



making sense of heritage

Land off Wentworth Close, Kibworth Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Ref: 15/01398/OUT
Ref: 111720.01
December 2015



**Land off Wentworth Close, Kibworth
Leicestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for:

CgMs Consulting Ltd
Sherwood House
Sherwood Avenue
Newark
Nottinghamshire
NG24 1QQ

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology
Unit R6
Riverside Block
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield
S2 3EN

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Land off Wentworth Close, Kibworth Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on land off Wentworth Close, Kibworth, Leicestershire. The work was undertaken in support of a planning application for residential development, submitted by Barratt Homes North Midlands Division.

To support the planning application, a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey had previously been commissioned. The desk-based assessment had identified extensive ridge and furrow across the development area and the potential for Romano-British remains associated with finds recovered during the construction of the nearby Weir Road housing estate. The geophysical survey failed to identify any specific features of archaeological interest. As part of the current phase of works twelve trenches were excavated across approximately 3.15 ha of land; the majority positioned to prospect for archaeological remains sealed beneath the well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks.

The evaluation trenching identified a west to east aligned Romano-British ditch within Trenches 4 and 11. The ditches are not visible on the geophysical survey due to the heavy disturbance caused by the extensive ridge and furrow. It seems likely that these ditches are associated with the Romano-British ditches recorded during the construction of the Weir Road estate in 1965, located to the south-west of the current development area.

Less well defined archaeological features uncovered included a small sub-circular pit in Trench 3, and a similar small pit in Trench 10, neither of which produced any finds.

More recent remains include modern field drains located crossing Trenches 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10 and 11.

The project archive resulting from the excavation will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museums Service (LCCMS). LCCMS has agreed to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under an accession number **X.A139.2015**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner. Until the time of deposition the project archive will be stored at the Sheffield Office of Wessex Archaeology under project number 111720.



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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting. The assistance of Myk Flitcroft is gratefully acknowledged in this regard.

Thanks are extended to Richard Clark, Principal Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council, who provided curatorial support and guidance.

The fieldwork was carried out by Patrick Daniel, Jack Laverick and Stuart Pierson between the 30th November and the 4th December 2015. The report was written by Andy Swann, with illustrations by Nancy Dixon. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram, with environmental samples assessed by Ellen Simmons at the University of Sheffield. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Chris Swales.



Land off Wentworth Close, Kibworth Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by CgMs Consulting (hereafter 'the Client') to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on land off Wentworth Close, Kibworth, Leicestershire, National Grid Reference (NGR) 468790, 293430 (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**). The work was undertaken in support of a planning application for residential development, submitted by Barratt Homes North Midlands Division.
- 1.1.2 To support the planning application, a desk-based assessment (DBA, CgMs 2015a) and geophysical survey (Stratascan 2015) had previously been commissioned. The DBA had identified extensive ridge and furrow across the development area and the potential for Romano-British remains associated with finds recovered during the construction of the nearby Weir Road housing estate. The geophysical survey failed to identify any specific features of archaeological interest.
- 1.1.3 Following discussions between CgMs and Richard Clark, the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council (LCC), a programme of archaeological evaluation comprising twelve 40 m trenches was agreed. CgMs produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining how the requirements of the work would be met (CgMs 2015b). The WSI was approved by the curator prior to work commencing.

1.2 Site location and topography

- 1.2.1 The Site lay on the south-east edge of Kibworth and was an irregular parcel of land 3.15 ha and comprised a single arable field. The Site was bounded to the north-west by residential development along Wentworth Close, Fairway and Birdie Close, to the south by Kibworth Golf Club and to the east by arable farmland.
- 1.2.2 The Site was situated on broadly level ground of approximately 95 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology of the Site comprises mudstone of the Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2015).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following information is summarised from the DBA (CgMs 2015a), which gathered information from the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER), National Heritage



List for England (NHLE) and the Leicestershire Record Office for the Site and a 1 km Study Area extending from the Site boundary.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 No finds or features dated to the Palaeolithic period have been identified within the 1 km radius search area.
- 2.2.2 The only evidence of possible Mesolithic activity in the search area was revealed when a large flint scatter was found approximately 1 km north-east of the Site. The scatter comprised sixteen flints, tentatively dated from the Mesolithic and/or Neolithic periods, including an end scraper, a serrated tool, nine blade-like flints and three blade cores. Trial trenching on land to the west of Smeeton Road recovered several flint flakes of Neolithic/Bronze Age date.
- 2.2.3 Two Neolithic/Bronze Age scrapers were found to the west of Sheepthorns Farm. The first scatter was considered to represent a flint manufacturing site whilst the second was suggestive of the presence of a cremation burial. Other prehistoric finds located in the area of the Site include a Bronze Age arrowhead and a Neolithic axe head.
- 2.2.4 Evidence of Iron Age activity within the area of the search is limited to fourteen sherds of pottery located nearly 1 km north-east of the study site and a rectilinear enclosure identified on aerial photographs from 1976.

