

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE EXCAVATION AT THE GRANGE, NORTH ROAD, SOUTH KILWORTH LEICESTERSHIRE (SKTG 09)

Work Undertaken for Francis Jackson Homes

July 2009

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Leicestershire Museums Accession no: X.A92.2009 National Grid Reference: SP 6045 8195 Oasis ID: Archaeol1-60876

APS Report No. 71/09

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken at The Grange, North Road, South Kilworth, Leicestershire.

The work was required as the proposed development lies within the historic core of South Kilworth, immediately to the north of the parish church of St Nicholas. A previous desk-based assessment of the archaeological implications of development indicated had that development of the site may disturb buried archaeological remains. A subsequent trenching evaluation revealed ditches forming a probable field system of Roman date along with a number of undated features.

As on the evaluation, the strip, map and sample excavation revealed ditches forming a probable field system of 1st-3rd century Roman date. However, part of an earlier, undated, field system was also revealed. A medieval ditch or large pit was also identified along with further undated ditches and probable plough furrows and an undated pit containing cattle bone.

Finds retrieved consisted of Roman and medieval pottery, animal bone, worked flint and mortar.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Excavation

An archaeological excavation is defined as, "a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during the fieldwork are studied and the results of

that study published in detail appropriate to the project design" (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Harborough District Council had advised that before an application for residential development on the site could determined, a programme of archaeological works was required to provide adequate information for Assistant Planning Officer of Leicestershire County Council to make an decision regarding informed archaeological impact of the development. An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out (Bradley-Lovekin 2008) which indicated the potential archaeological remains to survive at the site. This was followed, in April 2008, by a trial trenching evaluation (Peachey 2008). The strip, map and sample excavation was carried out between 11th and 22nd May 2009 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the local planning authority.

2.3 Topography and Geology

South Kilworth is located in the administrative district of Harborough, in the county of Leicestershire, 6.5km southeast of Lutterworth and 12km northeast of Rugby (Fig 1). The proposed development is located within the historic core of the village, on land immediately north of the parish church of St. Nicholas, centred on National Grid Reference SP 6045 8195 (Fig. 2).

Soils underlying the site are slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loams over clayey soils of the Beccles 3 Association developed over chalky till. Similar clays and fine loams over clayey soils of the Ragdale Association, also overlying chalky till, are mapped immediately to the north (BGS 1983). The development proposed site approximately 137m OD on the east side

of a minor stream valley.

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

An extensive complex of cropmarks, identified through aerial photography, 840m southwest of the proposed development is believed to be of later prehistoric date. Features evident within cropmarks include two enclosures, one square the other D shaped, three possible circular houses and three drove-ways. Based on this evidence the site has been Scheduled (SM No. LE152) (Fig 2).

An isolated findspot of a single late Neolithic 'Petit Tranchet' chisel-ended arrowhead was found 835m east of the proposed development site (Fig 2).

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

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

Referred to as *Chivelesworde* and *Cleveliorde* in the Domesday Survey of 1089, *Kiueleward* in a document of 1177, *Kiueiwurd* in 1185, *Cuuelingwurd* in 1195 and *Suth Kiuiligwrth* in the 13th century, the origin of the place-name Kilworth is believed to be derived from the 'worth [enclosure] of *Cyfel*'s people, *Cyfel* being a derivative of *Cufa* (Ekwall 1989, 276). It is not known whether the 'worth' referred to in the place-name was located at North or South Kilworth.

Domesday records South Kilworth, apparently separate from North Kilworth by this time, as in the ownership of Robert of Vessey and Guy of Rainbeaucourt.

Separate entries for each estate detail 4 carucates of land held by Durand from Robert (Morris 1979, 16.3). The second lordship was held by Guy from Robert and consisted of 2½ carucates of land for 1½ ploughs and 6 acres of meadow (Morris 1979, 23.5).

The church of St Nicholas, located within the churchyard, 80m south of the site, is listed Grade II*, being of 12th century date with 15th century alterations and restorations of 1868-9 (Pevsner and Williamson 1984, 383). The HER records an uncoloured glass vessel of presumed medieval date being recovered from the foundations of the east wall of the church in 1876.

Earthworks, representing an area of shrunken medieval settlement, including former house plots and closes survive 410m south of the proposed development. On the southern edge of this are the scheduled remains of a medieval manorial complex. Further scheduled earthworks representing medieval fishponds, located northeast of the manor, are believed to have formed part of the same complex. Both the manorial site and the fishponds are components of the same Scheduled Monument (SM 17037/1 and 17037/2) (Fig 2).

The settlement at South Kilworth continued to develop during the post-medieval period. The Manor was held by the Belgrave family during the 16th and 17th centuries although the house was apparently demolished by 1633, as a document of that date refers to Well Close 'where formerly stood the manor' (DNH 1993). The parish was enclosed in 1792 (VCH Vol II, 1954, 262).

Development within the historic core of the village is attested to by the presence of six Grade II listed farmhouses, houses and cottages, of 16th to late 18th century date within the centre of the village, which suggest a reasonably prosperous rural

settlement. All the listed buildings are located to the south and west of the proposed development (Pevsner and Williamson 1984, 383).

A windmill is depicted on the Greenwood map of 1826 and the Second Edition 6 inch OS map of 1901 at a location 360m east of the proposed development (Bradley-Lovekin 2008).

The 2008 trenching evaluation of the proposed development site revealed ditches forming a probable field system of Roman date along with a number of undated features (Peachey 2008).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the excavation were to determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered and their spatial arrangement, and as far as practicable recover dating evidence from them and establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

Three house plots (Fig. 3) were stripped by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during excavation allocated was a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled. Plans of trenches were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard APS practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed with a Thales Z-MAX GPS in

relation to fixed points on boundaries.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological investigation are discussed in plot order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The natural deposits encountered across the site were mid reddish brown silty clay/gravel with common flint cobbles (Appendix 2).

Plot 1 (Fig 4)

Located towards the northeast corner of the area of development, two ditches were recorded cutting the natural mid reddish brown silty clay/gravel (017) on this plot. On the west side, southwest to northeast aligned ditch [019] (Fig 7, Section 54, Plate 4) was 1.6m wide by 0.73m deep and filled with mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt (018) with common flint cobbles from which three small sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. In the southeast corner of the excavated area ditch [039] (Fig 8, Section 61, Plate 5) was also aligned southwest to northeast but deviated sharply eastwards along its length. This was 2.55m wide and 0.5m deep but shallow and with less steeply sloping sides than [019]. It was filled with mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt (038) which contained some small sherds of late 1st to 2nd century AD pottery. This ditch was recorded in evaluation Trench 2 as [2006] dated to the 2nd century AD.

These ditches were sealed by 0.45m thick mid brown clayey sandy silt subsoil (016) which was overlain by 0.3m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (015) which contained redeposited 1st century Roman pottery, including a rim sherd from a Carinated jar of Early Roman type (Fig 9).

Plot 2 (Fig 5, Plate 2)

Cutting the mid reddish brown silty clay/gravel natural (014) within Plot 2 were a number of undated features. In the northern part of the area, probable tree throw hole [001] (Fig 7, Section 50) was roughly circular with irregular sides, 1.3m in diameter and 0.3m deep. It was filled by light brown sand with occasional gravel (002) and mid brown silty sand (003).

On the western side of the plot, north-south aligned ditch [027] (Fig 7, Section 58) was at least 5m long, 0.7m wide and 0.34m deep. It was steep-sided with a narrow base and filled with a 0.1m thick light reddish brown clayey sand (028) overlain by 0.24m thick mid brown clay sand silt (029).

In the centre of the plot, ditch [004]/[020] (Fig 7, Section 55) was west to east aligned, curving southeastwards at its east end. It was at least 14m long, 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep and filled with 0.2m thick mid browny yellow silty sand (021) overlain by 0.3m thick mid yellowish brown clayey sandy silt (005)/(022). Immediately north of this ditch was northwest-southeast aligned ditch [023] (Fig 7, Section 56). This ditch was at least 11m long, 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep and filled with mid brown clay sand silt (024). This ditch had been recorded in evaluation Trench 3 as [3007], also undated. Both ditches had slightly irregular sides.

These two ditches were cut by southwest-northeast aligned, irregular-sided, ditch [006] (Fig 7, Sections 51 and 52, Plate 3). This was at least 15m long by 2.8m wide

and 0.8m deep and filled with mid brown clayey silt (007), with occasional rounded flint cobbles, from which ten small sherds of late 2nd to 3rd century pottery were recovered along with flint and bone. Ditch [006] had been recorded in evaluation Trench 3 as [3005] which contained 3rd century Roman pottery, and it aligns with ditch [039] in Plot 1.

