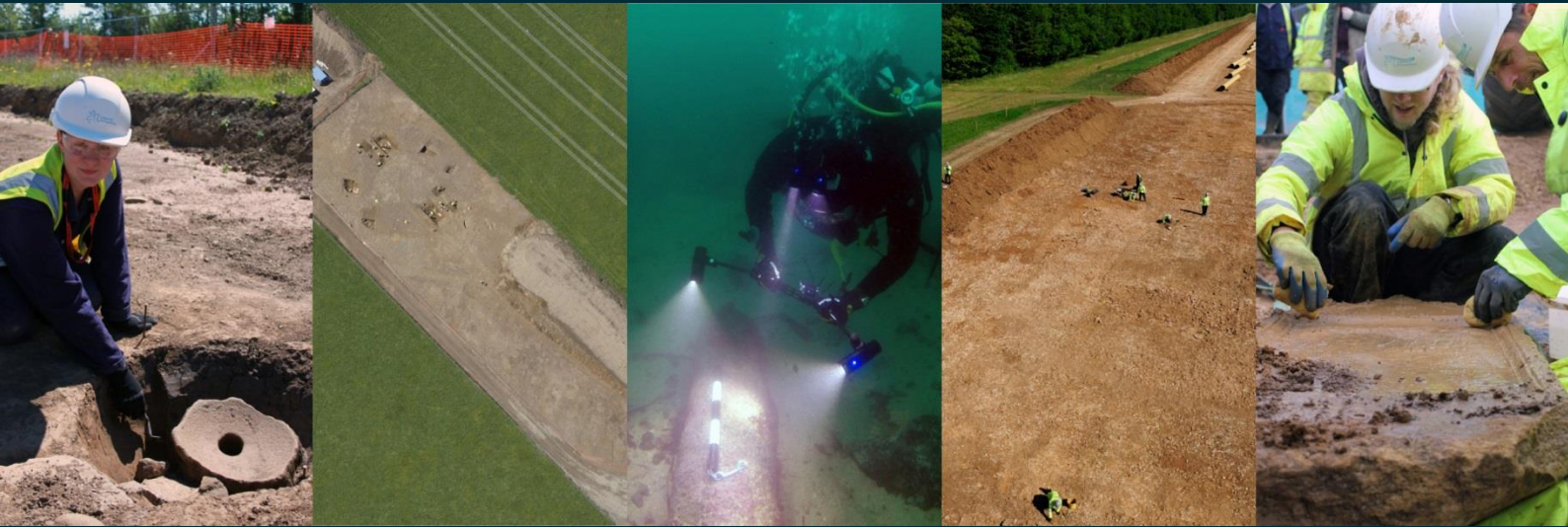


Land off Kimcote Road Gilmorton Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation and Earthworks Survey



for
Richborough Estates Ltd.

CA Project: 661005
Site Code: LKR17
CA Report: 17690
Accession No: X.A128.2017

November 2017



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Gilmorton
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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land off Kimcote Road
Location:	Gilmorton, Leicestershire
NGR:	457570 287780
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	13-16 November 2017
Planning Reference:	17/00885/OUT
Location of Archive:	Leicestershire Museums Archaeology Collections
Accession Number:	X.A128.2017
Site Code:	LKR17

An archaeological evaluation and earthworks survey were undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2017 at Land off Kimcote Road, Gilmorton, Leicestershire. Fourteen trenches were excavated.

The results of the evaluation suggest the existence of several distinct phases of agricultural activity within the area, with a number of north / south and east / west aligned ditches possibly having formed a system of rectangular field boundaries or enclosures. These in turn appear to have been superseded by a medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow system also recorded during the evaluation and by the earlier geophysical and earthworks surveys. Evidence of surviving headlands and banks recorded by the earthworks survey may represent another phase of land use associated with gravel and sand extraction.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2017 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation and earthworks survey for Richborough Estates Ltd on Land off Kimcote Road, Gilmorton, Leicestershire (centred at NGR: 457570 287780; Fig. 1). The evaluation and earthworks survey was undertaken to support an outline planning application (ref: no. 17/00885/OUT) made to Harborough District Council for residential development, and conditional on a programme of archaeological works.