2.3 Romano-British

- 2.3.1 A series of ditches associated with Roman pottery and a 4th-century coin were recorded during the construction of the Weir Road estate in 1965. A small quantity of Roman pottery was also located in the gardens of The Rectory, Kibworth Beauchamp. A further fifteen sherds of Roman pottery and a possible Roman coin and copper alloy object were located in 1990 at Smeeton Westerby.
- 2.3.2 A possible Roman site was located close to Sheepthorns Farm following the finding of two spindle whorls, pottery and roof tile in 1987. A piece of late 2nd-3rd-century pottery and a piece of tegula were also found during trenching in 2012 to the south-west of the Site.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

- 2.4.1 The settlements at Kibworth Beauchamp and Kibworth Harcourt are mentioned in the Domesday Book under the name 'Chiburde'. Early Anglo-Saxon pottery found at Kibworth Beauchamp suggests settlement during this period.
- 2.4.2 During the Late Anglo-Saxon/Early medieval period the open field farming system was introduced. It is likely that the study site formed part of one of these large open fields. The study site was remote from any known Anglo-Saxon settlement cores.

2.5 Medieval

- 2.5.1 By 1066 the settlements of Kibworth Beauchamp and Kibworth Harcourt were both well established. The settlement of Smeeton was a small hamlet of free farmers, smiths and metalworkers whilst the Viking settlement of Westerby was occupied by a couple of farmsteads.
- 2.5.2 The study site fell within part of the open field system associated with the settlements of Kibworth. Typical 'S'-shaped ridge and furrow earthworks extend over much of the Site. Some 210 m to the south-west of the study area is the site of a possible windmill.

2.5.3 Finds located in the area of Kibworth Harcourt and Kibworth Beauchamp include a bone ice skate, the base of a medieval purpleware vessel, and a number of sherds of pottery.

2.5.4 The Grade II* Listed Church of St Wilfred, Kibworth Beauchamp lies 700 m to the north-west of the Site. The building dates from the 13th and mid-14th centuries. A chapel is recorded in the 13th century in Kibworth Harcourt.

2.6 Post-medieval and modern

2.6.1 Sherds of post-medieval pottery have been recovered from eight locations close to the study area.

2.6.2 The Grade II* Listed and Scheduled Monument of Kibworth Harcourt Post Mill to the north of the study area is shown on maps from 1635 onwards.

2.6.3 Map evidence including the 1871 Enclosure Map and the range of Ordnance Survey mapping from the First edition of 1886 indicate the enclosure of fields in the late 18th century.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were:

- *to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site;*
- *to assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered;*
- *to provide additional information to enable an informed decision to be made on the current planning application;*
- *to inform formulation of further measures to mitigate impacts of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological remains; and*
- *to produce a Site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Leicestershire HER.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 Twelve archaeological trial trenches (40 m by 1.8 m) were excavated by machine (**Figure 1**). Evaluation Trenches 1-9 were excavated in the locations set out within the approved WSI. Trenches 10-12 were repositioned with the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist for LCC, in order to further investigate an east to west aligned ditch identified within Trench 4. Trench 11 was repositioned 25 m east of Trench 4 in order to confirm the ditches path within the development area. Trenches 10 and 12 were repositioned slightly to offset the loss of Trench 11 within the south-east corner of the Site.

3.2.2 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and Historic England guidance (ClfA 2014a-d, Historic England 2015).

3.3 Machine excavation

3.3.1 The location of all trenches was scanned using a CAT to check for uncharted services.



3.3.2 Topsoil and overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil and subsoil were stockpiled at a safe distance from the trench edge (at least 1 m). Overburden was removed in spits (of no more than 100 mm) down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural geology whichever was reached first.

3.3.3 All spoil was scanned for artefacts, which will be recorded and retained unless of clearly modern (i.e. late 20th or early 21st century) origin.

3.4 Hand excavation

3.4.1 The base of trenches, archaeological features and key sections were cleaned as necessary to allow inspection and to define the extent of any archaeological features and deposits. Archaeological features were hand excavated, with care taken not to compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits, which may have been deemed suitable for preservation by record or preservation *in situ*. However, excavation was sufficient to understand and record the full stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits.

3.4.2 The cleaning of the trenches and hand excavation was hampered by the very heavy rain during the archaeological works and the difficulties of working on clay geology in winter.

3.5 Recording

3.5.1 All deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. A stratigraphic matrix was compiled to record the relationships between features and deposits.

3.5.2 Excavated areas and deposits were located by means of an RTK GPS system and tied into the OS grid with a tolerance of better than + or – 100 mm. All deposits had spot heights recorded in relation to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places.

3.5.3 Archaeological features were recorded at a suitable appropriate scale (1:20 or 1:10) by measured drawing and photography and were located to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The deposits encountered were described fully on individual context recording sheets. The sections of excavated archaeological features were also recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale. Spot heights and those of individual features were recorded relative to Ordnance Datum.

3.5.4 A photographic record, utilising 35 mm black and white negative film, supplemented by high resolution digital data capture, was maintained during the course of the fieldwork. Digital photography complies with Leicestershire County Council Historic and Natural Environment Team standards for such work.

3.6 Specialist strategies

Artefact

3.6.1 All finds were treated in accordance with relevant industry guidance (UKIC 2001; MGC 1991; English Heritage 2005, 2006), and the requirements of LCC.

3.6.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained (except unstratified modern material) and taken to Wessex Archaeology offices in Sheffield for further work.

3.6.3 All artefacts were (as a minimum) washed, weighed, counted and identified.



- 3.6.4 All artefacts were recorded by context, with summary listing of artefacts by category to provide simple quantification. Artefacts were analysed and reported by specialists. Pottery reports will refer to the appropriate type series.

