

# Land at High Street Kibworth Beauchamp Leicestershire



for  
Barwood Homes

CA Project: 669018  
CA Report: 14287

June 2015



Land at High Street  
Kibworth Beauchamp  
Leicestershire

Archaeological Excavation

CA Project: 669018  
CA Report: 14287



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	05/06/15	JM, NP	KEW	Internal review	Quality Assurance purposes	

*This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.*

## CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	4
1 INTRODUCTION.....	6
<i>Archaeological background</i> .....	7
<i>Prehistoric</i> .....	7
<i>Roman</i> .....	7
<i>Saxon/medieval</i> .....	8
<i>Post-medieval/modern</i> .....	8
<i>Previous archaeological investigations</i> .....	8
<i>Archaeological objectives</i> .....	9
<i>Methodology</i> .....	9
2 RESULTS (FIGS 4–9) .....	10
<i>Prehistoric</i> .....	11
<i>Romano-British (43-410AD)</i> .....	11
<i>Archaeological features</i> .....	11
<i>Period 1: Late Saxon (10th century)</i> .....	12
<i>Period 2: Late Saxon (11th century)</i> .....	15
<i>Period 3: Medieval (12th century)</i> .....	16
<i>Period 4: Post-medieval/modern (AD 1540–2000)</i> .....	19
<i>Undated</i> .....	21
3. THE FINDS .....	22
4. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE .....	22
5. DISCUSSION.....	23
6. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	26
7. STORAGE AND CURATION.....	26
8. REFERENCES.....	26
APPENDIX 1: FEATURE LABELS AND DESCRIPTIONS .....	31
APPENDIX 2: ROMAN POTTERY BY ED MCSLOY.....	32
APPENDIX 3: ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY BY PAUL BLINKHORN.....	33
APPENDIX 4: WORKED FLINT BY ED MCSLOY.....	37
APPENDIX 5: METAL ITEMS BY ED MCSLOY.....	38
APPENDIX 6: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND FIRED CLAY BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE .....	39

APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE BY ANDY CLARKE ..... 40  
APPENDIX 8: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE BY SARAH COBAIN ..... 43  
APPENDIX 9: OASIS REPORT FORM ..... 49



## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Plan of site showing location of strip, map and sample excavation area and evaluation trenches (1:500)
- Fig. 3 Historic map; Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25" Map, 1886 (1:2000)
- Fig. 4 Phased plan of the site (1:250)
- Fig. 5 Sections (1:20)
- Fig. 6 Section and photograph; Boundary ditches 1334 (K), 1323 (H), 1316 (L), 1332 (Q), and pit 1317, looking north-east (scale 2m)
- Fig. 7 Boundary ditches 1190 (K), 1196 (H), 1192 (J), looking east (photograph)
- Fig. 8 View across the south-west part of the site, looking east (photograph)
- Fig. 9 Pig burial 1278 during excavation (photograph)

## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land at High Street, Kibworth
<b>Location:</b>	Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire
<b>NGR:</b>	SP 6830 9363
<b>Type:</b>	Excavation
<b>Date:</b>	10 March to 10 April 2014
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	13/00102/FUL
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Leicestershire County Museums
<b>Accession Number:</b>	X.A31.2013
<b>Site Code:</b>	HSKB 13

An archaeological strip, map and sample (SMS) excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during construction work for a residential development to the rear of High Street, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire. The excavation was located within the western part of the development area, targeted on possible features identified in a previous evaluation of the site. The excavation recovered small quantities of prehistoric and Roman finds suggesting very limited activity. The earliest finds comprised a small scatter of worked flint located across the excavation area, indicating a prehistoric presence. In addition, several features contained abraded sherds of residual Roman pottery within later-dated features. Four main later episodes of activity were identified, most occurring between the 10th and 12th centuries AD. Features encountered comprised boundary ditches forming land divisions, enclosures and later pits and quarrying.

The site was dominated by a system of later Saxon enclosures, probably farmsteads, and boundary ditches. Many of the ditches were on a broadly similar orientation and had been the subject of management and replacement throughout the early life of the settlement at Kibworth and into the medieval period. Pottery recovered during the excavation suggests the main periods of activity date from the 10th–12th centuries. Although the pottery does not indicate what type of activity was taking place or what form the settlement took, it is quite significant in terms of understanding the more general development of Kibworth in the late Saxon period. Several episodes of quarrying for clay and sand had taken place and there were a number of discrete pits.

A change in land use is indicated during the 12th century by the digging of two large ditches, which may be an indication of the new town planning that began from this time and the

development of existing Anglo-Saxon towns beyond their defensive boundaries. What may be ditches further dividing the plots were also encountered.

Plant macrofossils recovered from the ditches and pits indicate that the processing of cereals, including barley and oat, was taking place in the vicinity of the ditches and enclosures and the faunal remains indicate that cattle and sheep and/or goats were reared on the site throughout the periods of occupation. A number of post-medieval and modern animal burials were located, mostly in the centre of the development area.

The site is of local significance, with the results showing similarities with findings from fieldwork carried out as part of 'The Story of England' television programme (Wood 2010). Furthermore, the excavation provided indications of the extent of Late Anglo-Saxon occupation at the time Kibworth began to develop.

