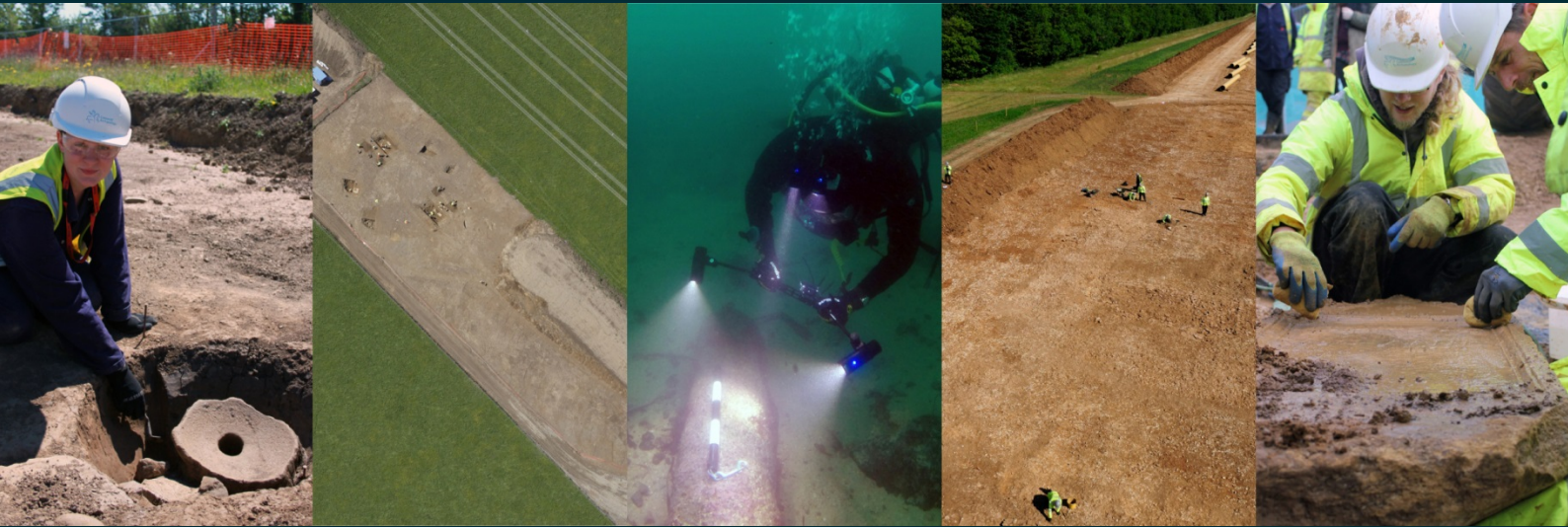


Land at Smeeton Road Kibworth Beauchamp Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation



for
CgMs Consulting

CA Project: 660589
CA Report: 15781

October 2015



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Kibworth Beauchamp
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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Smeeton Road
Location:	Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire
NGR:	SP 6821 9362
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	19-22 October 2015
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Leicester County Council Museum
Site Code:	SME 15

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October 2015 on land at Smeeton Road, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire. The work was carried out in order to inform a planning application for residential development of the site. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of six trenches.

Archaeological interest in the site derives from its location within Kibworth Beauchamp's historic village core. Archaeological investigations undertaken to the immediate east of the site have revealed activity dating to the 10th-12th centuries, believed to be peripheral to the main medieval settlement located to the north.

The archaeological evaluation recorded evidence for medieval activity within the north-eastern part of the site in the form of two boundary ditches. The evaluation also recorded a series of late post-medieval and modern plot boundaries/drainage ditches, some of which are depicted on 20th-century cartographic sources. A modern pit and an undated posthole were also identified.

The features identified during the evaluation are broadly contemporary with those identified during excavation and evaluation to the immediate east of the site, which were interpreted as the remains of enclosures and boundary features associated with medieval and post-medieval properties fronting onto the High Street.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In October 2015, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for the CgMs Consulting on land at Smeeton Road, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire (centred on NGR: SP 6821 9362; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to inform a planning application to Harborough District Council (HDC; the local planning authority) for the proposed residential development of the site.
- 1.2 The scope of the evaluation, which comprised the excavation of six 15m long trenches, was defined in discussions between Paul Gajos (Senior Associate Director, CgMs) and the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council (SPALCC), the archaeological advisor to HDC.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a subsequent written scheme of investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation prepared by CgMs (2015a) and approved by SPALCC. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015). It was monitored by Paul Gajos, including a site visit on the 21 October 2015.

The site

- 1.4 The proposed development area is approximately 0.3ha in size, and is located within the historic core of Kibworth Beauchamp (Fig. 1). The site comprises a rectangular plot of land currently utilised as gardens (Fig. 7). The site is bounded to the north by properties and associated gardens fronting onto the High Street, to the east by a housing estate, to the south by a public footpath and to the west by Smeeton Road. The site lies at approximately 110m AOD, sloping gently upwards from east to west.
- 1.5 The bedrock geology of the area is mapped as undifferentiated Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Formation mudstone of the Jurassic and Triassic periods, overlain by superficial quaternary deposits of Diamicton (BGS 2015). Excavation revealed sands and gravels within a clay matrix.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the area has been presented in two archaeological desk-based assessments prepared by CgMs (2011 and 2015b). The following section is summarised from these sources.

Prehistoric

2.2 An early Bronze Age arrowhead was found c. 480m to the east of the site during construction works at Fairway in the 1960s and six pieces of struck flint were recovered from spoil heaps of a trial trench evaluation south of Beaufield Farm in 2013, c.300m south of the study site.