Environmental

- 3.6.5 Bulk environmental samples were recovered from Trench 4. Ditch fills **404** and **406** were sampled for general site taphonomy. The collection and processing of environmental samples was undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (English Heritage 2011).

3.7 Monitoring

- 3.7.1 Richard Clark, Principal Planning Archaeologist for LCC, visited the Site on the 2nd December 2015, when fieldwork was underway.
- 3.7.2 Following completion of the trial trenching, excavated trenches were backfilled and loosely compacted. Trenches were not backfilled without prior agreement with the Planning Archaeologist.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions within the excavation area contained in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Typical soil profiles

- 4.2.1 The Site presented a single sequence of deposits across the twelve evaluation trenches. The geological horizon generally presented as a sandy silty boulder clay till; occasionally more sand than clay (**Plate 1**). The colour of the natural deposit varied between bright yellow through orange to brown with occasional patches of blue clay. Gravel and cobble inclusions, present in all trenches, varied in frequency between rare and common. The natural till was generally encountered at a depth of between 0.4 m (below the base of furrows) and in excess of 1.3 m (below the summit of ridges).
- 4.2.2 The natural boulder clay till was overlain by a subsoil (not apparent in all trenches) of sandy/silty clay, in some areas more silty, with a colour varying between orange and brown; occasionally grey to brown. Inclusions of gravel and pebbles were less frequent than in the lower deposit. Plough action was apparent in the upper parts of the deposit; ridge and furrow earthworks were visible across much of the site.
- 4.2.3 Topsoil across the Site was a homogeneous clayish silt, predominantly dark greyish-brown in colour. The thickness of the deposit varied between 0.15 m and 0.40 m. The presence of occasional gravel was noted in Trench 6.

4.3 Blank trenches

- 4.3.1 Notwithstanding the deposit sequence described above, the majority of trenches (with the exception of frequent land drains) were blank, or contained no features of archaeological significance. Trenches 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 12 were entirely blank.



4.4 Trench 3

4.4.1 A possible sub-circular pit or ditch terminus (**303**) was identified within Trench 3 close to its centre (**Figure 3; Plate 2**). Excavation revealed that it had a maximum north-south length of 2.20 m, a width of 1.30 m and a depth of 0.70 m. The feature had an irregular dish-shaped profile. Its single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay produced no finds.

4.5 Trench 4

4.5.1 Ditch **403** crossed Trench 4 towards its northern end on an east-west alignment (**Figure 2; Plate 3**). Excavation revealed that it had a width of 2.25 m and a depth of 0.70 m. The ditch had a dish-shaped profile and a fill of light orange-brown sandy clay with occasional pebbles. No finds were noted. The ditch had been re-cut on its southern side by **405**, a ditch with a width of 1.55 m and a depth of 0.65 m. Its fill (**406**) comprised a mid-brown sandy clay with occasional pebbles. Two sherds of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the base of the ditch within fill **406**.

4.5.2 The continuation of ditch **403/405** was identified within Trench 11.

4.6 Trench 10

4.6.1 A possible sub-circular pit or tree bowl (**1004**) was identified within Trench 10 towards its northern end (**Figure 3; Plate 4**). Excavation revealed that the feature had a length (north-south) of 0.90 m, a width of 0.70 m and a depth of 0.30 m, with a shallow concave base. It had a single fill of dark greyish brown silty clay with some small pebbles and charcoal flecks.

4.7 Trench 11

4.7.1 Hand cleaning of the trench identified ditch **1103** on an east-west alignment close to the centre of Trench 11 (**Figure 2**). Excavation revealed that it had a width of 2.00 m and a depth of 1.30 m. The ditch had a concave profile with steep sides. Its fill (**1104**) was of light orange-brown silty clay with occasional pebbles. Furrow **1105** truncated the upper portion of ditch **1103**. The furrow had a width of 2.20 m and a depth of 0.15 m. The fill comprised mid-greyish brown silty clay with well dispersed large pebbles and charcoal flecks.

4.7.2 The ditch was exposed in plan and hand excavated. Overnight the base of the trench subsequently became obscured by standing water. As a result of this a sondage was dug immediately to the north of the ditch in order to be able to drain and photograph the feature (**Plate 5**).

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The evaluation produced very few finds. The only feature from which finds of any type were recovered was the re-cut for the possible Romano-British ditch **405** in Trench 4.

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 Within the fill (**406**) of ditch re-cut **405** were two sherds of Romano British greyware pottery. The pottery was undiagnostic and cannot be more accurately dated; no further work is recommended and the finds will be discarded prior to deposition.



6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A total of two bulk samples of 14 litres in volume were taken from possible Romano-British ditch fills **406** and **404**. The samples were taken in order to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal.

6.2 Charred plant remains

6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods using a water separation machine. Floating material was collected in a 300 µm mesh, and the remaining heavy residue retained in a 1 mm mesh. The flot and heavy residue were air dried. The residues were scanned for metallurgical debris such as hammer scale, using a large magnet and the > 2 mm fraction of the heavy residue was fully sorted for organic remains and artefacts, weighed and then discarded. Where no potential for the recovery of < 2 mm artefacts such as fish bone or beads was noted, the < 2 mm fraction of the heavy residue was also then weighed and discarded.