A summary of the results from the archaeological excavation will be prepared for publication and submitted to *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* will be prepared

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between March and April 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological strip, map and sample (SMS) excavation on behalf of Barwood Homes on land to the rear of High Street, and adjacent to Weir Road at Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire (centred on NGR: SP 6830 9363; Fig. 1). The work was carried out to fulfil an archaeological condition attached to planning consent for the residential development of the site by Harborough District Council (HDC planning ref: 13/00102/FUL, Conditions 12 and 13).
- 1.2 The archaeological potential of the site had been highlighted by an archaeological desk-based assessment, prepared by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2011), which was submitted in support of the planning application. The condition, which required a programme of archaeological investigation to be carried out prior to development, was requested by Teresa Hawtin, Leicestershire County Council's Senior Planning Archaeologist (LCCSPA), the archaeological advisor to HDC. The scope of the archaeological investigation was set out in a Brief issued by LCCSPA (2011).
- 1.3 The first stage of the archaeological works was a desk-based assessment carried out by CgMs (2011), which identified the need for further investigation. Following a Written Scheme of Investigation by Clare Henshaw, Archaeological Consultant (Henshaw 2013a) a trial trench evaluation was undertaken (Henshaw 2013b). The evaluation identified medieval plot boundaries and other activity, so following informal discussions between Clare Henshaw and LCCSPA, further archaeological works were requested. The details of these works were agreed between LCCSPA, CA and the client at a meeting on 7 February 2014.
- 1.4 A mitigation strategy was agreed for areas of ground disturbance that might affect potential areas of archaeological remains. The fieldwork was guided by the (now Chartered) *Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation* (IfA 2008), Leicestershire County Council's *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland*, the English Heritage procedural documents *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (EH 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). The work was monitored by Teresa



Hawtin, (LCCSPA), including site visits on 18 March, 25 March, 1 April and 8 April 2014.

### ***The site***

- 1.5 The site of the excavation which covers an area of c. 0.52ha, is located off Weir Road, to the rear of 8-28 High Street, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire (Fig. 2). It is bounded by Ridley Road and the gardens of properties fronting on to High Street to the north, Weir Road to the east, residential properties to the south and Smeeton Road to the west. The site formerly occupied the southern parts of gardens belonging to 14, 22 and 26 High Street and a plot of land fronting on to Weir Road. It is generally level and lies at c. 110m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.6 The solid geology comprises Jurassic and Triassic mudstone of the Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation, overlain locally by superficial glacial deposits of the Oadby Member (diamicton) (BGS 2015).

### ***Archaeological background***

- 1.7 A detailed account of the site's historical and archaeological background has been presented in the DBA prepared by CgMs (2011). This confirmed that the site contains no designated heritage assets, although part of the site formed the rear of gardens belonging to two Grade II Listed properties on High Street (Cross Bank House and 22 High Street). It also established that the site lies within the mapped extent of the historic core of the village and the Kibworth Conservation Area. The following is a summary of the archaeological sites located in the vicinity of the development area, as detailed in the DBA (CgMs 2011).

### ***Prehistoric***

- 1.8 Evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity is sparse, although an early Bronze Age arrowhead was found c. 400m to the east of the site during construction works at Fairway in the 1960s (Fig. 1, 1).

### ***Roman***

- 1.9 The remains of a Roman settlement have also been identified close to Fairway, (Fig. 1, 2) and Roman pottery has reputedly been found in the vicinity of Rectory Gardens some 500m to the northeast of the site (Fig. 1, 3).

### ***Saxon/medieval***

- 1.10 Early Saxon settlement in the area is likely to have been located in the vicinity of Kibworth Harcourt, where sherds of early Saxon pottery, a bone comb and other remains were found in test pits at the Coach & Horses Inn, excavated as part of the Kibworth 'Story of England' television programme in 2009 (Fig. 1, 4) (Wood 2010). There are no known sites of early Saxon settlement and activity in Kibworth Beauchamp itself, and it has been suggested that the village may have originated in the 8th century as a settlement of dependent serfs, with the name 'Kibworth' meaning 'the enclosure of *Cybba*' (*ibid.*).
- 1.11 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 (Fig. 1, 5; Fig. 3). 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.

### ***Post-medieval/modern***

- 1.12 Until the late 18th century the village retained its agricultural economic base and character, but following the enclosure of the open fields in the 1770s there was a move towards industrialisation, in the form of the framework knitting industry. An example of buildings associated with this industry can be seen to the rear of 22 High Street, immediately to the north of the site, where there is a standing range of brick factory buildings dating to the early 19th century.
- 1.13 Map evidence from the 1780s onwards shows that the site changed little throughout the modern period, with the land divided into garden plots and orchards to the rear of the houses on High Street, (The Bank) as seen in the Ordnance Survey Map of 1886 (Fig. 3) .

### ***Previous archaeological investigations***

- 1.14 An archaeological evaluation of the site, comprising the excavation of eight trial trenches, was carried out by Clare Henshaw in 2013. This identified two medieval boundary ditches containing sherds of pottery dating from the late Saxon to medieval periods, and several later ditches, some of which corresponded to boundaries shown on historic maps, dating from c. 1600 to 1800. A number of undated features were also identified in the central part of the site (Henshaw 2013b). Further to the evaluation, a watching brief was undertaken on areas affected by early groundworks (Henshaw, forthcoming).

