
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
OF LAND AT THE GRANGE, NORTH ROAD
SOUTH KILWORTH
LEICESTERSHIRE**

Work Undertaken For
Francis Jackson Homes

February 2008

Report Compiled by
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1 SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to consider the archaeological implications of proposed residential development on land at The Grange, North Road, South Kilworth, Leicestershire.

This assessment has demonstrated moderate to high potential for remains of medieval or post-medieval date being present on the site and a moderate potential for remains of Anglo Saxon date being disturbed. There is a low potential for earlier remains of Romano-British or prehistoric date being impacted by the proposed development.

The location of the proposed development within mature gardens associated with the present house limits the potential for geophysical survey to be undertaken on the site, although, provided trees are avoided and suitable checks for buried services are made first, trial trenching remains a suitable archaeological evaluation technique.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Francis Jackson Homes to assess the potential archaeological implications of proposed residential development on land at The Grange, North Kilworth, South Kilworth, Leicestershire. The study followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidelines for such work.

An archaeological desk-based assessment is defined as an ‘assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic,

photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate’ (IFA 1999).

2.2 Site Location

South Kilworth is located in the southwest corner of the administrative county of Leicestershire, 6.5 km southeast of Lutterworth and 12km northeast of Rugby (Fig. 1). The proposed development is located within the historic core of the village, on land immediately north of the parish church of St. Nicholas (Fig. 2).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Soils underlying the site are reported as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loams over clayey soils of the Beccles 3 Association developed over chalky till. Similar clays and fine loams over clayey soils of the Ragdale Association, also overlying chalky till are mapped immediately to the north (BGS 1983). The proposed development is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SK 6045 8195 and lies at approximately 137m OD.

2.4 Relevant Policy and Legislation

Statutory protection for Scheduled Ancient Monuments is afforded by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979). Nationally important historic buildings are ‘Listed’ and protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990 (HMSO 1990) and consent for works affecting them or their setting is obtained via the local planning authority.

National policy guidance relating to archaeological remains has been set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) on Planning and Archaeology

(DoE 1990). PPG16 states that ‘*where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation*’. In cases where preservation in-situ is not acceptable PPG16 indicates that ‘*an archaeological excavation... may be an acceptable alternative*’. PPG16 also makes provision for the consideration and recording of non-nationally important archaeological remains (DoE 1990).

National policy guidance on the Historic Environment is provided by Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15), which covers Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Battlefields and Historic Parks and Gardens, which similarly places emphasis on preservation (DoE 1994).

3 AIMS

The purpose of this desk-based assessment is to obtain information about the known and potential archaeological resource of the assessment area and its possible impact upon the historic environment. In addition to the above, statutory and advisory heritage constraints are identified.

4 METHODS

The research undertaken in the compilation of this assessment involved the examination of all available sources relevant to the proposed development at South Kilworth and an assessment area extending 1km beyond the site. These sources consisted of:

- Historical documents, held at the Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland (ROLLR).
- Historic maps and plans, held by the Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland (ROLLR).

- Recent and early edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps held at the Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland.
- The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) held by Leicestershire County Council.
- Aerial Photographic sources held at the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER).
- Other published sources and unpublished documents held at the Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland.

A full list of the sources is contained within the bibliography.

5 RESULTS

In the following text, the terms *Proposed Site* refers to the limits of the site subject to this assessment and the *Assessment Area* comprises an area of approximately 1km beyond the proposed development. This Assessment Area is included to enable the archaeological, listed building and cultural heritage setting of the proposed site to be assessed.

The results are collated on Table 1 and located on Figure 2.

5.1 Archaeological and Historical Evidence

Prehistoric and undated evidence

An extensive complex of cropmarks identified through aerial photography 840m southwest of the proposed development are believed to be of later prehistoric date (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 2). Features evident within the cropmarks include two large enclosures, one square the other D shaped, three possible circular houses and three drove-ways known from aerial photographs. Based on this evidence the site has been Scheduled (SAM No.

LE152).

Further cropmarks plotted from aerial photographs are located (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 1) 645m southwest of the proposed development. These indicate three rectangular and two circular enclosures, believed to be components of the same complex as the scheduled cropmarks reported above.

Faint cropmarks, known from aerial photographs 255m southeast of the proposed development are probably geological but may include man made elements (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 9).

An isolated findspot of a single late Neolithic 'Petit Tranchet' chisel ended arrowhead, is recorded on the HER 835m east of the proposed development site (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 12).

Romano British Evidence

Romano British evidence is limited to the discovery of a shoulder and rim sherd of light greyware found 695m northeast of the proposed development (Fig. 2 Map Ref.11).

Anglo Saxon Evidence

Although no direct evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation or activity is recorded on the HER, South Kilworth is referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is therefore likely to have had pre-conquest origins.

Medieval Evidence

Referred to as *Chivelesworde* and *Clevliorde* in the Domesday Survey of 1089, *Kiueleward* in a document of 1177, *Kiueiwurd* in 1185, *Cuuelingwurd* in 1195 and *Suth Kiuiligwrth* in the 13th century, the origin of the place name Kilworth is believed to be derived from the 'worth' [enclosure] of *Cyfel*'s people, *Cyfel* being a derivative of *Cufa* (Ekwall 1960, 276). It is not known whether the 'worth' referred to in the place name was located

at North or South Kilworth.

Domesday records South Kilworth, apparently separate from North Kilworth by this time, as in the ownership of Robert of Vessey and Guy of Rainbeaucourt. Separate entries for each estate detail 4 caracutes of land held by Durand from Robert. Before 1066, this lordsip had 5 ploughs, by 1086 it consisted of 3 ploughs valued at 6s; 2 slaves, 5 villagers with 3 smallholders having 1 plough and 12 acres of meadow, the value had increased to 30s (Morris 1979, 16.3). The second lordship was held from Guy from Robert and consisted of 2 ½ caracutes of land for 1 ½ ploughs and 6 acres of meadow. Seven freemen with 4 smallholders had 2 ploughs. The value of the landholding had increased from 5s to 10s (Morris 1979, 23.5).