2.3 Metal detecting within the wider Kibworth Beauchamp environs recovered a Bronze Age socketed axe (Portable Antiquities Scheme find reference LEIC-B80AF1). Two late Iron Age coins are recorded as metal detecting finds from Kibworth Harcourt parish.

Roman

2.4 The remains of a Roman settlement have been identified close to Fairway and Roman pottery has also been recorded in the vicinity of Rectory Gardens, 400m east of the site.

Saxon/medieval

2.5 Late Saxon/early medieval ('Saxo-Norman') pottery was recovered from test pits excavated as part of the Kibworth 'Story of England' television programme in 2009 in Kibworth Harcourt and in Smeeton Westerby, reflecting the pre-Conquest origins of these villages. Kibworth Beauchamp may have originated in the 8th century as a village of dependant serfs to the south of the principal settlement of Kibworth Harcourt (Wood 2010, 64). Metal detecting within the parish of Kibworth Beauchamp has recovered two 10th-century coins (Portable Antiquities Scheme refs LEIC-BC933, LEIC-11C646).

2.6 During the later medieval period, Kibworth Beauchamp formed one of the three separate townships within the parish of Kibworth. Archaeological works undertaken to the immediate east of the study site have identified activity dating to between the 10th and 12th centuries which would appear to be peripheral to the main settlement

believed to be located a little to the north. Several of the enclosure ditches identified in the excavation appear to run into the current site (CA forthcoming).

- 2.7 The site is located on the southern edge of the medieval settlement of Kibworth Beauchamp, approximately 100m to the south of a possible 13th-century market at The Bank. During this period, the site is likely to have been divided into plots, with buildings on the High Street frontage and open land to the rear.
- 2.8 From later map evidence it would seem that the site fell entirely within the plot of Manor House, which is likely to be a continuation of the Saxon and medieval manorial centre, although any structural/domestic occupation evidence associated with the early manor is likely to be located underneath, or in the immediate vicinity of, Manor House, to the north of the site.

Post-medieval/modern

- 2.9 To the immediate north of the site is Manor House (MLE10772), a late 16th/17th century timber framed house, extended later in the 18th century. The proposed development site occupies the southern part of the houses garden.
- 2.10 The boundary wall between the study site and the neighbouring plot to the east is a mud wall with modern capping (MLE19844) which is potentially contemporary with the 16th/17th century manor house.
- 2.11 The 1781 Kibworth Enclosure map shows the site occupying the rear part of the plot of Manor House, fronting on to the main village street (modern High Street).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (CgMs 2015a), were as follows:
- 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 further information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed;

- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- To inform the formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Leicestershire HER.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of six trenches, in the locations shown in Figure 2. All the trenches were 15m long and 1.5m wide. The position of the trenches was adjusted on site due to ecological constraints, with the approval of the curator. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Leicester County Council Museum along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.



5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 5.2 The evaluation recorded ditches of medieval date within Trench 5. Ditches containing post-medieval and modern pottery were recorded in Trenches 1 and 6. The remaining ditches (Trenches 1 to 5) did not contain any dateable material. The evaluation also recorded a pit/ditch terminus containing modern pottery and an undated posthole.

General stratigraphy

- 5.3 A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was identified within all of the trenches. The geological substrate, consisting of firm clay with occasional flints was identified at an average depth of 0.5m to 0.7m below present ground level (bpgl). This was overlain by subsoil, between 0.3m and 0.4m in thickness. This was in turn sealed by topsoil up to 0.35m thick. All the features cut the geological substrate, except where they recut earlier features.

Medieval (Figs 2 & 6)

Trench 5

- 5.4 Intercutting ditches 503 and 505 were identified at the southern end of Trench 5. Although no stratigraphic relationship could be discerned within the confines of the trial trench, the homogenous nature of the material infilling the features suggests that they are contemporary and were filled during a single episode of natural silting. East/west orientated ditch 503 measured 0.26m in width and 0.17m in depth, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single sherd of 10th to 11th-century pottery within its single sandy clay fill. Ditch 505 measured 0.3m in width and 0.25m in depth, with moderately sloping sides.
- 5.5 These features are interpreted as medieval boundary ditches, likely to be associated with house-plots occupying the High Street frontage to the immediate north of the site.

Post-medieval to modern

Trench 1

- 5.6 Pit/ditch terminus 103 was located at the north-western end of Trench 1. A single sherd of 19th to 20th-century pottery was recovered from its single fill (104). Located within the centre of the trench was north/south orientated ditch 105, which contained two sherds of 18th to 19th-century pottery within its single sandy silt fill (106).

Trench 6

- 5.7 Located at the southern end of Trench 6 were intercutting, east/west orientated ditches 603 and 605 (Figs 2 & 6). The fill (604) of ditch 603 contained one fragment of Roman ceramic building material, considered to be residual within this context and two pieces of clay pipe stem, dating from the 16th to 18th centuries. It was cut by ditch 605, the second fill (607) of which contained one sherd of pottery dating from the 18th to the 19th century. The nature of intercutting ditches 603 and 605 suggests that these property boundaries were actively maintained and re-cut on at least one occasion.

Undated

Trench 1

- 5.8 Located within the centre of the trench was north/south orientated ditch 109. It contained a single sandy silt fill (110), which was cut by modern ditch 105.

