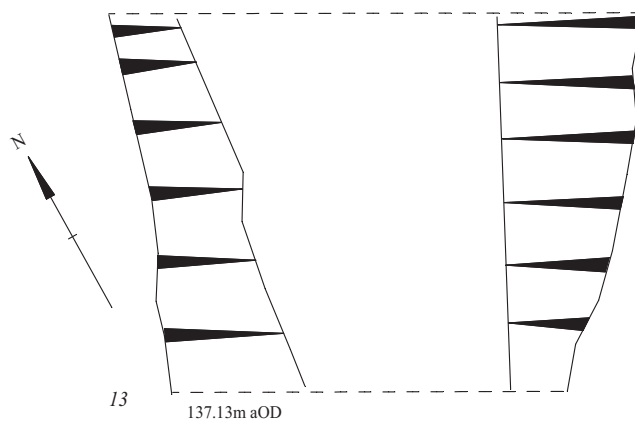
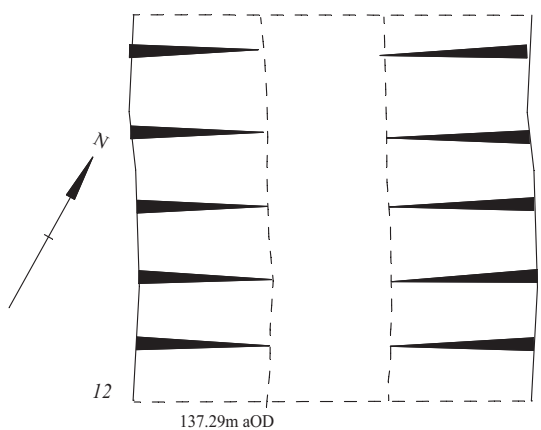
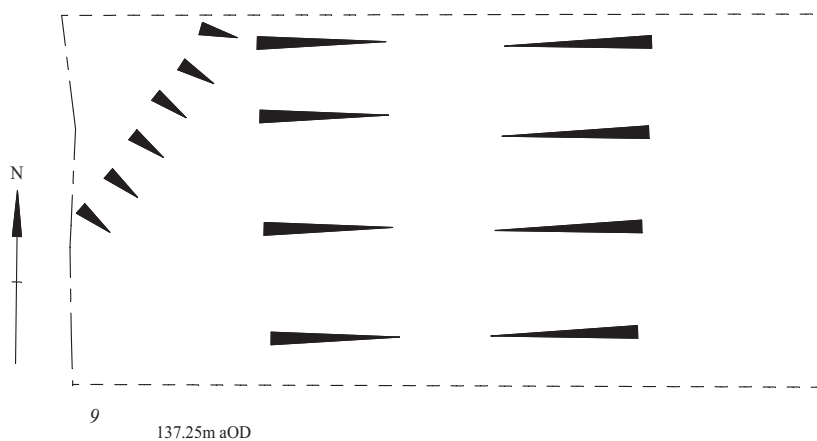
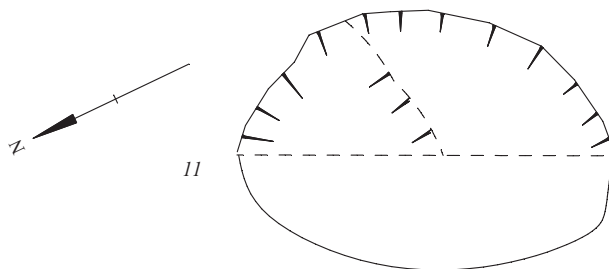
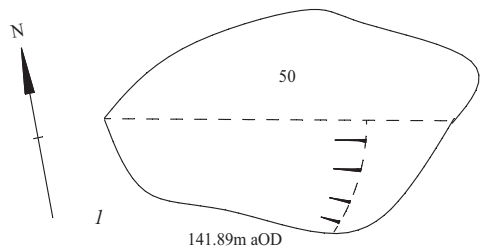
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Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 6. Plan of Area 2.





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Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 7. Plans of Features.



THAMES VALLEY  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**  
SERVICES





Plate 1. Pit 01, looking north, Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.



Plate 2. Pit 11, mid-ex plan looking north-west, Scales: 1m and 1m.



Plate 3. Pit 11, mid-ex section looking south-east, Scales: 2m and 0.3m.



Plate 4. Pit 11, post-ex plan looking south-east, Scales: 2m and 0.3m.

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**Land at Lutterworth Road, Gilmorton  
Leicestershire, 2018  
Archaeological Excavation  
Plates 1 to 4.**







Plate 5. Ditch 09 (slot 1) section, looking north,  
Scales: 2m and 0.3m.



