



**Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land west of
Warwick Road, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire
September 2015**

Report No. 15/190

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Illustrations: Claire Finn, Gemma Hewitt



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Project Manager: Anthony Maull

Accession Number: X.A78.2015

Report Number: 15/190

Quality control and sign off:

Issue No.	Date approved:	Checked by:	Verified by:	Approved by:	Reason for Issue:
1	03/11/2015	Pat Chapman	Anthony Maull	Andy Chapman	Draft for client review

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		Oasis No. molanort-228605	
Project title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land west of Warwick Road, Kibworth, Leicestershire September 2015		
Short description	MOLA Northampton was commissioned to carry out an evaluation on land west of Warwick Road, Kibworth Harcourt. Nine of the 23 excavated trenches contained archaeological features, primarily ditches from a series of rectangular enclosures dating from the late Iron Age to the 4th century AD. Two pits were also identified. Many trenches also contained remnant furrows from ridge and furrow cultivation.		
Project type	Trial trench evaluation		
Site Status			
Previous work	Geophysical survey (Walford and Clements 2015)		
Current land use	Arable		
Future work	Unknown		
Monument type and period	Iron Age-Roman enclosure ditches; small pits; ridge and furrow		
Significant finds	Pottery		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County	Leicestershire		
Site address	Land west of Warwick Road, Kibworth Harcourt		
Post code	N/A		
OS co-ordinates	NGR SP 67191 94505		
Area (sq m/ha)	c10ha		
Height aOD	110m-128m		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	MOLA Northampton		
Project brief originator	Teresa Hawtin , Leicestershire County Council		
Project Design originator	Claire Finn, MOLA Northampton		
Director/Supervisor	Gemma Hewitt, MOLA Northampton		
Project Manager	Anthony Mall, MOLA Northampton		
Sponsor or funding body	Manor Oak Homes		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	21/09/2015		
End date	28/09/2015		
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Contents	
Physical	MOLA Northampton store X.A78.2015		
Paper		Site records	
Digital		Survey data, report, photographs	
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA report)		
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land west of Warwick road, Kibworth, Leicestershire September 2015		
Serial title & volume	15/190		
Author(s)	Gemma Hewitt		
Page numbers	39		
Date	November 2015		

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Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land west of Warwick Road, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire September 2015

Abstract

MOLA Northampton was commissioned to carry out an evaluation on land west of Warwick Road, Kibworth Harcourt. Nine of the 23 excavated trenches contained archaeological features, primarily ditches from a series of rectangular enclosures dating from the late Iron Age to 4th century AD. Two pits were also identified. Many trenches also contained remnant furrows from ridge and furrow cultivation.

1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA Northampton was commissioned by Manor Oak Homes to carry out archaeological trial trench evaluation on land west of Warwick Road, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire (NGR SP 67191 94505, Fig 1).

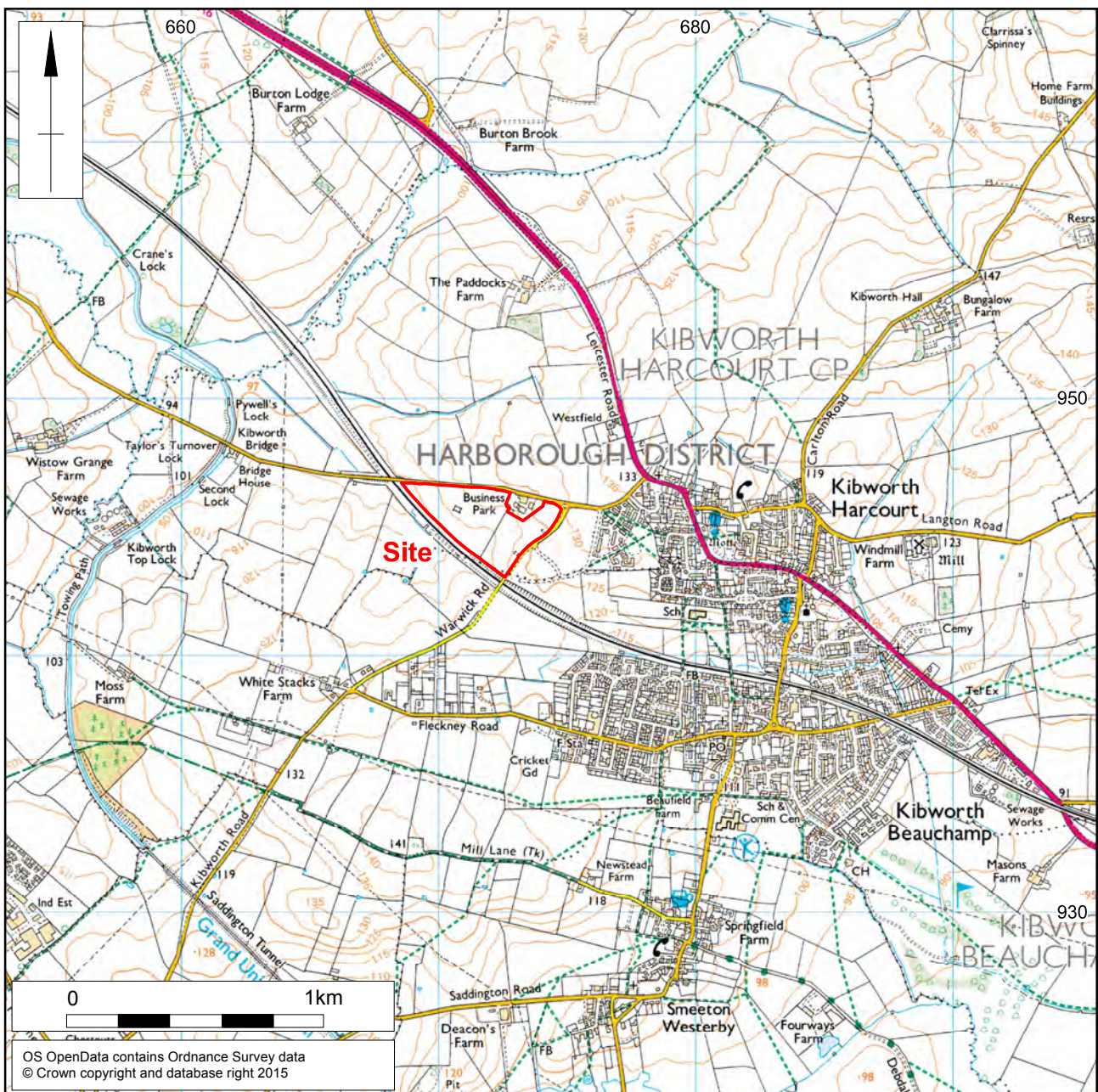
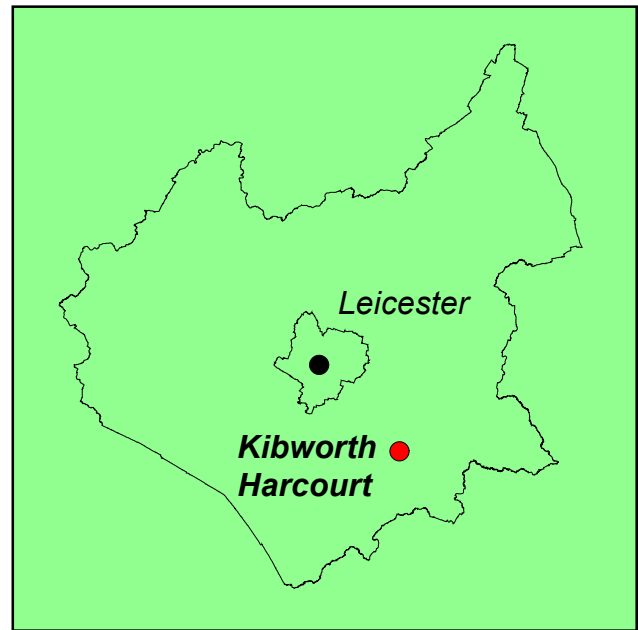
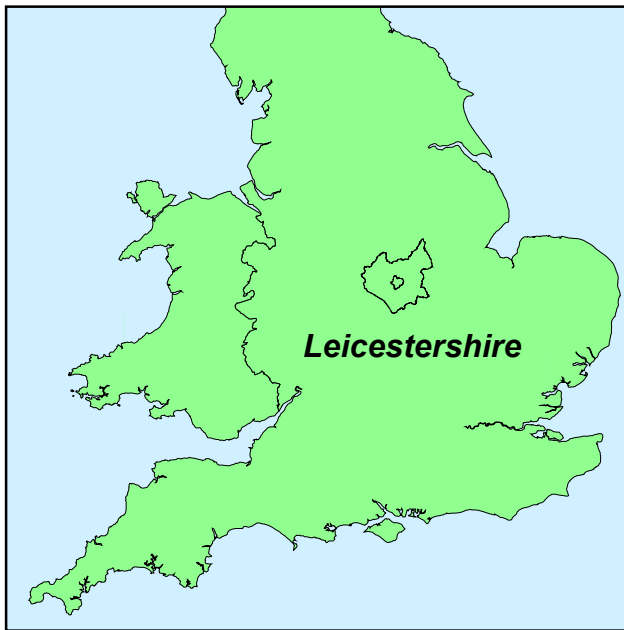
All works were undertaken in accordance with *the National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012), Leicestershire County Council's *Guidelines and procedures for archaeological work in Leicestershire and Rutland* (LCC 1997), and within the research parameters and objectives sent out by: *East Midlands Heritage: a research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment* (Knight *et al* 2012). A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by MOLA Northampton preceding the start of works (MOLA 2015) in accordance with a Brief issued by Leicestershire County Council (LCC 2015).