Trench 2

- 5.9 Circular posthole 209 was located at the northern end of Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 4). It had near vertical sides and a flat base. The primary fill, which consisted of dark brown grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of heat affected material, may represent the secondary deposition of refuse from a domestic hearth.
- 5.10 To the south-west of posthole 209 were parallel ditches 205 and 203 (Figs 2 & 4). These may form partial flanking ditches for a trackway, with an internal gap of approximately 4m. No evidence of metalling or wheel ruts was identified within the area delineated by these ditches. Ditch 205 measured an average of 0.7m in width and 0.2m in depth. Ditch 203 was 0.78m wide and 0.4m deep. Both ditches had similar symmetrical profiles, with moderately sloping concave sides and bases and a single silty clay fill.

- 5.11 At the southern end of the trench was east/west orientated ditch 207. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base.
- 5.12 Located at the eastern end of Trench 3 was north/south orientated ditch 303. This appears to represent the continuation of either ditch 105 or 109 located within Trench 1.

Trench 4

- 5.13 East/west orientated ditch 405 was located at the north-western end of Trench 4 (Figs 2 & 5). It is a continuation of ditch 207 seen in Trench 2. Towards the eastern end of the trench was north-east/south-west orientated ditch 403.

Trench 5

- 5.14 Ditch 507 was recorded at the southern end of Trench 5 (Figs 2 & 6). It measured 0.75m in width with a depth of 0.32m. It was parallel to ditch 503, suggesting it may be contemporary (medieval) in date.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from seven deposits: ditch, ditch terminal/pit and posthole fills. The recovered material dates to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern periods. Quantities of the artefact types recovered are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Where possible, fabric codes are equated to the Leicestershire Pottery Type Series as defined by Sawday (1994).

Pottery: Medieval

- 6.2 Single sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from three deposits (59g). A low degree of fragmentation is suggested by the relatively high mean sherd weight of 20g. In terms of edge abrasion and surface preservation, condition is moderate to good.
- 6.3 Fill 504 of ditch 503 produced a rimsherd from a bowl in St. Neot's type ware (STN), with an inturned rim and diamond-patterned rouletted decoration on the outer edge of the rim. This ware type is thought to have been manufactured across

Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire, and dates to the mid-9th to 11th centuries (McCarthy 1979, 156).

- 6.4 A bodysherd in a fine, limestone-tempered fabric (LS) from fill 108 of ditch 107 and a rimsherd in a fine, quartz-tempered fabric (MS) from fill 506 of ditch 505 are likely to date to the 11th to 13th centuries.

Post-medieval/modern

- 6.5 Pottery of this date totals five sherds (67g). The average sherd weight of 13g is rather low, suggesting the assemblage has been well broken up, however, condition is otherwise good.
- 6.6 Represented fabrics comprise: Yellow slipware (YSL) of late 17th to 18th century date (two base sherds from fill 108 of ditch 107); Midlands black-glazed ware (EA6), dating to the 18th to 19th centuries (single bodysherds from fill 108 of ditch 107 and fill 607 of ditch 605); and Yellow ware (EA), which dates to the 19th to 20th centuries (a rimsherd from a bowl, from fill 104 of pit/ditch terminal 103).

Ceramic building material

- 6.7 A fragment of Roman ceramic building material, in poor condition, was recorded in fill 604 of ditch 603.
- 6.8 A total of two fragments of ceramic building material of post-medieval/modern date were recovered from fill 106 of ditch 105. They consist of one fragment of brick and one fragment of glazed tile.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 6.8 Fill 604 of ditch 603 produced two fragments of clay pipe stem, broadly dateable to the late 16th to late 19th centuries.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 A total of 54 fragments (817g) of animal bone were recovered by hand from the fills of six ditch features. The bone was fragmentary but well preserved enabling the



identification of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa* sp.), horse (*Equus caballus*) and cat (*Felis catus*).

Medieval

- 7.2 Ten fragments of bone (142g) were recovered from deposits 504 and 506, within ditches 503 and 505 (respectively), in association with artefacts dating to the medieval period. Cattle was identified from a fragment of pelvis along with horse from a fragment of metacarpal (a bone of the lower forelimb). No evidence of butchery was observed and the remaining fragments were not identifiable to species. The amount of useful information that can be provided by such a small assemblage is very low and while there may well be an origin in domestic waste, the assemblage is now more than likely residual in nature.

Post-medieval

- 7.3 A total of 54 fragments (675g) were recovered from the fills of ditches 103, 105, 107 and 603. Cattle was identified along with sheep/goat and pig, all of which were represented by mainly meat poor skeletal elements such as bones of the skull or the lower limbs. In addition the cattle and sheep size fragments consisted of fragmented long bone shafts. Although no evidence of butchery was observed, such fragments are indicative of the waste associated with the dressing of a carcass into individual cuts of meat.
- 7.4 The remains of sheep/goat would appear to dominate with 35 fragments recovered from deposit 104, the fill of ditch 103. However, upon inspection these are clearly the remains of a single individual. No butchery marks were present, but pathological lesions were observed on a rib, suggesting disease within the animal. A single cat mandible was also recovered from deposit 604, the fill of ditch 603.

Undated

- 7.5 A further 12 fragments (315g) of bone were recovered from the fill of ditches 203, 205 and 303. There was no direct artefactual association but the bone displays similar characteristics to the post-medieval assemblage and no doubt results from the same activities.



8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The evaluation recorded archaeological features across the site, with evidence for medieval activity identified within its north-eastern part. This activity consisted of two boundary ditches, the alignments of which suggest they form boundaries marking out building plots whose frontages presumably extended onto the High Street. The evaluation also recorded a series of post-medieval/modern plot boundary and drainage ditches, some of which are depicted on 20th-century cartographic sources.

Roman

8.2 The earliest activity identified within the site comprised a single fragment of Roman ceramic building material, recovered from the single fill (604) of ditch 603. Given the abraded nature of the pottery it is likely that it is residual within the feature. No other finds of Roman date were identified during the evaluation.