6.2.2 The samples were assessed in accordance with English Heritage guidelines for environmental archaeology assessments (Jones 2011). The main aim of this assessment was to determine the concentration, diversity, state of preservation and suitability for use in radiocarbon dating, of any archaeobotanical material present within the samples. A further aim was to evaluate the potential of this material to provide evidence for the function of the contexts, the economy of the Site or for the nature of the local environment.

6.2.3 A preliminary assessment of the samples was made by scanning using a stereo-binocular microscope (x10 - x65) and recording the abundance of the main classes of material present. This data is recorded in **Table 1** below.

6.2.4 Both samples were dominated by intrusive roots. No charred plant remains or wood charcoal fragments were present.

Table 1: Environmental data

Samples			Flot								
Context	Sample	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Analyses
					Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments			
406	1	14	10	100							
404	2	14	5	100							

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = < 5.

6.3 Recommendations

6.3.1 No further analysis of environmental remains would be recommended due to the paucity of material present. All residues will be discarded prior to deposition.



7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 Ditch **403** and recut **405** in Trench 4 produced two sherds of Romano-British greyware. Ditch **403/405** may be the same feature as ditch **1103** in Trench 11, although if the two are a continuous feature the west to east aligned ditch must kink to the south between the two trenches. The ditches are not visible on the geophysical survey due to the heavy disturbance caused by the extensive ridge and furrow and so this cannot be confirmed. It seems likely that these ditches are associated with the Romano-British ditches recorded during the construction of the Weir Road estate in 1965, located to the south-west of the current development area.

7.1.2 The primary profile of the ditch was bowl-shaped; shallower in Trench 4 than in Trench 11. The ditch was neither deep enough nor steep enough to be defensive and would have probably have formed part of a Romano-British field system.

7.1.3 Possible pit features **303** and **1004** produced no finds. Feature **303** was only partially recorded in plan and continued beyond the eastern limit of excavation. It remains a possibility that feature **303** represents the terminus of a ditch rather than a pit, however, the fill of **303** was significantly cleaner than the ditches recorded in Trenches 4 and 11.

7.2 Conclusions

7.2.1 The archaeological evaluation largely met its aims and objectives. The evaluation succeeded in revealing that the Site contains a limited archaeological component, with the only dateable features limited to Trenches 4 and 11.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museums Service. The Council has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **X.A139.2015**. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Preparation of archive

8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Leicestershire County Council Museums Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the **site/accession code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- *01 files/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics*

8.3 Discard policy

8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories



which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

8.4 Security copy

8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

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Online sources

BGS (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>)



10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions by trench

Trench No. 1	Description:	Dimensions: 40 x 1.8m
Context No.		Depth: 0.8m
100	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	0 – 0.30 m
101	Natural – Bright yellow sandy clay	1.00 – 1.10 m+
102	Subsoil– Mid brownish orange silty clay	0.30-1.00m

Trench No. 2	Description:	Dimensions: 40 x 1.8m
Context No.		Depth: 0.95m
200	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clayish silt	0 – 0.30m
201	Natural – Brownish yellow clay with rare rounded cobbles	0.3 – 0.70 m
202	Subsoil/R+F material – Mid orangey brown clayey silt. Moderate sub-angular flinty gravel	0.35-0.73m

Trench No. 3	Description:	Dimensions: 40 x 1.8m
Context No.		Depth: 1.3m
300	Topsoil – Mid-to-dark greyish brown clayish silt	0 – 0.3 m
301	Natural – Brownish orange clayish sand with rare med-coarse gravel	0.9 – 1.3 m+
302	Layer – Subsoil/R+F. Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay	0.3-0.9m
303	Cut – Sub-circular cut	0.9-1.70m
304	Fill – Mid brownish grey silty clay. Fill of sub-circular feature	c.0.9 -1.70m

Trench No. 4	Description:	Dimensions: 40 x 1.8m
Context No.		Depth: 0.9m
400	Topsoil – Mid-to-dark greyish brown silty clay	0 – 0.4 m
401	Natural – Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Moderate amounts of coarse gravel and cobbles. Poorly sorted	0.4– 1.3 m+
402	Subsoil/R+F material. Mid orangish brown silty clay. Some cobble patches	0.4 – 0.65m
403	Cut – Cut of possible RB ditch	0.65 – 1.30m
404	Fill – Fill of possible RB ditch. Light orangish brown silty clay	c.0.65-c.1.30m
405	Cut – Re-cut of possible RB ditch	0.65 – 1.30m
406	Fill – Fill of re-cut ditch. Mid-orangish brown sandy clay	c.0.65 – c.1.30m

Trench No. 5	Description:	Dimensions: 40 x 1.8m
Context No.		Depth: 0.55m
500	Topsoil – Mid to dark greyish brown clayish silt	0 – 0.25 m
501	Natural – Mid yellowish brown sandy silt with mod. Coarse gravel and cobbles	0.5 – 0.55 m+
502	Subsoil – Mid greyish/yellowish brown clayish silt	0.25-0.50m