1.2 The scope for the archaeological evaluation and earthworks survey was defined in consultation with Richard Clark, the Principal Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council (PALCC) and archaeological advisor to Harborough District Council, and the fieldwork was carried out in accordance with a generic brief for archaeological evaluation prepared by Mr Clark (Leicestershire County Council 2017). A subsequent *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was produced by CA (2017b) and approved by Mr Clark. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014) and was monitored by Mr Clark, who made a site monitoring visit on 14 November 2017.

The site

1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 2.5ha, and comprises two fields separated by a broadly north / south aligned hedgerow. The site is located immediately to the west of Gilmorton. It is bounded to the south and west by Kimcote Road, to the north by fields and to the east by the southernmost end of Bruntingthorpe Airfield. The site lies at approximately 145m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the north-west corner sloping to 138m aOD to the south-east.

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as mudstone of the Blue Lias Formation of the Jurassic and Triassic periods to the west and Charmouth Mudstone Formations of the Jurassic period to the east of the site (BGS 2017). Superficial deposits are mapped as glacial till of the Quaternary period (BGS 2017).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site was summarised in the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (HDBA) produced by CA (2017a). The following section is summarised from that source.

2.2 In addition, most recently, a geophysical survey of the site was undertaken, which revealed strong, positive, linear anomalies corresponding to the known pattern of ridge and furrow across the site, including potential headlands. In addition, several weaker anomalous responses were identified that do not correspond to known medieval agricultural practices. These were considered likely to represent natural, agricultural or modern processes, though an archaeological origin was also possible (Magnitude Surveys 2017).

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43) and Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

2.3 Recorded prehistoric activity within wider area comprises a single findspot; a Middle Bronze Age spearhead discovered in the 1990s on land at Farm View, c.1km north-west of the site.

2.4 A hoard of 1254 Roman coins, contained within a greyware pot, dating to the mid- to late 2nd century AD was discovered in 2004 during a metal detector survey at Bruntingthorpe Airfield, c.400m north-east of the site. Subsequent investigation of the site resulted in the collection of a dozen sherds of mixed Roman pottery (HER Ref. MLE16620). Except for a single sherd of greyware pottery recorded during the evaluation at Goodman's Farm (Trimble 2015), no additional evidence of Roman period activity has been identified by previous archaeological investigations at Gilmorton.

Early medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) and Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

2.5 While there is no archaeological evidence of early medieval activity recorded within the wider area, Gilmorton and other nearby villages are described as quite large or very large in the Domesday survey (AD 1086). This would suggest that the local settlement pattern had established itself sometime in the preceding centuries.

2.6 The local importance of Gilmorton is further indicated by the earthwork remains of an 11th - 12th century motte and bailey castle and manorial site at the south-western edge of the present-day village, c.390m west of the site. The earthworks comprise a

flat-topped circular motte, which may originally have hosted a timber tower, surrounded by a dry ditch and associated with linear ditches, which may represent fishponds rather than a moat (Creighton 1997, 25).

- 2.7 Earthworks to the south of the Motte have been interpreted as the original focus of the medieval settlement of Gilmorton (Creighton 1997). Given that the 13th - 14th century Church of All Saints is close by it may be that the extant L-shaped street plan originated in the later medieval period.
- 2.8 Cropmarks visible on historic aerial photographs of the land to the north of Turville Road, c.250m north-west of the site may indicate medieval settlement remains but no intrusive investigations have taken place. The archaeological evaluation undertaken at Goodman's Farm, c.440m north-west of the site, identified several shallow ditches and possible postholes appeared symptomatic of agricultural rather than occupational use (Trimble 2015).
- 2.9 It is likely that medieval settlement was confined to the present-day built extents of the village, as indicated by the distribution of ridge and furrow mapped from historic aerial photographs. The archaeological evaluation undertaken on the north-western side of Mill Lane, c.145m north-west of the site, found no evidence for medieval activity except for buried furrows on the same alignment as upstanding ridge and furrow to the north (Kipling 2016).