8.3 The evaluation results confirm recent work in the area; while Roman activity has been recorded in the Kibworth area and some within 500m of the site, there has been no evidence that such activity extends within site itself. The nearest identified activity relates to a Roman settlement recorded c. 400m to the east of the site (CgMs 2011 and 2015a).

Medieval

8.4 The earliest features identified within the site comprised intercutting ditches 503 and 505 dating from 10th to 11th and 11th to 13th centuries respectively. Their alignments suggest they form boundaries marking out plots of land either contemporary with or post-dating the inception of the High Street. The evaluation results confirm recent work in the area; boundary ditches forming land divisions, enclosures and later pits and quarrying are recorded to the immediate east of the site (CA forthcoming).

8.5 The artefactual evidence supports the evidence from other interventions in the area (CA forthcoming and Woods 2010), which date the establishment of Kibworth Beauchamp to the 10th century. Although no evidence for any buildings or other structures from the medieval period was identified, the results further contribute to an understanding of how the medieval settlement of Kibworth developed and how these ditch systems evolved throughout the medieval period.

Post-medieval/modern

- 8.6 The alignments of the ditches throughout the site suggests a system of co-axial boundaries aligned north/south to east/west forming backyard plots and sub-divisions within these. The slight variation in the alignment of these ditches within the site can be ascribed to the small sample area evaluated, however they do in the main run parallel and perpendicular to one another. The putative boundaries and sub-divisions comprised ditches 105, 107, 109, 203, 207, 209, 303, 403, 405, 603 and 605, located within Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. A small quantity of dating evidence was recovered from some of these features, with dates ranging from the 16th to 19th centuries.
- 8.7 Although no artefactual material was recovered from ditches 109, 203, 205, 207, 303, 405 and 403 during the evaluation, based on the analysis of their morphology and orientation it is probable that these features form part of the identified putative enclosures.
- 8.8 Ditch 403 did not contain any dateable material and although it does not fit closely within the orientation of the current plot boundaries it probably relates to a subdivision or drainage feature within the system.
- 8.9 Modern features, consisting of a pit/ditch terminus and a posthole, consistent with the sites use as back yards, were identified within the western area of the site.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Ralph Brown, assisted by Jonathan Whitmore and Kostas Papagiannakis. The report was written by Jake Streatfeild-James. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Andy Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Stuart Joyce.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey, friable, silty loam, occasional small sub angular stones	>15	>1.2	0.35
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown, soft, clay silt occasional small sub rounded stones	>15	>1.2	0.3
1	102	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow, firm, clay, occasional flints	>15	>1.2	
1	103	Cut		Pit/terminus	Sub oval as seen, steep straight sides and flat base	>0.74	0.78	0.44
1	104	Fill	103	Deliberate deposition	Dark grey brown, friable, sandy silt, occ. charcoal flecks and small rounded stones	>0.74	0.78	0.44
1	105	Cut		Ditch	N-S Linear, steep straight sides and concave base	>1	0.6	0.45
1	106	Fill	105	Secondary silting	Mid dark brown, soft, sandy silt, occasional small angular stones	>1	0.6	0.45
1	107	Cut		Ditch	N-S Linear, steep concave sides and a concave base	>1	1.48	0.78
1	108	Fill	107	Secondary silting	Mid grey brown, silty clay, firm with moderate angular stone inc. 0.01-0.07m	>1	1.48	0.78
1	109	Cut		Ditch	N-S Linear, moderate concave sides, flattish base disturbed by bioturbation in west	>1	0.6	0.3
1	110	Fill	109	Secondary silting	Mid grey brown sandy silt, firm, occ. medium sized stone inclusions	>1	0.6	0.3
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey, friable, silty loam, occasional small sub angular stones	>15	>1.2	0.3
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown, soft, clay silt occasional small sub rounded stones	>15	>1.2	0.4
2	202	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow, firm, clay, occasional flints	>15	>1.2	
2	203	Cut		Ditch	N-S Linear, concave moderate sides and concave base	>1	0.78	0.4
2	204	Fill	203	Secondary silting	Mid grey brown, firm, silty clay, occasional stone inc. 0.01-0.06m	>1	0.78	0.4
2	205	Cut		Ditch	N-S Linear, concave moderate sides and concave base	>1	0.7	0.2
2	206	Fill	205	Secondary silting	Mid grey brown, firm, silty clay, occasional stone inc. 0.01-0.06m	>1	0.7	0.2
2	207	Cut		Ditch	E-W Linear, concave moderate break of slope, concave base	>1	0.5	0.13
2	208	Fill	207	Secondary silting	Mid grey brown, firm, silty clay, moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.07m	>1	0.5	0.13
2	209	Cut		Pit	Circular, straight near vertical sides, sharp break of slope at base flat base	0.4	0.4	0.36
2	210	Fill	209	Secondary silting	Mid grey brown, firm, sandy clay, occasional small flint inc.	>0.25	0.4	0.2
2	211	Fill	209	Deliberate deposition	Dark brown grey, friable, silty clay, 20% clinker	>0.25	0.4	0.16
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey, friable, silty loam, occasional small sub angular stones	>15	>1.2	0.32