### **Archaeological objectives**

1.15 The general aim of the SMS excavation was to determine and understand the nature, function and character of the archaeological site in its cultural and environmental setting and to:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains

1.16 The specific research aims of the project, based on those outlined for the medieval period in *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Cooper 2006) and *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012), were to:

- understand how the ditch system evolved throughout the medieval period so that episodes of settlement reorganisation can be identified;
- determine how the ditch system relates to what is known about the medieval village of Kibworth Beauchamp;
- seek to identify evidence for any buildings or other structures that may relate to medieval habitation and activity, including any industrial or agricultural processes that may have been undertaken within the site;
- identify, through a programme of environmental sampling and the collection of ecofacts, any activities that may have been carried out in the vicinity of the site in order to determine the function of the ditches and the general nature of the environment immediately surrounding the site.

### **Methodology**

1.17 The SMS area is shown in the plan prepared by LCCSPA, based on the results of negotiations held with CA and the client (Fig.2). It was set out on Ordnance Survey National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica 1200 Series SmartRover GPS and scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment.

- 1.18 The areas were excavated, under archaeological supervision, by a 360-degree tracked excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. The overburden was removed to the top of archaeologically significant deposits or to the top of the geological substrate, whichever was encountered first, and the spoil was placed in bunds in designated areas nearby. No plant or any other site vehicles were permitted to track or drive over the stripped areas until they had been signed off by LCCSPA.
- 1.19 Following machining, the archaeological horizons were cleaned, planned and recorded in accordance with CA's *Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013).
- 1.20 Each context was recorded on a *pro forma* context sheet by written and measured description. Principal deposits were recorded on drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50), and electronically using Leica 1200 series GPS (as appropriate and in accordance with *Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual* (CA 2009)). Sections were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale, as appropriate. Photographs (35mm black & white negative and digital colour) were taken as appropriate. Finds and samples were bagged separately and related to the context record. Artefacts were recovered and retained for processing and analysis, in accordance with *Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation* (CA 1995).
- 1.21 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and eight features considered to have potential for charactering the phases of activity were sampled in accordance with CA *Technical Manual 2: The Taking of Samples for Palaeoenvironmental and Palaeoeconomic Analysis from Archaeological Sites* (CA 2012).

## 2 RESULTS (FIGS 4–9)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices 1–8.
- 2.2 The area stripped was approximately 0.52ha. Topsoil and subsoil were removed down to the geological horizon. The geological substrate (1002) varied across the

site, ranging from orangey-yellow sand in the west, orange clay in the middle and coarse yellow gravel to the east; the clay was overlain by intermittently present orange sand (1350). An intermittently present early subsoil 1398/1422 was recorded in two baulk sections, cut by archaeological features. This layer was a light, mid greyish brown sandy silt, and distinct from the later subsoil (1001), which sealed archaeological features and was also present in the baulk sections.

- 2.3 Although limited artefactual evidence indicates at least intermittent visits by people to the site in the prehistoric and Roman eras, or that material of those dates was later brought to the site from elsewhere in the vicinity, no features could be assigned to these periods. The evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity is presented briefly below.

#### ***Prehistoric***

- 2.4 No features dating to this period were encountered; however a small assemblage of worked flint was recovered from five deposits across the excavated area (Appendix 4, Table 4). All material derives from Period 1 and Period 2 deposits and the relatively poor condition of the flint is consistent with an entirely redeposited group, dating to the later Neolithic to Bronze Age periods.

#### ***Romano-British (43-410AD)***

- 2.5 A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from each of eight features, most of it exhibiting some abrasion and therefore redeposited in later contexts (Appendix 2, Table 1). The pottery recovered is typical in composition to that found in the region, and suggestive of earlier Roman dating.

#### ***Archaeological features***

- 2.6 The archaeological features revealed by the stripping have been assigned to four main periods based on artefact spot dating, stratigraphic relationships with other features, and their morphology, fill characteristics and spatial distribution. A number of the features remain undated and these are discussed at the end of the results section. The defined periods are:
- Period 1: Late Saxon (10th century)
  - Period 2: Late Saxon (11th century)
  - Period 3: Medieval (12th century)
  - Period 4: Post-medieval/modern (AD 1540–2000)

**Period 1: Late Saxon (10th century)**

- 2.7 On stratigraphic grounds, the earliest features on site appear to have been ditch M, towards the southern limit of excavation and ditch A at the north-west corner of the site (Fig. 4) together with a number of pits (including 1021, 1024, 1030 and 1066) lying 8m south of ditch B. The pits were cut by ditch B and only seen in section (Fig. 5, section AA). No finds were recovered from any of these features, but they were cut by other ditches. The two ditches followed different alignments, and ditch M was the only surviving length of ditch on the site aligned northwest-southeast which may suggest that it represents early land division and activity at the site. The small amount of what was left of ditch B may have followed the same alignment as ditch M (see below). The alignment of ditch A is similar to a number of others on the site suggesting that it may be linked to the same phase of activity as dated features encountered (see below).
- 2.8 The first artefactually dated features on the site consisted of a series of three enclosures; Enclosures 1 and 2 on the western side of the excavated area and Enclosure 3, a smaller enclosure, towards the eastern part of the site. Enclosure 1 comprised ditches B, C and D. Ditch B (1005, 1017, 1127) appeared to be the first of the enclosure ditches, with a small part of it seen at the south-west corner of the enclosure, cutting pits 1021, 1024, 1030 and 1066 (Fig. 4; Fig. 5, section AA), though it may have continued further south and been truncated by later pits. It measured 0.52m–1.16m wide and 0.27m–0.38m deep, with a dark greyish brown fill containing small sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Ditch C (1003, 1044, 1059, 1090) was L-shaped in plan with the corner to the south-west. Thirty metres of it was present in the excavation area, measuring 0.52m–1.16m wide by 0.27m–0.38m deep. It was filled with a stony mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt and appeared to continue under the limit of excavation (LOE) to the north-east. Ditch D (1019, 1046, 1089) appeared to be a recut of ditch C (also cutting ditch B at the south-west corner), suggesting the enclosure ditch was maintained during the same phase of activity. It was 1.04m in width and 0.40m–0.50m deep, and contained a single fill similar to that of ditch B. A single sherd of 10th-century St Neots Ware was recovered from second fill 1048 of cut 1046 (Appendix 3, Table 2).
- 2.9 A short length of ditch (1011) appeared to subdivide the interior of Enclosure 1, though slightly off the west to east alignment of ditches C and D. Either it was for the management of space within the enclosure, or, along with ditch A (1127), it formed part of an earlier land division. It yielded no finds.