Post-medieval (1540 – 1800) and Modern (1801 – present)

- 2.10 Upstanding ridge and furrow on a north-west/south-east alignment is also present within the site itself. These earthworks appear to respect the intervening hedgerow between the two fields, which then, may fossilise a former headland of furlongs that occupied the western field. The earthworks in the eastern field would have continued in a south-easterly direction across the modern fence line; and in the northern corner, terminate in low mounds, several metres from the hedgerow, which may represent another former headland. In both fields, the earthworks are relatively broad – but do not exhibit the reverse-S shape that is characteristic of medieval ploughing and so are likely to be of post-medieval date.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable Harborough District Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 14 trenches, each with a length of 30m and a width of 1.8m in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The locations of trenches 3, 7, 9 and 10 were adjusted on site with the approval of PALCC in order to avoid a public footpath crossing the southern part of the site and to account for earthworks presenting problems for the safe operation of the mechanical excavator. 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* and one suitable deposit identified in trench 1 was sampled and processed. 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 Leicestershire Museums Archaeology Collections under accession number X.A128.2017, 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 3-5)

- 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.

Earthworks survey

- 5.2 The results of the interpretative earthwork survey (Fig. 3) show two distinct areas of activity within the site boundary. The earliest feature recorded during the survey was an east / west aligned bank, measuring 1.0m in height and 3.0m wide. In the adjacent field to the east the feature turns north where it is truncated by a system of east / west aligned ridge and furrow, respecting a probable plough headland aligned north / south, located at the western end of the site. The southern third of the site is characterised by a steep-sided bank facing south-west. Below this break of slope, the land surface appears to have been extensively re-modelled. Evidence of late 19th century sand and gravel extraction is present to the north and east of the site around Gilmorton Mill. These landscape features may represent further evidence for localised sand and gravel extraction relating to the development of Gilmorton.

Evaluation

- 5.3 The results of the evaluation suggest that the site formed part of the prevailing agricultural landscape, with elements of a system of north / south and east / west aligned ditches recorded in trenches 5, 6, 10 and 14. A representative example of a section of this system can be found on Fig. 5, ditch 103. The ridge and furrow system observed in the results of the geophysical and earthworks surveys was recorded in plan in trenches 2 and 12. Modern field drains were recorded in trenches 1, 8, 10, 11 and 14. One large undated ditch was investigated in trench 1. Trenches 3, 4, 8, 9, 11, and 13 did not reveal any archaeologically significant features or deposits.

- 5.4 The natural substrate was recorded at depths of just over 0.5m, comprising a mix of mid orange red and light yellow brown sandy clay with frequent lenses of gravel and clean sand. This was overlain by a subsoil of mid orange brown silty clay with frequent pebble inclusions, recorded with an average thickness of between 0.3m and 0.4m. The rather thin overlying topsoil comprised a mid grey brown sandy silt, with some pebble inclusions, and an approximate thickness of 0.2m.

Trench 1 (Figs 2, 3 and 5)

- 5.5 One north / south aligned ditch (103) was investigated in trench 1. This proved to be 2.82m wide, with a depth of 0.63m, making it by far the most substantial feature encountered on the site (Fig. 5). The fill (104) comprised a mid grey orange sandy silt, with frequent pebble and very few charcoal inclusions; a soil sample was recovered should environmental processing be considered. Several potential smaller ditches were recorded in section, although it was not possible to establish their extent or exact nature.

Trench 5 (Figs 2 and 3)

- 5.6 A north / south aligned ditch (503) was recorded in trench 5, with a width of 1.15m and a depth of 0.30m, with steep, concave sides and a slightly concave base. The fill (504) comprised a dark brown silty clay with some pebble inclusions. It is likely that this fill represents a disuse deposit formed through natural processes.

Trench 6 (Figs 2, 3 and 5)

- 5.7 An east / west aligned ditch (603) was recorded in trench 6, with a width of 1.27m and depth of 0.26m, with steep, concave sides and a slightly concave base (Fig. 5). The fill (604) comprised a light brown grey silty sand with some clay and gravel inclusions. This fill is likely to represent a disuse deposit formed through natural processes.

Trench 7 (Figs 2 and 3)

- 5.8 A gully (703) following a north-east / south-west alignment was recorded in trench 7, with a width of 0.40m and depth of 0.15m. The sides were moderately steep and slightly concave, and the base slightly concave. The fill (704) comprised a light orange brown silty clay with some pebble inclusions. Again, it is likely that the fill was formed through natural processes.