The proposed development lies on the northern edge of the historic core of South Kilworth (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 21) on land immediately north of the parish churchyard. The church of St Nicholas, located within the churchyard 80m south of the site is listed Grade II*, being of 12th century date with 15th century alterations and restorations of 1868-9 (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 8) (Pevsner and Williamson 1984, 383). The HER records an uncoloured glass vessel of presumed medieval date being recovered from the foundations of the east wall of the church in 1876 (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 10).

Earthworks, representing an area of shrunken medieval settlement, including former house plots and closes survive, 410m south of the proposed development (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 5). The Scheduled remains of a medieval manorial complex (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 3) survive as earthworks 535m south of the site on the southern edge of the shrunken medieval settlement reported above. Further scheduled earthworks representing medieval fishponds, located northeast of the manor

are believed to have formed part of the same complex (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 4). Both the manorial site and the fishponds are components of the same Scheduled Monument (SAM 17037/1 and 17037/2).

Post-Medieval Evidence

The settlement at South Kilworth continued to develop during the post-medieval period. The Manor was held by the Belgrave family during the 16th and 17th centuries although the house (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 3) was apparently demolished by 1633, as a document of that date refers to Well Close ‘where formerly stood the manor’ (DNH 1993). The parish was enclosed in 1792, following an Act of 1789 and an Award of 1790. The enclosure map is unfortunately now lost although the enclosure award held by the Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland (the record office) (ROLLR DE.209/11 and VCR Vol II, 1954, 262), indicates that the largest landowners in the parish at this time were the Cave family, who had occupied Stanford Hall, located in the adjacent parish of Stanford-on-Avon, since 1430 (Welding 1984, 45).

Development within the historic core of the village is attested to by the presence of six Grade II listed farmhouses, houses and cottages, of 16th to late 18th century date within centre of the village (Fig. 2 Map Refs. 7 and 15-20), which suggest a reasonably prosperous rural settlement. All the listed buildings are located to the south and west of the proposed development. One curious structure included within the listing for the Old Rectory (Fig. 2 Map Ref 15), is an extension originally built as an observatory by the Reverend William Pearson a founder of the Royal Astronomical Society. An octagonal observatory built as a replacement on the southern side of Rugby Road in 1834 is recorded by Pevsner but is not reported as listed on the HER (Pevsner and Williamson 1984, 383).

Two Grade II listed structures are located within the Assessment Area; the first a 19th century rendered mud wall on a rubble plinth is located 120m south of the proposed development on Church Lane (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 13), whilst the second a late 19th century cast iron milestone stands at a considerable distance from the village 810m northeast of the site (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 14).

The Historic Environment Record records a single non-listed building, 1 Trenadove Terrace, Welford Road as being of possible historic interest but records no further details (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 20).

A windmill is depicted on the Greenwood map of 1826 and the Second Edition 6 inch OS map of 1901 at a location 360m east of the proposed development (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 6).

5.2 Cartographic Evidence

Historic Maps held by the Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland and Archaeological Project Services were consulted for this assessment.

The earliest historic map of the area is John Prior’s ‘*Map of Leicestershire*’ of 1777 (Fig. 3) (Welding 1984). Although this map is of small scale, it does show buildings within the core of South Kilworth, including apparently to the north of the parish church, within or in close proximity to the proposed development site, which would suggest that the footpath running along the site’s southern boundary was originally a back lane and that further structures may have stood to the north. However, a note of caution has to be sounded as Prior’s map is at least to a certain extent schematic and it apparently contradicts accurate later 19th century mapping (see below).

There is a dearth of pre-Ordnance Survey mapping for South Kilworth as the earliest

known detailed survey of the parish, the enclosure map of *circa.* 1790 is now lost. The record office does however contain three modern copies of unknown, but apparently historical maps which have presumably been transcribed by parish historians. None of these maps are reproduced in this report as their accuracy is unknown. The provenance of the first, a map of the Open Fields from the Award of 1789' reproduced in the manuscript of an unpublished local history is unknown and the map cannot be relied upon and it is in any case too schematic to show the proposed development site (Coates undated, 49, ROLLR DE.1888). It does however appear to suggest that the open filed to the north of the church was known as *Meer Field*.

The record office holds photographs of two maps of the village core dated 1856 and 1882, which were apparently displayed in the parish church (ROLLR DE 6175/1 and DE 6175/2). The provenance of these maps is unknown although they are clearly modern reproductions. Both maps show the proposed development area as open ground to the north of the church, neither map shows any sign of an east west road running along the site's southern boundary, as suggested on the Prior map and an apparent gate depicted on both maps at the eastern end of what is now Church Lane would appear to preclude this.

Detailed Ordnance Survey mapping for the site commenced with the 6 inch to 1mile 1st Edition survey of 1892 (Fig. 4), which shows the site as open ground positioned on the southern edge of an agricultural field immediately north of the parish church. The footpath running along the site's southern boundary has an unusual curving alignment, which is continued by other roads tracks and boundaries to form an approximate D shape extending along the edge of the settlement and apparently

defining the limits of its historic core.

The 2nd Edition 25 inch to 1mile of 1900 (Fig. 5) shows the site in considerable detail. North Kilworth Grange is shown for the first time, dating its construction to 1892-1900. Curiously, although the driveway to the property is shown on its present alignment, no property boundaries are drawn, suggesting either that the house was still under construction at this time or, more probably, that it was under the same ownership as the surrounding field. A small isolated structure shown on the southern side of the proposed development area may be a garden building.

The site is shown as unchanged on the 2nd Edition OS 6 inch to 1 mile of 1901 and the 1952 OS 6 inch to 1 mile edition.