This ditch was paralleled, immediately to the east, by ditch [008] (Fig 7, Section 51). Ditch [008] also cut ditch [004]/[020] and was merging (relationship unclear) into ditch [006] in Section 52, slightly to the north. Ditch [008] was at least 1.6m long by 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep and was filled with mid brown sandy silt (009) which contained no finds.

In the southwest corner of the Plot, slightly rounded feature [011] (Fig 7, Section 53) was recorded cutting the natural. This was at least 3m wide by 0.55m deep with a gently sloping concave northern side and may have been part of a large pit rather than a ditch. It was filled with mid brown sandy silt with common small to medium flint cobbles (010) which contained two sherds of 13th to 15th century medieval pottery.

These features were sealed by 0.2m thick mid brown sandy silt subsoil (013) which contained a redeposited sherd of an imitation Gallo-Belgic plate of 1st-early 2nd century Roman date (Fig 9).

Plot 4 (Fig 6)

Natural deposits (033) in this plot were very similar to those in Plots 1 and 2 and were cut by a number of features. In the northeast corner steep-sided ditch [034] (Fig 8, Section 60) was aligned northwest-southwest and was at least 7m long by 1.1m wide and 0.7m deep. It was filled with mid brown clayey silt with occasional rounded flint cobbles (035). This ditch aligns with ditch [5006] in evaluation Trench 5 which contained a single sherd of

Late Iron Age/Roman pottery.

Paralleling ditch [034] immediately to the south, before turning south at its west end, was gully [036] (Fig 8, Section 60). This was 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep and filled with mid brown clayey silt (037) which contained no finds. This feature had been recorded in evaluation Trench 6 as probable plough furrow [6008].

This feature was cut by irregular north-south aligned linear cut [045] (Fig 8, Section 63, Plate 7) which was at least 7m long and 6.7m wide, and with an undulating base, appearing to be a large plough furrow. It was filled with mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt (044) which contained no finds. This feature, only partially seen, had been recorded as pit [6006] in evaluation Trench 6.

Cutting the south end of this feature was east-west aligned ditch [031]/[040] (Fig 7, Section 59, Plate 6, Fig 8, Section 62). This was filled with mid brown clayey silt (030)/(041) which contained no finds.

Immediately west of the south end of [045] was irregular-shaped pit [026] (Fig 7, Section 59, Plate 6) which was 1.75m long, 1.05m wide and 0.36m deep. It was filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt which contained several fragments of cattle mandible.

These features were sealed by topsoil (032).

Cutting the topsoil and only just appearing in the northern side of the plot was steep-sided feature [047](Fig 8, Section 63) which was at least 2.2m wide and 1m deep. It had a very mixed fill including topsoil and redeposited natural with occasional bricks and stones (046). This was sealed by turf.

6. DISCUSSION

The natural was cut by a number of archaeological features.

The earliest ditches were probably undated [004]/[020] and [027] in Plot 2 which were roughly at right angles and may have formed part of a pre-Roman field system.

Ditch [023] was also undated but is in line with ditch [5006] in evaluation Trench 5 (dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period) and ditch [034] in Plot 4, although it was considerably narrower and shallower than these (which may have been in part due to ground reduction in the Plot 2 area of the garden to form a bowling green or tennis court).

Ditches [004]/[020] and [023] were cut by ditch [006] which lined up with ditch [039] in Plot 1 and contained 1st-3rd century pottery. Roman ditch [019] was roughly parallel to this perhaps forming part of a later field system.

As on the evaluation, the highly fragmented and abraded nature of the Roman pottery assemblage suggests it was redeposited but does indicate activity in the vicinity between the 1st and 3rd centuries AD. The flint cobbles in several of the ditch fills were probably the result of field clearance at the time of the backfilling.

The purpose of undated gully [036] which ran parallel to ditch [034] in Plot 4 before turning southwest is unknown.

Feature [045] in Plot 4 may have been a furrow from a ridge and furrow system, examples of which can still be seen in several fields in the vicinity. It was undated but may have been medieval.

Pit [026] in Plot 4, containing a cattle mandible, was undated.

Ditch [031] in Plot 4 was a later but

undated feature.

Very recent feature [047] in Plot 4 may have been the edge of the machine trench said, by the previous owners, to have been dug to remove diesel contamination roughly thirty years ago.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was carried out on the site of a proposed housing development at The Grange, South Kilworth. Reflecting the results of the earlier evaluation, ditches forming a probable field system of 1st-3rd century Roman date were discovered. However, part of an earlier, undated, field system was also revealed. Pottery from the site indicates domestic occupation in the area from the Late Iron Age to the Roman period although any settlement focus may have been some distance away. A medieval ditch or large pit was also identified along with further undated ditches and probable plough furrows and an undated pit containing cattle bone.

Finds retrieved consisted of Roman and medieval pottery, animal bone, worked flint and mortar.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Neil Curtis of Francis Jackson Homes who commissioned this investigation. The work was co-ordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report with Gary Taylor.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey

Excavation Team: Jonathon Smith, Ross

Kendall

Surveying: Mark Dymond

Finds Processing: Denise Buckley Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey Pottery Illustration: David Hopkins CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey, Sue Unsworth, Thomas Bradley-Lovekin Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

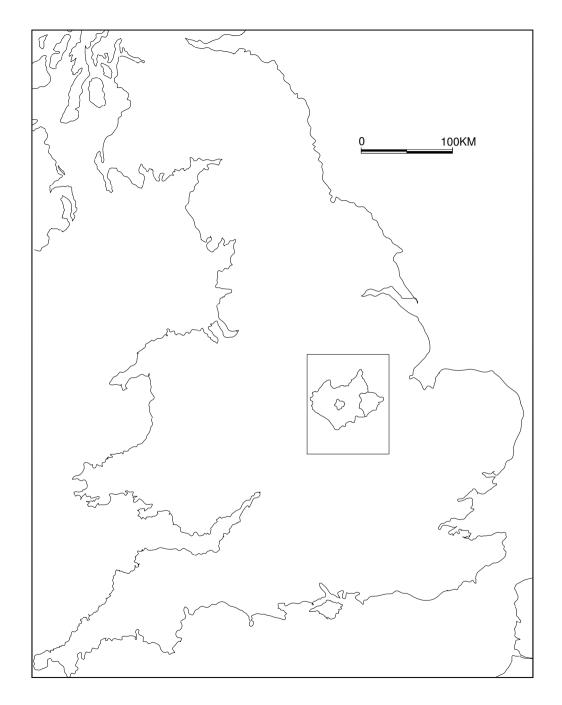
APS Archaeological Project Services

HER Historical Environment Record

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)