2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The proposed development area comprises 10ha of arable farmland, on the western edge of Kibworth Harcourt. It is bounded to the east by Warwick Road and to the north by Wistow Road and the Priory Business Park. The southern boundary is formed by a railway track (NGR SP 67191 94505, Fig 1).

The development area is divided into two fields. The western field is the larger of the two and is sloping to the south-west at an elevation of c110m-130m aOD. The eastern smaller field is sloped inward at the centre, which could be due to the recent groundworks to the south of the site, where a balancing pond had been excavated.

The underlying geology is mapped as Charmouth Mudstone (Lias), overlain by superficial deposits of mid Pleistocene till (BGS 2015).



Scale 1:25,000

Site Location Fig 1

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main aim of the investigation was to determine if archaeological remains were present within the application area.

The specific objectives of the project were to provide further information on the following:

- The location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present at the proposed development site;
- The integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present at the proposed development site.

The project addressed the research aims as highlighted in Knight *et al* (2012) *East Midlands Heritage: a research Agenda and Strategy for the historic Environment*, and the national framework for research, as set out by English Heritage (1991).

4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following sites, findspots and monuments are drawn from the desk-based heritage assessment undertaken on the development area in 2015 by MOLA, utilising the Leicester Historic Environment Record (HER) (Crothers 2015). No designated heritage assets were shown to be present within the development area.

A possible quartzite scraper (MLE7491) was found on land to the north of Kibworth Harcourt.

Geophysical survey revealed a probable Iron Age site (MLE17675, ELE7262) consisting of a series of enclosures, underlying the Roman villa (MLE1767) to the north of the village. The survey also revealed a second possible sub-rectangular Iron Age enclosure immediately to the south-west (MLE17674).

A Roman site was excavated to the north of the village between 1967 and 1969. A ditch and an L-shaped area of pebbles were recorded. Finds included building material, a quern, several hundred sherds of pottery, a brooch and coins (MLE1767). During excavation of the windmill mound in the 1960s, a number of large pebbles were found with a much-worn Castor ware pottery base and a late Roman belt plate with a 'mythical dragon type beast' (MLE7857). In 1837 and 1863 a possible Roman site was excavated at The Munt, Hall Close. A stone pavement was found with several Roman artefacts, including pottery, a candlestick and a penannular brooch (MLE7858). It is possible that this site is linked with the remains found at the windmill mound (MLE1768).

The BBC's *Kibworth Dig* project revealed Saxo-Norman pottery at 112 Main Street (ELE4790) and from the sports field at Hillcrest Avenue (ELE7524).

To the east of the site there is a motte situated within the village and known locally as *The Munt* (DLE291 and MLE1772). It comprises a flat-topped, irregularly-shaped mound, surrounded by a ditch. Depressions on the north and south sides are the result of excavations in the 19th century. The motte is a Scheduled Monument (SM: 1012568).

The Manor House in Main Street is thought to be the oldest surviving domestic building in the village, built in 1283 (MLE10794, Grade II, SM: 1061578). A medieval

cross once stood opposite the Manor House in the village but was taken down in 1825 (MLE1771). Nichols described it in 1798 as a square pillar with a hobby horse carved in relief.

Fishponds are recorded to the north of the village (MLE1778). Their present form clearly dates them to the 19th century but earlier records show less formal ponds in the same location. Their origins may be in the medieval period.

A medieval spindle whorl was found in Dover Street (MLE6731) and medieval remains at Kibworth Primary School (MLE16809). The BBC's *Kibworth Dig* found pottery from the period in many garden test pits to the east of the site, including at Manor Farmhouse (ELE7528), 49 Main Street (ELE7497), 51 Main Street (ELE7489), 60 Main Street (ELE7498), 80 Main Street (ELE7499 and ELE7531), 112 Main Street (ELE4790), Old Paddocks Farm (ELE7491), Priory Farm (ELE7527), Jubilee Green (ELE7529 and ELE7530) and The Spinney (ELE7492). To the south-east of the site further medieval pottery was found in test pits at 15 Harcourt Road (ELE7506) and 51 Fleckney Road (ELE7508).

Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks are known to be well preserved in the area to the west of Kibworth Harcourt.

During the *Kibworth Dig*, post-medieval pottery was also found at the sites listed above. Additionally pottery from this period was found at 68 Main Street (ELE7525) and 15 St Wilfrids Close (ELE7507). Pottery was also found at 10 Gladstone Street (ELE7526).

A windmill mound survives close to the north-east of the site (MLE1768) which is marked as a barrow on an early to mid-18th-century pre-enclosure map. A trench dug across the mound in the 1960s recorded a 13th-century storage jar, fragments of millstone, a carved bone tool and a whetstone.

An ongoing scheme of archaeological works had been in effect around this area of Kibworth Harcourt. The scheme had included geophysical survey (Walford and Meadows 2014) and trial trenching (Egan 2014) at a site north of Wistow road, which identified medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. At a site to the south-east of the current study area across Warwick Road, a number of ditched enclosures and a trackway were recorded through a geophysical survey (Walford 2015) and subsequent trial trenching (Clements 2015). A geophysical survey was also undertaken on the current research area prior to the commencement of trial trenching, in order to identify features of potential archaeological interest (Walford and Clements 2015).

5 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

A programme of evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by MOLA Northampton (MOLA 2015) in response to a request by Teresa Hawtin, the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council. The documentation required the excavation of 23 trenches to investigate the potential impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains within the development area. All trial trenches were 50m long and 2m wide, and were positioned to target the areas of geophysical anomaly across the site.

All trenches were set out using differential GPS (Leica Viva) operating to an accuracy of +/- 0.05m. The topsoil, subsoil and non-structural post-medieval and later deposits were removed by mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, to reveal significant archaeological remains or where these were absent, the natural

substrates. All work was carried out under archaeological supervision by a suitably qualified archaeologist

The excavation and recording were carried out in accordance with MOLA guidelines and all records were created using MOLA Northampton pro-forma (MOLA 2014). Photographs were taken of all trenches and all relevant deposits on 35mm monochrome print film and high resolution digital images. Work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014b).

The trenches were excavated to the top of the natural geological horizon or the upper archaeological levels, whichever was the highest.

Levels in metres above Ordnance Datum were established for all trenches and excavated features using a dumpy Leica Viva Global Positioning System (GPS). Artefacts were recovered from individual contexts and stored and packed according to type. All excavated areas and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval.

All records and materials will be compiled in a structured archive in accordance with relevant county guidelines (LCC 2013), as well as guidelines published by Walker (1990), Brown (2011), ClfA (2014c) and the MGC (1992). The completed archive will be deposited with Leicestershire Council Museums Service (Accession No: X.A78.2015).