5.3 Aerial Photographic Evidence

A search of aerial photographs held at the Leicestershire HER undertaken for images pertaining to the Assessment Area, a 1km radius around the proposed development, found 15 images:

1. RCHME SP5982\1
2. RCHME SP5981\6
3. RCHME SP5981\10
4. RCHME NMR SP5981/15
5. RCHME SP5981\5
6. RCHME SP58SE/1
7. RCHME SP5981\1
8. RCHME SP5981\11
9. RCHME SF/317/12
10. RCHME SP5981\2
11. J Pickering SP68SW 65/7 18
SP604816 AP 592
12. RCHME SP 6081\1
13. NMR SF 1795-25 SF 1795/25
14. RCHME SP5981\12
15. NCC Archaeology Unit
SP5981 NMR228\4

Nine photographs (AP's 1-9) show cropmarks of the Scheduled prehistoric remains southeast of the proposed

development (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 2). One of these images (AP 5) shows ridge and furrow in a field southeast of the Scheduled site. Further unscheduled cropmarks east of the Scheduled site are shown on AP 10 (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 1), whilst the scheduled medieval earthworks (Fig. 2 Map Refs. 3 and 4) and the surrounding unscheduled settlement remains (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 5) are shown on AP's 11 and 12.

Cropmarks, interpreted by the HER as probably natural but possibly containing possible man-made features (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 9) are shown on AP 13. Very faint cropmarks, possibly representing a double linear are also evident on AP 13 (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 24 Approx location). The final photograph (AP 15) shows ridge and furrow in the southwest corner of the Assessment Area (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 25).

Recent, copyright controlled, online aerial photographic mapping, taken in 2006, adds further detail to the cropmarks known southeast of the proposed development (Fig. 2 Map Refs. 1 and 2). A distinctive double linear driveway known to extend north south across the western side of the scheduled area can be seen, albeit faintly, to extend into the field immediately north of the scheduled area, before being lost at the boundary with the next unploughed pasture field (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 23). To the west of the Scheduled area the cropmark of a distinctive small square enclosure is evident within a plough field (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 22). Neither of these cropmarks are presently recorded on the HER.

5.4 Walkover Survey

The site was visited on the 25th of February 2008, in order to ascertain whether archaeological remains were readily visible or whether historic buildings were present. Current land usage and its potential impact upon any archaeological remains which may be

present upon the site were also assessed (Fig. 6).

Situated on ground sloping gently to the south, the proposed development area is currently occupied by mature gardens forming the curtilage to South Kilworth Grange, a late Victorian villa (Plates 1-8). With the exception of the driveway area the site is presently lawn. In the southeast corner of the site the land has been terraced slightly to enable the creation of a croquet lawn or similar feature (Plate 5), whilst mature trees are also present on the site (Fig. 6). Both the terracing and the tree planting may have caused prior damage to any underlying archaeological deposits which may be present.

An overhead cable, for either telecom or power runs east west along the drive to the east front of the house, whilst the current occupier reports that drain runs on the property are limited to the northwest corner of the site (Fig. 6). No other services are reported.

Whilst the site is suitable for a trial trench evaluation, care will need to be taken to avoid the standing trees and also their canopies and a CAT scan will need to be employed so as to ensure that any buried services which may be present are avoided.

The site is presently accessed via a long driveway located on the eastern side of the property.

6. HERITAGE CONSTRAINTS

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979, or Listed Buildings protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990 either present on the site, or located within such proximity that their settings would be

adversely affected by its proposed development. Consequently, any archaeological remains or historic structures present on the site are protected through local authority implementation of PPG16 (DoE 1990). The potential for impact upon the visual setting of the Grade II* listed parish church will be discussed below (see 8).

7. ASSESSMENT

To date there has not been any formal archaeological investigation of the site at North Kilworth Grange. Although the site's location, immediately north of the parish church, indicates a moderate to high potential for remains of medieval or post-medieval date being present on the site, However, late 19th century maps and morphological evidence suggests that the historic core of South Kilworth lay to south of the church.

The extent of Anglo-Saxon activity within the assessment area is less clear cut, indeed the Leicestershire HER records no Anglo Saxon sites or findspots within the Assessment Area. However, references to South Kilworth in the Domesday Survey, indicate that the settlement was established by the time of the conquest of 1066 and is therefore of Anglo-Saxon origin. As Late Saxon settlements can be frequently shown to have developed around churches, the close proximity of the site to the parish church indicates a moderate potential for remains of Anglo Saxon date being disturbed by the proposed development.

Evidence of Romano-British activity within the Assessment Area is limited to a single sherd of light grey ware found 695m northeast of the proposed development. Whilst this paucity of knowledge is likely to reflect and absence of evidence, rather than a lack of activity within the area during this period, it does suggest that the potential for remains of

Romano-British date being impacted by the proposed development is low.

Although extensive cropmarks of presumed prehistoric date, including Scheduled remains are known 645 to 840m southwest of the proposed development, evidence for prehistoric activity elsewhere within the assessment area is limited to a single late Neolithic arrowhead found 835m to the east of the site. The potential for remains of prehistoric and date being impacted by the proposed development is therefore low.

8 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The developers current plans allow for the retention of South Kilworth Grange and the construction of four detached dwellings within its gardens on plots located to the south and east of the grange.

Although the Grade II* listed parish church of St Nicholas is located immediately south of the proposed development. The present development plans allow for the retention of mature trees along the sites southern boundary, allowing for the visual setting of the church to be protected.

Archaeological remains, if present on the site, are likely to occur within the range of excavations for foundations and service pipe trenches. These activities could result in the partial truncation of deposits, whilst more extensive ground reduction, may result in the complete destruction of particular features and/ or groups of features.

9 CONCLUSION

This assessment has demonstrated moderate to high potential for remains of medieval and post-medieval date being present on the site and a moderate

potential for remains of Anglo Saxon date being disturbed. There is a low potential for earlier remains of Romano-British or prehistoric date being impacted by the proposed development.

The location of the proposed development within mature gardens associated with the present house limits the potential for geophysical survey to be undertaken on the site, although, provided trees are avoided and suitable checks for buried services are made first, trial trenching remains a suitable archaeological evaluation technique.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

All of the following references were consulted in the research. However, as some of them duplicated evidence given in others, or proved not to be relevant to the assessment, not all of them have been specifically referred to in the text.