3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown, soft, clay silt occasional small sub rounded stones	>15	>1.2	0.22
3	302	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow, firm, clay, occasional flints	>15	>1.2	
3	303	Cut		Ditch	N-S linear, straight moderate sides and a flat base	>0.9	0.92	0.23
3	304	Fill	303	Secondary silting	Mid yellow brown, firm, clay silt and moderate stone inc. 0.01-0.07m	>0.9	0.92	0.23
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey, friable, silty loam, occasional small sub angular stones	>15	>1.2	0.35
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown, soft, clay silt occasional small sub rounded stones	>15	>1.2	0.3
4	402	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow, firm, clay, occasional flints	>16	>1.3	
4	403	Cut		Ditch	N-S Linear, straight steep sides and a flat base	>1	0.7	0.31
4	404	Fill	403	Secondary silting	Mid yellow brown, soft, sandy clay, occasional stone 0.01-0.05m	>1	0.7	0.31
4	405	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated E-W linear	>0.7	>0.4	
4	406	Fill	405	Secondary silting	Mid grey brown, soft, sandy clay	>0.7	>0.4	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey, friable, silty loam, occasional small sub angular stones	>15	>1.2	0.32
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown, soft, clay silt occasional small sub rounded stones	>15	>1.2	0.19
5	502	Layer		Natural	Mid brown orange, soft, clay sand, moderate stone inclusions, 0.01-0.12m	>15	>1.2	
5	503	Cut		Ditch	E-W Linear, straight moderate sides, flat base	>0.4	0.26	0.17
5	504	Fill	503	Secondary silting	Mid grey brown, soft, sandy clay, occasional stone inc. 0.01-0.05m	>0.4	0.26	0.17
5	505	Cut		Ditch	N-S Linear, straight moderate sides, base not seen	>0.6	>0.3	0.25
5	506	Fill	505	Secondary silting	Mid grey brown, soft, sandy clay, occasional flint inc. 0.01-0.05m	>0.6	>0.3	1.25
5	507	Cut		Ditch	E-W Linear, straight moderate sides, flat base	>0.5	0.75	0.32
5	508	Fill	507	Secondary silting	Mid brown grey, soft, sandy clay, occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.05m	>0.5	0.75	0.32
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey, friable, silty loam, occasional small sub angular stones	>15	>1.2	0.3
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown, soft, clay silt occasional small sub rounded stones	>15	>1.2	0.19
6	602	Layer		Natural	Mid brown orange, soft, clay sand, moderate stone inclusions, 0.01-0.12m	>15	>1.2	
6	603	Cut		Ditch	E-W Linear as seen, straight moderate northern side, flattish base	>0.6	>0.9	1.1
6	604	Fill	603	Secondary silting	Mid grey brown, firm, sandy silt, frequent stone inc. 0.01-0.15m	>0.6	>0.9	1.1
6	605	Cut		Ditch	E-W Linear, straight moderate sides, flat base	>0.6	2.9	0.86

6	606	Fill	605	Secondary silting	Mid yellow brown, firm, sandy silt, moderate stone inc. 0.01-0.3m	>0.60	1.32	0.42
6	607	Fill	605	Secondary silting	Mid grey brown, firm, sandy clay, occasional small flint inc.	>0.60	1.4	0.36
6	608	Fill	605	Secondary silting	Mid grey brown, firm, sandy clay, moderate stone inc. 0.01-0.03m	>1.2	2.9	0.36
6	609	Fill	605	Tertiary silting	Dark grey brown, firm, silty clay, moderate stone inc. 0.01-0.03m	>1.2	1.6	0.15

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
104	Modern pottery	Yellow ware	EA	1	6	C19-C20
106	Post-medieval/modern ceramic building material	Brick, glazed tile		2	123	C18-C19
108	Medieval pottery Post-medieval/modern pottery Post-medieval/modern pottery	Limestone-tempered fabric Yellow slipware Midlands Black-glazed earthenware	LS YSL EA6	1 2 1	5 53 5	C18-C19
504	Medieval pottery	St Neots ware	STN	1	42	C10-C11
506	Medieval pottery	Fine, quartz-tempered fabric	MS	1	12	C11-C13
604	Roman ceramic building material Clay tobacco pipe	Fragment Stem		1 2	18 7	LC16-LC19
607	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Midlands Black-glazed earthenware	EA6	1	3	C18-C19