- 2.10 Immediately to the south of Enclosure 1 lay a second enclosure (Enclosure 2), exhibiting similar features to Enclosure 1 and on a similar alignment. Ditches I (1064, 1082, 1078, 1218, 1224, 1243) and J (1190) appeared to be the first ditches to form the enclosure. Ditch I comprised a 23m ditch running east to west. It was 0.34m–0.73m wide and 0.23m–0.57m deep, although towards the eastern end close to where it appeared to terminate, it was only 0.03m deep. It contained two fills in its eastern half, typically mid grey-brown sandy silts with moderate stones and charcoal. To the west it contained a single orange-brown sandy clay fill, and produced a single sherd of 10th-century St Neots Ware from cut 1078 at the ditch bend. A fill (1244) of cut 1243 produced a single fragment of fired clay. Ditch J lay just to the south and followed the same alignment at the south-western bend of the enclosure. Just over 10m in length, it was 3m in width at the widest point of the corner, and approximately 0.25m in depth. The single fill comprised a mixed grey sandy silt.
- 2.11 A short length of ditch, (Ditch N) lay to the east of ditch I. Any relationship between the two ditches (although ditch I appeared to terminate) was obscured by later pits, though it is likely to have been a continuation of the enclosure ditch. Ditch N was 5m in length, 0.56m in width and was 0.13m–0.22m deep. It contained a similar stratigraphic sequence along its length. The earliest fill comprised a yellowish brown deposit, and the upper fills comprised two mid grey brown silting deposits.
- 2.12 Ditch I was recut at its western end by ditch K (1092, 1183, 1185, 1192, 1227, 1247, 1334), forming an enlargement of Enclosure 2. Almost 30m in length, it was of variable width (0.36m to a substantial 2m) and depth (0.09m–0.47m), depending on truncation. It generally contained multiple fills, grey-brown sandy silts, with occasional stones; cut 1192 contained three fills, with the middle fill a weathered orange-brown sandy-silt dividing the grey-brown silts. Pottery dating to the 10th century was recovered from fills 1186 and 1193, as well as animal bone, fragments of fired clay and residual worked flint.
- 2.13 Ditches K and J were in turn cut by ditch H (1110, 1196, 1095, 1221, 1323), which was 0.62m–1.44m wide and 0.32m–0.68m deep. It produced 10th-century pottery from fills 1135 and 1097, suggesting it was part of the same phase of activity and indicating further clearing and management of the enclosure ditches. It showed a slight return to the north at the eastern end (see below).



- 2.14 Perpendicular to and cut by ditch K was the terminus of ditch M (1245). Approximately 1.5m of it was seen, 0.48m wide and 0.08m deep, with a stony, dark grey-brown silty sand fill. It may form part of the same phase of enclosure activity or be an earlier land division (see 2.6, above). Much of the ditch was lost by the digging of Enclosure 2 and later ditches close to the southern LOE.
- 2.15 Pit 1317 was seen only in section close to the southern LOE (Fig. 6, section DD). It comprised five fills suggesting it filled naturally over time, with fill 1321 containing a single abraded sherd of Roman pottery. Although it exhibited slight truncation by ditch H, it is tentatively given a Period 1 date and may have formed part of this phase of activity, though it could have been earlier.
- 2.16 In the centre of the excavated area, ditch R (1306, 1388, 1466) ran roughly north to south. It is likely to be part of Enclosure 2, as a slight return was seen at the eastern end of ditch H. It contained only animal bone. It was of variable width (0.40m–1.34m) and 0.35m–0.47m deep. It contained two fills, the lower being a yellowish brown clay silt and the upper a grey-brown sandy silt. Ditch R may have formed an eastern boundary ditch to Enclosure 2, though it could also have formed part of the third enclosure revealed in the eastern part of the excavated area.
- 2.17 Enclosure 3 appeared smaller than the enclosures in the western part of the site and the ditches that marked its boundary appeared narrower. Ditch AF (1469, 1462, 1431, 1534) lay at the eastern side of the enclosure. It ran south to north for 12m from the southern LOE before turning at a right angle to the west (recorded as ditch AB). Ditch AF was 0.45m–0.90m wide and 0.12m–0.46m deep with a stony, dark grey-brown clay-silt fill and may have been one of the ditches (along with Period 3 ditches AE and V) seen in Trench 4 during the earlier evaluation (Henshaw 2013b). Ditch AB (1559, 1530, 1554, 1538, 1502 and 1522) was between 0.43m and 0.89m wide and 0.08m–0.25m deep with a stony, brownish grey clay-silt fill. Ditch AH just to the north may be the same part of the western boundary ditch (AF). It was 2m in length, 0.68m wide and 0.07m deep, and contained a mid-grey-brown clay-silt fill. It appeared to continue beyond the northern limit of excavation.
- 2.18 The western terminus of east-west ditch AC may with ditch AG (1475, 1460) have formed a small entrance to the enclosure. Ditch AG, to the west, was 0.70m–0.82m wide and 0.10–0.25m deep, with a stony grey-brown clay-silt fill.