Scale 1:2,500

Excavated trenches with geophysical survey results Fig 2



6 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

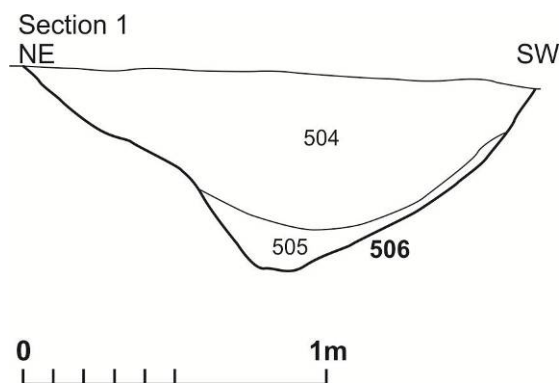
Archaeological features were recorded in nine of the 23 excavated trenches (Trenches 5, 7-12, 14 and 15), with ditches present in all of these trenches, and pits in Trenches 8 and 15 (Fig 2). Trenches 1, 2, 13, 18, 21 and 23 did not contain any archaeological features. The remainder of the trenches contained remnant furrows from ridge and furrow cultivation. A high-resistance anomaly seen in the geophysical survey and targeted by Trench 2 was shown to be a modern pit containing a dump of broken brick and glass bottles.

Unless otherwise stated all recorded features cut the natural horizon and were sealed by topsoil. The topsoil across the site was silty clay between 0.30m and 0.60m thick. Full context information is included in the appendix.

6.1 Trench 5

Three ditches were sealed by a subsoil of light brown-orange silty clay with 30% small pebbles (Fig 30).

A linear ditch [506] lay towards the northern end of the trench and was aligned west-east. It had a wide asymmetrical profile, 1.7m wide and 0.65m deep, with gently sloping sides and a rounded base (Fig 3, S.1). The primary fill (505) was a firm, dark greyish brown sand. A few sherds of pottery dating to the middle-late Iron Age were recovered from the fill along with some animal bone. This fill was overlain by (504), loose dark grey-brown sandy clay with 5% charcoal flecks, containing a small amount of pottery and animal bone.



Trench 5, ditch [506] Fig 3

A large linear ditch [508] lay towards the southern end of the trench and was aligned south-west to north-east. The cut had gently curving sides 2.2m wide by and 0.60m deep with a broad base (Fig 4). The fill (507) was dark brown-grey sandy clay with 10% charcoal flecks. A small amount of pottery and animal bone was recovered from the fill, along with some fragments of iron slag. This ditch extended into Trench 7 to the east.

These two ditches formed the northern and southern sides of an enclosure measuring 32m north-south, which had previously been identified on the geophysical survey (Fig 2).

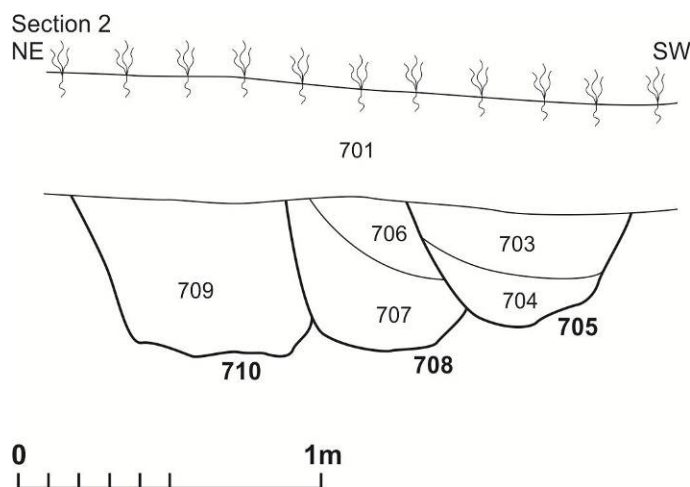
Ditch [510], in the centre of the trench, was aligned north-west to south-east. It was not excavated in Trench 5 as it extended to the south and was investigated in Trenches 7 [716] and 9 [905].



Trench 5, ditch [508] looking south-east Fig 4

6.2 Trench 7

In the northern end of Trench 7 were three ditches, two of which had a number of recuts (Figs 2 and 30). Linear ditch [710] was aligned north-east to south-west. It had a wide U-shaped profile, 0.70m wide and 0.50m deep, with a steep sloping side to the north and a flat base (Figs 5, S.2 and 6). The fill (709) was a firm, dark brown-grey, sandy clay; a few sherds of pottery dating from the late Iron Age to mid/late 1st century were recovered from the fill. The ditch was cut on the southern side by later recut on the same alignment [708]. It had a U-shaped profile, 0.45m wide by 0.5m deep, with a steep slope to the north and a concave base (Figs 5, S.2 and 6). The primary fill (707) was a firm dark brown-grey with manganese mottled sandy silty clay with 5% small stones and charcoal flecks. The secondary fill (706) was firm dark brown-grey sandy silty clay with 3% small stones and charcoal flecks possible a result of natural silting.



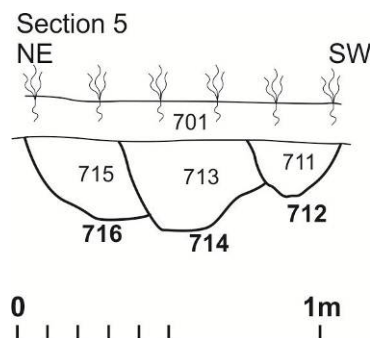
Trench 7, ditches [710], [708], [705] Fig 5

The ditch was recut on the southern side by [705]. This cut had a gentle sloping profile 0.75m wide by 0.4m deep, with an uneven base (Figs 5 S.2, and 6). The primary fill (704) was a firm, dark brown-grey with manganese mottling, sandy silty clay with 1% small stones and charcoal flecks. The secondary fill (703) was firm dark brown-grey sandy silt with 2% small stones and charcoal flecks. No finds were present within the recuts.



Trench 7, ditches [705], [708] and [710], looking south-east Fig 6

Linear ditch [716] lay 1m to the south of recut [705] and was aligned east to west. It was 0.66m wide and 0.54m deep with flat base, and an asymmetrical profile, sloping gently to the north (Figs 7, S.5, and 8). The fill (715) was firm mid-dark grey-brown silty sandy clay with 5% small stone and charcoal flecks; a few sherds of pottery was recovered from the fill. The ditch was recut to the south by ditch [714]. The ditch had asymmetrical sides, 0.90m wide by 0.60m deep with a flat base. The fill was firm mid-dark grey-brown silty sandy clay with 5% small to medium size stones and charcoal flecks. A small amount of pottery and animal bone was recovered from the fill. Ditch [714] was cut on the south side by another recut [712]. This ditch had gently curving sides 0.62m wide by 0.36m deep with a rounded base. The fill (711) was firm mid-dark silty sandy clay with 5% small stones and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered. These recuts were part of a long ditch which extended to the east and west, and was also observed in Trenches 5 [510] and 9 [905] (Fig 17).



Trench 7, ditches [716], [714], [712] Fig 7

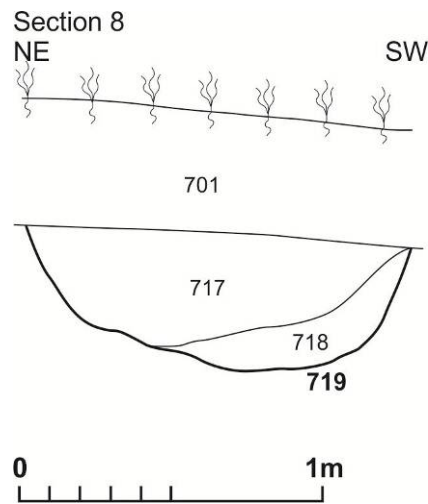


Trench 7, ditches [712], [714] and [716] looking south-east Fig 8

Crossing the centre of the trench, on a north-west by south-east alignment, was the continuation of ditch [508] from Trench 5 to the west. This was not excavated. Further to the south, on a similar alignment, was ditch [719]. It had a U-shaped profile with gently sloping sides 1.26m wide by 0.45m deep with an uneven base (Figs 9 and 10, S.8) the primary fill (718) was a firm mid-dark brown-grey silty sandy clay with 5% small to medium stones and charcoal flecks. This was overlain by a firm mid grey-brown silty clay with 5% small stones and charcoal flecks (717). Some fragments of fuel ash slag were recovered from the fill.



Trench 7, ditch [719], looking south-east Fig 9



Trench 7, ditch [719] Fig 10

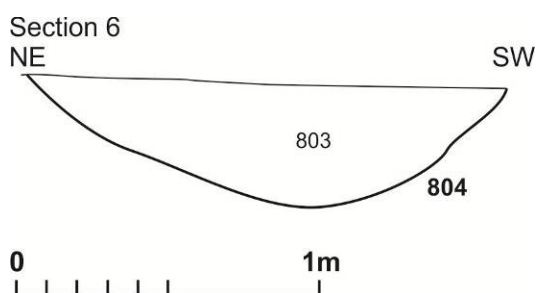
These ditches form parallel northern and southern ditched boundaries of an enclosure, measuring 30m north-south, identified on the geophysical survey.