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VCH (Vol III): Hoskins, W. G., 1955, *The Victoria History of the Counties of England: Leicestershire*, London

Cartographic Sources

In chronological order

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Photographs of two copies of unknown 19th century maps ROLLR Ref. DE6175/1 and 2

ROLLR Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland

Ordnance Survey, First Edition, 1892, 6” to 1 mile, Leicestershire Sheet LIII. NE

Ordnance Survey, Second Edition, 1900, 6” to 1 mile, Leicestershire Sheet LIII. 3

Ordnance Survey, Second Edition, 1901, 6” to 1 mile, Leicestershire Sheet LIII. NE

Ordnance Survey, 1950 Edition , 6” to 1 mile, Leicestershire Sheet LIII. NE

Aerial Photographs

Photographs examined at the Leicestershire HER are listed in the main body of the report. Two online aerial photographic mapping sources were also consulted.

<http://maps.live.com> (Photography c2000)

<http://maps.google.uk> (Photography 2006)

12 ABBREVIATIONS

AMAAA Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DNH Department of National Heritage

DoE Department of the Environment

HER Historic Environment Record

HMSO Her Majesty’s Stationery Office

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

RCHME Royal Commission for Historic Monuments England

Table 1: Details of Archaeological Sites, Finds and Historical References, within a 1km radius of the proposed development site included on the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) and other documented sources
As shown on Figure 2

Map Ref.	HER Reference No.	Grid Reference (SK)	Monument Types and Description	Period
1	MLE2403	SP 599 816 Centroid	Cropmarks: complex of three rectangular and two circular enclosures known from aerial photographs.	Undated
2	MLE2406	SP 598 814	Cropmarks: of later prehistoric date comprising a square enclosure, a large D-shaped enclosure, 3 possible circular houses and 3 drove-ways known from aerial photographs. Scheduled Ancient Monument No. LE152.	Prehistoric
3	MLE 2411	SP 604 815	Earthworks: remains of a Medieval manorial complex. Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 17037/01	Medieval
4	MLE 2412	SP 603 817	Earthworks: Medieval fishponds associated with either the village or the manorial complex. Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 17037/02	Medieval
5	MLE 2416	SP 604 815	Earthworks: remains of abandoned Medieval house plots and closes	Medieval
6	MLE2417	SP 609 819	Cartographic Evidence: A windmill is shown on Green wood (1826) and the 6" OS 2 nd Ed 1901	Post-Medieval
7	MLE2419 and MLE 12041	SP 60277 81906	Listed Building: House, timber framed hall with cross wing of 16 th century date with 17 th , 19 th and 20 th century alterations. Known as the Timbered House, Walcote Road, Grade II listed.	Post-Medieval
8	MLE 2420 and MLE 12035	SP 60438 81888	Listed Building: Parish church of St Nicholas. 12 th century with 15 th century alterations, restored 1868-9. Associated churchyard. Grade II* listed.	Medieval
9	MLE2421	SP 607 818	Cropmarks: Feint cropmarks, probably geological but perhaps including man-made elements	Undated
10	MLE6770	SP 604 818	Findspot: An uncoloured glass vessel, slightly damaged, was found in the foundations of the east wall of the church in 1876	Medieval?
11	MLE 7909	SP 609 825	Findspot: Shoulder and rim sherd of Roman light greyware with internal groove to the rim found.	Roman
12	MLE 9145	SP 613 820	Findspot: Late Neolithic 'Petit Tranchet' chisel ended arrowhead found	Prehistoric
13	MLE 12036	SP 60439 81857	Listed Structure: Rendered mud wall on plinth of 19 th century date. Grade II listed.	Post-Medieval
14	MLE 12037	SP 61082 82490	Listed Structure: Triangular late 19 th century cast iron milepost. Grade II listed.	Post-Medieval

15	MLE 12039	SP 60452 81865	Listed Building: House, 18 th century with 19 th and 20 th century alterations. Known as the Old Rectory, Walcote Road, Grade II listed.	Post-Medieval
16	MLE 12040	SP 60242 81937	Listed Building: Farmhouse, late 18 th century with 20 th century alterations. Known as Home Farm, Walcote Road, Grade II listed	Post-Medieval
17	MLE 12042	SP 60569 81864	Listed Building: Cottage, of late 18 th or early 19 th century date. Known as Goodman's Cottage, Welford Road, Grade II listed.	Post-Medieval
18	MLE12043	SP 60570 81860	Listed Building: Cottage, of late 18 th century date with 20 th century alterations. Known as Le Petit Trianon, Grade II listed.	Post-Medieval
19	MLE12044	SP 60359 81928	Listed Building: House of 18 th or 19 th century date with 19 th century remodelling and extension. Known as Walnut Tree House, Church Lane, Grade II listed.	Post-Medieval
20	MLE15212	SP 605 818	Non-listed Building: House identified via the HBG scheme as being of possible historic interest but without statutory protection. Known as 1 Trenadove Terrace, Welford Road.	Unknown
21	MLE 16626	SP 603 817	Historic Core: Village of South Kilworth	Medieval and Post-Medieval
22	Not on HER	SP595 813 (Approx)	Cropmarks: Small rectangular enclosure visible on online aerial photographic mapping (2006)	Undated
23	Not on HER	SP597 818 (Approx)	Cropmarks: Double linear drove way recorded within Scheduled (Map Ref. 2) visible on online aerial photographic mapping (2006), extending northwards into adjacent field.	Undated
24	Not on HER	SP 608 819 (Approx)	Cropmarks: Possible double linear ditches evident on aerial photograph NMR SF 1795-25 SF 1795/25	Undated
25	Not on HER	SP 597 812	Earthworks: Ridge and furrow evident on aerial photograph (NCC Archaeology Unit SP5981 NMR228V4)	Medieval