Trench 10 (Figs 2 and 3)

- 5.9 An east / west aligned ditch (1003) was recorded in trench 10. This feature had a width of 1.05m and depth of 0.2m, with moderately steep, concave sides and a slightly concave base. The fill (1004) consisted of mid orange brown silty clay with some stone inclusions, likely formed through natural processes.

Trench 14 (Figs 2 and 3)

- 5.10 One east / west aligned ditch (1403) was investigated in trench 14, with a width of 0.45m and depth of 0.20m. The sides were steep and slightly concave, and the base slightly concave. The fill (1404) was an orange grey sandy clay with some stone inclusions, likely formed through natural processes.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from one ditch fill. The recovered material dates to the prehistoric period. Quantities of the artefact types recorded are given in Appendix B.

Lithics

- 6.2 Fill 104 of ditch 103 produced three worked flints (15g). These comprise a broken flake, a broken spurred piece and a retouched flake. All are fully recorticated white and in an edge damaged and rolled condition. Although the flints provide evidence of prehistoric activity on the site, their condition suggests that they are residual within this deposit.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**Animal Bone**

- 7.1 A single fragment of animal bone (1g) was recovered from deposit 104, the fill of ditch 103. The bone was very poorly preserved and unidentifiable to both skeletal element and species. As such, the fragment can offer no useful interpretative information and is more than likely residual in nature.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 It is likely that the archaeological evidence recorded on site is representative of several distinct phases of agricultural activity within the area. The system of north / south and east / west aligned ditches appears similar to a system of rectangular enclosures recorded in an area adjacent to the north-west corner of the site. It is anticipated therefore that the ditch system recorded within the evaluation area comprises an element of a wider system of agricultural enclosures.
- 8.2 A surviving east / west aligned bank was identified as probably the earliest landscape feature encountered during the earthworks survey; unfortunately its relationship with the enclosure system encountered in the evaluation remains unclear. This bank may, however, relate to the large north / south aligned bank at the western end of the site, with the two forming part of a possible large scale rectangular boundary.
- 8.3 A distinct phase of agricultural activity is also represented by the surviving ridge and furrow remains; this overlaying the earlier system of enclosures. The ridge and furrow remains, considered possibly to be of post-medieval origin due to the lack of S-shaped terminals, was recorded within the evaluation trenches and is documented fully as part of the earthworks survey (Fig. 2 and 3).
- 8.4 As previously discussed, the earthworks survey recorded extensive remodelling of the land surface along the southern site boundary to the south of a sharp break of slope. This is likely to be indicative of 19th century gravel and sand extraction similar to that recorded nearby around Gilmorton Mill.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Anna Moosbauer, assisted by Martyn Cooper, Sam Burns, Daniele Marzeddu and Anne Templeton. The report was written by Anna Moosbauer. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Somerville and Sarah Cobain respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Mark Hewson.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench no.	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	length	width	depth
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Orangish-Brown. Clay Silt. Occasional stone.			0.38
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Dark Brownish-Orange. Large Pebbles filling the strata			1
1	102	Layer		Natural	Light Brownish-Orange. Sandy Silt. Frequent pebbles.			1.65
1	103	Cut		Ditch	Linear. Steep, straight with sharp break of slope	> 2		
1	104	Fill	103		Mid Greyish Orange. Sandy Silt. Friable. Frequent Pebbles (<0.05 m), very infrequent charcoal	>1.0		
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Orangish-Brown, Sandy-Clay			0.3
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Dark Orangish-Brown. Sandy-Clay.			0.5
2	202	Layer		Natural	Light Orangish-Brown. Sand with Pebbles (15%)			0.75
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Orangish-Brown, Sandy-Clay			0.3
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Dark Orangish-Brown. Sandy-Clay.			0.6
3	302	Layer		Natural	Light Orangish-Brown. Sand with Pebbles (15%)			0.9
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Greyish-Brown, Sandy Silt, Soft, Some Pebbles			0.22
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Greyish-Orangey-Brown, Sandy-Silt, Soft, Frequent Pebbles			0.39
4	402	Layer		Natural	Mid Orangey Red/Light Yellowish Brown, Sandy Clay, Friable, Frequent Gravel/Pebbles			From 0.61
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Orangish-Brown, Sandy-Clay			0.2
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Dark Orangish-Brown. Sandy-Clay.			0.35
5	502	Layer		Natural	Light Orange Sandy clay with dark brown Sandy pebbles (0.2). Deposits disturbing the geology near Context [503]			0.55
5	503	Cut		Ditch	Linear, Gentle concave sides, with a concave base, aligned N-S. It hits sandy pebble natural	0.6	1.15	0.3
5	504	Fill	503		Deposit filling small ditch, no finds and expected secondary fill from high concentration of sandy clay and pebbles in local geology			0.3
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey Silty Clay			0.2
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orangish Brown sandy clay and gravel			0.65
6	602	Layer		Natural	Reddish Brown Sandy Clay and gravel			0.2
6	603	Cut		Ditch	Linear Shape, steep moderate concave, Flat Slightly concave base	1	1.27	0.26
6	604	Fill	603		Light Brownish-Grey some black mottling; silty sand, some clay >1%, gravel >1%, blurred to (601) clear to (602)			0.26
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Brownish-Orange, Sandy-Clay, Friable			0.45
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brownish-Orange, Sandy-Clay, Friable, Mid compact. Inclusions of Stones (15%, dim. 0.03-0.10 m)			0.35
7	702	Layer		Natural	Light Brownish-Orange, Silty-Clay, Compact. Inclusions of Stones (15%, dim. 0.03-0.10 m)			0.2
7	703	Cut		Gully	Linear Shape, Rounded Corners, Steep Sides and concave base, N-S oriented	1	0.4	0.15
7	704	Fill	703		Light Brownish-Orange, silty-clay, mid compact. Inclusions of stones (15%, 0.02-0.05 m)			0.15
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Orangish Brown, Clay-Sand plough soil - loose			0.2
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Dark Brownish Orange, Clay-Sand, Friable			0.3