6.3 Trench 8

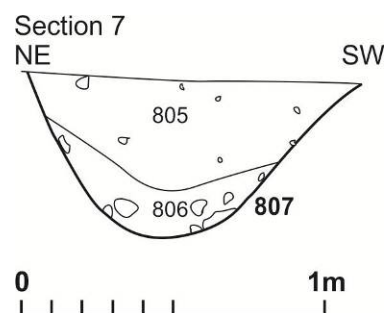
Trench 8 contained four ditches (Fig 30). Linear ditch [804] lay towards the southern end of the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west. It had gently sloping sides 1.60m wide and 0.40m deep, with a rounded base (Figs 11 and 12, S.6). The fill (803) was a firm, dark grey-brown sandy clay, with 5% small stone, flint nodules and charcoal flecks. A few sherds of pottery dating from the late Iron Age to mid/late 1st century, and animal bone, were recovered from the fill.



Trench 8, ditch [804], looking south-east Fig 11



Trench 8, ditch [804] Fig 12

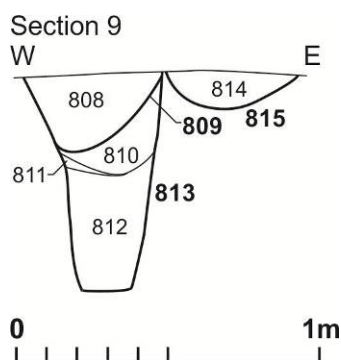


Trench 8, ditch [807] Fig 13

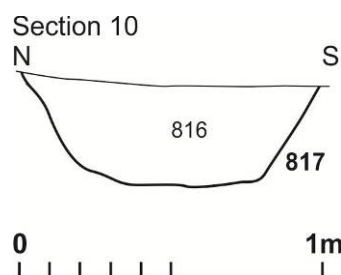
Linear ditch [807] in the centre of the trench was aligned north-east to south-west. It had gently sloping sides 1.10m wide by 0.52m deep and had a rounded base (Fig 13, S.7). The primary fill (806) was a firm, dark brown sandy clay with 10% mixed stones and 1% charcoal. This was overlain by a firm, dark grey-brown sandy clay; with 5% small stone, flint nodules and charcoal flecks (805). These two ditches form the northern and southern sides of a possible enclosure identified on the geophysical survey.

Ditch [815] was situated towards the northern end of the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west. It had a shallow U-shaped profile with gently sloping sides, 0.49m wide by 0.11m deep (Fig 14, S.9). The fill (814) was firm dark grey-brown sandy clay with 5% small stones.

Less than 0.10m to the south was linear ditch [813] aligned north-east to south-west. It had a V-shaped profile, 0.45m wide by 0.71m deep, with steep sides, a slightly eroded upper western edge, and flat base (Fig 14, S.9). The primary fill (812) was firm dark grey-brown sandy silty clay with 10% small gravels, 5% large stones and 1% charcoal. This was overlain by a shallow layer of loose, dark yellow redeposited natural sand (811). Above this, a later fill of firm, brown-grey sandy clay with 10% small stones and flint nodules (810) was recut by ditch [809]. This cut had asymmetrical sides, and was 0.45m wide by 0.25m deep, with a round base. The fill was firm dark grey-brown sandy clay with 10% medium stones and flint flecks (808).



Trench 8, ditch [809], [813], [815] Fig 14



Trench 8, ditch [817] Fig 15

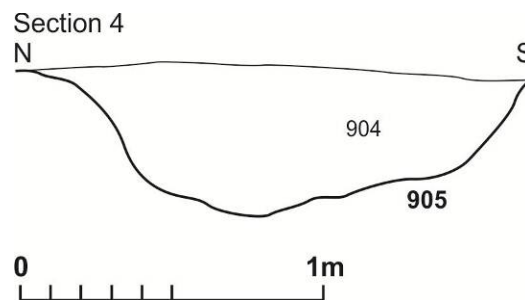
A sub-circular pit [817] was positioned between ditches [807] and [813]. It was cut with gently sloping sides and a broad flat base, 0.99m wide by 0.34m deep (Figs 15, S.10 and 16). The fill (816) was a firm dark brown-grey sandy clay with 5% mixed stones and 1% flint flecks. The pit contained some animal bone.



Trench 8, pit [817] looking east Fig 16

6.4 Trench 9

Trench 9 contained a subsoil of light brown-orange silty clay with 30% small pebbles. This layer overlay a single ditch, [905], which lay towards the northern end of the trench and was aligned north-west to south-east (Fig 30). The ditch had uneven sides and base, 1.62m wide and 0.50m deep (Fig 17, S.4). The fill (904) was firm, mid-dark brown-grey sandy silty clay with 5% small stones, charcoal and chalk flecks. The fill contained three sherds of pottery late Iron Age or early Roman pottery. This ditch was also observed in plan in Trenches 5 [510] and 7 [716]. It is also possible to suggest, from the geophysical survey evidence, that the ditch changed alignment to the east and continued into Trenches 10 and 11.



Trench 9, ditch [905] Fig 17

6.5 Trench 10

Seven ditches were revealed in Trench 10 (Fig 30). Ditch [1006] lay towards the northern end of the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west. It had gently curving sides 0.73m wide and 0.28m deep, with a rounded base. The fill (1005) was a firm, greyish-brown, sandy clay; with 5% small gravels and flint flecks.

Animal bone was recovered from the fill.

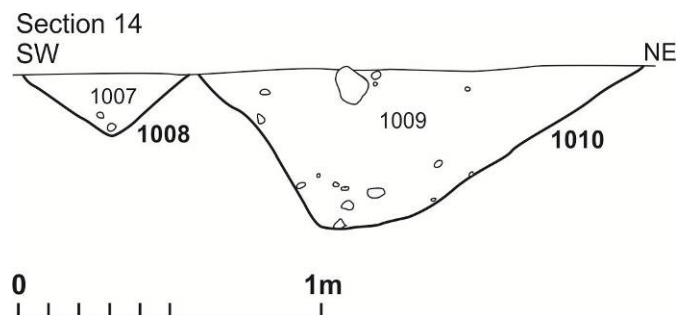
Ditch [1004] was aligned north-west to south-east. It had asymmetrical sides 1.15m wide by 0.44m deep, with a broad flat base (Fig 18). The fill (1003) was a firm dark grey-brown silty clay with 5% mixed stones and flint flakes. The fill contained a few sherds of pottery.



Trench 10, ditch [1004] looking west Fig 18

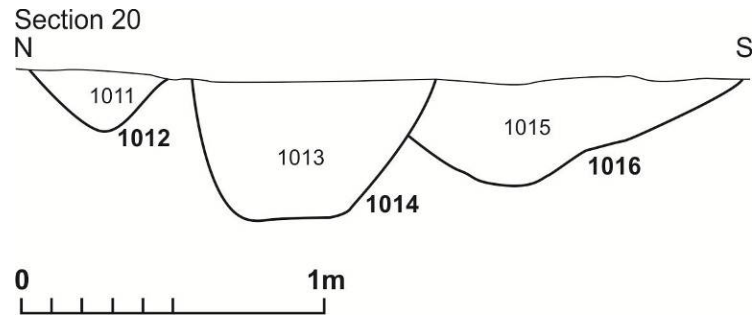
These ditches form the south-eastern corner of an enclosure defined to the north by ditches [807] and [804] in Trench 8, and identified by the geophysical survey.

A ditch terminal, [1008], aligned north-west to south-east, had a wide V-shaped profile, 0.55m wide by 0.20m deep, with a rounded base (Fig 19, S.14). The fill (1007) was firm dark greyish-brown silty clay with 2% small gravels. Less than 0.10m to the north was ditch [1010], which appeared to have the same alignment. It had asymmetrical sides and was 1.45m wide by 0.50m deep (Fig 19, S.14). The fill (1009) was firm dark grey-brown sandy clay with 2% small gravels.



Trench 10, ditches [1008] and [1010] Fig 19

Towards the southern end of the trench was a ditch with a wide, slightly eroded U-shaped profile, 0.35m deep, and aligned east-west [1016] (Fig 20, S.20). Its fill (1015) comprised firm dark grey-brown sandy clay with 2% mixed stones. This ditch was later recut on the northern side by ditch [1014]. This ditch had a deeper U-shaped profile 0.80m wide by 0.45m deep (Fig 20, S.20). It was filled by firm dark grey-brown sandy clay with 5% small gravels, 2% large stones and charcoal flecks (1013). Around 0.10m to the north another ditch was cut on the same alignment, although only the terminal was visible [1012]. It had a V-shaped profile, 0.55m wide by 0.20m deep, with a rounded base (Fig 20). The fill (1011) was firm dark grey-brown sandy clay with 2% small gravels. These ditches were possibly a continuation of linear ditch [510], [716], and [905] to the west.