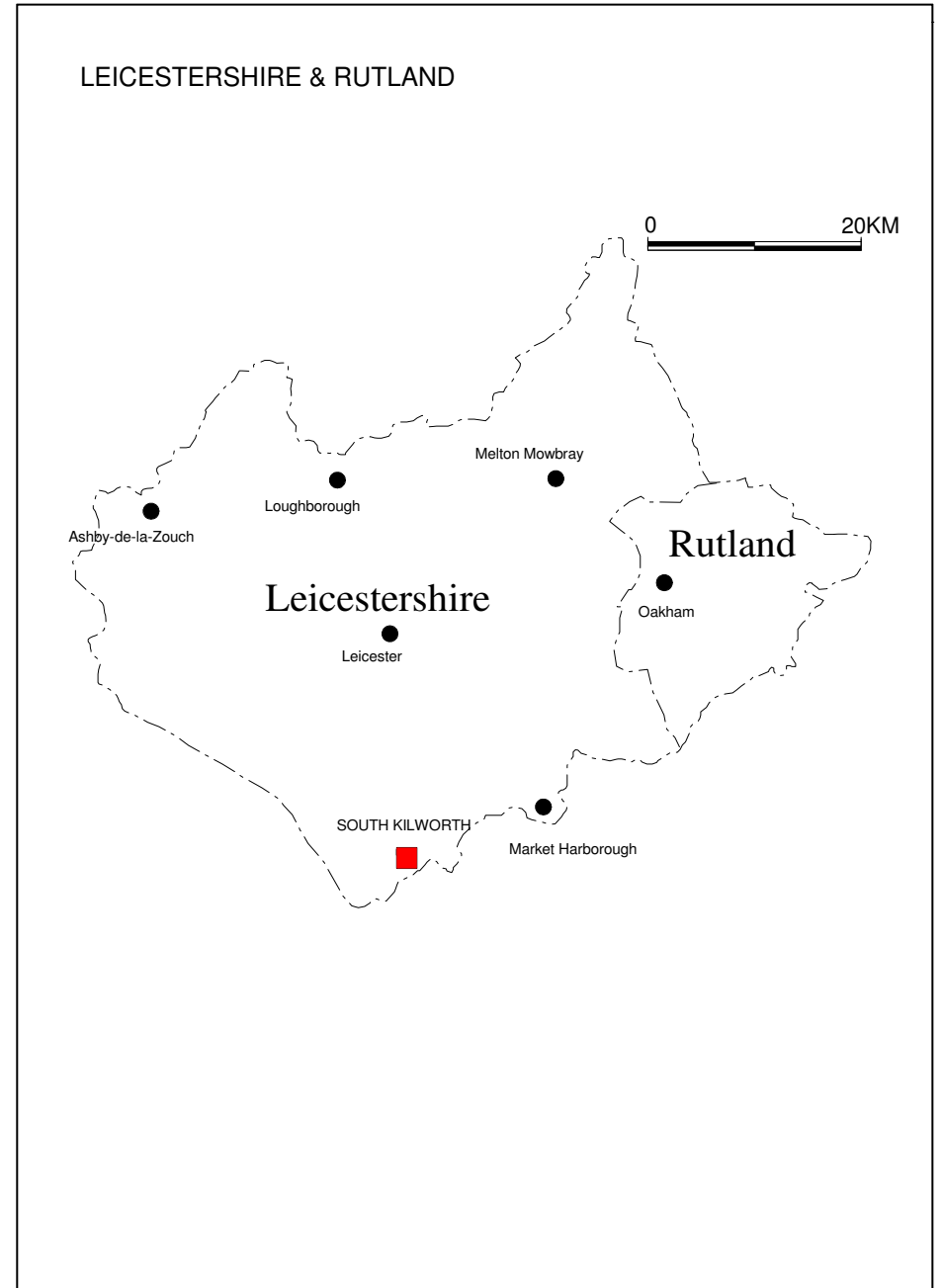


Figure 1: General location map

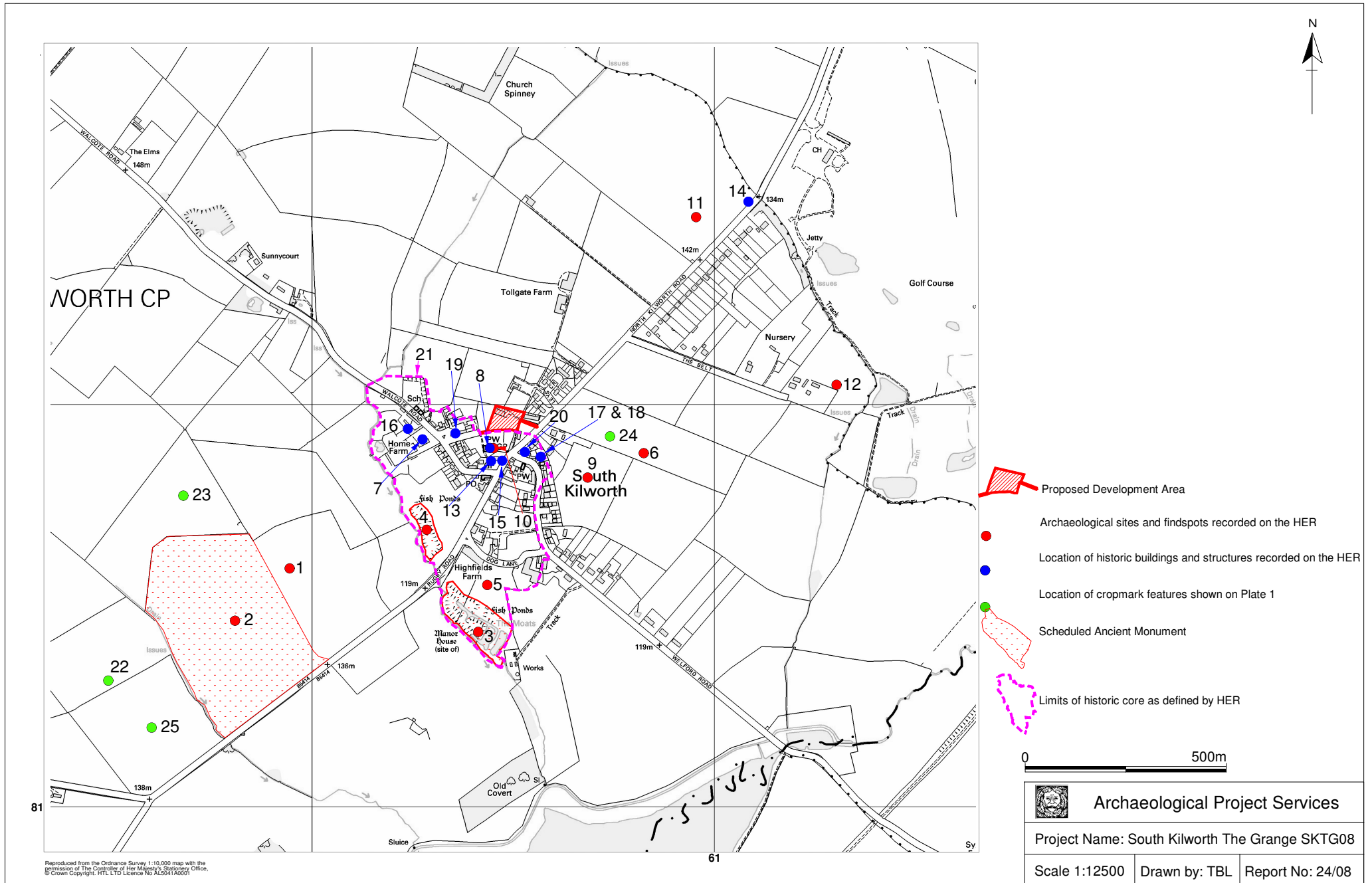