- 2.19 Ditches AC, AD and X appeared to represent divisions within Enclosure 3. Ditch AD (1414, 1536), consisted of an 8m length of a north-south aligned ditch, 0.36m–0.44m wide and 0.05m–0.09m deep, with a mid-greyish brown clay-sand fill. It lay just under 3m from and parallel with, ditch AF and may have formed a trackway allowing for controlled movement of animals within the enclosure. Ditch AC (1550, 1504, 1542, 1532) was approximately 6m long, between 0.36m and 0.40m wide and 0.07m–0.17m deep, with a slightly silty-clay fill varying from yellowish brown (1505) to greyish brown (1533) in colour. It appeared to cut ditch AD close to where it joined ditch AB, suggesting it was a later part of this phase of activity. It then ran parallel to ditch AB before being truncated by a later ditch.
- 2.20 Ditch X (1408, 1486) appeared to be either part of the divisions within Enclosure 3 or form part, along with its recut ditch W, of a longer boundary ditch. Ditch X was 0.42m wide and 0.11m–0.17m deep, with a dark grey-brown sandy silt fill, containing small stones and a single sherd of pottery dating to the 11th century, recovered from a cut close to where it was truncated by the later ditch (Y, see below). Ditch W (1410, 1482, 1497, 1540 and 1544) was 0.40m–0.54m wide and 0.23m deep; its fill was a yellowish brown clay-silt which produced a single sherd of abraded Romano-British pottery.

### ***Period 2: Late Saxon (11th century)***

- 2.21 Evidence for activity during the 11th century is suggested by four ditches that may have formed field boundaries or part of a track or droveway between plots of land. Pits, likely to be rubbish pits, lay at the north-western part of the excavated area.
- 2.22 Ditches T, U and Y/Z cut across Enclosure 3 and ditches AG, AC, W and AB and AC respectively. All shared a similar alignment, running southwest to northeast. Ditches T and Y run from the southern limit of excavation through to the northern one. Ditch U terminated 3m from the northern LOE.
- 2.23 Ditch T (1399, 1478) was 0.66m–0.87m wide and 0.17m–0.42m deep with orange-brown sandy silt fill. A sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from fill 1400 (1399).
- 2.24 Ditch U (1394, 1520) ran south-west to north-east for c.7m between Y and T and terminated truncating ditch AC. It was 1.15m wide and 0.29m–0.35m deep, with a

grey-brown sandy silt fill. The skeleton of a dog lay in the ditch and may constitute a burial or accidental deposit in, whilst the ditches were still open.

- 2.25 A short length of ditch (Z) (1490, 1499, 1546) appeared to have been recut by ditch Y. Eight sherds of 10th century pottery were recovered from fills 1491, 1494 and 1501, this was in keeping with disturbance as it truncated Period 1 ditches AC and AB. Ditch Y (1412, 1484, 1495, 1552, 1548) was 0.95m wide and 0.11m–0.23m deep, with a dark grey-brown clay-silt fill. It produced five sherds of Stamford ware pottery from cut 1412 and four sherds of St Neots ware from cut 1484, all dating to the 10th–11th centuries.
- 2.26 Ditch AP (1210, 1237), in the south-west corner of the site, was cut by medieval ditches L and E. No finds were recovered from the fills and hence it is dated stratigraphically, with its alignment closest to Period 2 ditches T, U, Y and Z and in form similar to Y/Z.
- 2.27 In the north-western corner of the site were a number of pits 1123, 1121, 1009, 1111, 1129, 1007, 1125, 1056, 1054. All were largely circular, steep sided, a little over 1.0m in diameter and of variable depth, between 0.40m and 0.83m. The fills were dark greyish brown sandy silt, with drifts of brown-orange sand, and contained pottery, animal bone, a worked flint and an iron object, suggesting they were used as rubbish pits. Pit 1007 produced one sherd each of St Neots and Stamford wares (10th century) and a dump of cereal grain, pit 1129 produced three sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery (two of St Neots ware and a single sherd of Stamford ware), and pit 1205 produced one sherd of St Neots ware. The proximity of the pits to Enclosure 1 ditches suggests they form a later phase of activity when the enclosure ditch may have fallen out of use and may have naturally filled. Pit 1129 appeared to cut the earlier land division (A).