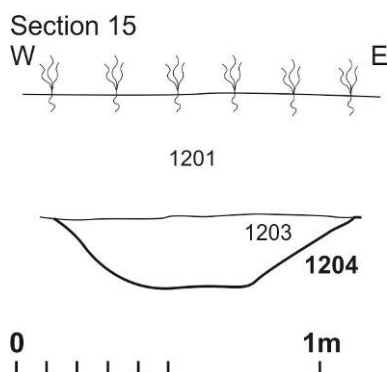
Trench 10, ditches [1012], [1014] and [1016] Fig 20

6.6 Trench 11

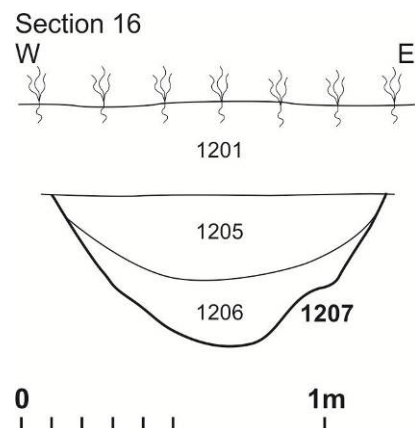
Two ditches were present in Trench 11 (Fig 2). To the north of the trench was ditch [1104], the southern end of an enclosure ditch aligned north-south which was also seen in Trench 12 as [1207]. In the south of Trench 11 was ditch [1106], which was the eastern end of the southern enclosure ditch seen in Trench 10 [1016]. Sections through both ditches were previously recorded in other trenches and therefore were not further investigated.

6.7 Trench 12

Ditch [1204] lay towards the western end of the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west (Fig 30). It had gently curving sides 1.10m wide by 0.23m deep, with a flat base (Figs 21 S.15, and 23). The fill (1203) was mid-brownish-grey silty clay with 5% small stones. This ditch did not appear to correlate with any feature observed on the geophysical survey.



Trench 12, ditch [1204] Fig 21



Trench 12, ditch [1207] Fig 22

Towards the west end of the trench was ditch [1207], aligned north-south. It had gently curving sides, 1.10m wide by 0.50m deep, (Figs 22 S.16, and 24). The primary fill (1206) was mottled orange-grey sandy clay with 5% small stones and flecks of chalk. The secondary fill (1205) was grey-brown silty clay. This ditch continued into south into Trench 11 as [1104].



Trench 12, ditch [1204], looking north Fig 23

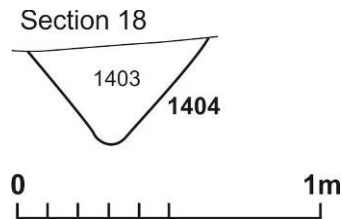


Trench 12, ditch [1207], looking north Fig 24

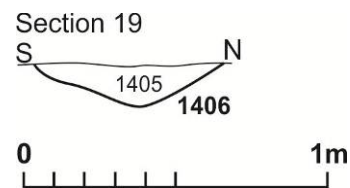
6.8 Trench 14

Trench 14 contained one curvilinear ditch which terminated within the trench (Fig 30). Ditch [1404] was a narrow, shallow ditch, which lay towards the northern end of the trench. The main part of the ditch was linear and aligned north to south, although to the south it terminated in a distinct east-west curve. The ditch did not correlate with an observed geophysical anomaly.

The main ditch cut had a V-shaped profile, 0.60m wide by 0.33m deep, with a rounded base (Fig 25, S.18). The fill (1403) was mid-brownish-grey sand clay with 5% small stones.



Trench 14, ditch [1404] Fig 25



Trench 14, ditch terminal [1406] Fig 26

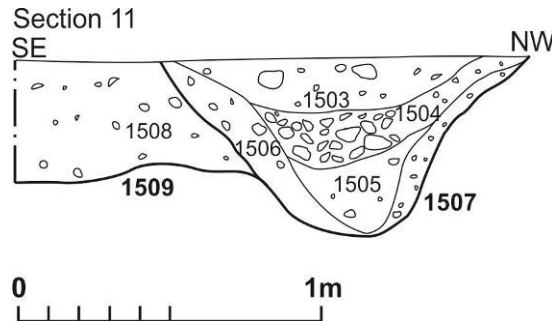
The terminal [1406] had a shallower profile, 0.62m wide by 0.14m deep, although the fill (1405) remained comparable with (1403) (Figs 26 S.19, and 27). The fill contained a single fragment of fuel ash slag. The ditch was not observed to the north in Trench 13, which suggests the ditch turned or terminated before this point.



Trench 14, ditch terminal [1406], looking west Fig 27

6.9 Trench 15

Trench 15 contained at least two ditches and a pit (Fig 30). The earliest feature seems to be a large ditch in the northern end of the trench, [1509], which was possibly aligned north-east by south-west. The full profile and nature of the ditch could not be clarified, as it was cut on the northern side by a pit [1507] (Fig 28, S.11).



Trench 15 ditch [1509], pit [1507] Fig 28

The pit had uneven, eroded sides 1.25m wide by 0.59m deep, with a rounded base (Figs 28 S.11, and 29). The primary fill (1506) was natural silting from erosion, comprising friable dark brown-grey silty sand. A few sherds of pottery were recovered from this fill. Overlaying the initial fill was a second period of natural silting, comprising friable mid-brown silty sand with 5% small pebbles and charcoal (1505). Later filling layers, including friable mid-light yellow-brown silty sand with 50% small-medium sized stones (1504) and friable mid-dark grey-brown silty-sand with 5% small stones and charcoal (1503) are more likely to represent deliberate backfilling events.



Trench 15, ditch [1509], pit [1507] with fill (1504) Fig 29

Another large linear ditch [1511] was also present in this area of the trench, although its relationship with both pit [1507] and ditch [1509] was not clear, and the sequence between the features could not be clarified.

This trench was positioned to target a rectangular enclosure feature observed during the geophysical survey. Although the survey results indicate this feature crossed the centre of the trench on an east-west alignment, nothing of this feature was observable within the opened trench. Interference with the readings in this area was caused by the adjacent buildings, and this could have led to an unclear interpretation within the area.

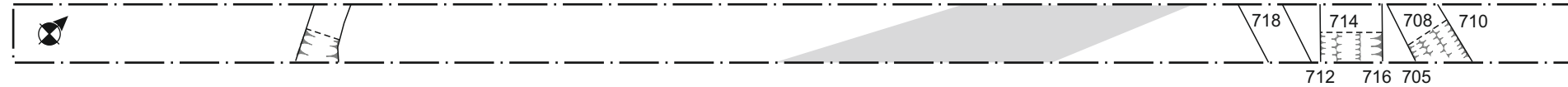
6.10 Trenches 3, 4, 6, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 22

All of the above trenches had remnant furrows from medieval ridge and furrow cultivation in line with the geophysical survey results, but no additional archaeological finds or features were observed. The furrows in the eastern field (Trenches 19, 20 and 22) were aligned east to west, while those in the western field (Trenches 3, 4, 6, 16 and 17) were aligned north-east to south-west, and radiated with the slope of the hillside down towards the south-eastern border, where the geophysical survey and previous aerial photography of the area indicate the presence of a headland.