Trench No. 6	Description:	Dimensions: 40 x 1.8m
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Context No.		Depth: 0.65m
600	Topsoil – Mid-to-dark brownish grey clayish silt. Rare coarse gravel	0 – 0.35m
601	Natural – Stony yellowish brown clayish sand. Common coarse gravel and cobbles	0.06– 0.65 m+
602	Subsoil/R+F material – Mid greyish orange sandy clayish silt. Paler than (600). Less sandy and more orangey than natural. (602) contains more coarse gravel	0.35-0.60m

Trench No. 7	Description:	Dimensions: 40 x 1.8m
Context No.		Depth: 0.6m
700	Topsoil – Mid-to-dark greyish brown clayish silt	0 – 0.3m
701	Natural – Orangey brown clayish sand with common coarse gravel and cobbles. Stony, sandy till. Some 'football'-sized rocks	0.3 – 0.60m+

Trench No. 8	Description:	Dimensions: 40 x 1.8m
Context No.		Depth: 0.58m
800	Topsoil – Mid-to-dark greyish brown clayish silt	0 – 0.25m
801	Natural – Yellowish orangey brown sandy clayish silt. Common coarse gravel and cobbles	0.25 – 0.58m+

Trench No. 9	Description:	Dimensions: 40 x 1.8m
Context No.		Depth: 0.8m
900	Topsoil – Mid-to-dark greyish brown clayish silt	0 – 0.25m
901	Natural – Brownish orange clayish sand with large patches of calcareous blue/grey clay. Rare cobbles and boulders	0.50 – 0.80m+
902	Subsoil – Mid orangey greyish brown silty sandy clay	0.25 – 0.5m

Trench No. 10	Description:	Dimensions: 40 x 1.8m
Context No.		Depth: 0.55m
1000	Topsoil – Mid-to-dark greyish brown clayish silt	0 – 0.3m
1001	Natural – Soft golden brown sand with patches of play grey clay	0.3 – 0.35m+
1002	Cut – Linear feature with shallow concave side and a flat base – ditch	0.15 – 0.50
1003	Fill – Dark greyish brown silty clay	0.5-0.80m
1004	Cut – Cut of pit	

Trench No. 11	Description:	Dimensions: 40 x 1.8m
Context No.		Depth: 0.55m
1100	Topsoil – Mid-to-dark greyish brown clayish silt	0 – 0.30m
1101	Natural – Orangey brown clayish sand with moderate coarse gravel and cobbles	0.5 – 0.55m+
1102	Subsoil – Orangey brown clayish sand. Lacks the cobbles of (1101) and isn't quite as bright and clean	0.3-0.50m
1103	Cut – Cut of possible RB ditch	0.50-1.80m
1104	Fill – Light orangish brown silty clay	0.50-0.80m



1105	Cut – Cut of possible furrow	0.50 – 0.70m
1106	Fill – Mid greyish brown silty clay	0.5 – 0.70m

Trench No. 12	Description:	Dimensions: 40 x 1.8m
Context No.		Depth: 0.8m
1200	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown silty clay	0 – 0.25m
1201	Natural – Mid yellowish brown sandy clay. Frequent patches of blue grey clay. Contains rare coarse gravel and cobbles	0.7 – 0.80m+
1202	Subsoil – Mid brown slightly sandy clay	0.25-0.70m



10.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form ID 233782

OASIS ID: wessexar1-233782

Project details

Project name	Land off Wentworth close, Kibworth, Leicestershire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on land off Wentworth Close, Kibworth, Leicestershire. The work was undertaken in support of a planning application for residential development, submitted by Barratt Homes North Midlands Division. To support the planning application, a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey had previously been commissioned. The desk based assessment had identified extensive ridge and furrow across the development area and the potential for Romano-British remains associated with finds recovered during the construction of the nearby Weir Road housing estate. The geophysical survey failed to identify any specific features of archaeological interest. As part of the current phase of works twelve trenches were excavated across approximately 3.15 ha of land; the majority positioned to prospect for archaeological remains sealed beneath the well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks. The evaluation trenching identified a west to east aligned Romano-British ditch within Trenches 4 and 11. Less well defined archaeological features uncovered included a small sub-circular pit in Trench 3, and a similar small pit in trench 10, neither of which produced any finds. More recent remains include modern field drains located crossing Trenches 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10 and 11.
Project dates	Start: 30-11-2015 End: 04-12-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	111720 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	X.A139.2015 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	15/01398/OUT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)



Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE HARBOROUGH KIBWORTH HARCOURT Land off Wentworth Close, Kibworth, Leicestershire
Postcode	LE8 0XB
Study area	3.15 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 468790 293430 51.960160977207 -1.317671813627 51 57 36 N 001 19 03 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 95m Max: 95m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting Ltd.
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Chris Swales
Project supervisor	Patrick Daniel
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Barratt homes North Midlands Division

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Leicestershire County Council Museums Service
Physical Archive ID	X.A139.2015
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Leicestershire County Council Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	X.A139.2015
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Leicestershire County Council Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	X.A139.2015
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"