### ***Period 3: Medieval (12th century)***

- 2.28 Period 3 appeared to be characterised by substantial boundary ditches, suggesting a reworking of boundaries into burgage plots, which began to develop in towns, particularly new and planned towns, during the 12th to 14th centuries.
- 2.29 The first stage of this phase of activity appeared to be a series of recut boundary ditches at the south of the site on the western side, close to the limit of excavation. Ditch L appeared to be the first of the boundary ditches. It was approximately 126m

- long, up to 1.75m wide and between 0.15m and 0.45m deep. It contained grey-brown sandy clay-silt fill, with occasional stones, and three sherds of St Neots ware and one sherd of Stamford ware, dating to the 10th/11th centuries.
- 2.30 Running along the southern edge of the site, roughly west to east was boundary ditch P (1273, 1281, 1328, 1364). It was 20m long, 0.50m–0.72m wide and 0.19m–0.43m deep with a moderate stony, dark grey-brown, sandy silt fill containing charcoal flecks. Fill 1365 (1364) contained a single sherd of pottery dated to the 11th century.
- 2.31 Ditch Q (1286, 1332, 1366) cut ditches L and P (Fig. 4, Fig. 6, section DD), and measured 17m in length, 0.44m–0.72m in width and 0.07m–0.40m in depth. Pottery of 11th century in date was recovered from fill 1287 and redeposited worked flint from fill 1333.
- 2.32 Two large ditches (E and F) running north to south across the excavated area provided further evidence for the marked difference in land divisions at the site. Initially thought to be one ditch, the base of the ditches had been seen in evaluation Trenches 6, 7 and 8 (Henshaw 2013b, figure 2). An early cut (G) was seen in section (Fig. 5, section BB). Ditch E (1037, 1086, 1088, 1080, 1103, 1108, 1187, 1233, and 1262) was of variable width and depth, though generally 1.34m wide by 0.24m–0.83m deep. Seven sherds of 10th–11th century St Neots and Stamford ware pottery were recovered from cut 1037 (fills 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, where it truncated Period 1 ditch 1011). A sherd of pottery dating to the 12th century was recovered from the fill (1089) of cut 1088.
- 2.33 Boundary ditch E was re-worked and recut by ditch F (1042, 1061, 1106, 1199). It was 0.80m–1.41m wide and 0.30m–0.77m deep. Fills 1043, 1062, and 1200 contained small quantities of Romano-British pottery, St Neots ware (11th century), Stamford ware (11th century), and Potter's Marston ware (12th century). A fragment of what may be Roman ceramic building material was recovered from the fill (1043) of cut 1042 and deposit 1062 (1061) produced an amorphous fragment of fired clay.
- 2.34 Ditch AE (1423, 1435, 1526, 1454, 1443) lay 43m to the east of ditches E/F and appeared to match one of the ditches seen at the western end of evaluation Trench 4 (Henshaw 2013b, figure 2). Of variable width and depth, though generally 1.25m–1.61m wide and 0.28m–0.63m deep, it contained variable fills (Fig. 5, section CC),

yellowish-grey or orange-brown, with stones throughout. A short length of ditch (V), serving as a further land division, cut Period 1 enclosure ditches AD and AF, though the relationship with ditch AE was unclear during the excavation. Ditch V (1402, 1416, 1429, and 1441) was approximately 7m long and no finds were recovered from its fills. With no finds from either AE or V, a date is inferred by the similarity to ditches E/F and associated ditches, at a time of apparent change to boundaries and hence to land use. Indeed, it may be that ditches AL/AM and AN/AO (below) are part of the boundary ditches L and P at the southern end of ditches E/F.

- 2.35 Two ditches (AO and AL) at the south-eastern corner of the excavated area may belong to this phase of activity and represent further land divisions. Both are moderately wide and fairly shallow, and recut at least once (AN and AM respectively). In the south-eastern corner of the site was roughly north-south aligned ditch AO (1450). Approximately 3m of this survived. Before truncation it was in excess of 0.65m wide and 0.14m deep with a mid-brown sandy silt fill.
- 2.36 Ditch AO was re-cut by ditch AN (1452). Six metres of this ditch was present within the area of excavation, curving to the east at its northern end. It was 0.85m wide and 0.25m deep with a mid-greyish brown sandy-clay-silt fill. No finds were recovered from either of these ditches.
- 2.37 Ditch AL (1508) measured just over 1.0m wide and 0.22m deep, with stony grey-brown sandy clay-silt fill. It was cut away on its southern edge by ditch AM. Ditch AM (1506, 1437) was 0.82m–1.22m wide and 0.39m–0.49m deep, with grey-brown sandy silt fill, but no pottery.
- 2.38 The site at this time was also characterised by two large areas of pitting, seen at the western side of the site (AT) and towards the centre (AQ). These pit groups truncated the boundary ditches of Enclosure 2.
- 2.39 Pits AT (comprising pits 1144, 1150, 1165, 1168, 1139, 1162, 1146, 1159/1173, 1136, 1152, and 1178) cut into the top of the Enclosure 2 ditches H, I, and K. The pits were large and well defined, averaging 1.59m–2.41m in diameter and 0.21m–0.82m deep. Fills comprised mixed deposits of sandy silt mixed with orange redeposited sand. Fifteen sherds of 10th to 11th century St Neots and Stamford ware were recovered from the pits, probably redeposited from the earlier enclosure ditches. Pottery dating to the 12th century was also found, including sherds of Shelly

ware, along with animal bone and a fragment of residual ceramic building material that may be Roman in date. It is likely the pits were used as rubbish pits, servicing the new plots.

- 2.40 A second large group of intercutting pits (AQ) towards the centre of the excavated area may have served as quarry pits, and were empty of any finds. They were investigated using sondages to characterise, date and check relationships with other features. The pits were less defined than pit group AT and hence a full sequence was not achieved. The main cluster comprised pits 1336, 1347/1339, 1380/1344, 1351, all roughly in excess of 2m diameter and 0.31m–0.80m deep, with a side cluster of 1382 and 1385 measuring 0.76m–0.80m diameter and 0.42–0.45m deep.
- 2.41 A smaller cluster to the north-east (1302, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1304, 1300) appeared to be part of the same phase of activity, but these were smaller in scale with the pits generally 0.60m–1.05m in diameter and 0.09m–0.13m deep. It may be the pits served as clay extraction pits. The pits were backfilled with dirty sand, possibly a reworked version of the sand horizon 1350 which covers the clay. The dating for the this pitting activity is therefore tentative and based on stratigraphy, as the main group (AQ) of pits truncate Enclosure 1 ditch I and are themselves cut by a later animal burial (1278).