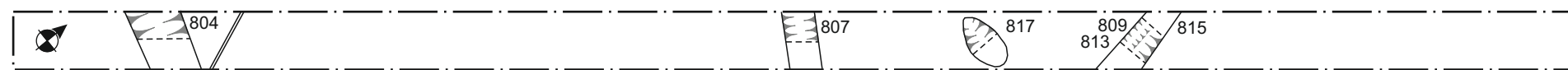
Trench 5



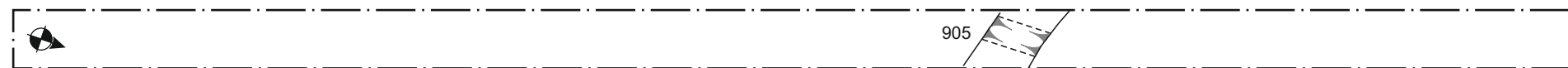
Trench 7



Trench 8



Trench 9



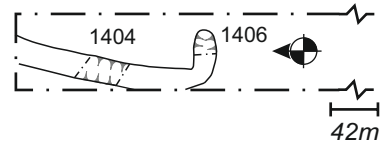
Trench 10



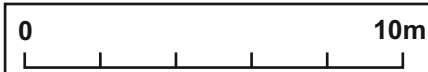
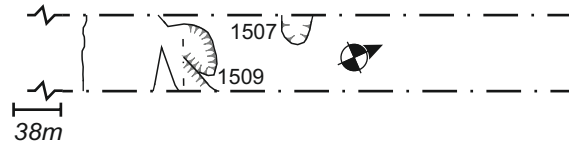
Trench 12



Trench 14



Trench 15



Scale 1:200

Plan of trenches Fig 30

7 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 The prehistoric pottery by Rob Perrin

Introduction

A small assemblage of some 83 sherds weighing 0.74kg and with an estimated vessel equivalent, based on rims, of 0.69 was recovered from 11 contexts in six of the 23 evaluation trenches (Table 1). All of the contexts comprise ditch fills, apart from that in Trench 15 which is from a pit (Appendix 1).

Table 1: Number of sherds per trench

Trench	Number of sherds	Weight (g)	Rim EVE
5	36	393	0.28
7	12	56	0.08
8	17	184	0.33
9	3	13	-
10	13	85	-
15	2	10	-
Total	83	741	0.69

Fabrics, forms and sources

Various wares occur (Table 2). The grog-tempered sherds vary in colour with some being reddish-yellow or reddish-brown with a grey core and others brown to dark grey. Most of the shell-gritted ware is also brown or dark brown, though a few sherds are reddish-brown with a grey core. The oxidised and reduced fabrics are quartz-sand gritted with their textures varying according to the quantity of grains. The grog-tempered, shell-gritted and quartz-grained wares are probably of local origin, although no kilns are known in the vicinity. The only definite regional import is Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNVCC). The fine cream ware sherd may also be a non-local import and two other gritty cream ware sherds could be of Verulamium origin; a similar ware is made in the Upper Nene region, however. The reddish-yellow sherd with a red slip may be an Oxfordshire product.

Table 2: Number of sherds per fabric type

Fabric	Number of sherds	Weight (g)	Rim EVE
Grog-tempered	37	424	0.31
Shell-gritted	17	88	0.28
Grey	18	120	0.10
Reddish-yellow	1	5	-
Reddish-yellow, red slip	1	2	-
Reddish-brown	1	12	-
LNVCC	5	51	-
Verulamium?	2	37	-
Cream, fine	1	2	-
Total	83	741	0.69

Fragments of rims from eight vessels occur. Six are from jars, three each in grog-tempered and shell-gritted ware, one from a grey ware jar or bowl and the other from a LNVCC beaker. The fine cream ware sherd may be from a flagon. The grog-

tempered jars include one of storage size and another with a lid-seated rim, while one shell-gritted jar has an undercut rim.

Date

A grog-tempered sherd with an open texture and three shell-gritted sherds which are light in weight may be of mid to late Iron Age date, while two other sherds of shell-gritted ware have large shell inclusions and are probably late Iron Age in date. The rest of the grog-tempered ware is of late Iron Age to mid/late 1st century date. The fine cream ware sherd is likely to date to the mid to late 1st century and the possible Verulamium sherds to the late 1st to mid-2nd centuries. The LNVCC beaker dates to the late 2nd to 3rd centuries and the grey and oxidised wares could be any date from the 2nd to 4th centuries. The latest sherds are the shell-gritted ware jar with an undercut rim and the possible Oxfordshire reddish-yellow sherd with a red slip, both of which are probably 4th century in date. Overall, therefore, the assemblage appears to span the late Iron Age and Roman periods, despite its small size.

Assemblage characteristics

The pottery is in good condition, though many of the sherds are small in size; two of the grog-tempered storage jar sherds account for 300 grams. The pottery suggests that activity was confined to the northern part of the western area and that this activity was mainly basic utilitarian or agricultural, though the LNVCC, the fine cream ware and the possible Oxfordshire product hint at some of possible higher status.

Potential

The assemblage is of local significance. No additional work is required though it should be incorporated with the results of any further fieldwork on the site. None of the sherds warrant illustration.

7.2 Slag by Andy Chapman

Soil sample 3, from the fill (717) of ditch [718], contained 64g of fuel ash slag, as a collection of small fragments measuring up to 40mm but more typically 5-20mm. Soil sample 4, from the fill (1405) of ditch terminal [1406], contained a single fragment of fuel ash slag, 30mm in diameter and weighing 14g.

Fuel ash slag is produced at high temperature, but cannot be related to any specific process.

7.3 The environmental evidence by Rebecca Gordon

The environmental samples were bulk floated by MOLA Northampton and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. Plant remains were also sorted out from the dried residues after they had been separated through a coarse and fine woven wire sieve.

Results

Four samples were assessed for archaeobotanical material. Overall, the samples produced little evidence of charred plant remains (Table 3). Puffed and distorted charred cereal grains were recovered from Samples 1 and 2 but could not be identified to species. Herbaceous and weed seeds were also sparse, represented by a few examples of *Chenopodium* spp. (goosefoot family) and *Rumex* sp. (Rosaceae family). Charcoal/charred wood and roots were noted in samples 1 and 3 but in low

quantities. An exoskeleton of a beetle was recovered from sample 1 but most likely represented a modern intrusion.

Recommendations

It is highly probable that the plant remains consist of accidental scatter and windswept detritus. Therefore, in light of further mitigation work, additional samples for the recovery of environmental material should be taken and subjected to a thorough archaeobotanical analysis.

Abundance scale:

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens

Table 3: Quantification of plant remains and other environmental material

Sample no. Context number Feature Type	1 505 Ditch	2 709 Ditch	3 717 Ditch	4 1405 Ditch terminal
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	-	-
Chenopodium spp.	-	-	x	x
Rumex sp.	-	-	-	x
Charcoal <2mm	x	-	-	-
Charcoal >2mm	xx	-	x	-
Charred root/stem	x	-	-	-
Insect (Beetle)	x	-	-	-

7.4 The animal bone by Rebecca Gordon

Methodology

A total of 2kg of animal bone was recovered from the site. The animal bone was assessed using an 'all fragments' method: - therefore identification to element and taxon was attempted providing there were diagnostic features. All hand-collected and sieved bones were included in the analysis. Bones were identified with the aid of the MOLA Northampton reference collection. Those that could not be identified to species were recorded as large, medium and small mammal; any other bones were recorded as unidentifiable. As sheep and goat are morphologically similar, the term 'sheep/goat' was employed. Epiphyseal fusion data was recorded as well as the subsequent wear of mandibular teeth. Tooth wear was recorded using Grant (1982) for cattle and was converted into age categories using Hambleton (1999). Gnawing and butchery was recorded on all identifiable bones and bone preservation was recorded using Harland *et al* (2003).

The assemblage

Eighty-four percent of the post-cranial bones were in 'good' condition and the remaining 16% were in 'fair' condition. The assemblage was highly fragmented; only 13% of the hand-collected bones could be identified to species (Table 4). The vast majority of the animal bone came from context [803], which also had a high proportion of skull fragments, most likely from cattle (*Bos taurus*). Post-cranial butchery evidence was scarce. One cattle femur exhibited fine cut marks on the femoral head. There were four examples of bones with carnivore gnawing observed on a cattle femur

(n=2) and humerus (n=1) and on an equid (*Equus* sp.) cervical vertebra (n=1). Thirteen unidentifiable burnt bone fragments was found in sample <1>, context [505]. Of the identifiable species cattle was the most common. Only a small amount of sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), equid and dog (*Canis familiaris*) was recovered. Fusion and tooth wear data for cattle provided tentative evidence for the presence of juvenile, adult and senile animals. Two cattle first phalanx exhibited signs of distal and proximal exostoses (extra bone growth) which can develop as a result of old age or when an animal is under excessive stress. This pathology can typically develop in cattle that are exploited as traction animals (Bartosiewicz *et al.* 1997).

Recommendations

If future investigations take place it would be worth referring to these results if additional faunal material is recovered.