VCH Victoria County History



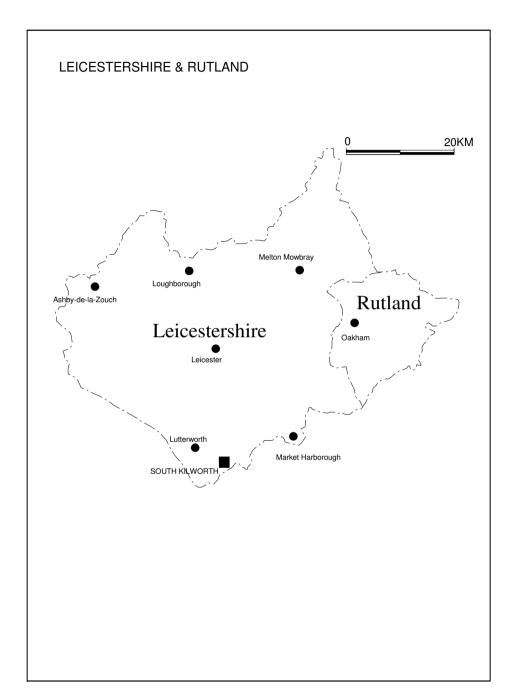


Figure 1: General location map

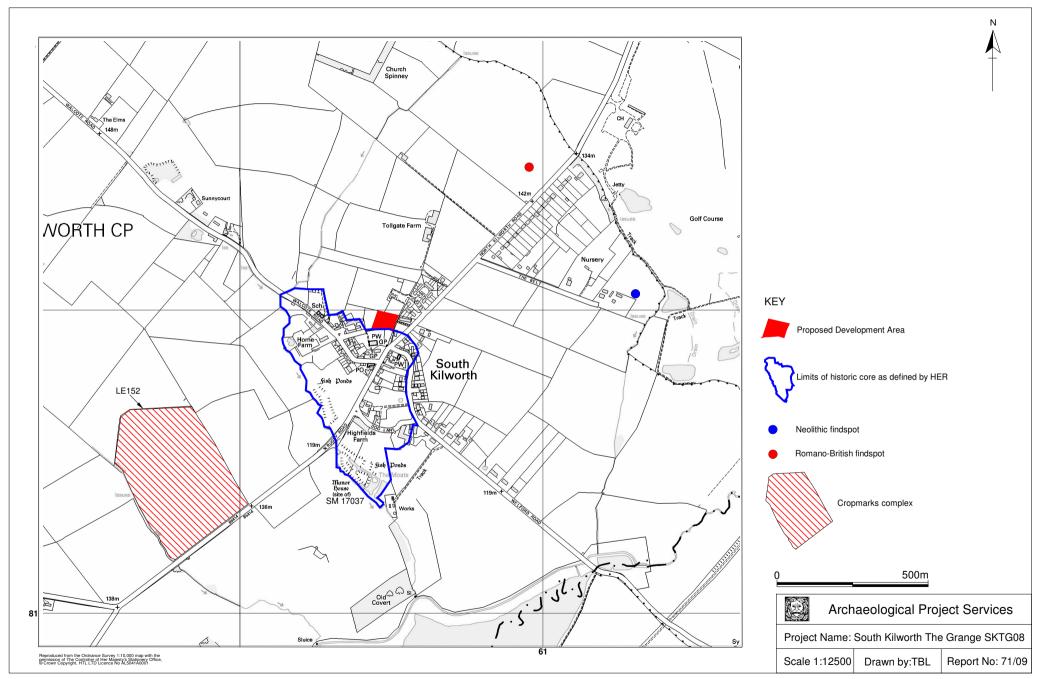


Figure 2. Site Location Plan



Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

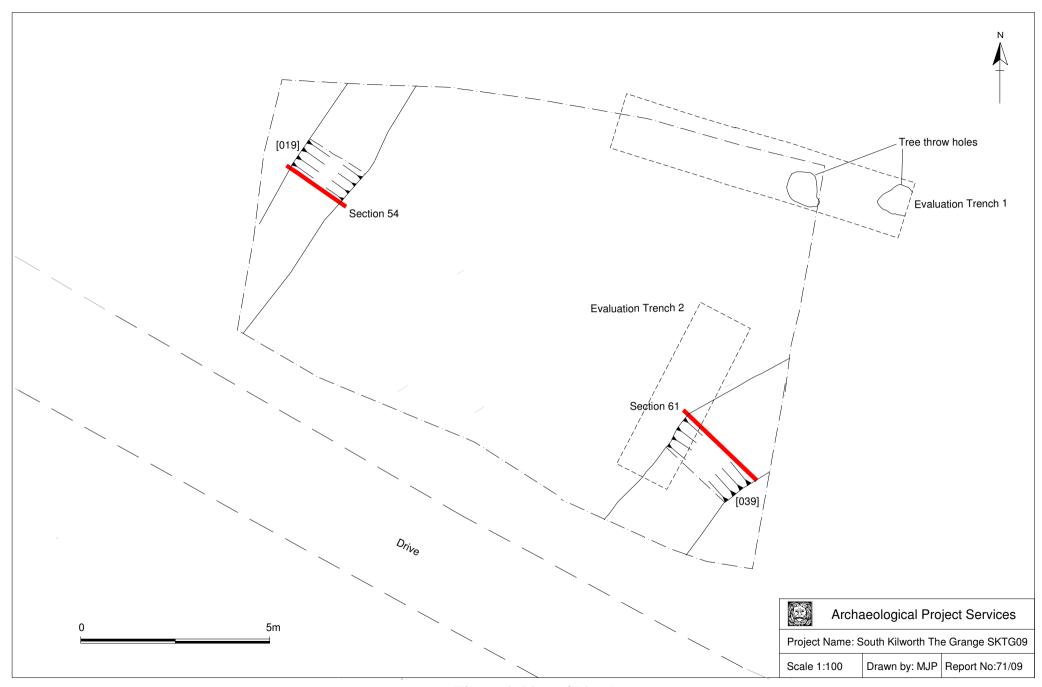


Figure 4. Plan of Plot 1

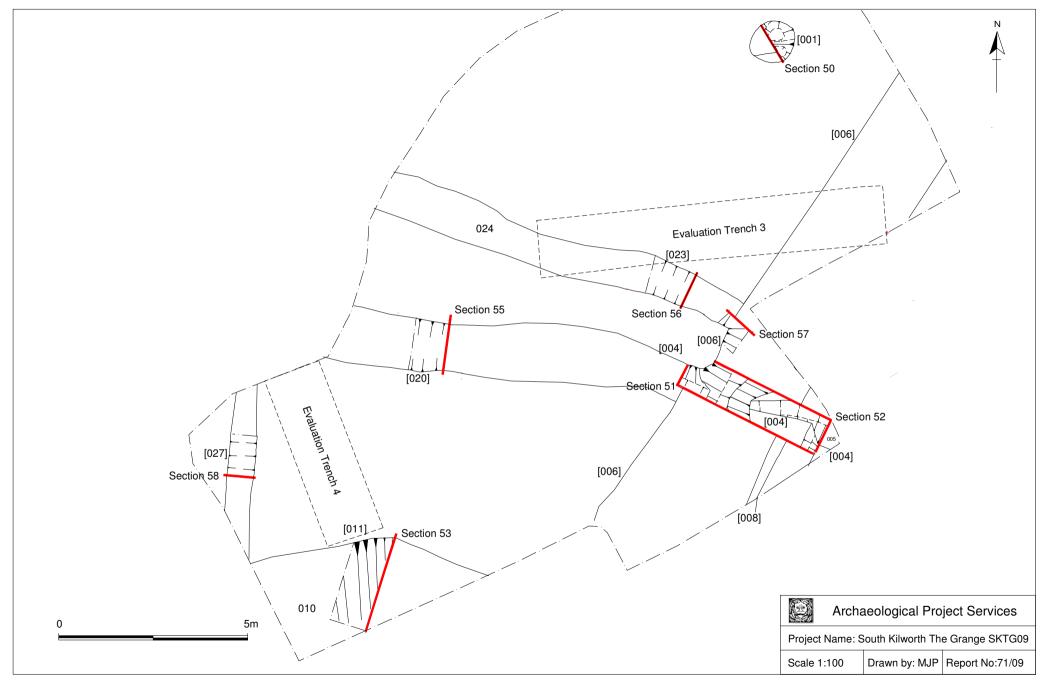


Figure 5. Plan of Plot 2

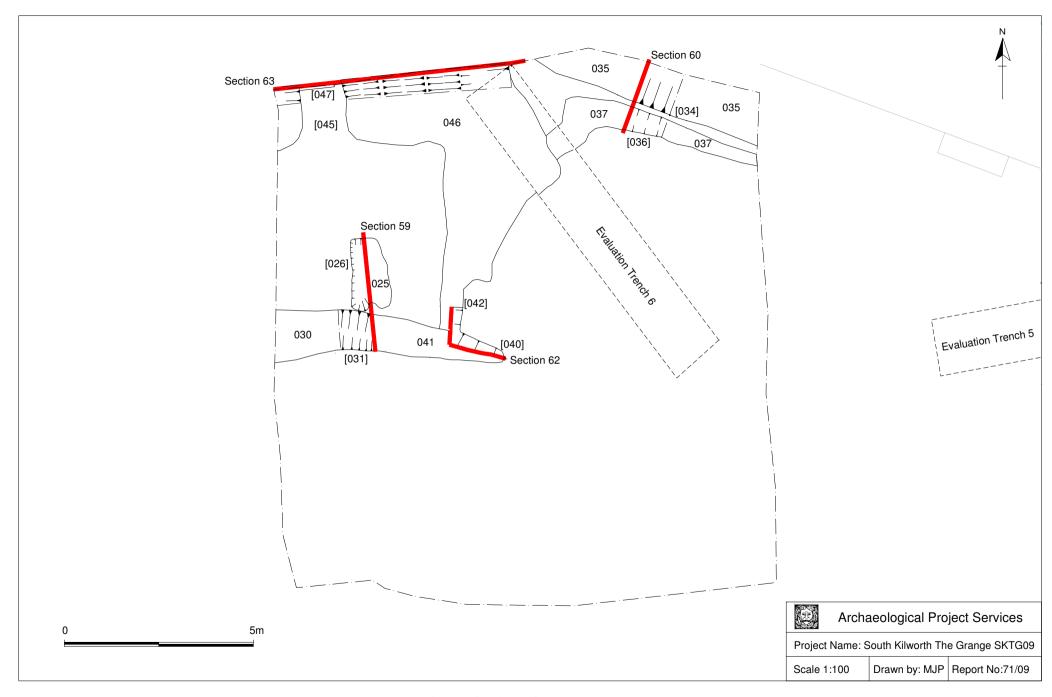


Figure 6. Plan of Plot 4

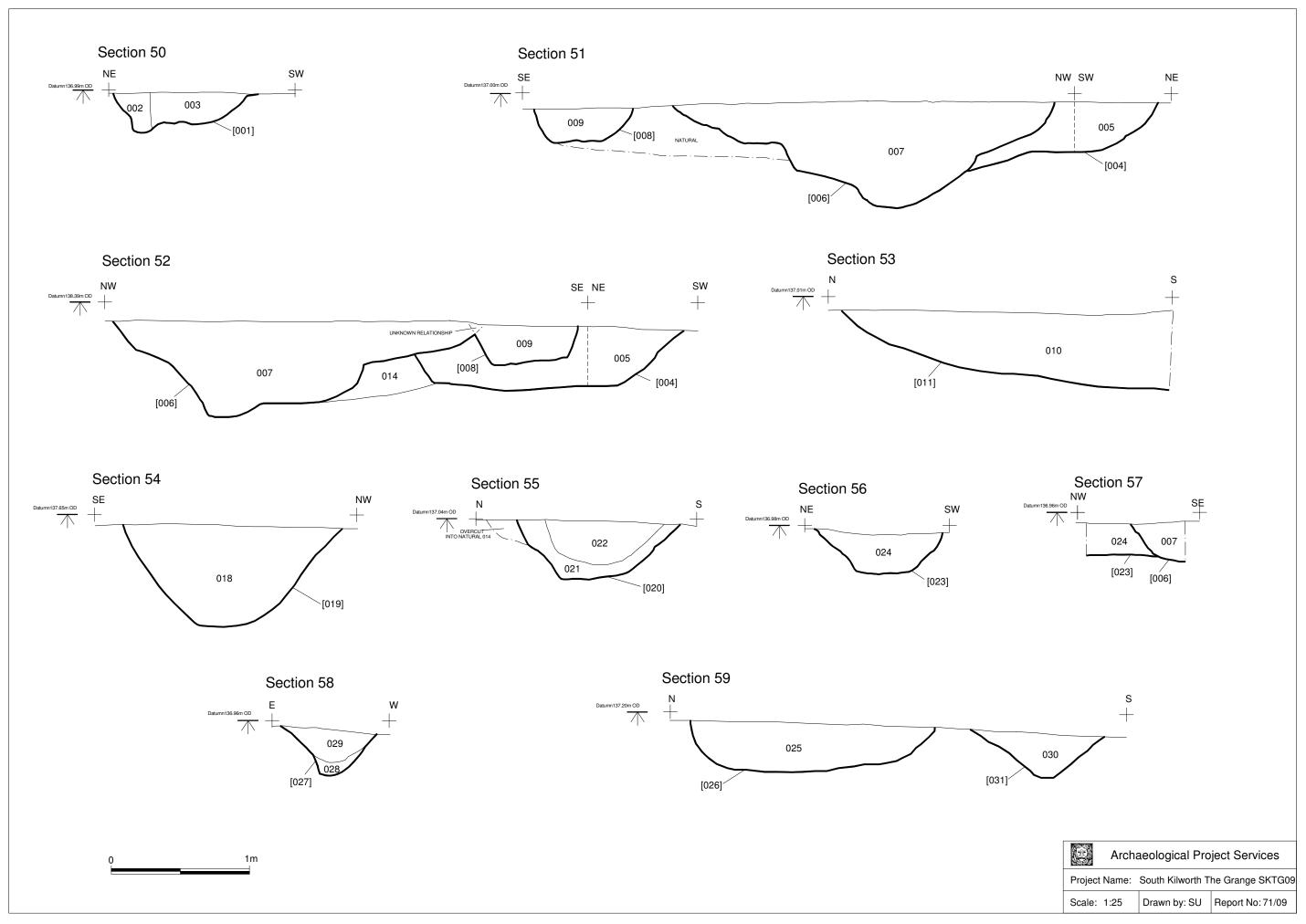


Figure 7. Sections 50-59

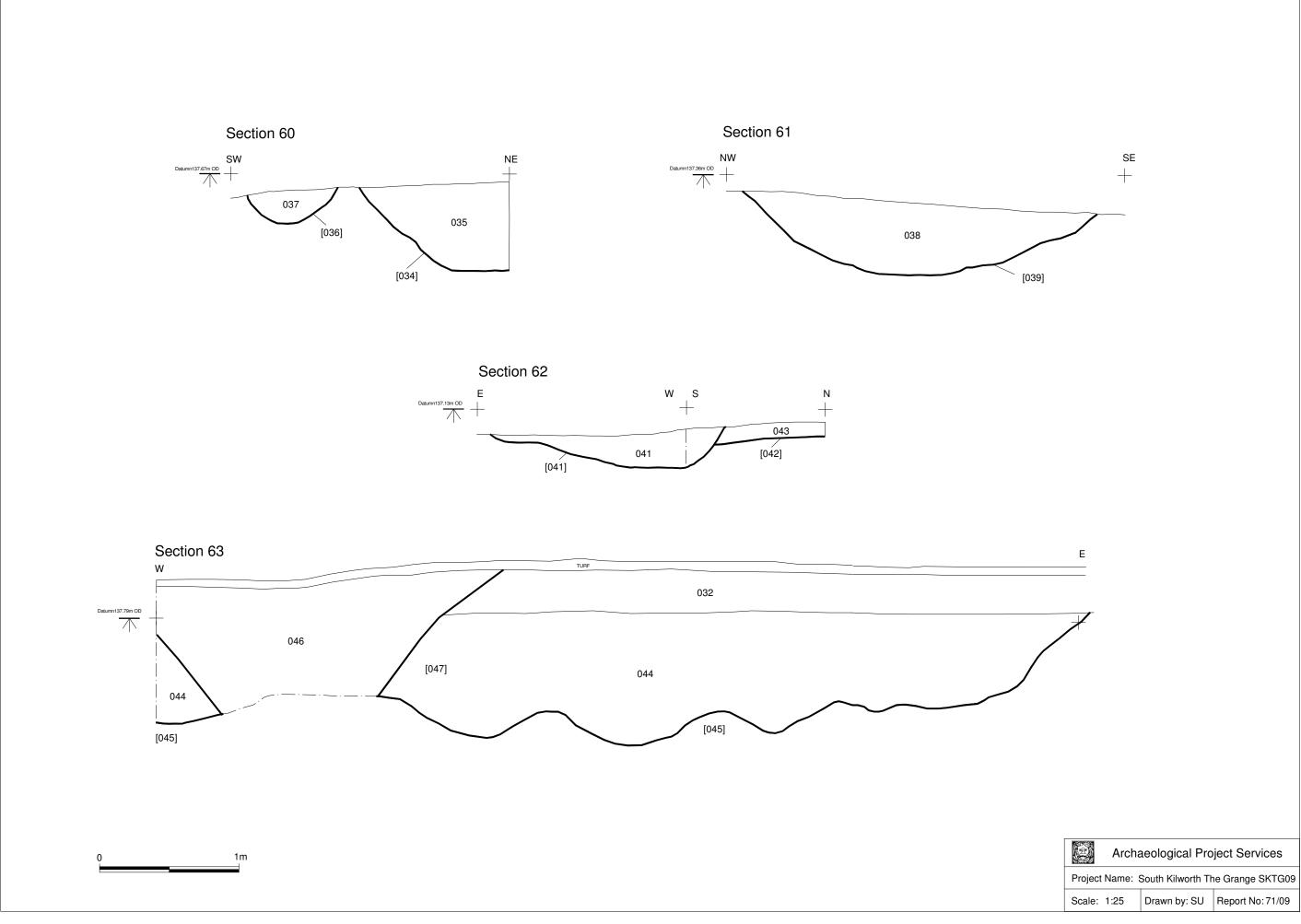


Figure 8. Sections 60-63

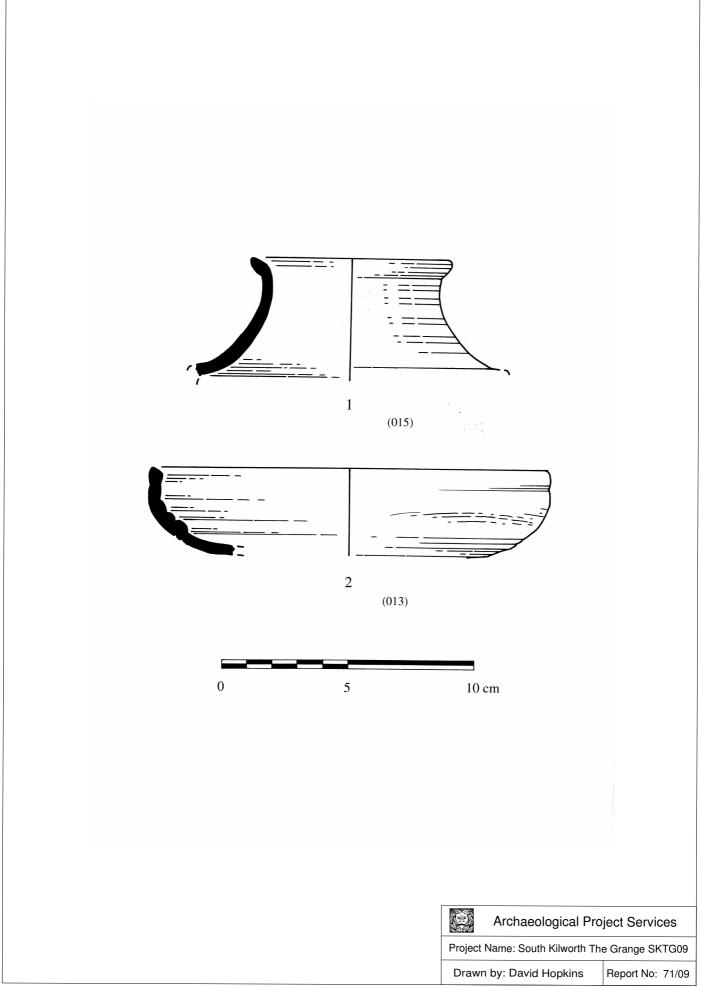


Figure 9. Roman Pottery Illustrations



Plate 1. Pre machining view of area of Plots 1 and 2 looking north



Plate 2. Working shot of Plot 2 looking southwest



Plate 3. Plot 2, Ditch [006], Section 51 looking southwest



Plate 4. Plot 1, Ditch [019], Section 54 looking southwest



Plate 5. Plot 1, Ditch [039], Section 61 looking northeast



Plate 6. Plot 4, Pit [026] and Ditch [031], Section 59 looking northeast



Plate 7. Plot 4, Furrow [045], Section 63 looking northwest

Appendix 1: SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION COMPRISING A STRIP, PLAN AND SAMPLE EXCAVATION

THE GRANGE, SOUTH KILWORTH, LEICESTERSHIRE

PREPARED FOR FRANCIS JACKSON HOMES BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES Institute of Field Archaeologists' Registered Organisation No. 21

APRIL 2009

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 Archaeological investigations are required during residential development at The Grange, North Road, South Kilworth, Leicestershire.
- 1.2 The site is archaeologically sensitive and lies within the historic core of South Kilworth, immediately to the north of the parish church of St. Nicholas. A Desk-Based assessment of the archaeological implications of development indicated that archaeological remains may be disturbed and a subsequent evaluation through trial trenching recorded features of Romano-British date.
- 1.3 The Leicestershire County Council Assistant Planning Archaeologist has advised that a strip, plan and sample excavation is required during construction to ensure that archaeological remains disturbed by the development are adequately recorded.
- 1.4 On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for a programme of archaeological work comprising a Strip, Map and Sample excavation at The Grange, North Road, South Kilworth, Leicestershire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

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

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Prior to determination of an application for residential development at the site, Harborough District Council had been advised that a programme of archaeological works was required to provide adequate information for the Assistant Planning Officer of Leicestershire County Council to make an informed decision regarding the archaeological impact of the development. In the first instance an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was undertaken (Bradley-Lovekin, 2008) which indicated potential for archaeological remains to survive at the site. This was followed by the programme of trial trenching undertaken in April of 2008 (Peachey, 2009).
- 4.2 The archaeological investigations will comprise a 'Strip, Plan and Sample' investigation to identify and record threatened archaeological remains on the site and is in accordance with planning guidance note PP16 'Archaeology and Planning'.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Soils underlying the site are reported as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loams over clayey

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

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

A detailed historical and archaeological background appears within the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment undertaken in support of the application for development on this site (Bradley-Lovekin 2007). The following information is taken from this document.

6.2 Prehistoric and undated evidence