#### ***Period 4: Post-medieval/modern (AD 1540–2000)***

- 2.42 Topsoil layer 1000 covered the entire site. It was a black sandy clay loam and of variable thickness. It was almost certainly subject to enrichment over many years, by compost and leaf mould, with probable use as vegetable plots or small-scale animal husbandry. All of the earlier features were sealed by an extensive subsoil layer 1001, which covered the entire site to variable depth. This comprised dark greyish brown sandy silt.
- 2.43 Possibly reflecting later land use, a number of pits were identified, containing the articulated remains of domesticated mammals. The burial pits comprised: 1113 (pig with piglets), 1213 (dog), 1253 (sheep), 1256 (lamb), 1278 (pig with piglets), and 1290 (dog?). Period 2 ditch U (1394) contained the buried remains of a dog. It is likely that this was buried at a much later date incidental to the location of the ditch. Four sherds of post-medieval or 19th century pottery were recovered from fill 1280 of pit 1278. The fills were relatively homogenous, brown sandy silts.

- 2.44 A large pit (1439, 1510), thought to be rectangular, although its full extent was not seen as it extended out of the excavation area, may have been a backfilled well. Its sides were vertical and it had been backfilled with a large quantity of post-medieval/modern brick rubble with a few sherds of pottery. Cutting Period 3 ditches AE, AL and AM, a single piece of hearth tile from the pit is likely to be 17th or 18th century in date.
- 2.45 Pit 1049, approximately 2.50m long, 0.92m wide, and 0.40m deep, located between pits AT and pit 1035 (see undated below), contained the articulated remains of a juvenile pig as well as 10th century pottery. It cut Period 1 ditch D on the southern side of Enclosure 1.
- 2.46 A number of postholes were identified and recorded across the site. These almost certainly relate to a late phase of activity, with no stratigraphic relationships to assist their position relative to each other or other features. In the west lay postholes 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1216 and 1268 (Fig. 4). All measured between 0.23m–0.42m in diameter and 0.06m–0.26m deep. The fills were mixed; with fill 1073 containing a large piece of 18th or 19th century roofing slate, a piece of 18th or 19th century brick and two sherds of post-medieval pottery. No clear structural pattern was seen, though they may represent the position of a temporary structure
- 2.47 In the east of the site lay ditches AI (1448, 1458) and AJ (1471, 1456). Ditch AI ran straight and measured 0.80m–0.94m in width and 0.30m–0.34m in depth with stony, mid-brown clay-silt fill. Ditch AJ (1454, 1469) was slightly wider and similarly straight, and parallel to ditch AI. Both ditches cut Period 3 ditch AE and their orientation was different to all other ditches on site
- 2.48 The latest feature on the site was a large boundary ditch S (1309, 1392) running north-south, with the base seen in the earlier evaluation trenches 6 and 7 (Henshaw 2013b). Partly overlying the line of ditch R and cutting through it as well as the subsoil and topsoil deposits, the ditch was seen to contain a number of modern artefacts, which were not recovered. Following the earlier land division, it is interesting to note that the boundary was clearly fossilised in the later Saxon period and that it continued into the post-medieval period.

**Undated**

- 2.49 A large undated pit (1035), approximately 4m by 3m and to the east of ditch F, may have been for clay extraction or it may show the position of a lost tree.
- 2.50 A number of pits similar to those clustering around Enclosure 1 were located scattered towards the east of the site. Comprising pits 1433, 1524, 1518, 1418, 1404, 1406, and possible pit 1561, these remain undated, with pit 1561 producing one sherd of shelly ware (12th century). A relatively large quantity of animal bone was recovered from pit 1518. Pit 1404 cut Period 3 ditch V close to the terminus and hence is stratigraphically later.
- 2.51 Ditch AK in the eastern part of the site was 0.75-0.85m wide and 0.27-0.38m deep with a stony, dark grey-brown sandy silt fill, containing occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from its fill and it cut through Period 3 ditch AE. Its close proximity to Period 3 ditch AL meant it was unlikely to be part of that phase of land division and it did not appear to be related to Period 4 ditches AI and AJ.
- 2.52 In the east part of the site was a single isolated posthole 1515, measuring 0.35m in diameter and 0.19m deep.