*Table 4: Number of hand-collected/sieved specimens by context. *denotes the contexts with bones from the sieved material. All of the material was recovered from ditch fills.*

Cut/ Fill	Species				Unidentifiable				Total
	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Equid	Dog	Small mamm.	Medium mamm.	Large mamm.	Unid	
816/ 817/ 805/ 807/ 803/ 804/ 713/ 714/ 709*/ 710/ 505*/ 506/ 504/ 505/ 1405* /1406 1005/ 1006/	1 - - 23 - 1 - - 1 4 - - - -	- - 3 - - - - - - - - - -	- - 2 - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - 1 - -	- - - - - - - - 1 - - -	- - - 2 - - - - 1 12 -	- 1 184 1 - - - 4 40 7 3	- - - - - 6 50 - - -	1 1 214 2 6 57 57 7 3
Total	30	3	2	1	1	15	240	56	348

8 CONCLUSION

A number of features of archaeological interest have been identified during the evaluation. These generally showed an excellent correlation with the results of the geophysical survey (Fig 2). The nature of the archaeological remains were generally shown to be linear ditch cuts of between 0.45m and 1.70m wide, although one ditch was significantly larger; ditch [508] which formed the southern boundary was 2.2m wide. These tended to be aligned north-west by south-east, or north-east by south-west, following or crossing the natural contour of the hillside. The ditches formed a series of rectilinear enclosures situated along the northern edge of the development area, measuring 130m east-west by 70m north-south. A number of the ditches had been recut on several occasions, and this suggests that the enclosures continued to be in use over a protracted period. The pottery evidence supports this, as recovered sherds date from the mid-late Iron Age to the 4th century, showing a span from across the later Iron Age and Roman periods.

In addition to the ditches, two pits were observed in Trenches 8 and 15. Pit [817] contained one fill mixed with animal bone. The second pit [1507] was initially filled by natural silting from erosion, followed by deliberate backfilling with quantities of stone and debris. A small quantity of fuel ash slag was recovered from fill (1405) of ditch terminal [1406] and fill (717) of ditch [718]. Although the process which produced this form of slag cannot be determined, the presence of this material indicates high temperature burning of some form taking place in the vicinity.

Eight of the trenches contained furrows of truncated medieval ridge and furrow field cultivation, and land drains, which were also located on the geophysical survey.

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APPENDIX 1: QUANTIFICATION OF POTTERY

Cut/ fill/ feature	Fabric	Rim	Body	Base	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	R%	Form	Date
506 / 504 / Ditch	Grog tempered, brown, reddish- brown, dark grey	-	6	-	6	15	-	-	LIA/ C1
	Shell gritted, brown	2	4	-	6	24	8	JUR	C4? C2/C 3
	Dark grey	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	C2/C 3
	Reddish-yellow, grey core	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	C2/C 3
	Reddish-yellow, grey core, red slip	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	C4? C2/C 3
	LVNCC	-	1	-	1	7	-	-	MC1 /C2
508 / 507 / Ditch	Ver?	-	1	-	1	7	-	-	
	Grog tempered, reddish-brown, grey core	2	-	-	2	300	16	JST	LIA/ C1
	Grog tempered, reddish-brown, grey core	1	14	-	15	25	4	JLS	-
	Shell gritted, brown, large shell	-	2	-	2	5	-	-	LIA?
710 / 709 / Ditch	Grog tempered, reddish-brown, grey core	-	3	-	3	15	-	-	LIA/ C1
	Shell gritted, reddish-brown, grey core	1	2	1	4	19	8	JTR	C2/C 3 C2/C 3
	Grey	-	2	-	2	8	-	-	
714 / 713 / Ditch	Grog tempered, reddish-yellow, open textured	-	1	-	1	6	-	-	M/LI A? C2/C 3
	Dark grey	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	
716 / 715 / Ditch	Dark grey, dark greyish-brown surface	-	1	-	1	5	-	-	C2/C 3
804 / 803 / Ditch	Shell gritted, dark brown	2	-	-	2	27	12	JSQ	C2/C 3
	Grey	1	2	-	3	56	10	J/BC R	C2/C 3
	Reddish-brown, grey core, dark grey surface	-	1	-	1	12	-	-	C2/C 3
	LVNCC	-	3	1	4	44	-	BKR	LC2/ C3

Cut/ fill/ feature	Fabric	Rim	Body	Base	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	R%	Form	Date
807 / 805 / Ditch	Grog tempered, brown, grey core	1	4	-	5	41	11	JCR	LIA/ C1
	Grog tempered, reddish-brown, grey core	-	2	-	2	4	-	-	LIA/ C1
905 / 904 / Ditch	Shell gritted, brown, grey core	-	3	-	3	13	-	-	M/LI A?
1004 / 1003 / Ditch	Brownish-grey	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	C2/C 3
1010 / 1009 / Ditch	Hard buff grog	-	1	-	1	8	-	-	LC1/ C2
	Grey	-	9	-	9	40	-	-	C2/C 3
	Cream, grey core, ? Ver	-	1	-	1	30	-	-	LC1/ C2
	Cream, fine	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	M/L C1
1507 / 1506 / Pit	Grog tempered, dark greyish- brown	-	2	-	2	10	-	-	LIA/ C1
TOTAL	-	10	70	3	83	742	-	-	-

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
1	E-W 50mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
101	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay with 10% pebbles and mixed stones and 5% mixed broken bricks	0.30m	-
102	Subsoil	Light orange-brown silty clay, with 30% pebbles.	0.20m	-
103	Natural	Light orange brown sandy clay with 40% pebbles and patches of grey clay	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
2	N-S 50mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
201	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay with 10% pebbles and mixed stones and 5% mixed broken bricks	0.40m	-
202	Natural	Light brown-orange sandy clay with flecks of chalk and patches of grey clay	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
3	SE-NW 50mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
301	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.45m	-
302	Natural	Same as 402	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
4	NE-SW 50mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
401	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.50m	-
402	Natural	Mixed bands of orange sandy clay and light yellow brown clay with 20% chunks of chalk	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
5	SW-NE 50mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
501	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.30m	-
502	subsoil	Same as 102	0.30m	
503	Natural	Light brown-orange sandy clay with 5%chalk flecks	-	-
504	Fill of [506]	Loose dark grey-brown sandy clay with 5%charcoal flecks	W:1.7m D:0.50m	Pottery Animal bone
505	Fill of [506]	Firm dark greyish-brown sand	W:0.60m D:0.15m	Pottery Animal bone
506	ditch	Asymmetrical sides with rounded base	W:1.7m D:0.65m	-
507	Fill of [508]	Dark brown-grey sandy clay with 10% charcoal flecks	W:2.20m D:0.60m	Pottery Animal bone Iron slag
508	Ditch	Gently curving sides with a board base	W:2.20m D:0.60m	-
509	Fill of [510]	Same as (715) and (904)	-	-
510	Ditch	Same as [716] and [905]	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
6	E-W 50mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
601	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.60m	-
602	Natural	Same as 1202	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
7	SW-NE 50mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
701	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.40m	-
702	Natural	Same as 503	-	-
703	Fill of [705]	Firm dark brown-grey sandy-silt with 2% small stones and charcoal flecks	W:0.72 D:0.20m	
704	Fill of [705]	Firm, dark brown-grey with manganese mottling sandy silty clay with 1% small stones and charcoal flecks	W:0.50m D:0.18m	
705	Ditch	Gently sloping profile with an uneven base	W:0.75m D:0.40m	
706	Fill of [708]	Firm dark brown-grey sandy silty clay with 3% small stones and charcoal flecks	W:0.33m D:0.24m	
707	Fill of [708]	Firm dark brown-grey with manganese mottled sandy silty clay with 5% small stones and charcoal flecks	W:0.50 D:0.41m	
708	ditch	U-shaped profile with a concave base	W:0.45m D:0.50m	
709	Fill of [710]	Firm dark grey brown sandy clay	W:0.70m D:0.50m	pottery
710	Ditch	Wide V-shaped profile with a flat base	W:0.70m D:0.50m	
711	Fill of [712]	Firm mid-dark grey brown, silty sandy clay with 5% small-medium stones and charcoal flecks	W:0.62m D:0.36m	
712	Ditch	Gently curving sides with a rounded base	W:0.62m D:0.36m	
713	Fill of [714]	Firm mid-dark grey brown, silty sandy clay with 5% small-medium stones and charcoal flecks	W:0.90m D:0.60m	Pottery Animal bone
714	ditch	Linear, asymmetrical sided with a flat base	W:0.90m D:0.60m	