An extensive complex of cropmarks identified through aerial photography 840m southwest of the proposed development are believed to be of later prehistoric date. Features evident within the cropmarks include two large enclosures, one square the other D shaped, three possible circular houses and three drove-ways known from aerial photographs. Based on this evidence the site has been Scheduled (SAM No. LE152). Further cropmarks plotted from aerial photographs are located 645m southwest of the proposed development. These indicate three rectangular and two circular enclosures, believed to be components of the same complex as the scheduled cropmarks reported above.

Faint cropmarks, known from aerial photographs 255m southeast of the proposed development are probably geological but may include man made elements.

An isolated findspot of a single late Neolithic 'Petit Tranchet' chisel ended arrowhead, is recorded on the HER 835m east of the proposed development site.

6.3 Romano British Evidence

Romano British evidence is limited to the discovery of a shoulder and rim sherd of light greyware found 695m northeast of the proposed development.

6.4 Anglo Saxon Evidence

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

6.5 Medieval Evidence

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

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

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

Earthworks, representing an area of shrunken medieval settlement, including former house plots and closes survive, 410m south of the proposed development. The Scheduled remains of a medieval manorial complex survive as earthworks 535m south of the site on the southern edge of the shrunken medieval settlement reported above. Further scheduled earthworks representing medieval fishponds, located northeast of the manor are believed to have formed part of the same complex. Both the manorial site and the fishponds are components of the same Scheduled Monument (SAM 17037/1 and 17037/2).

6.6 Post-Medieval Evidence

The settlement at South Kilworth continued to develop during the post-medieval period. The Manor was held by the Belgrave family during the 16th and 17th centuries although the house was apparently demolished by 1633, as a document of that date refers to Well Close 'where formerly stood the manor'

(DNH 1993). The parish was enclosed in 1792, following an Act of 1789 and an Award of 1790. The enclosure map is unfortunately now lost although the enclosure award held by the Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland (the record office) (ROLLR DE.209/11 and VCR Vol II, 1954, 262), indicates that the largest landowners in the parish at this time were the Cave family, who had occupied Stanford Hall, located in the adjacent parish of Stanford -on –Avon, since 1430 (Welding 1984, 45).

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

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

The Historic Environment Record records a single non-listed building, 1 Trenadove Terrace, Welford Road as being of possible historic interest but records no further detail.

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

- 6.7 An archaeological evaluation of the site undertaken in April of 2008 identified a number of archaeological features at the site, including a number of ditches though to represent part of a Romano_British field system or enclosure (Peachey, 2008) (Fig 3).
- Aretefacts recovered from these ditches included 52 sherds of Romano-British pottery of 2nd to 3rd century date and a quantity of animal bone.
- 6.9 A number of undated features of probable archaeological origin were also recovered during the evaluation.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The objectives of the investigations will be to:
 - 7.1.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.1.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.1.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.1.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 <u>General considerations</u>