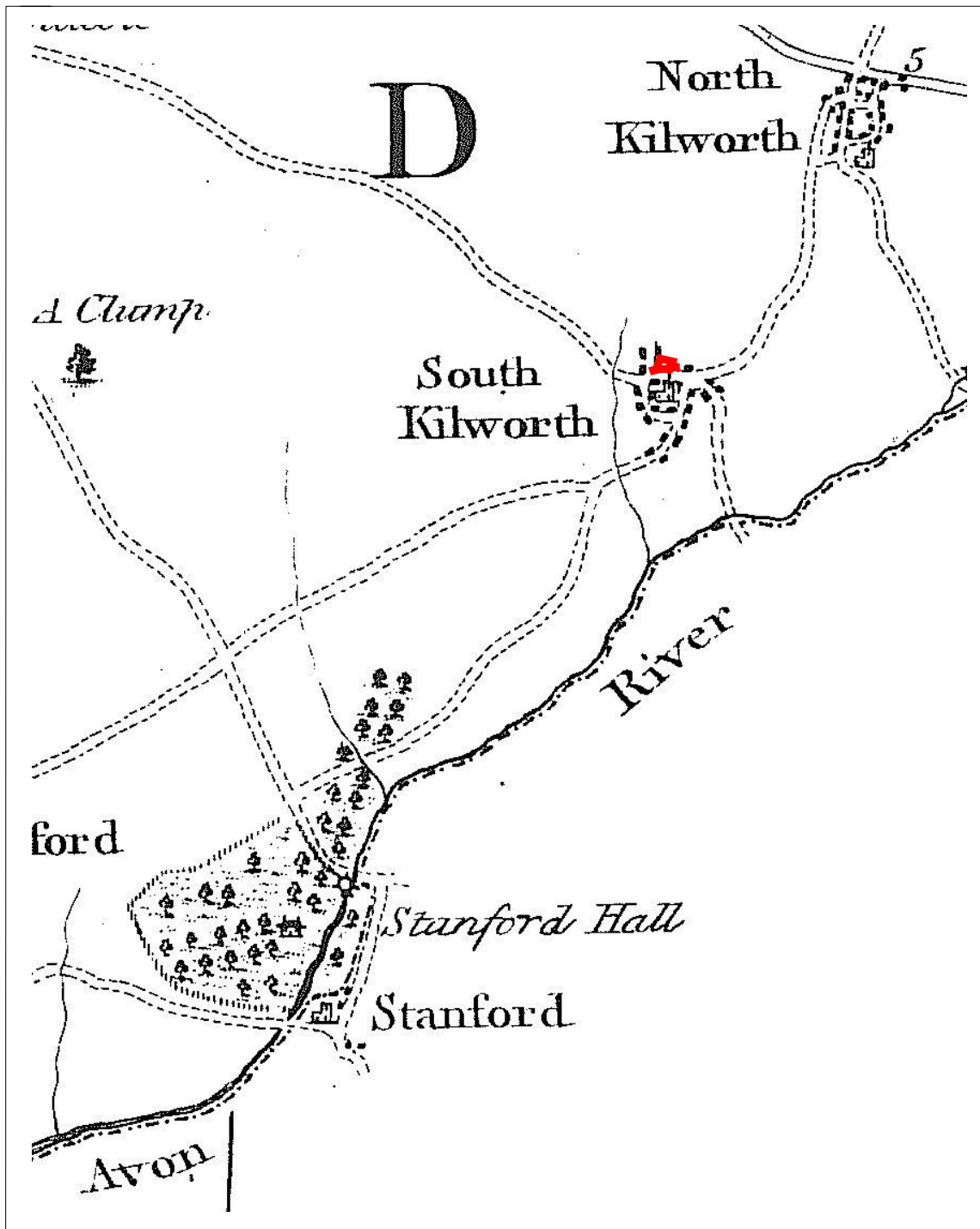


Figure 2 Map of Assessment Area showing site location and archaeological constraints