8	802	Layer		Natural	Orange Sand with yellow orange-silting clay deposits and small (0.05 m) chalk and flint inclusions			0.5
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Orangish-Brown, Sandy-Clay			0.25
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Dark Orangish-Brown. Sandy-Clay.			0.55
9	902	Layer		Natural	Light Orangish-Brown. Sand with Pebbles (15%)			0.8
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Brownish-Orange, Sandy-Clay, Friable			0.4
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid-Brownish-Orange, Sandy-Clay, Mid Compact			0.35
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Light Brownish, Sandy-Clay, Compact. Inclusions of Stones (15%; 0.03-0.15 m)			0.25
10	1003	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape, with squared irregular corners, gentle concave shape sides, concave-uneven base, aligned N-S	0.8	1	0.2
10	1004	Fill	1003		Mid-Brownish-Orange, Silty-Clay, Compact, with inclusions of Stones (15%, 0.03-0.10 m)			0.2
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Orangish-Brown, Sandy-Clay			0.2
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Dark Orangish-Brown. Sandy-Clay.			0.4
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Light Orangish-Brown. Sand with Pebbles (15%)			0.2
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Orangish-Brown, Sandy-Clay			0.2
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Dark Orangish-Brown. Sandy-Clay.			0.4
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Light Orangish-Brown. Sand with Pebbles (15%)			0.2
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Orangish-Brown, Sandy-Clay			0.18
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Dark Orangish-Brown. Sandy-Clay.			0.24
13	1301	Layer		Natural	Light Orangish-Brown. Sand with Pebbles (15%)			0.18
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Brownish-Orange, Sandy/Clay, Friable			0.3
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brownish-Orange, Sandy-Clay, Friable, Mid compact. Inclusions of Stones (15%, dim. 0.03-0.15 m); Roots (15%)			0.2
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Light Brownish/Orange, Silty-Clay, Compact. Inclusions (10%, 0.03-0.15 m)			0.2
14	1403	Cut		Gully	Linear shape, rounded corners, gentle concave sides, concave base, N-S oriented	1	0.45	0.2
14	1404	Fill	1403		Greyish/Orange, Sandy/Clay, Friable, with Inclusions of Stones (5%, 0.03-0.05 m)			0.2