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the excavation.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 <u>Methodology</u>

8.2.1 Within building plots 1,2 and 4 (Figs, 2 and 3) of the development overburden and topsoil will be removed either the top of the latest archaeological deposit or to the upper surface of undisturbed natural deposits, which ever is encountered first.

- 8.2.2 The requirement for stripping of access routes will be determined by the character and significance of archaeological remains identified within the excavated house plots. Stripping of areas to follow linear features may be appropriate and targeting of areas of discrete, dated features may also be necessary.
- 8.2.3 Groundworks in the area of plot 3 may be monitored through archaeological inspections and recording but this requirement will be reviewed in the light of the results of the stripping of Plot 4.
- 8.2.4 Following appropriate hand cleaning of areas containing significant archaeological remains, an appropriate level excavation will be undertaken to provide a representative sample (by type and character) of exposed deposits.
- 8.2.5 A greater or lesser level of sampling may be appropriate depending on the nature and potential of features encountered.
- 8.2.6 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services proforma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 8.2.7 Industrial features including those interpreted as domestic will be sampled for analysis
- 8.2.8 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 8.2.9 Throughout the duration of the field work a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - · individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - · groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - · the site on completion of field work
- 8.2.10 If the removal of human remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 8.2.11 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

9 **POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT**

- 9.1 <u>Stage 1</u> Initial processing of site archive
 - 9.1.1 The records and schedules produced during the excavation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
 - 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the excavation will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the Lincoln City and County Museum.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:
 - A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
 - Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
 - A text describing the findings of the investigation.
 - Plans of showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - Sections of the archaeological features.
 - Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
 - Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
 - A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council and to the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in line with the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990). Arrangements will be made with the Leicestershire Museums Arts and Records Service for the deposition of the project archive within a reasonable time following the production of the final report. The site archive will be accessioned under deposition number X.A11.2007.

12 **PUBLICATION**

12.1 Details of the project will be entered into the OASIS database. A report of the findings of the evaluation will be submitted to the editor of the Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society. If appropriate notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: Medieval Archaeology and Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group for medieval and later remains, and Britannia for discoveries of Roman date.

13 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

- Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Leicestershire County Council Assistant Planning Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.
- 13.2 It is envisaged that there will be a site meeting with the curator immediately upon completion of the stripping/cleaning to discuss the extent of investigation by archaeological excavation required.