Location of proposed development



Archaeological Project Services

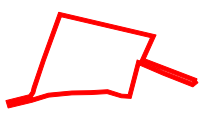
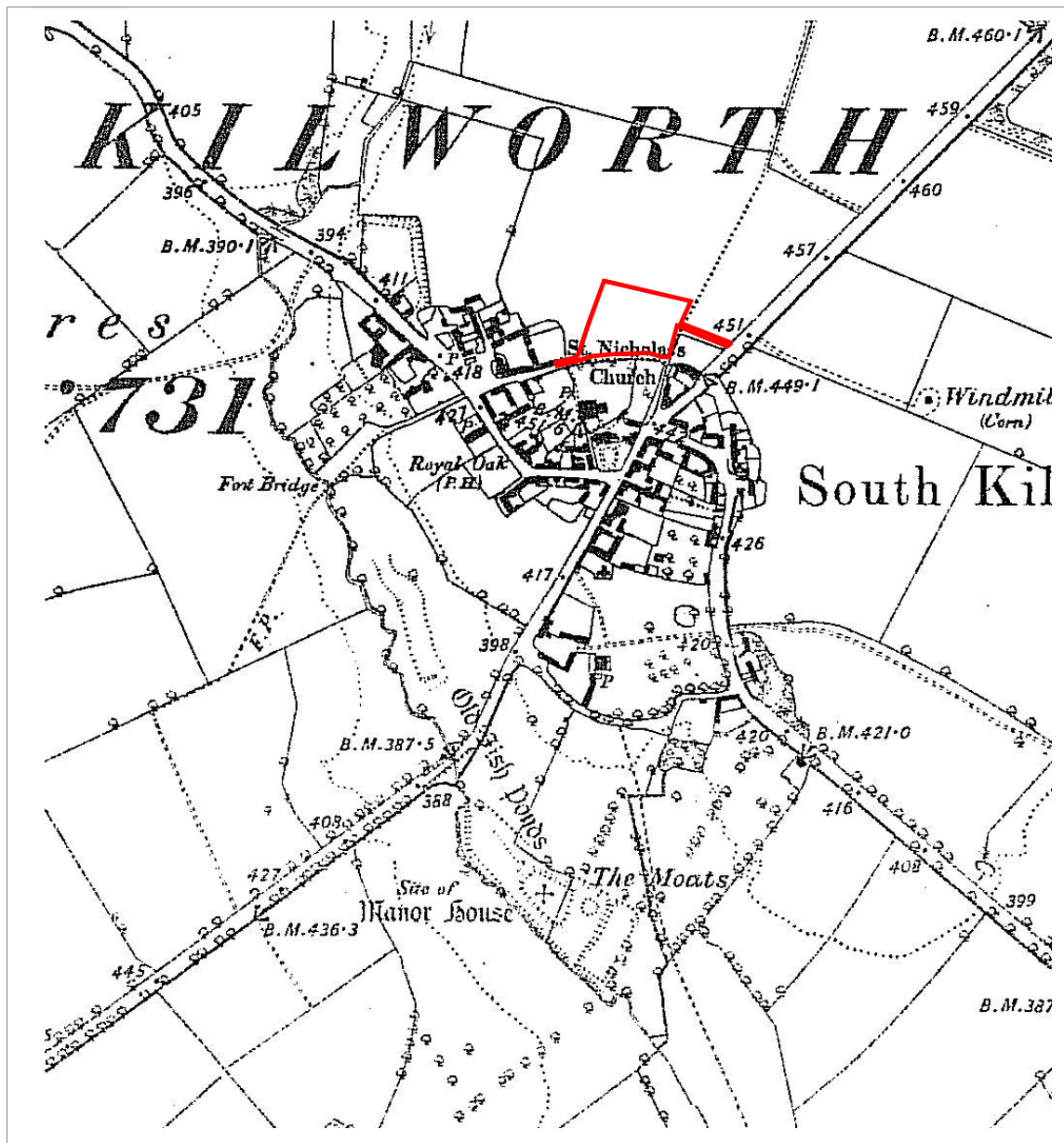
Project Name: South Kilworth The Grange SKTG08

Not to Scale

Drawn by: TBL

Report No: 24/08

Figure 3 Extract from John Priors Map of Leicestershire of 1777 showing site location



Location of proposed development


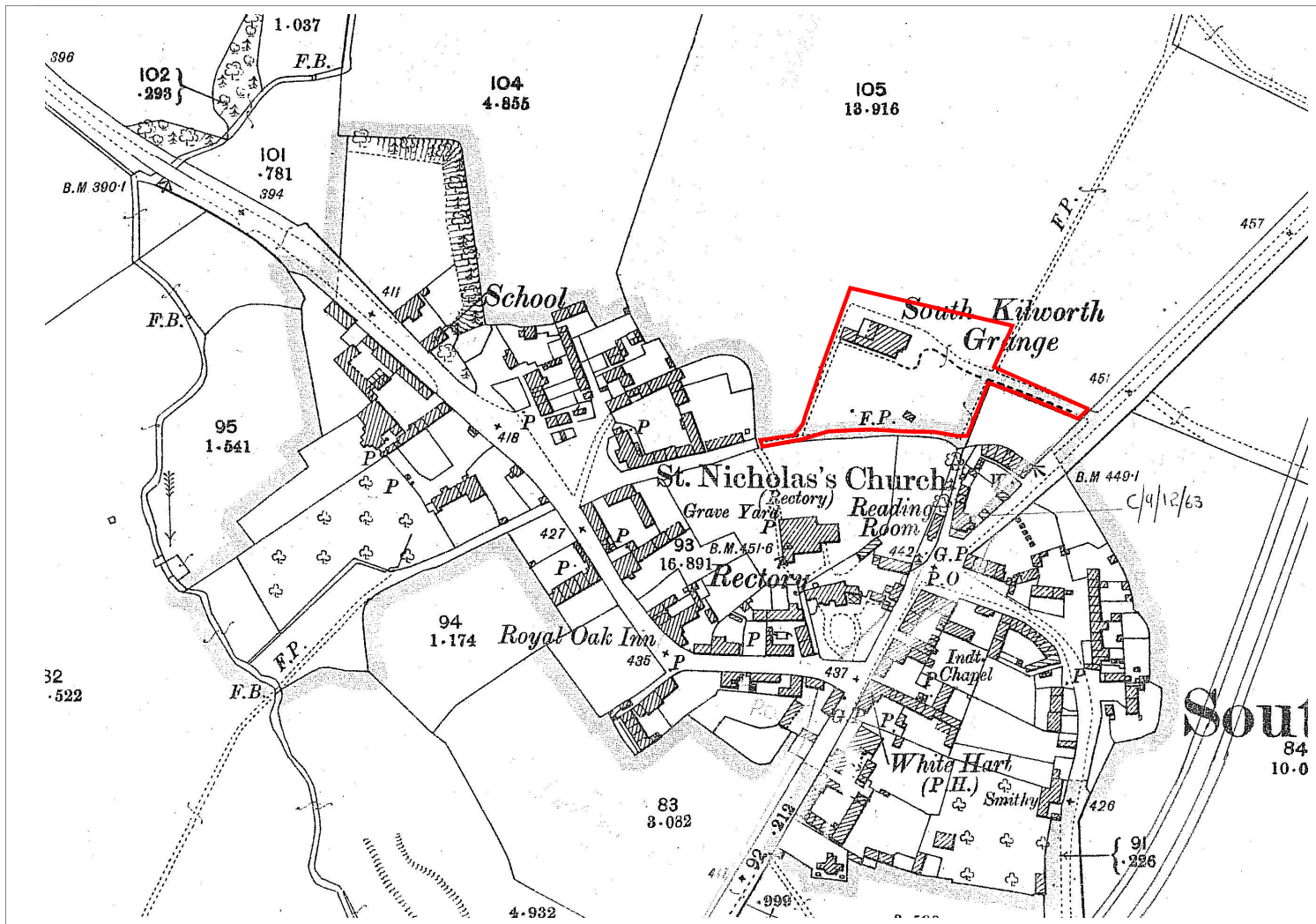
	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: South Kilworth The Grange SKTG08	
Not to Scale	Drawn by: TBL Report No: 24/08

