

Archaeological geophysical survey of land west of Warwick Road, Kibworth Harcourt Leicestershire September 2015

Accession No: X.A78.2015

Report No: 15/182

Authors: John Walford

Paul Clements

Illustrator: John Walford





© MOLA Northampton 2015 Project Manager: John Walford Accession number: X.A78.2015 NGR: SP 67245 945 MOLA
Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park
Northampton
NN4 8BN, 01604 700 493
www.mola.org.uk
sparry@mola.org.uk

Archaeological geophysical survey of land west of Warwick Road, Kibworth Harcourt Leicestershire September 2015

Accession number: X.A78.2015

Report No: 15/182

Quality control and sign off:

| Issue | Date | Checked by: | Verified by: | Approved by: | Reason for Issue: |
|-------|------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| No. | approved: | | | | |
| 1 | 21/10/2015 | Pat Chapman | Carol Simmonds | Andy Chapman | Client approval |

Authors: John Walford

Paul Clements

Illustrator: John Walford

© MOLA Northampton 2015

MOLA
Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park
Northampton
NN4 8BN
01604 700 493
www.mola.org.uk
sparry@mola.org.uk

STAFF

Project Manager: John Walford MSc

Fieldwork: Adam Meadows BSc

Jose Alonso

Laura Cogley BA

Text: John Walford

Paul Clements BA

Illustrations: John Walford

OASIS REPORT

| PROJECT DETAILS | Oasis No. molanort1-2 | 27266 | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Project name | Archaeological geophysical survey of land west of Warwick Road, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire | | | |
| Short description | MOLA Northampton was commissioned to carry out a detailed | | | |
| | magnetometer survey at Warwick Road, Kibworth Harcourt, | | | |
| | Leicestershire. The survey detected anomalies representing | | | |
| | enclosure ditches and pits of Roman date. Medieval to early post- | | | |
| | medieval ridge and furrow was also detected. | | | |
| Project type | Geophysical survey | | | |
| Site status | None | | | |
| Previous work | Desk-based assessment (Crothers 2015) | | | |
| Current land use | Arable | | | |
| Future work | Trial trench evaluation (Hewitt forthcoming) | | | |
| Monument type/ period | d Roman enclosure ditches and pits | | | |
| | Medieval to early post-medieval ridge and furrow | | | |
| Significant finds | None | | | |
| PROJECT LOCATION | | | | |
| County | Leicestershire | | | |
| Site address | Warwick Road, Kibworth Harcourt | | | |
| Study area | <i>c</i> 8ha | | | |
| OS Easting & Northing | SP 672 945 | | | |
| Height OD | c 112-127m aOD | | | |
| PROJECT CREATORS | | | | |
| Organisation | MOLA Northampton | | | |
| Project brief originator | | tershire County Council | | |
| Project design originator | MOLA Northampton | | | |
| Director/Supervisor | Adam Meadows | | | |
| Project Manager | John Walford | | | |
| Sponsor or funding body | Manor Oak Homes | | | |
| PROJECT DATE | | | | |
| Start date | 07 September 2015 | | | |
| End date | 09 September 2015 | | | |
| ARCHIVES | Location | Content | | |
| Physical | N/A | | | |
| Paper | MOLA Northampton | Site survey records | | |
| Digital | | Geophysical survey & GIS data | | |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY | | ublished or forthcoming, or unpublished client | | |
| | report | | | |
| Title | Archaeological geophysical survey at Warwick Road, Kibworth | | | |
| 0 1 1 1111 0 1 | Harcourt, Leicestershir | | | |
| Serial title & volume | MOLA Northampton Reports 15/182 | | | |
| Author(s) | John Walford | | | |
| Page numbers | 4 | | | |
| Date | 21 October 2015 | | | |

Contents

| 1 | INTRODUCTION | | | 1 |
|--------|--------------|--|----------|---|
| 2 | BACKGROUND | | | 1 |
| | 2.1 | Topography and geology | | |
| | 2.2 | Historical and archaeological background | | |
| 3 | METHODOLOGY | | | 2 |
| 4 | SURV | YEY RESULTS | | 3 |
| 5 | CONC | CLUSION | | 3 |
| | BIBLI | OGRAPHY | | 4 |
| Figure | es | | | |
| Cover | Magn | etometer survey results (extract) | | |
| Fig 1 | Site Id | ocation | 1:25,000 | |
| Fig 2 | Magn | etometer survey results | 1:2500 | |
| Fig 3 | Magn | etometer survey interpretation | 1:2500 | |
| Fia 4 | Unpro | ocessed magnetometer data | 1:2500 | |

Archaeological geophysical survey of land west of Warwick Road, Kibworth Harcourt Leicestershire September 2015

ABSTRACT

MOLA Northampton was commissioned to carry out a detailed magnetometer survey at Warwick Road, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire. The survey detected anomalies representing enclosure ditches and pits of Roman date. Medieval to early post-medieval ridge and furrow was also detected.