14 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 14.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for

works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

15 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

15.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u> Body to be undertaking the work

Conservation Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.

Pottery Assessment Prehistoric: David Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust

Roman: B Precious, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required

Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required

Medieval and later: J Young, independent specialist, A Boyle, APS, or local specialist if required

Other Artefacts J Cowgill, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeology

Unit)

Human Remains Assessment R Gowland, independent specialist

Animal Remains Analysis Matilda Holmes, Independent specialist

Environmental Analysis V. Fryer, independent specialist

Soil Assessment Dr Charly French, independent specialist

Pollen Assessment Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist

Radiocarbon dating Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA

Dendrochronology dating

University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 16.1 Project Manager, Dale Trimble, will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.
- 16.2 Site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer, with experience of archaeological excavations of this type, assisted by up to 2 appropriately experienced archaeological technicians. The archaeological works will as far as possible be fitted into the groundworks programme of the road scheme. Staff numbers may need to be adjusted to enable works to be completed within the required timescale.
- Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by the Project Officer, or post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. A final report will be produced within 3 months of the completion of on-site works subject to the nature of the discoveries and further discussions over research priorities.

17 INSURANCES

Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance of £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an

- exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright*, *Designs and Patents Act* 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright*, *Designs and Patents Act* 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

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Specification Version 2: 27th April 2009