Figure 4 Extract from the 1892 6 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey showing site location



Location of Proposed Development



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: South Kilworth The Grange SKTG08

Not to Scale

Drawn by: TBL

Report No:24 /08

Figure 5 Extract from the 1900 25 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey showing site location

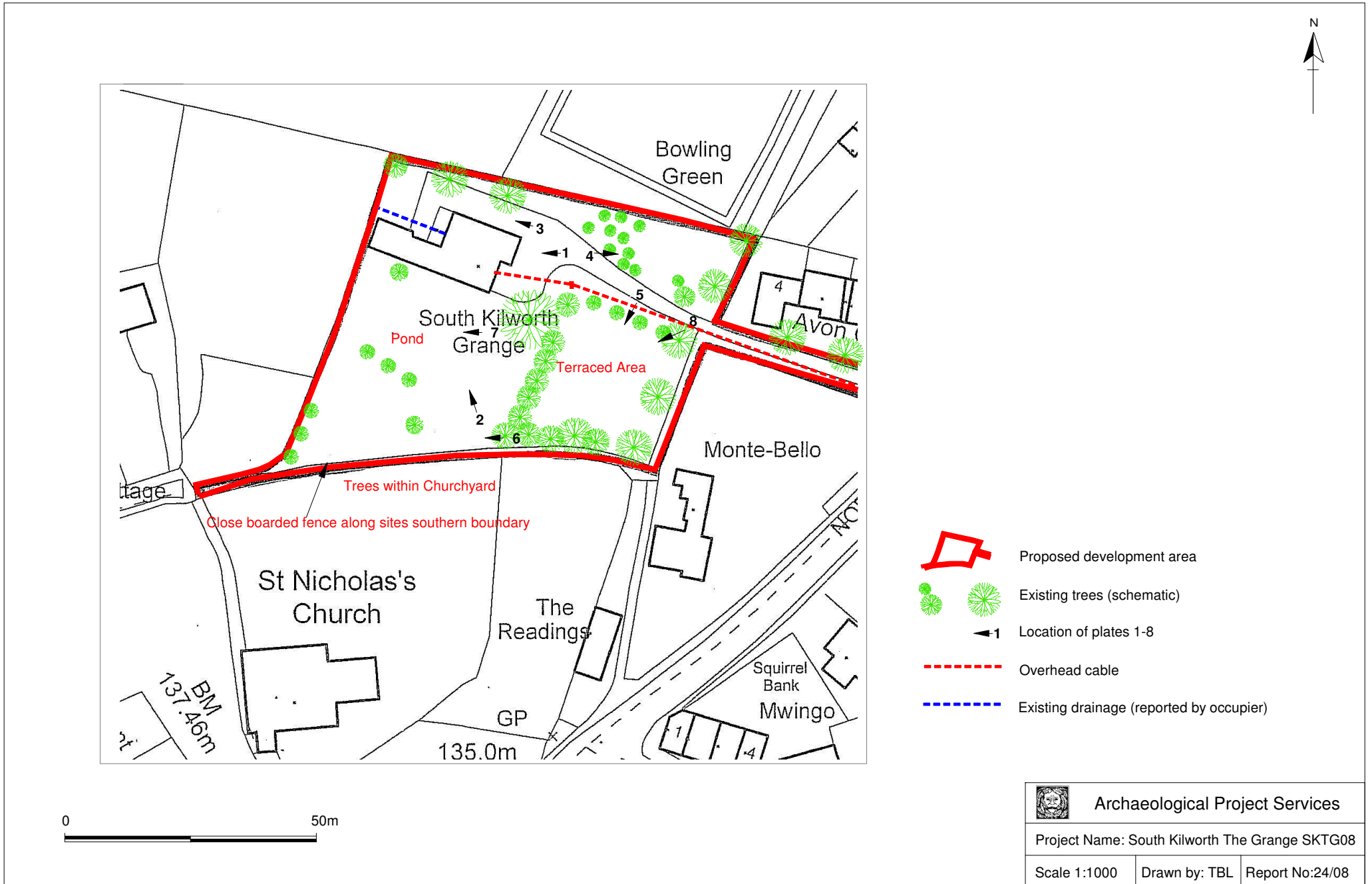


Figure 6 Plan of proposed development area showing constraints



Plate 1 West facing view of South Kilworth Grange



Plate 2 North facing view of South Kilworth Grange



Plate 3 West facing view rear of South Kilworth Grange



Plate 4 East facing view of the northeast corner of the site



Plate 5 South facing view of the terraced lawn in the southeast corner of the site



Plate 6 West facing view along southern site boundary



Plate 7 West facing view western end of the site showing pond area



Plate 8 Southwest facing view across the site showing the spire of St Nicholas's parish church