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

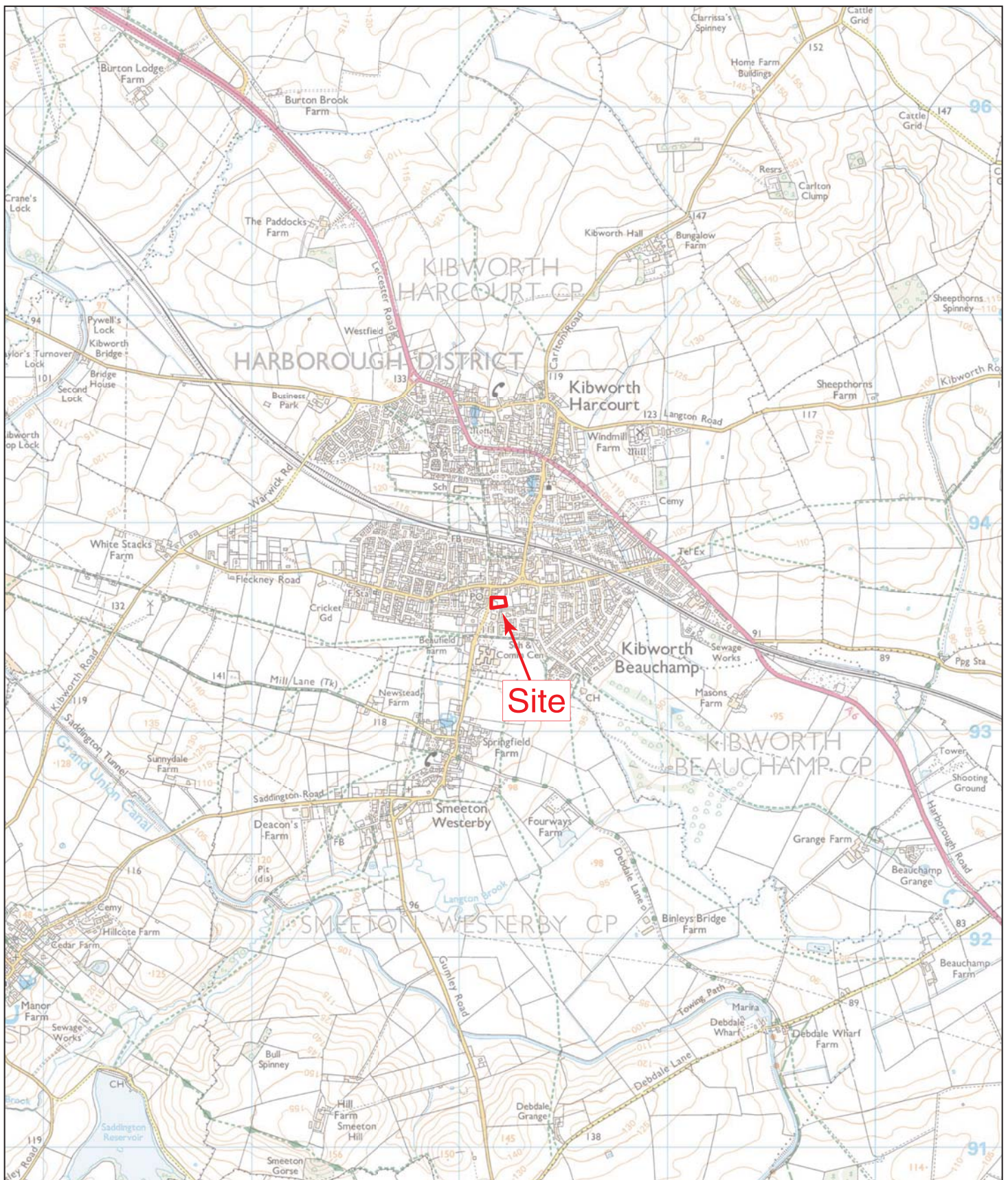
Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	Felis	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
Medieval											
503	504	1					8			9	55
505	506				1					1	87
Subtotal		1			1		8			10	142
Post-medieval											
103	104		35							35	501
105	106		4							4	27
107	108							1		1	14
603	604	1		1		1	9	2		14	133
Subtotal		1	39	1		1	9	3		54	675
Undated											
203	204						3			3	24
205	206	3								3	178
303	304	1	1						4	6	113
Subtotal		4	1				3		4	12	315
Total		6	40	1	1	1	20	3	4	76	
Weight		354	529	3	87	3	122	19	15	1132	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; EQ = horse; Felis = cat; LM= cattle sized mammal; Ind = indeterminate

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Smeeton Road, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October 2015 on land at Smeeton Road, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire. The work was carried out in order to inform a planning application for residential development of the site. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of six trenches.</p> <p>Archaeological interest in the site derives from its location within Kibworth Beauchamp's historic village core. Archaeological investigations undertaken to the immediate east of the site have revealed activity dating to the 10th-12th centuries, believed to be peripheral to the main medieval settlement located to the north.</p> <p>The archaeological evaluation recorded evidence for medieval activity within the north-eastern part of the site in the form of two boundary ditches. The evaluation also recorded a series of late post-medieval and modern plot boundaries/drainage ditches, some of which are depicted on 20th-century cartographic sources. A modern pit and an undated posthole were also identified.</p> <p>The features identified during the evaluation are broadly contemporary with those identified during excavation and evaluation to the immediate east of the site, which were interpreted as the remains of enclosures and boundary features associated with medieval and post-medieval properties fronting onto the High Street.</p>	
Project dates	19 to 22 October 2015	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Excavation in adjacent plot – CA Forthcoming CgMs DBA	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Smeeton Road, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	0.3 ha	
Site co-ordinates	SP 6821 9362	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	CgMs	
Project Design (WSI) originator	CgMs	
Project Manager	Stuart Joyce	
Project Supervisor	Ralph Brown	
MONUMENT TYPE		
	Settlement	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Leicester County Council Museums	Pottery, CBM, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone
Paper	Leicester County Council Museums	WSI, pro forma registers, recording forms and photographs
Digital	Leicester County Council Museums	Database, digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 <i>Land at Smeeton Road, Kibworth-Beauchamp, Leicestershire</i> . CA typescript report 15781		



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Smeeton Road, Kibworth
 Beauchamp, Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

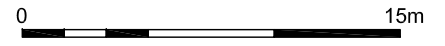
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DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	660589	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	28/10/15	
APPROVED BY	SJ	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1



- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- geological feature



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Smeeton Road, Kibworth
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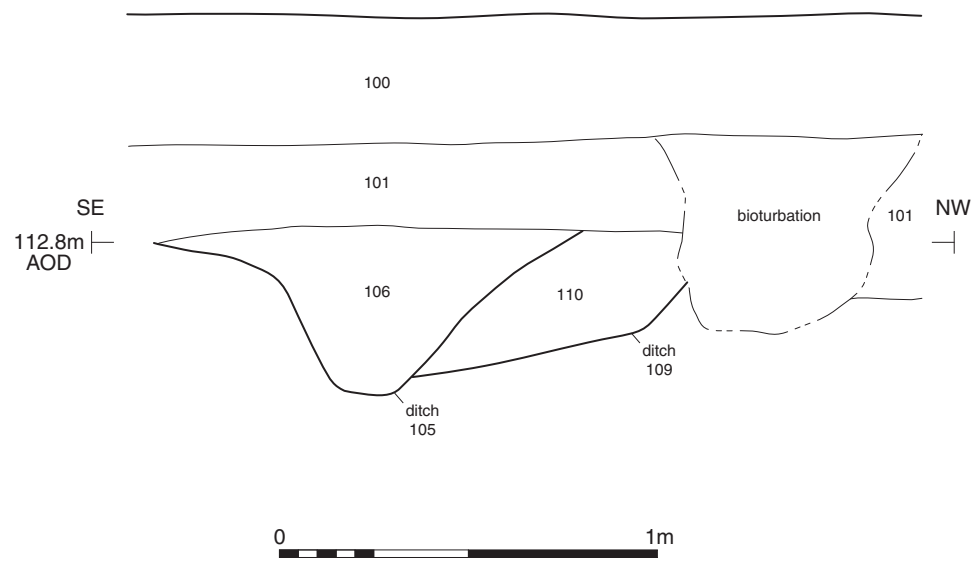
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	660589	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	REVISION	01	2
DATE	28/10/2015	SCALE@A3	1:300	

P:\660589 Land at Smeeton Road, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leics. Eval\Illustration\Drafts\660589 Land at Smeeton Road Flg 2.dwg

SP

Section AA



Pit [103], looking south-west (0.5m scale)

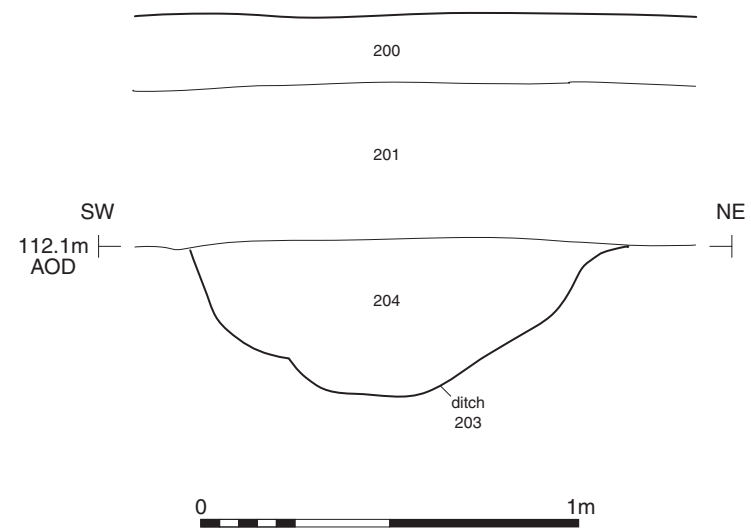


Ditches [105] and [109], looking south-west (1m scale)



Ditch [107], looking south-west (1m scale)

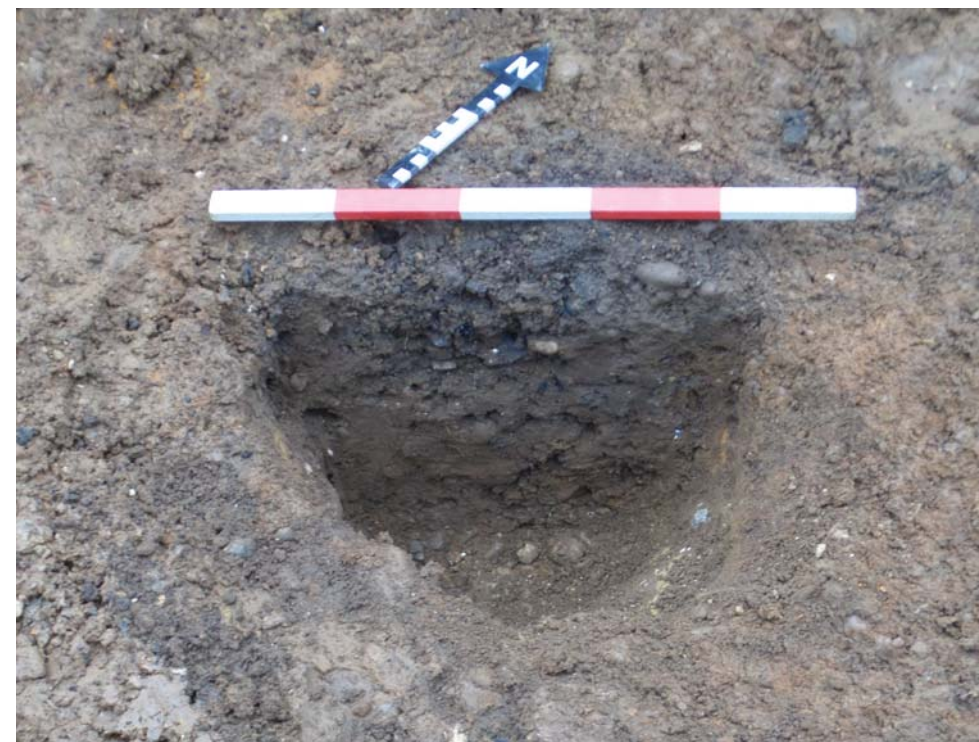
Section BB



Ditch [203], looking north-west (1m scale)