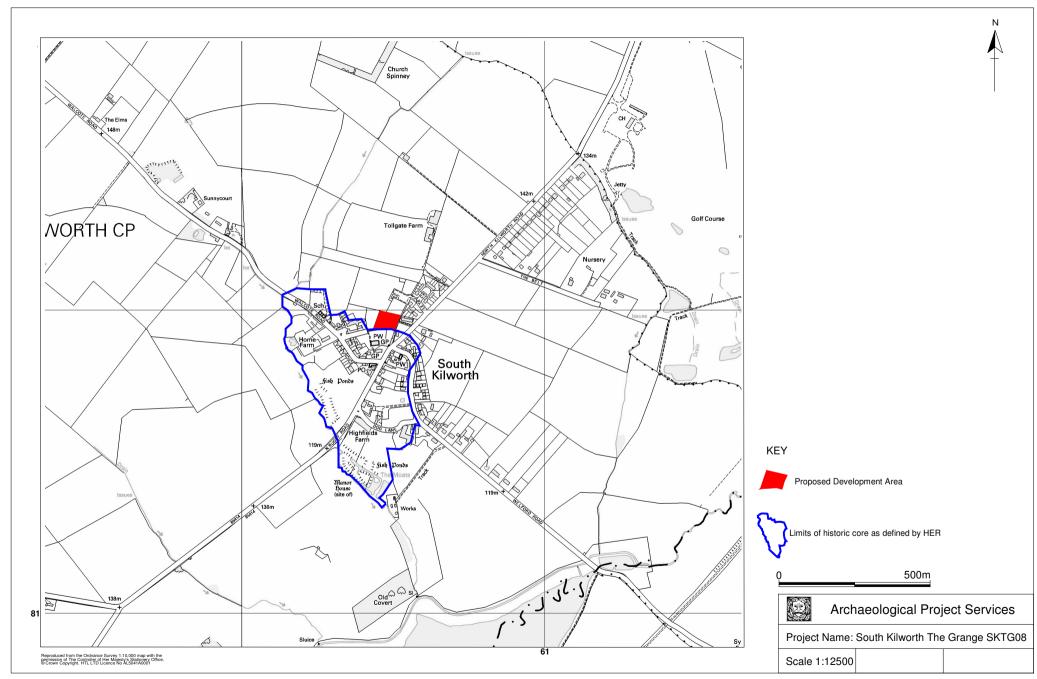


Figure 1. Site Location Plan

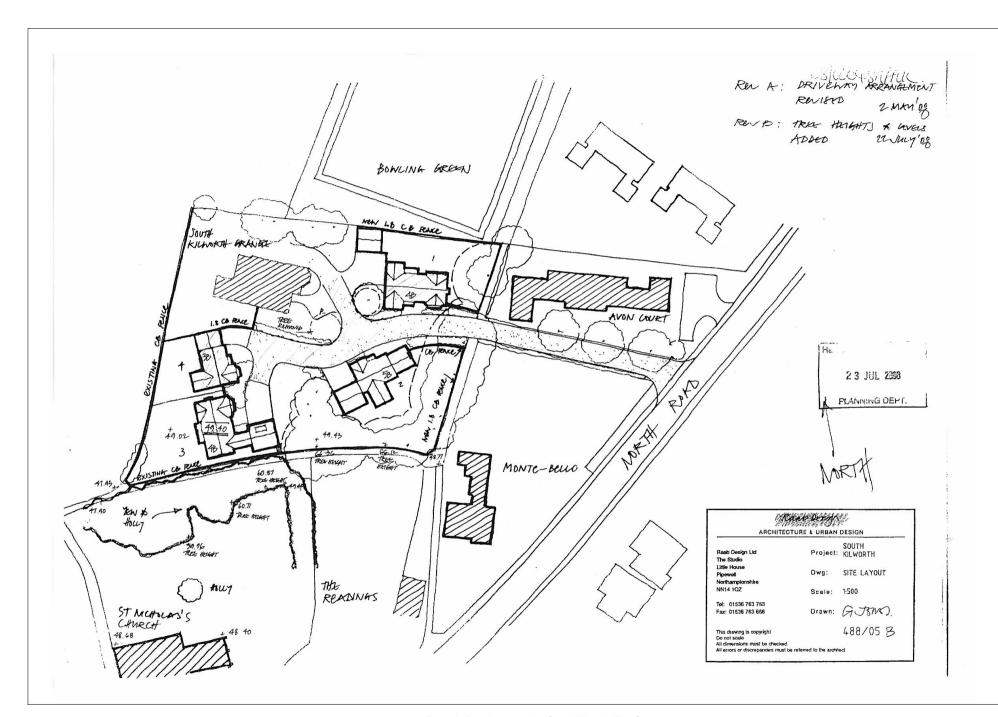


Figure 2. Development plan. South Kilworth, The Grange

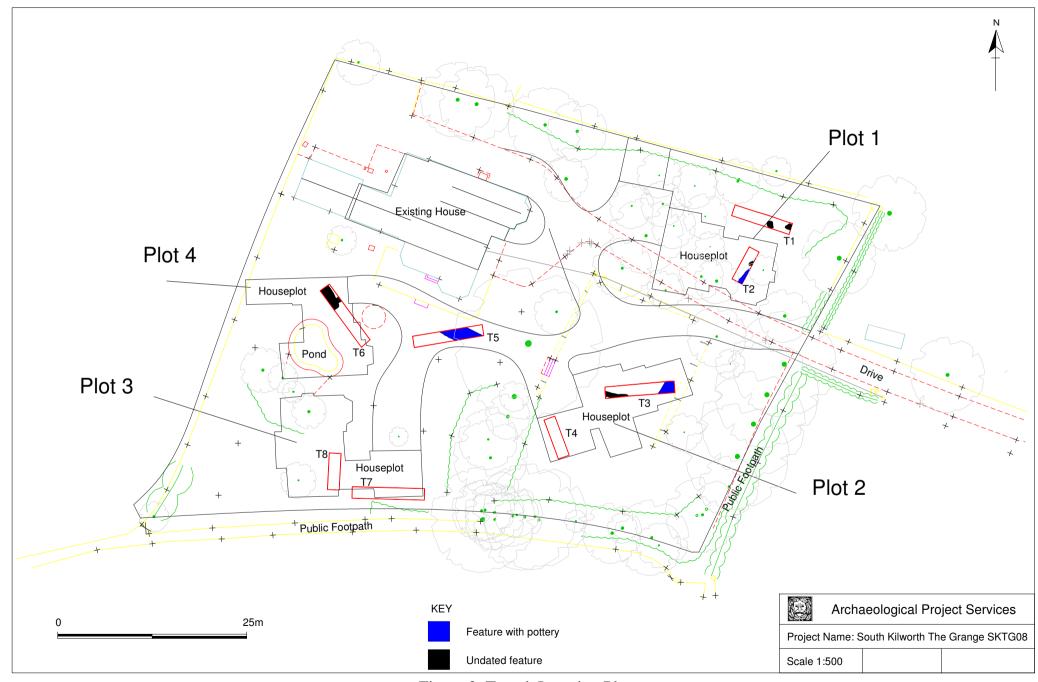


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Plot	Description	Interpretation	Date
001	2	Roughly circular cut 1.3m diameter, 0.3m deep	Probable tree throw	
			hole	
002	2	Friable light brown sand with occasional gravel 0.3m thick	Fill of [001]	
003	2	Loose mid brown silty sand 0.3m thick	Fill of [001]	
004	2	NW-SE aligned linear cut at least 14m long, 1m wide x 0.5m deep	Cut of ditch	
005	2	Soft mid yellowish brown clayey silt 0.5m thick	Fill of [005]	
006	2	NE-SW aligned linear cut at least 15m long, 2.8m wide x 0.8m deep	Cut of ditch	Late 2 nd to 3 rd century
007	2	Soft mid brown clayey silt with occasional rounded cobbles, moderate rounded pebbles 0.8m thick	Fill of [006]. Cobbles could be a result of field clearance	Late 2 nd to 3 rd century
800	2	NE-SW aligned linear cut at least 1.6m long, 0.8m wide, 0.25m deep	Cut of ditch	
009	2	Soft mid brown sandy silt with moderate rounded pebbles 0.25m thick	Fill of [008]	
010	2	Friable mid brown sandy silt with common small to	Fill of [011]	13 th -15 th
		medium flint cobbles and small pebbles 0.55m thick	1.11 01 [011]	century 13 th -15 th
011	2	Linear cut or pit at least 3m wide by 0.55m deep	Cut of pit or ditch	13 th -15 th century
012	2	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small pebbles up to 0.3m thick	Topsoil	
013	2	Friable mid brown sandy silt with common small rounded pebbles 0.2m thick	Subsoil	1 st to early 2 nd century
014	2	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay/gravel with common flint cobbles	Natural	
015	1	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small pebbles 0.3m thick	Topsoil	
016	1	Friable mid brown clayey sandy silt with occasional small pebbles 0.45m thick	Subsoil	
017	1	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay/gravel with common flint cobbles	Natural	
018	1	Friable mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt with common small to medium pebbles and flint cobbles 0.73m thick	Fill of [019]	Roman
019	1	SW-NE linear cut 1.6m wide by 0.73m deep	Cut of ditch	Roman
020	2	E-W aligned, curving to NW-SE, ditch at least 14m long, 1.1m wide by 0.4m deep	Cut of ditch	
021	2	Loose mid browny yellow silty sand with moderate rounded pebbles 0.2m thick	Fill of [020]	
022	2	Soft mid yellowish brown clayey sandy silt with occasional rounded cobbles 0.3m thick	Fill of [020]	
023	2	NW-SE aligned curvilinear cut at least 11m long, 0.9m wide, 0.3m deep	Cut of ditch	
024	2	Soft, mid brown clay sand silt with moderate rounded pebbles 0.3m thick	Fill of [023]	
025	4	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with common small to medium rounded and angular stones 0.36m thick	Fill of [026]	
026	4	Irregular cut 1.75m long, 1.05m wide, 0.36m deep	Cut of pit	
027	2	North-south aligned linear cut at least 5m long, 0.7m wide, 0.34m deep	Cut of ditch	
028	2	Friable light reddish brown clayey sand with occasional angular flint, pebbles 0.1m thick	Fill of [027]	
029	2	Soft mid brown clay sand silt with frequent rounded pebbles 0.24m thick	Fill of [027]	
030	4	Friable mid brown clayey silt with common small to medium rounded pebbles/cobbles, small angular stones 0.3m thick	Fill of [031]	

031	4	East-west aligned ditch at least 5.5m long, 0.9m wide, 0.3m	Cut of ditch	
		deep		
032	4	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small pebbles 0.3m thick	Topsoil	
033	4	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay/gravel with common flint cobbles	Natural	
034	4	NW-SE linear cut at least 7m long, 1.1m wide, 0.7m deep	Cut of ditch	
035	4	Soft mid brown clayey silt with moderate rounded pebbles and occasional rounded cobbles 0.7m thick	Fill of [034]	
036	4	NW-SE aligned curvilinear cut 0.6m wide x 0.25m deep	Cut of gully	
037	4	Soft mid brown clayey silt with moderate rounded pebbles 0.25m thick	Fill of [036]	
038	1	Friable mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt with common small to medium rounded stones, common small angular stones 0.5m thick, not as stony as fills of other ditches.	Fill of [039]	Late 1 st to 2 nd century
039	1	NE-SW aligned linear cut at least 5.4m long, 2.55m wide, 0.5m deep	Cut of ditch	Late 1 st to 2 nd century
040	4	East-west aligned ditch at least 7m long, 0.8m wide, 0.3m deep, same as [031].	Cut of ditch	
041	4	Soft mid brown clay sand silt with moderate rounded pebbles, occasional rounded cobbles 0.3m thick	Fill of [040]	
042	4	North-south aligned linear cut 0.5m wide x 0.1m deep	Plough furrow	
043	4	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent rounded pebbles 0.1m thick	Fill of [042]	
044	4	Friable mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt with common small angular stones and common small to medium rounded stones 0.95m thick	Fill of [045]	
045	4	North-south aligned linear cut at least 6.7m wide and up to 0.95m deep	Probable furrow	
046	4	Loose yellow/grey/brown mixture of topsoil, furrow fill and natural with occasional brick, common small to medium angular and rounded stones 1m+ thick	Fill of [047]	Modern
047	4	Cut of unknown shape at least 2.2m wide by at least 1m deep	Cut of probable machine dug decontamination pit	Modern

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A small assemblage of artefacts, 27 items weighing a total of 307g, was recovered. Most of the material is Roman, though prehistoric and medieval artefacts were also found. Faunal remains were also retrieved.

ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby and Barbara Precious

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004), using the codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (Darling and Precious, forthcoming). A total of 23 sherds from 14 vessels, weighing 239 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in archive catalogue 1, with a summary in table 2 below. Three sherds were removed for the Roman pottery type series held by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire. These are a piece of grog-tempered ware (GROG) from context (007), a piece of site specific Grey Ware Type 1, from context (015) and a piece of site specific Grey Ware variant, type 2 (GREY2) from context (013).

Condition

The assemblage is fairly fragmented; this is reflected by the average sherd weight of just 10.4 grams. A relatively high proportion of vessels are also abraded, with four vessels falling into this category. This represents 28.6% of the total number present. A sherd from a single vessel has an external soot residue suggesting use over a hearth or fire, and a further vessel shows signs of having been burnt or exposed to a heat source before or after deposition. Sherds from two vessels have a red, possibly ferruginous concretion, whilst the calcareous inclusions from one sherd are leached out. Both of these effects are most probably due to soil conditions. There are no cross-context vessels

Dating

A summary of dating listed by context is included in the table below (Table 1). There is a broad range of dates from the 1st to the 3rd century AD.

Table 1, Date of the pottery

Date Range (latest date)	Area	Cxt	NoS	W (g)	Sherd / Weight
1st Century+	1	015	2	69	34.5
1st to Early 2nd	2	013	2	41	20.5
Late 1st to 2nd	2	038	6	51	8.5
Late 2nd to 3rd	2	007	10	75	3.4
Roman	1	018	3	3	1
		Total	23	239	63.8

Results

A summary of the pottery types recovered from SKTG 09 is included in the table below (Table 2). Noticeably, the assemblage is composed entirely of coarsewares.

Table 2, summary of the pottery

Fabric	Cname	Leics Cname	Full name	NoS	NoV	W (g)
Oxidised	OX	OW	Miscellaneous Oxidised ware	1	1	11
	GROG	GT	Grog-tempered ware	6	1	34
Reduced	GREY1	GW	Site Specific Grey Ware variant Type 1		10	137
	GREY2	GW	Site Specific Grey Ware variant Type 2	1	1	47
Shell Tempered	SHEL	CG	Miscellaneous undifferentiated shell-tempered	1	1	10
			Total	23	14	239

Provenance

Roman pottery was recovered from two areas on the site, Plots 1 and 2.

Area 1

Fill (018) within ditch [019] produced three fragmentary sherds from a single vessel, while sherds from a further five vessels were recovered from (038) with ditch [039]. Material from a further two vessels was recovered from the topsoil in this area (015).

Area 2

In Area 2, Fill (007) within ditch [006] produced sherds from five vessels. Two additional sherds from a single vessel were also retrieved from the subsoil (013).

The fragmented nature of all of the material from both areas suggests a high level of redeposition.

Range

Most of the pottery is probably manufactured locally. The range of ware types is fairly limited and there are no identifiable imported or fine wares present. The most common fabric is GREY1, a slightly micaceous, coarse sandy Grey Ware with poorly sorted rounded to subrounded quartz up to 1.0mm in size, and sparse slag inclusions. This pale grey fabric is by far the most common within the assemblage, representing 61% of the total by sherd count. There is also a single sherd of oxidised material (OX) in a very similar fabric to GREY1, this maybe an oxidised variant originating from the same source as the Grey Ware. A second Grey Ware variant (GREY2) is a micaceous medium sandy fabric with moderately sorted subround to subangular quartz and sparse rounded ferruginous inclusions. Other ware types present include miscellaneous shell tempered ware (SHEL) and a single vessel in Grogtempered Ware (GROG). This grog tempered material is in a very micaceous fabric with sparse grog and very sparse calcareous inclusions. It has a dark reddy-brown exterior and a dark grey core and interior.