Plate 6. Ditch 09 slot 1 plan, looking north-east,  
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 7. Ditch 12 (slot 2), looking south-east,  
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 8. Ditch 12 (slot 2), looking north-east,  
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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Land at Lutterworth Road, Gilmorton  
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Plates 5 to 8.





Plate 9. Ditch 13 (Slot 3) section, looking north,  
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 10. Ditch 13 (Slot 3) plan, looking north-east,  
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 11. Ditch 14 section, looking south-west,  
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 12. Ditch 14 plan, looking north,  
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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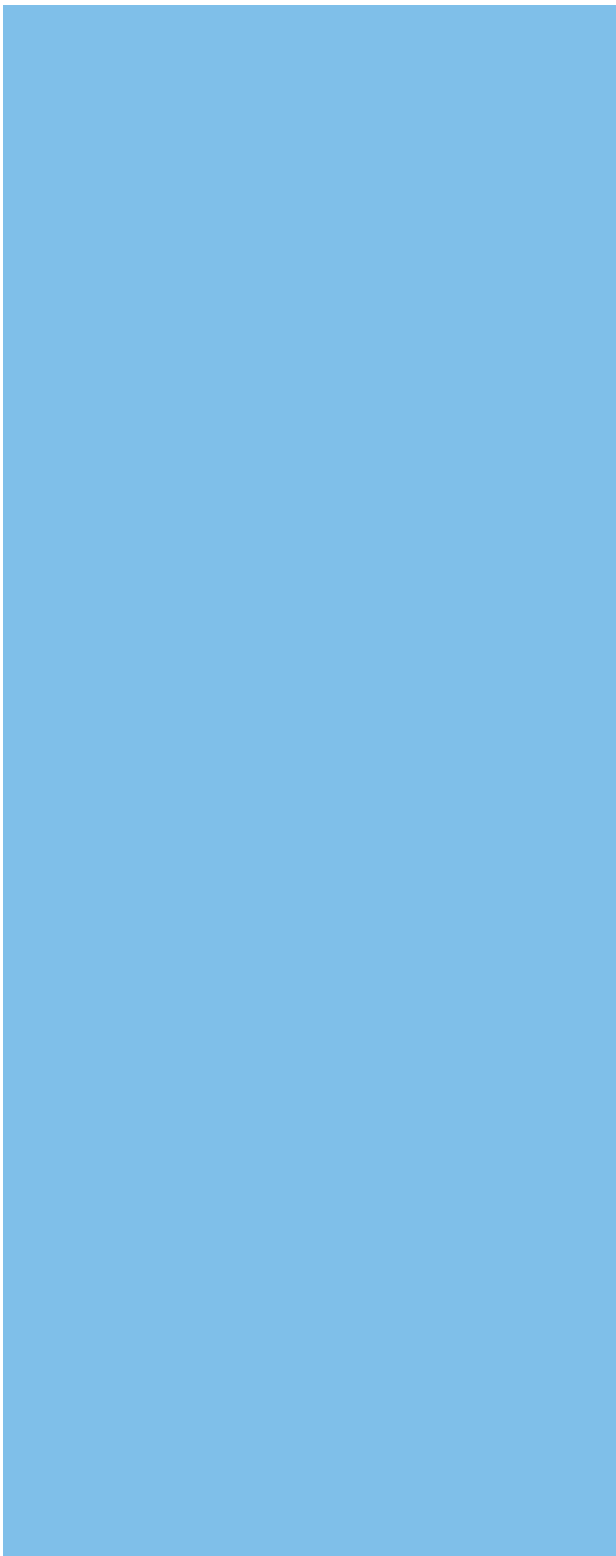
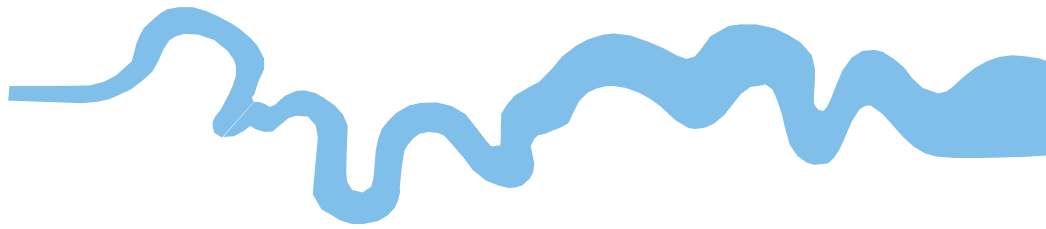
Land at Lutterworth Road, Gilmorton  
Leicestershire, 2018  
Archaeological Excavation  
Plates 9 to 12.



## TIME CHART

	<b>Calendar Years</b>
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC





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