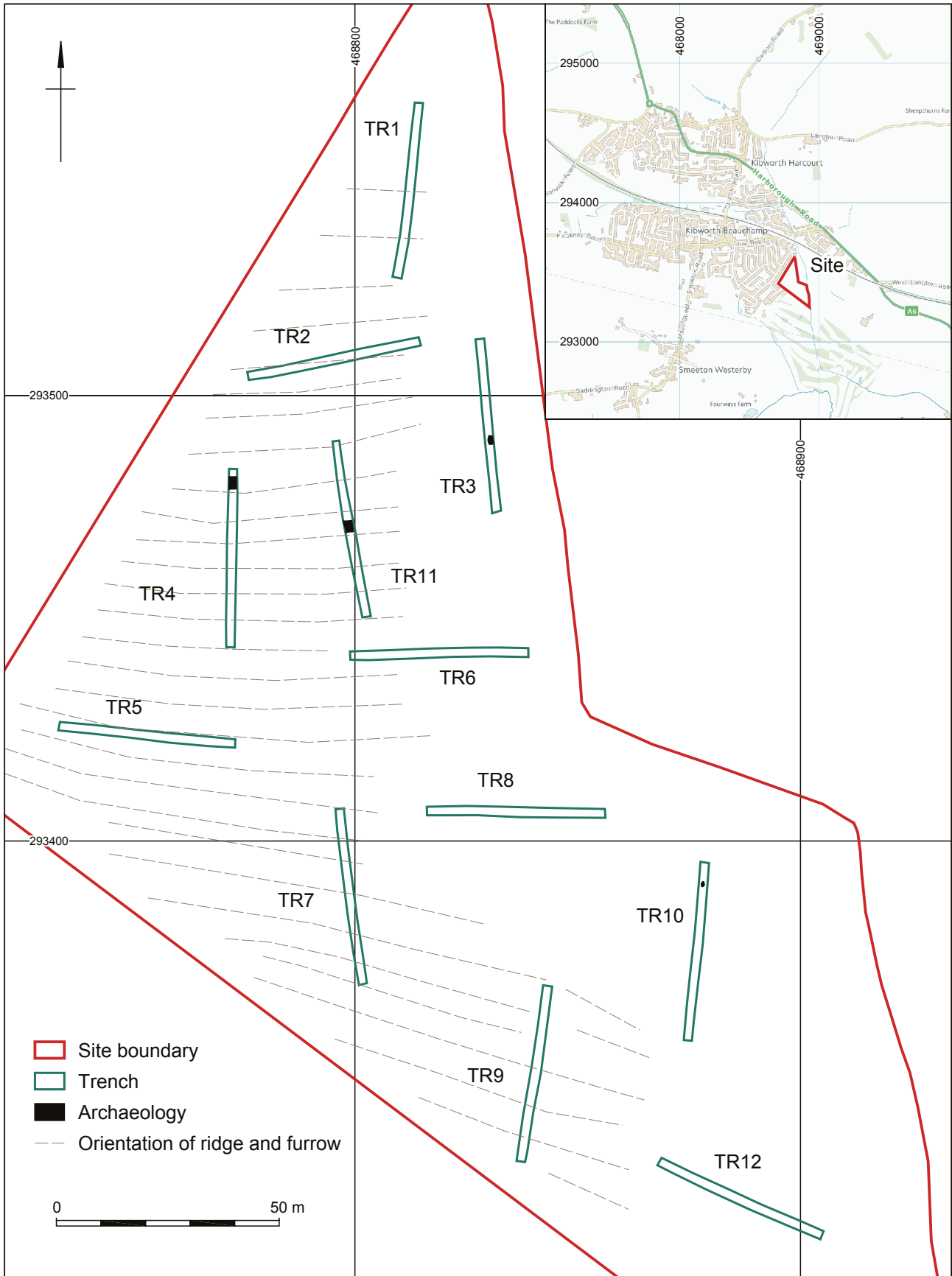
**Project
bibliography 1**


Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Wentworth Close, Kibworth, Leicestershire, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Swann, A.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Swales, C.
Other bibliographic details	111720
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 Comb bound report
Entered by	Jessica Tibber (j.tibber@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	15 March 2016