There is a good range of vessel types present within the group, all of which are in utilitarian coarse fabrics. Predominantly there are closed forms; these represent 82% of the total assemblage by weight and 72% by weight (see table 3).

There are a number of notable forms within the assemblage. Context (007) yielded a flanged rimmed bowl with an incipient bead similar to Gillam type 226, a typologically early version of a bead and flanged bowl. (Gillam, 1970, Fig 24, 226). This is dated to the very late 2nd to early 3rd Century AD. This context also produced an unusual pre-Roman cordoned jar in an oxidised, shell-tempered fabric. Vessels with similar characteristics have been found at Sleaford, *c.f.* Elsdon, 1997 Fig 62. These are dated to the late Iron Age. Context (015) yielded a Carinated jar or beaker of an early Roman type dated to the 1st century, whilst context (013) produced a Gallo-Belgic type plate dated to the 1st to early 2nd century AD. See Marney, 1989 Fig 34, 9 for a close parallel.

Table 3, forms by function and percentage of sherd count and weight

Form	Code	Full name	NoS	% by NoS	W (g)	% by W
Beaker	В	Unclassified Beaker	1	4.4	10	4.2
Bowl	BWM	Wide Mouthed Bowl	1	4.4	16	6.7
Bowl	BFLV	Flanged Rimmed Bowl - Variant	1	4.4	10	4.2
Closed	CLSD	Closed Form	9	39.1	57	23.9
Jar	JCOR	Cordoned Jar	1	4.4	10	4.2
Jar	J	Unclassified Jar	3	13	34	14.2
Jar/Beaker	JBK	Unclassified Jar/Beaker	3	13	3	1.3
Jar/Beaker	JBKCAR	Jar/Beaker with Carination	1	4.4	47	19.7
Jar/Beaker	JBKKEV	Jar/Beaker with Everted Rim	1	4.4	11	4.6
Plate	Plate PGB Plate Gallo-Belgic Imitation				41	17.2
		Total	23	100	239	100

Potential

The assemblage poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained. Two vessels have been selected for illustration (Fig 9) for their intrinsic value and are shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4. illustrated vessels

Draw	Cxt	Cname	Form
01	013	GREY1	Plate Gallo-Belgic Imitation
02	015	GREY2	Jar/Beaker with Carination

Summary

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered during the evaluation. Most of this material dates to between the 1st and 3rd century AD suggesting activity occurring in the vicinity of the site at this time. The assemblage is domestic in nature and is similar to that recovered during the earlier evaluation in 2008 (Boyle and Precious, 2008). The highly fragmented nature of the assemblage suggests that most of this material is probably redeposited.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle and Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which also covers surrounding counties. Equivalent ceramic codenames for Leicestershire are included in Table 5 (Sawday 2008). A total of two sherds from two vessels, weighing 54 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 5. The pottery ranges in dates to the medieval period.

Condition

The sherds are in fairly fresh condition.

Results

Table 5, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Leics cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
010	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	-	Light firing; coarse sandy + fe	Jug/ Jar	1	1	25	BS	Slightly micaceous; well sorted round to sub round quartz; sparse reddy brown fe; spalled; external soot	13th- 15th?
010	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	-	Light firing; coarse sandy + fe	Jug/ Jar	1	1	29	BS	Gritty to coarse sandy; Poorly sorted round to subround quartz; sparse FE up to 6mm; reduced suspension glaze; internal white deposit	13th- 15th?

Provenance

Both sherds came from (010), fill of pit or ditch [011].

Range

The sherds have a similar coarse light firing fabric and may be from the same production centre (possibly Chilvers Coton?).

Potential

The pottery poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small amount of medieval pottery suggests activity of this date occurring in the vicinity.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 21 (342g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The bone was retrieved from the fill of a ditch (007) and a gully (025).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good with chalky erosion encountered on (007).

Results

Table 6, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
007	Sheep/goat	rib	2	3	Chalky
025	cattle	mandible	19	339	Fragmentary, all join

Summary

As a small assemblage, there is little potential. However, the bone should be retained as part of the site archive.

WORKED FLINT

By Tom Lane

Introduction

A single flint flake was collected from the site.

Condition

The item is in good condition and does not require any conservation.

Results

Table 7, Worked Flint Archive

Cxt	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
007	Small Flint flake with hinge fracture. 14 x 13 x 1mm	1	<1	prehistoric

Potential

There is little potential from this single flake for advancing the study of prehistory in the area.

Summary

A single small flake was recovered and indicates no more than a casual visit to the area at some point during prehistory

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single other artefact, of uncertain type, weighing 13g was recovered.

Condition

The other artefact is in good, archive-stable condition.

Results

Table 8, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
035	Mortar?	Mortar?	1	13	

Provenance

The other artefact was recovered from a ditch fill.

Range

A single item, which appears to be grey mortar attached to stone, was recovered. However, the identification is equivocal and it could be solidified soil.

Potential

As a single item of uncertain identification the object is of very limited potential and significance.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 9 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 9, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments	
007	Late 2nd to 3rd	Includes Prehistoric flint and bone	
010	13th to 15th		
013	1st to Early 2nd	Date on single sherd	
015	1st Century+	Single 1st century vessel + one vessel possibly later?	
018	Roman	Date on single vessel	
025		Contains non-datable finds	
035	-	Contains non-datable finds	
038	Late 1st to 2nd		

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group

BS Body sherd

CBM Ceramic Building Material

CXT Context

LHJ Lower Handle JoinNoF Number of FragmentsNoS Number of sherdsNoV Number of vessels

PCRG Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group

TR Trench

UHJ Upper Handle Join W (g) Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1. Roman Pottery

Area	Cxt	Cname	Form	Dec	Alter	Draw	Comments	NoS	NoV	W(g)
2	007	GREY1	BFLV		ABR		RIM TO NECK; SL BEAD; CF G226	1	1	10
2	007	GREY 1	BWM		ABR		RIM; SHORT NECK	1	1	16
2	007	GREY1	CLSD		FE CONC		BS	1	1	5
2	007	SHEL	JCOR	HM	ABR; LEACH		BS; CLAY PELL; UNUSUAL; PRE RO	1	1	10
2	007	GROG	CLSD	WM	ABR; BURNT?		BSS; JOIN; FS	6	1	34
2	007	ZZZ					MIXED GRP	0	0	0
2	007	ZDATE					L2-E3C	0	0	0
	013	GREY1	PGB			2	RIMS; JOIN; FS	2	1	41
2	013	ZZZ					CF MK FIG 34, 9	0	0	0
2	013	ZDATE					1-E2C	0	0	0
1	015	GREY 1	J				BASE; FS	1	1	22
1	015	GREY2	JBKCAR		SOOT	1	RIM TO NECK; CF CAM 120; 1ST CENT	1	1	47
1	015	ZZZ					MIX?	0	0	0
1	015	ZDATE					1C+	0	0	0
1	018	GREY1	JBK				BSS	3	1	3
1	018	ZDATE					RO	0	0	0
1	038	OX	JBKEV				RIM; OXID; VAR OF GREY1	1	1	11
1	038	GREY1	CLSD				BSS; JOIN	2	1	18
1					RED CONC					
	038	GREY1	BK		INT		BS; B GROOVE	1	1	10
1	038	GREY1	J				BS; SELF SLIP EX	1	1	9
1	038	GREY 1	J				BS; SELF SLIP EX	1	1	3
1	038	ZDATE					L1-2C	0	0	0

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany,

Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.

Carucate A unit of land, originally based on the amount that could be ploughed annually by a

team of eight oxen. Generally taken to be about 120 acres.

Context An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For

example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by

brackets, e.g. [004].

Cropmark A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological

features influencing the growth of a particular crop.

Cut A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench,

etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation

the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.

Domesday Survey A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for

taxation purposes in 1086 AD.

Fill Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be

back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its

fill(s).

Iron Age A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between

800 BC and AD 50.

Layer A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not

contained within a cut.

Medieval The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.

Natural Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of

human activity

Neolithic The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately

4500 - 2250 BC.

Post-medieval The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Prehistoric The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the

prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC,

until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.

Ridge and Furrow The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by

furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.

Romano-British Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Till A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material

is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite

substantial size.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 3 Context record sheets
- 47 Context sheets
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Section record sheet
- 1 Plan record sheet
- 10 Daily record sheets
- 15 Sheets of scale drawings
- 1 Bag of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services The Old School Cameron Street Heckington Sleaford Lincolnshire NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services Room 500 County Hall Leicester Road Glenfield Leicester LE3 8TE

Accession Number: X.A92.2009

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SKTG 09

OASIS Record No: archaeol1-60876

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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