715	Fill of [716]	Firm mid-dark grey-brown silty sand clay with 5% small stones and charcoal flecks	W:0.66m D:0.54m	
716	Ditch	Linear, asymmetrical sided with a flat base	W:0.66m D:0.54m	
717	Fill of [719]	Firm mid-dark grey-brown silty sand clay with 5% small stones and charcoal flecks	W:1.25m D:0.40m	
718	Fill of [719]	Firm mid-dark grey-brown silty sand clay with 5% medium stones and charcoal flecks	W:0.70m D:0.16m	Fuel ash
719	ditch	U-shaped with uneven base	W:1.26m D:0.45m	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
8	W-E 50mx2m	485717,300031	152.56	152.16
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
801	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.35m	-
802	Natural	Mixed brown-orange clay sand with chalk flecks	-	-
803	Fill of [804]	Firm dark brown silty sand clay with 10% small stones and charcoal flecks and flint noddules	W:1.60m D:0.40m	Iron age pottery
804	Ditch	Gently sloping sides with a rounded base	W:1.60m D:0.40m	
805	Fill of [807]	Same as 803	W:1.10m D:0.35m	
806	Fill of [807]	Firm dark brown sandy clay with 10% mixed stones and 1% charcoal.	W:0.55m D:0.15m	
807	Ditch	Gently sloping sides with a rounded base	W:1.10m D:0.52m	
808	Fill of [809]	Firm dark grey-brown sandy clay with 10% medium stones	W:0.45m D:0.25m	
809	Ditch	Asymmetrical sides with a rounded base	W:0.45m D:0.25m	
810	Fill of [813]	Firm brown-grey sandy clay with 10% small stones and flint noddules	W:0.30m D:0.15m	
811	Fill of [813]	Loose, dark yellow redeposited natural sand	W:0.20m D:0.04m	
812	Fill of [813]	Firm dark grey-brown sandy silty clay with 10% small stone 5% large stones and 1% charcoal	W":0.28m D:0.36m	

813	Ditch	V-shaped profile with a flat base	W:0.45m D:0.75m	
814	Fill of [815]	Firm dark grey brown sandy clay with 5% small stones	W:0.49 D:0.11m	
815	Ditch	U-shaped profile with rounded base	W:0.49m D:0.11m	
816	Fill of [817]	Firm dark brown-grey sandy clay with 5% mixed stones and 1% flint flecks	W:0.99m D:0.34m	Animal bone
817	ditch	Gently sloping sides with a flat base	W:0.99m D:0.34m	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
9	SE-NW 50mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
901	Topsoil	Same as 101.	0.50m	-
902	subsoil	Same as 102	0.20m	-
903	natural	Bands of orange -yellow clay and sand	-	-
904	Fill of [905]	Firm mid-dark brown-grey sandy silty clay with 5% small stones , charcoal flecks and flints	W:1.62m D:0.50m	pottery
905	ditch	Uneven sides and base	W:1.62m D:0.50m	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
10	N-S 50mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
1001	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.40m	-
1002	Natural	Bands of light browny-orange sandy clay with rare red patches	-	-
1003	Fill of [1004]	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay with 5% mixed stones and flint flakes	W:1.15m D:0.44m	pottery
1004	Ditch	Asymmetrical sides and a board flat base	W:1.15m D:0.44m	

1005	Fill of [1006]	Firm greyish-brown sandy clay with 5% small gravels and flint flakes	W:0.73m D:0.28m	Animal bone
1006	Ditch	Gently sloping sides with a rounded base	W:0.73m D:0.28m	
1007	Fill of [1008]	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay with 2% gravels	W:0.55m D:0.20m	
1008	Ditch terminal	V-shaped profile with rounded base	W:0.55m D:0.20m	
1009	Fill of [1010]	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay with 2% gravels	W:1.45m D:0.50m	
1010	Ditch	Asymmetrical sides and base	W:1.45m D:0.50m	
1011	Fill of [1012]	Firm dark grey-brown sandy clay with 2% small gravels	W:0.55m D:0.20m	
1012	Ditch terminal	V-shaped with a rounded base	W:0.55m D:0.20m	
1013	Fill of [1014]	Firm dark grey brown sandy clay with 5% small gravels, 2% large stones and charcoal flecks	W:0.80m D:0.45m	
1014	Ditch	U-shaped with a flat base	W:0.80m D:0.45m	
1015	Fill of [1016]	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay with 2% gravels		
1016	Ditch	Eroded U-shaped with an uneven base	D:0.35m	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
11	SE-NW 50mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
1101	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.50m	-
1102	Natural	Same as 1002	-	-
1103	Fill of [1104]	Same as (1206)	-	-
1104	Ditch	Same as [1207]	-	
1105	Fill of [1106]	Same as (1013)	-	-
1106	Ditch	Same as [1014]	-	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
12	E-W 50mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
1201	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.50m	-
1202	Natural	Light brown-yellow sandy clay with 40% limestone flecks	-	-
1203	Fill of [1204]	Mid-brownish-grey silty clay with 5% small stones	-	-
1204	ditch	Gently curving sides and a rounded base	W:1.10m D:0.23m	-
1205	Fill of [1207]	Grey-brown silty clay	W:1.05m D:0.28m	Sample 2 Iron Age pottery
1206	Fill of [1207]	Mottled orange-grey sandy clay with 5% small stones and flecks of chalk	W:0.80m D:0.22m	-
1207	ditch	Gently curving sides with a rounded base	W:1.10m D:0.50m	

trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
13	W-E 50mx 2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
1301	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.40m	-
1302	Alluvium	Mid brown-grey silty sandy clay	1.0m	-
1303	Natural	Same as 1202	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
14	N-S 50mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
1401	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.60m	-
1402	Natural	Same as 1202 at the north changes to orange sand to the south	-	-
1403	Fill of [1404]	Mid brown-grey sandy clay with 5% small stones	W:0.60m D:0.33m	-

1404	Ditch	V-shaped with rounded base	W:0.60m D:0.33m	-
1405	Fill of [1406]	Mid brownish grey sandy clay with 5% small stones	W:0.62m D:0.14m	Fuel ash
1406	Terminal	Gently sloping sides with rounded base	W:0.62m D:0.14m	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
15	NE-SW 50mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
1501	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.40m	-
1502	Natural	Mixed orange sandy clay and bands of limestone with 10% flint nodules and bands of sand	-	-
1503	Fill of [1407]	Friable mid-dark grey-brown silty sand with 5% small stones and charcoal	W:0.99m D:0.18m	-
1504	Fill of [1407]	Friable mid-light yellow-brown silty sand with 50% small-medium stones	W:0.90m D:0.20m	-
1505	Fill of [1407]	Friable mid-brown silty sand with 5% small pebbles	W:0.30m D:0.25m	-
1506	Fill of [1407]	Friable dark brown-grey sand	W:0.20m D:0.30m	pottery
1507	pit	Circular , eroded sides with a rounded base	W:1.25m D:0.59m	-
1508	Fill of [1409]	Friable mid-dark grey-brown silty sand with 5% small stone sand charcoal flecks	W:0.75m D:0.35m	-
1509	Ditch	Profile unknown	-	-
1510	Fill of [1511]	Friable mid-grey-brown silty clay	-	-
1511	ditch	Profile unknown	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
16	E-W 50mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
1601	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.60m	-
1602	Natural	Same as 1502	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
17	SE-Nw 55mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
1701	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.60m	-
1702	Natural	Same as 1802	-	-
1403	Alluvium	Same as 1302	-	-
1404	Buied topsoil	Dark grey silty sand	0.50m	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
18	SE-NW 50mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
1801	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.60m	-
1802	Natural	Light brownish-yellow sandy clay	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
19	E-W 50mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
1901	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay with 20% small stones	0.60m	-
1902	Natural	Light brown with 30% chalk flecks changing to orange sandy clay to the west	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
20	NW-SE 50mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
2001	Topsoil	Same as 1901	0.70m	-
2002	Subsoil	Light orange-brown silty clay	0.20m	-

2003	Natural	Same as 2302	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
21	NW-SE 50mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
2101	Topsoil	Same as 1901	0.70m	-
2102	Subsoil	Same as 2002	0.20m	-
2103	Natural	Same as 2302	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
22	NW-SE 50mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
2201	Topsoil	Same as 1901	0.50m	-
2202	Subsoil	Light reddish-brown sandy clay	0.20m	-
2203	Natural	A light yellow sandy clay	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	height of natural
23	NW-SE 50mx2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
2301	Topsoil	Same as 1901	0.50m	-
2302	Natural	Light orange-brown cornbrash turns to orange sand at the southern end	-	-