1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA was commissioned by Manor Oak Homes, to conduct a geophysical survey on c 10ha of land at Warwick Road, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire (NGR SP 672 945; Fig 1). The purpose of the survey was to identify and map any archaeological features which might be affected by a proposed development scheme. The fieldwork was undertaken from 7th to 9th September 2015 and has been allocated accession number X.A78.2015 by Leicestershire Museums Service.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Topography and geology

The survey area comprises a triangular plot of land formed by two arable fields on the western edge of Kibworth Harcourt. It is bounded on the northern side by Wistow Road and the Priory Business Park, on the south-eastern side by Warwick Road, and on the south-western side by a railway cutting (Fig 1). A large part of the eastern field has been affected by recent groundworks, including tree planting and the excavation of a balancing pond, and could not be covered by the survey (Fig 2).

The survey area lies on a south-west facing slope between 110m and 130m above Ordinance Datum and has a distinct plateau towards its northern edge. The geology of the area is mapped as Charmouth Mudstone (Lias) overlain by Boulder Clay (BGS 2015).

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

The survey area has been the subject of a recent desk-based heritage assessment (Crothers 2015), upon which the following summary is based. This assessment considered all relevant sources, including historic maps and data from Leicestershire Historic Environment Record.

Iron Age

Geophysical survey has revealed a probable Iron Age site consisting of a series of enclosures, underlying a Roman villa to the north of the village. The survey also revealed a second possible sub-rectangular Iron Age enclosure immediately to the south-west. These remains are located approximately 800m from the present survey area.

Roman

The above-mentioned villa was excavated between 1967 and 1969. Finds included building material, a quern, several hundred sherds of pottery, a brooch and coins. Another Roman site was excavated at The Munt, Hall Close, during 1837 and 1863. Here a stone pavement was found with several Roman artefacts, including pottery, a candlestick and a penannular brooch

Saxon

Evidence of Saxon activity comes from the BBC's Kibworth Dig project which revealed Saxo-Norman pottery at 112 Main Street and from the sports field at Hillcrest Avenue.

Medieval

The Domesday Survey of 1086 records Kibworth Harcourt as *Chiborne* or *Cliborne*. In 1235-36 Richard de Harcourt held land in Kibworth from the Earl of Warwick. In 1270 Walter de Merton bought a large part of the parish of Kibworth Harcourt from Saer de Harcourt, who had been forced to sell the estate following his support for the Barons' Rebellion. A large part of the parish has remained property of Merton College in Oxford to the present day.

Previous archaeological works

A number of archaeological works have been carried out in the wider area, in advance of various proposed developments. A geophysical survey and subsequent trial trench evaluation north of Wistow Road, north-west of the present survey area, identified nothing except medieval ridge and furrow cultivation (Walford and Meadows 2014, Egan 2014). However, another programme of geophysics and trenching on land east of Warwick Road, almost immediately south-east of the present survey area, identified a number of late Iron Age or Roman ditched enclosures arrayed along either side of a trackway (Walford 2015, Clements 2015).

3 METHODOLOGY

The magnetometer survey was conducted with Bartington Grad 601-2, twin sensor array, vertical component fluxgate gradiometers (Bartington and Chapman 2003). These are standard instruments for archaeological survey and can resolve magnetic variations as slight as 0.1 nanoTesla (nT).

An independent network of 30m grid squares was established across each of the two fields to be surveyed. These were set out with a tape measure and optical square and were tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid by means of a Leica Viva RTK GPS. The gradiometers were carried at a brisk but steady pace through each grid square, collecting data along 1m spaced traverse lines. Measurements were automatically triggered every 0.25m along the traverses, giving a total of 3600 measurements per square. All fieldwork methods complied with the guidelines issued by Historic England and by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (HE 2015; ClfA 2014).

The survey data was processed using Geoplot 3.00v software. Striping, caused by slight imbalances between the instrument sensors, was removed using the 'Zero Mean Traverse' function and destaggering of the data was performed where necessary to compensate for irregularities in survey pace. The processed data is presented in this report as a greyscale plot (range +4nT to -4nT / black to white), rotated and scaled for display against the Ordnance Survey base mapping (Fig 2). An interpretative plot is provided as Figure 3 and a plot of the unprocessed data as Figure 4.

4 SURVEY RESULTS

The survey has identified a series of positive linear and curvilinear anomalies concentrated on the high ground at the northern edge of the survey area, to the west of the Priory Business Park. These represent a conglomeration of rectangular and sub-rectangular ditched enclosures extending over an area of *c* 2ha. Whilst the general form of the enclosures would be consistent with either an Iron Age or Roman date, the results of a recent trial trench excavation indicate that these particular examples can be attributed to the Roman period (Hewitt *pers com*).