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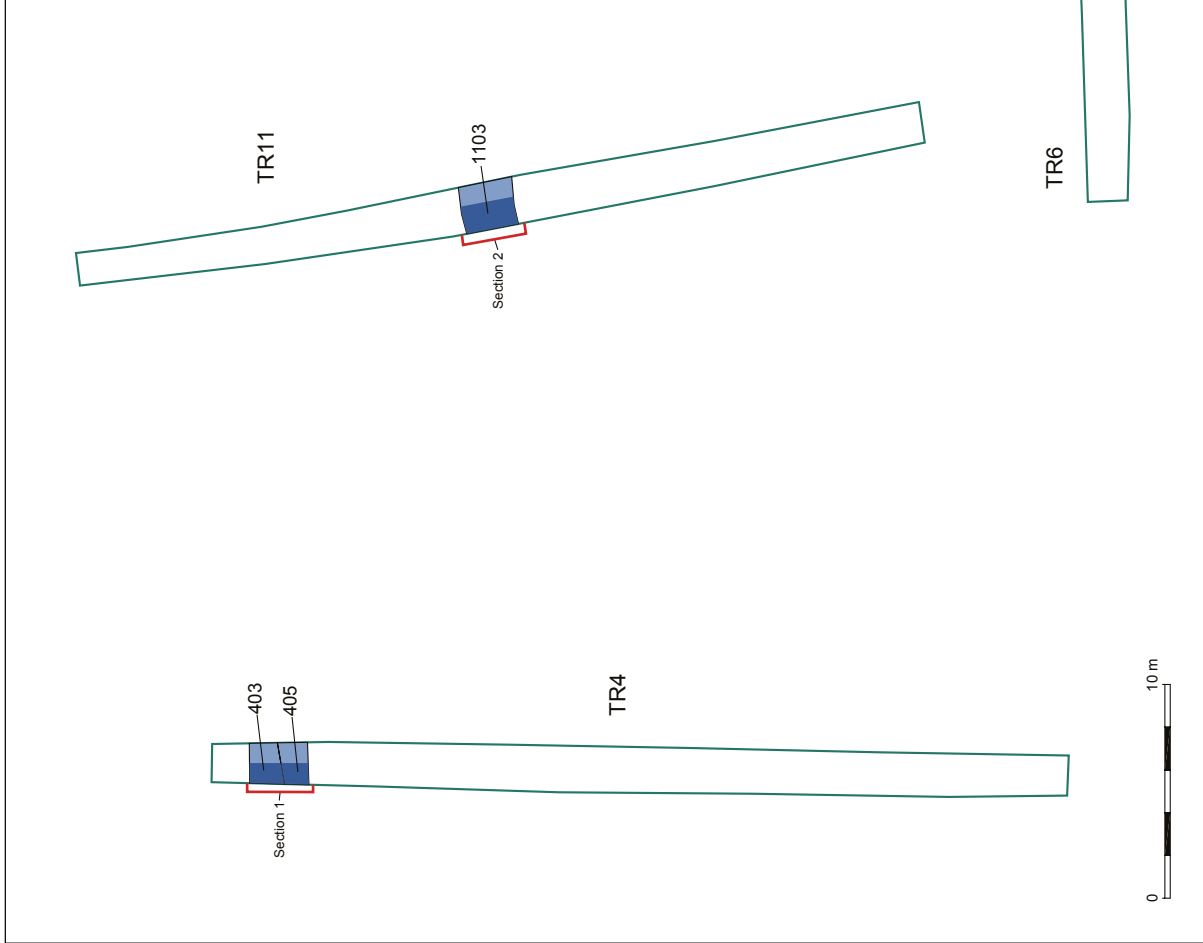
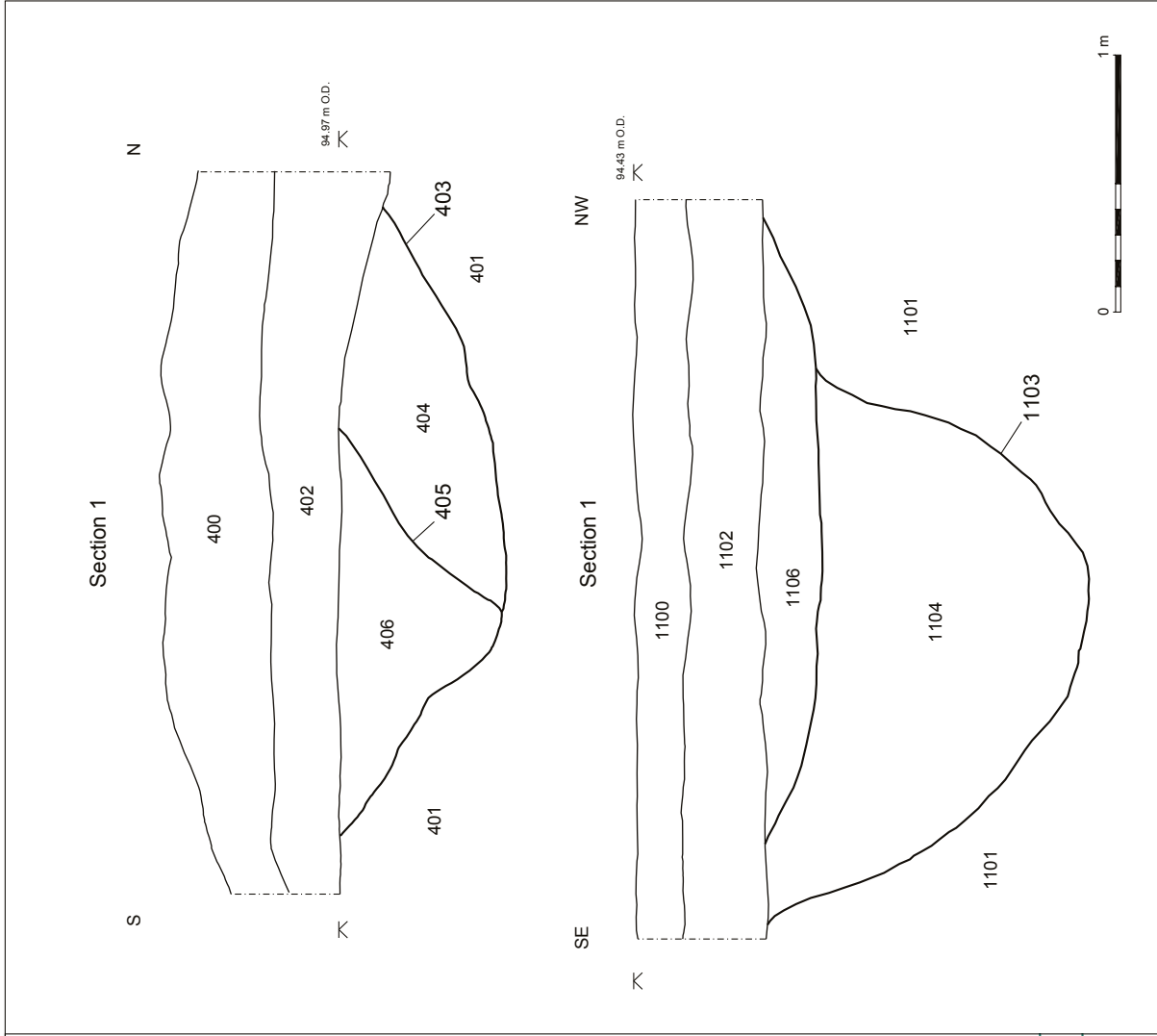
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Site and trench location