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
104	Worked flint	Flake, retouched flake, spurred piece	3	15	-

DRAFT

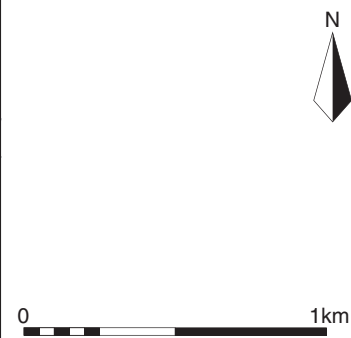
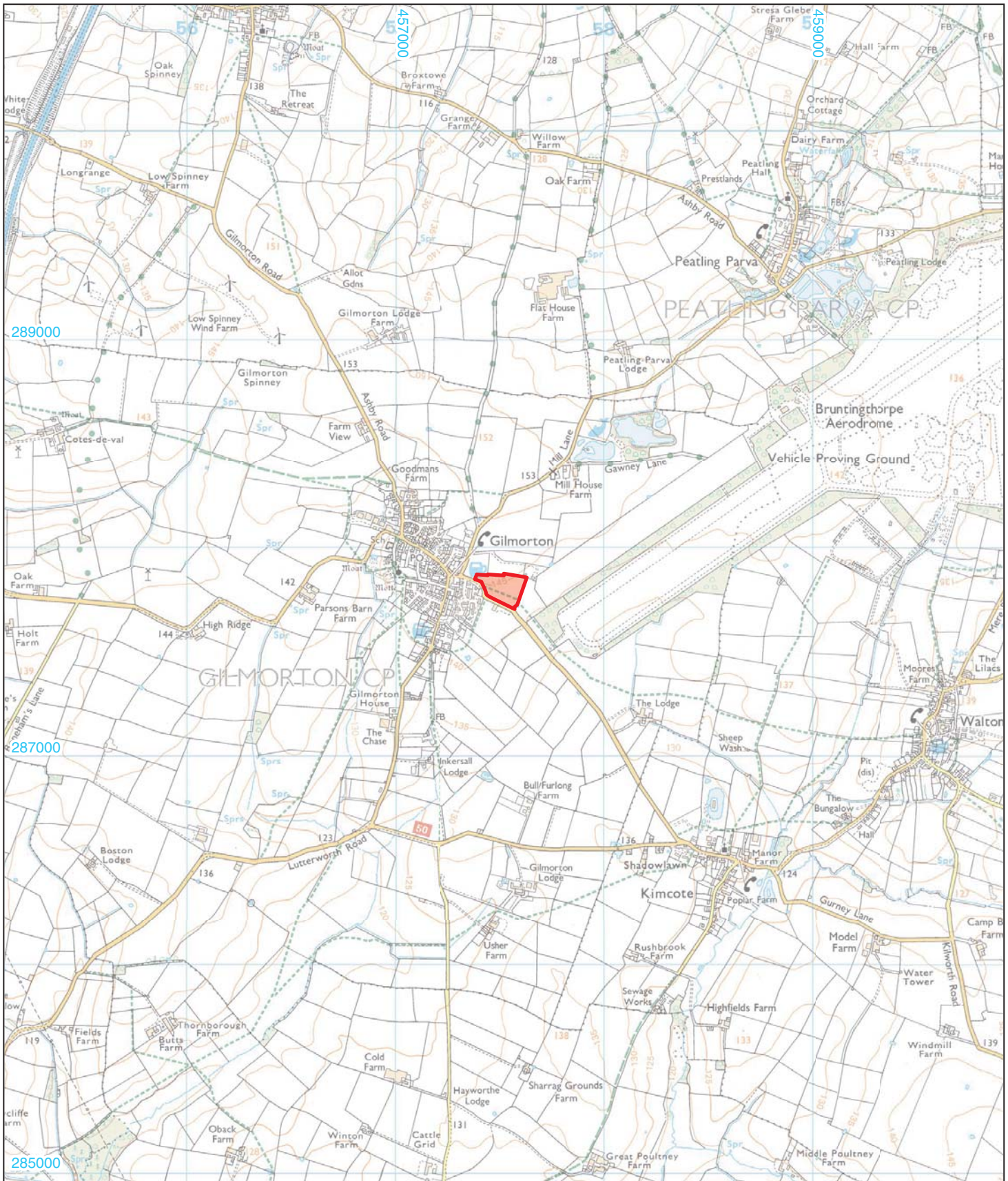
APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Context	Category	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
104	Animal bone	Fragment, poorly preserved	1	1	-