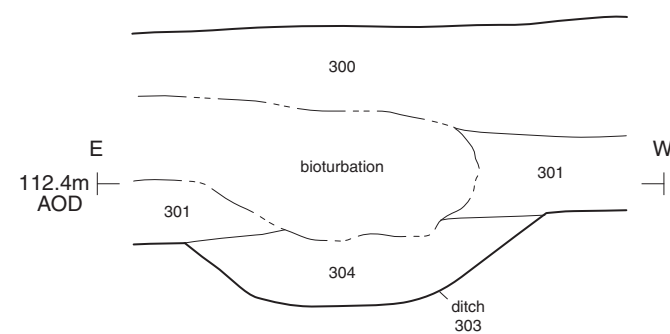


Ditch [205], looking south-east (0.5m scale)

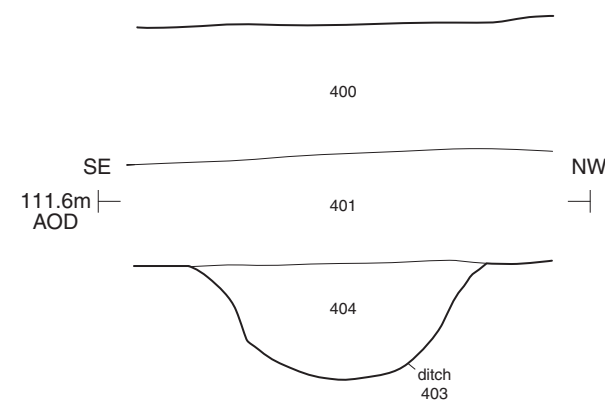


Post hole [209], looking north-west (0.5m scale)

Section CC



Section DD



Ditch [303], looking south (1m scale)



Ditch [403], looking south-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE
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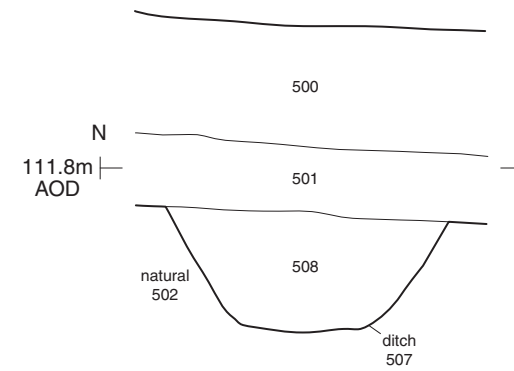
FIGURE TITLE
**Trenches 3 and 4: sections and
 photographs**

DRAWN BY L J H PROJECT NO. 660589 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY D J B DATE 29/10/15
 APPROVED BY S J SCALE@A3 1:20 **5**

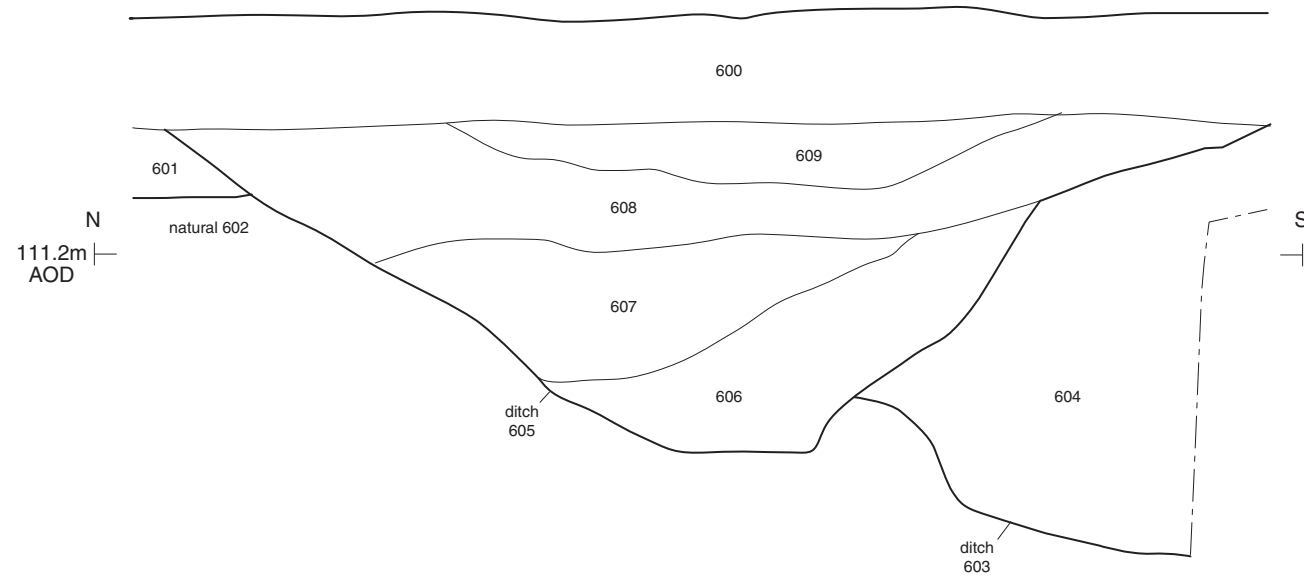


Ditches [503] & [505], looking north-west (0.5m scale)

Section EE



Section FF




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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trenches 5 and 6: sections and
 photograph**

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	660589	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	SJ	SCALE@A3	1:20	6



Site looking south-west



Site looking north

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	<hr/> <p><i>PROJECT TITLE</i></p> <p>Land at Smeeton Road, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire</p> <hr/> <p><i>FIGURE TITLE</i></p> <p>Photographs</p> <hr/>		
<small>DRAWN BY</small> LJH <small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB <small>APPROVED BY</small> SJ	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> 660589 <small>DATE</small> 29/10/15 <small>SCALE@A4</small> n/a	<small>FIGURE NO.</small> <p style="text-align: center;">7</p>	

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