Figure 1

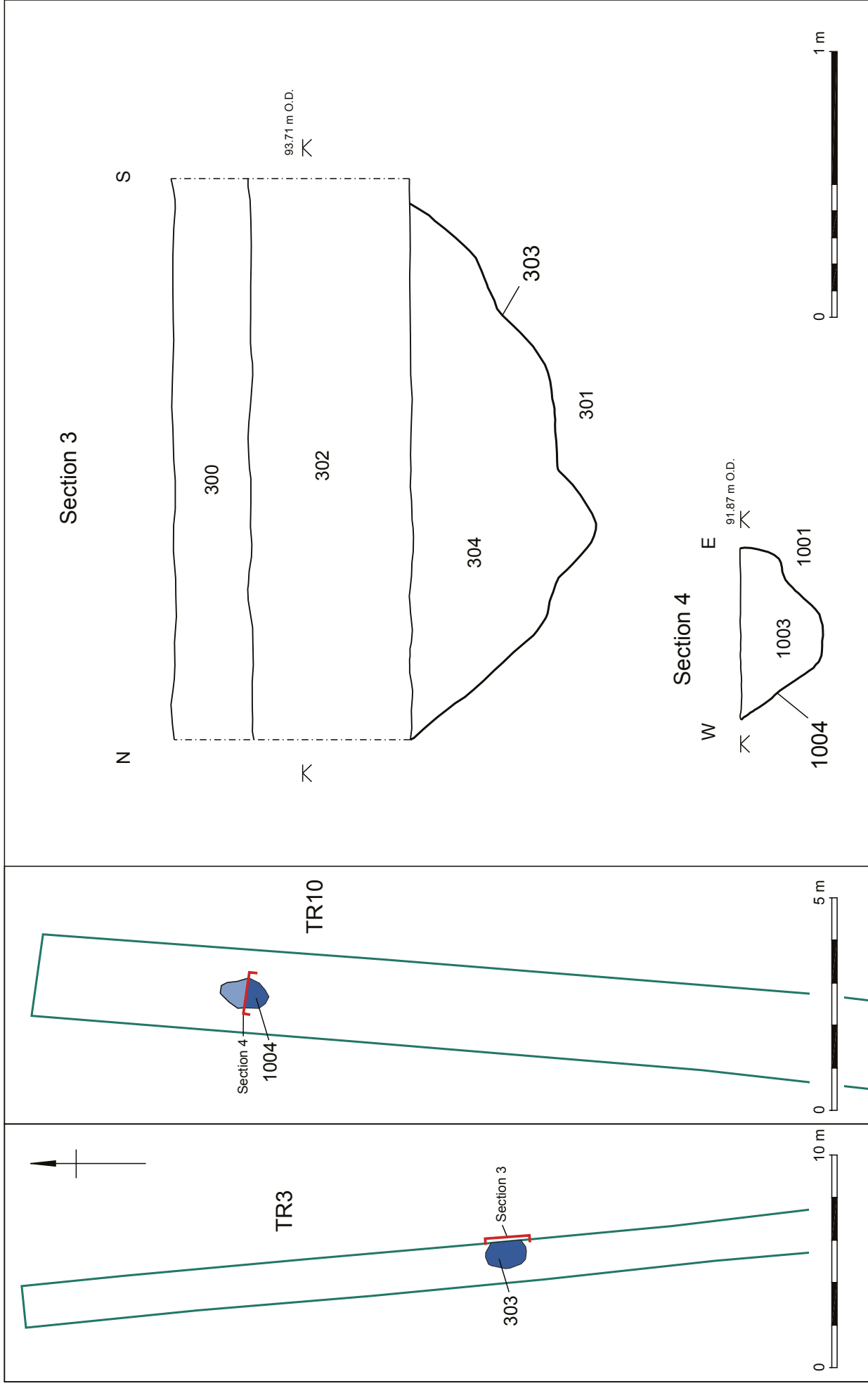



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Scale:	Plan: 1:250; Section: 1:20 @ A4	Illustrator:	ND
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Archaeological feature ■ Slot ■ Section line

Trenches 4 and 11, plans and sections Figure 2



	Archaeological feature ■ Slot — Section line		Date: 11/12/2015	Revision Number: 0
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Trenches 3 and 10, plans and sections Figure 3



Plate 1: Typical natural geology



Plate 2: Excavated pit or ditch terminus **303** located in Trench 3


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Plate 3: Excavated Romano-British ditch **403** and **405** in Trench 4



Plate 4: Excavated pit or tree bowl **1004** in Trench 10



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Plate 5: Excavated Romano-British ditch **1103** and **1105** in Trench 11

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Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



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