DRAFT

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land off Kimcote Road, Gilmorton, Leics: Archaeological Evaluation and Earthworks Survey	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation and earthworks survey were undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2017 at Land off Kimcote Road, Gilmorton, Leicestershire. Fourteen trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The results of the evaluation suggest the existence of several distinct phases of agricultural activity within the area, with a number of north / south and east / west aligned ditches possibly having formed a system of rectangular field boundaries or enclosures. These in turn seem to have been replaced by a medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow system recorded by the evaluation as well as geophysical and earthworks surveys. Surviving headlands and banks recorded by the earthworks survey may form another phase of land use associated with gravel and sand extraction.</p>	
Project dates	13 – 16 November 2017	
Project type	Field evaluation and earthworks survey	
Previous work	Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2017)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land off Kimcote Road, Gilmorton, Leicestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	2.5ha	
Site co-ordinates	457570 287780	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Leicestershire County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Mark Hewson	
Project Supervisor	Anna Moosbauer	
MONUMENT TYPE	ridge & furrow system; boundary ditches	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	none	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Leicestershire Museums Archaeology Collections (X.A128.2017)	Flint, animal bone
Paper	Leicestershire Museums Archaeology Collections (X.A128.2017)	Trench sheets, context sheets, drawings
Digital	Leicestershire Museums Archaeology Collections (X.A128.2017)	photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 <i>Land off Kimcote Road, Gilmorton, Leicestershire: Archaeological Evaluation and Earthworks Survey</i> . CA typescript report 17690		



Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land off Kimcote Road, Gilmorton,
 Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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DRAWN BY DJB	PROJECT NO. 661005	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY AO	DATE 29-11-2017	
APPROVED BY MH	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	1



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Cut feature
- Field drain
- Modern
- Furrow

Geophysical survey undertaken by
Magnitude Surveys



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 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land off Kimcote Road, Gilmorton,
 Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan showing
 geophysical survey results

<small>DRAWN BY</small> DJB	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> 661005	<small>FIGURE NO.</small> 2
<small>CHECKED BY</small> AO	<small>DATE</small> 29-11-2017	
<small>APPROVED BY</small> MH	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:1000	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Cut feature
- Field drain
- Modern
- Furrow

- Topographic Survey Results**
- High
 - Low



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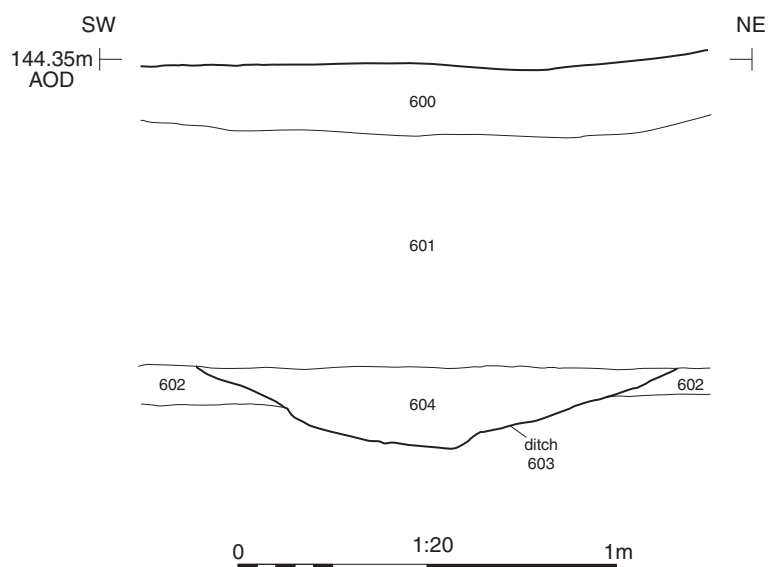
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land off Kimcote Road, Gilmorton,
 Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Topographic survey results, showing
 earthworks and ridge and furrow
 system