To the east of the main enclosure group, the survey has detected an irregular set of small positive anomalies which may represent pits and other cut features. A little further east there are anomalies which appear to represent the south-western part of a free-standing enclosure containing a small cluster of pits. The full extent of this enclosure is unfortunately obscured by magnetic interference from an adjacent steel-framed building.

Two sets of parallel linear anomalies indicate parts of two furlongs of medieval to early post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation that, together, cover almost the entire survey area. Most of the western field is covered by one furlong, in which the furrows trend north-south, and the remainder of the survey area is covered by another furlong with east-west trending furrows. A weak positive linear anomaly cuts across the southern corner of the survey area, running between the two furlongs, and probably marks the line of a former plough headland or field boundary ditch.

To the west of the archaeological features, the survey has detected a discrete positive anomaly with a peak intensity of c 15nT. This was proved by trenching to represent a modern pit with a quantity of brick rubble in its backfill (Hewitt pers com). Another modern pit, probably containing scrap metal, seems likely to be represented by a concentrated patch of intense 'magnetic noise' at the north-eastern end of the survey area.

Two short, intense linear anomalies with alternating polarities have been detected, one in the eastern field and one at the western end of the western field. Each represents a modern pipe. Other large and intense magnetic anomalies are halos from the metal fence alongside the railway line, the steel-framed sheds on the Priory Business Park and a metal gate opening onto Wistow Road.

5 CONCLUSION

The survey has detected an irregular conglomeration of sub-rectangular ditched enclosures which form part of a settlement of Roman date. These remains occupy the highest part of the survey area, alongside its northern boundary, and extend across an area of approximately 2ha. Other features, including medieval to early post-medieval ridge and furrow and modern pipelines, have also been detected by the survey.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bartington, G, and Chapman, C, 2003 A high-stability fluxgate magnetic gradiometer for shallow geophysical survey applications, *Archaeological Prospection*, **11**, 19-34

BGS 2015 *Geology of Britain Viewer*, http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain, British Geological Survey, consulted September 2015

ClfA 2014 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Clements, P, 2015 Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land East of warwick Road, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire, August 2015, MOLA Northampton report, 15/176

Crothers, M E, 2015 Archaeological desk-based heritage assessment of Warwick Road, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire, MOLA Northampton report, **15/119**

Egan, S, 2014 *Trial trench evaluation at Wistow Road, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire*, MOLA Northampton report, **14/224**

HE 2015 Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation, Historic England

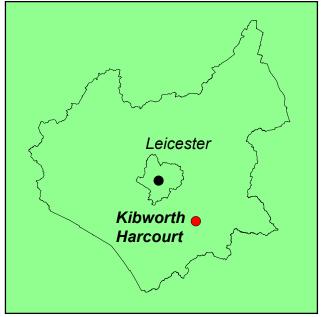
Hewitt, G, forthcoming Archaeological trial trench evaluation of land to the west of Warwick Road, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire, October 2015, MOLA Northampton report

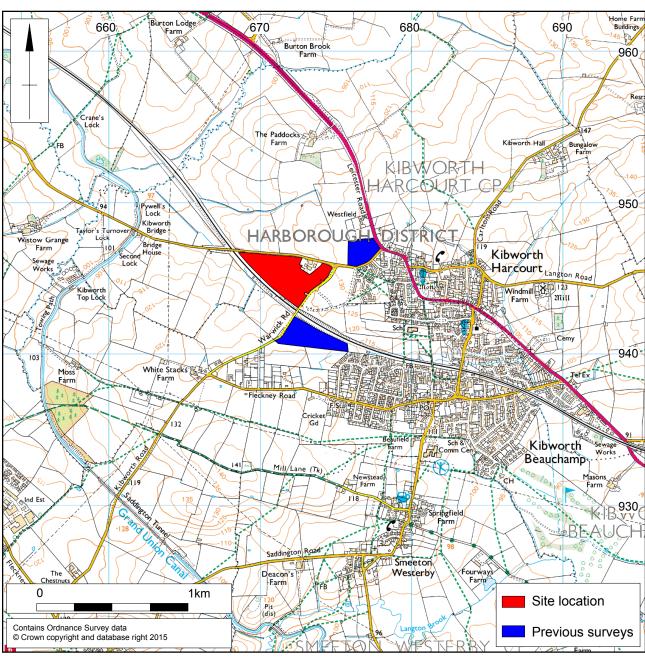
Walford, J, and Meadows, A, 2014 Archaeological geophysical survey of land north of Wistow Road, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire, MOLA Northampton report, 14/186

Walford, J, 2015 Archaeological geophysical survey of land east of Warwick Road, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire, MOLA Northampton report, **15/34**

MOLA 21 October 2015







Scale 1:25,000 Site location Fig 1