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<small>CHECKED BY</small> AO	<small>DATE</small> 29-11-2017	3
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Section AA



Section through ditch 603, looking north-west (scale 1m)



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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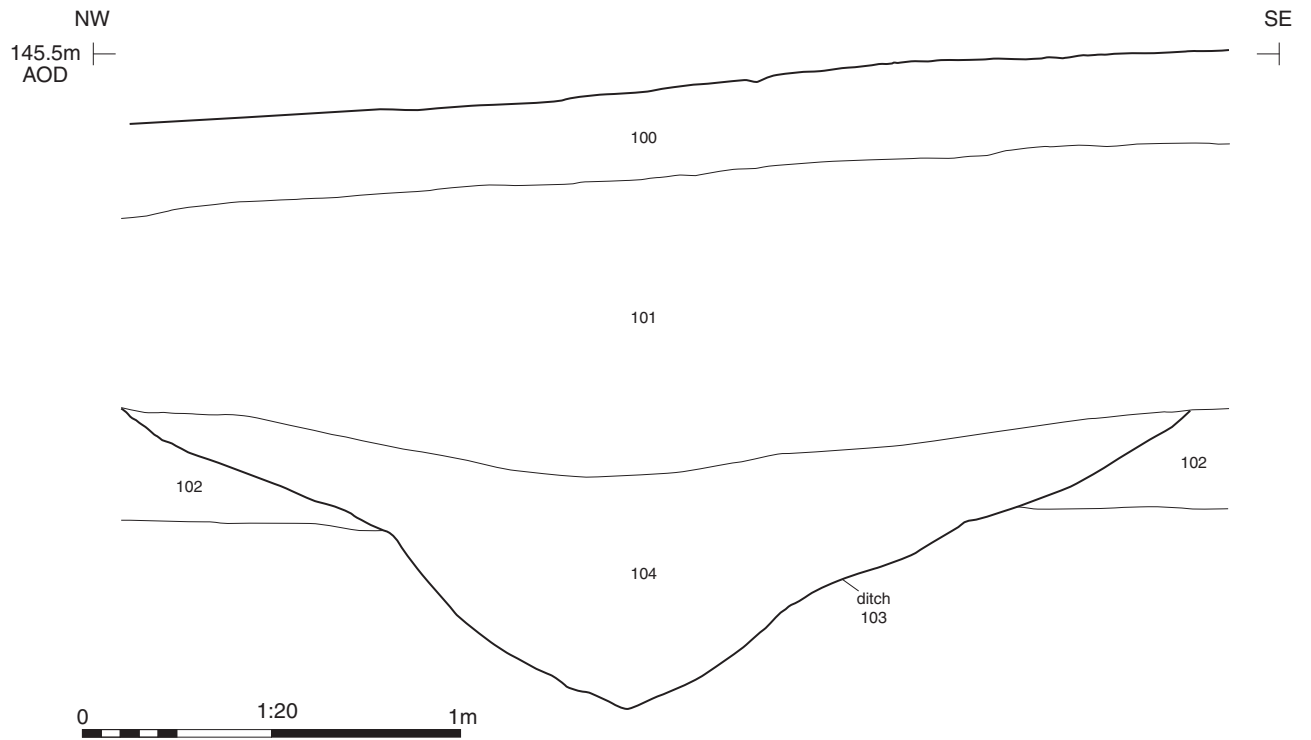
Land off Kimcote Road, Gilmorton,
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FIGURE TITLE

Section and photograph

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Section BB



Section through ditch 103, looking north (scale 1m)



Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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Land off Kimcote Road, Gilmorton,
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FIGURE TITLE

Section and photograph

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Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 53
Basepoint Business Centre
Yeoford Way
Marsh Barton Trading Estate
Exeter
EX2 8LB

t: 01392 826185

Milton Keynes Office

41 Burners Lane South
Kiln Farm
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK11 3HA

t: 01908 564660