### 3. THE FINDS

3.1 Finds recovered are listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices 2 to 6.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Roman	8	96
	Post-Roman*	97	820
	<i>Total</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>916</i>
Worked flint		6	28
Metal finds	Iron	3	-
	Copper alloy	2	-
CBM		8	3705
Fired clay		4	192
Stone		1	-

\*includes 1 residual Roman sherd

### 4. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

4.1 Biological evidence recovered is listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices 7 and 8.

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments	219
Samples	Environmental	8



## 5. DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The excavation confirmed the location of several substantial ditches seen during the archaeological evaluation of the site in 2013 (Henshaw 2013b, figure 2). Furthermore, it was able to achieve several of the original aims and objectives, in that the evolution of the ditch system throughout the late Saxon and medieval period was examined and understood and episodes of settlement reorganisation identified. The programme of environmental sampling and the collection of ecofacts was able to inform on some activities that may have been carried out in the vicinity, including agricultural, though not able to determine the overall function of the ditches beyond enclosure and boundary activity.
- 5.2 With no prehistoric features found during the excavation and with finds residual in later features, it does suggest that although activity was taking place on or near the site, it was ephemeral and does not suggest settlement. Similarly, with no Roman features encountered at the site, the Roman settlement seen at Fairway may have been the focus of habitation and activity in the vicinity.
- 5.3 The earliest phase of occupation appeared to be three farmstead enclosures dating to the 10th century (Period 1), with the pottery identified from this phase of occupation as later Anglo-Saxon. Enclosures 1 (formed by ditches B, C and D) and 2 (formed by ditches I, K and H) lay to the west of the site with a smaller and apparently less substantial Enclosure 3 to the east. Enclosure 3 appeared to have been subdivided or altered and it is not clear exactly what form it took by the time it fell out of use. No evidence for structures or buildings was recovered from inside the enclosures, though pottery, animal bone and small amounts of fired clay were recovered from various boundary ditch fills.
- 5.4 Period 2 is represented by a track or droveway, defined by ditches T and Z/Y, close to the centre of the excavated area, and short length of ditch (AP) close to the south-western limit of excavation. Pottery from this phase of activity dates to the 11th century and is similarly considered to be Late Anglo-Saxon. Rubbish pits (including pit 1007 which contained a dump of cereal grain, including free-threshing wheat) were found adjacent to Enclosure 1 boundary ditches B and C and appeared to respect them, suggesting the enclosure may have been in evidence to some extent, though not in use, a century or so after it was constructed. To have had such

- substantial rubbish pits in close proximity to the boundaries of a working farmstead would have rendered movement around it difficult.
- 5.5 The construction of two substantial ditches in Period 3, the medieval period, ditch E (later recut and recorded as F) and ditch AE, seen respectively in the western and eastern areas of the site, suggests a change in how land was divided up and used. With the appearance across Britain of new and planned towns during the 12th century and the development of existing Anglo-Saxon towns beyond their defensive boundaries, urban expansion grew rapidly from the late 11th to 13th centuries (Schofield and Vince 2003, 31).
- 5.6 The size and orientation of the Period 3 ditches suggests they formed part of a new division of land leading from the main road. It is likely that the areas either side of the ditches represent tofts (homesteads with house and outbuildings), with the possibility that the shorter east-west ditches associated with E/F and AE represent a demarcation of land between toft and croft (areas of gardens or paddocks) (Astill and Grant 1994, 51). Crofts were often large enough for arable crops, and the environmental evidence recovered from the site does suggest crops were certainly being processed and animals reared in the vicinity at this time.
- 5.7 Postholes found across the site could not be attributed to any buildings or structures, though a small amount of fired clay from fill 1229 (ditch K, cut 1227) preserved rounded wattle impressions, suggesting it represents burnt structural daub. In Period 3, habitation may have been at or towards the main road (now High Street), with an associated working area or farmyard.
- 5.8 The two areas of sustained pitting (AQ and AT) are likely to have been for rubbish or small amounts of quarrying of sand and clay for building, although it is considered likely that low-level houses would have been entirely timber-built with daub covering and protecting the wood and hence impermanent (Astill and Grant 1994, 40). The material culture recovered from the pits supports this interpretation, but does not go any further to suggest what other activities were taking place at the site or what form the settlement took.
- 5.9 The animal bone recovered during the excavation shows cattle and sheep or goats were reared at the site, consumed in the vicinity and then disposed of throughout all phases of occupation. Of note is the dumping of the remains of meat-rich elements in Period 3 rubbish pits (group AT). Although the animal bones showed good

preservation, historical and modern disturbance rendered it difficult to see butchery marks. The skeletal remains of whole animals (pig and dog) occurred in later contexts and may represent the burial of animals as part of small-scale husbandry carried out behind the houses fronting the High Street, or working or pet dogs.

- 5.10 Recent work as part of the 'Story of England' project confirms an Anglo-Saxon origin for Kibworth, with the stratified finding of an early Anglo-Saxon bone comb recovered with pottery from test pitting in the car park of the Coach and Horses to the north (Wood 2010). Pottery of the same type was recovered during the excavation, indicating this part of Kibworth was settled by the late Anglo-Saxon period, in keeping with the results from the Story of England project.
- 5.11 Like the test-pits excavated as part of the 'Story of England' project, very little pottery later than the 12th century (other than a small amount of 19th-century material), was recovered during the excavation at High Street, Kibworth. In keeping with the results from work at West Cotton, Raunds (Chapman 2010), this suggests further reorganisation of the landscape and a resulting contraction of settlement, which may have been concentrated closer to the main roads, as Kibworth began to develop as a recognisable village.
- 5.12 Documentary evidence records, in the early 13th century, a grant to Walter de Beauchamp of the right to hold a weekly market (British History Online). As no subsequent mention of this market has been found, it has been suggested that the grant was connected to the development of the main road in the late 12th and early 13th centuries (*ibid.*). The creation of Harborough as a market-town in 1200 saw a diversion of the road to Leicester (now the A6) through Kibworth (Hoskins 1949, 57). It is around this road that settlement appears to have further developed at Kibworth Harcourt, with the founding of St Wilfred's church in the 13th century, around 400m north of the site.
- 5.12 The results of the site at Kibworth Beauchamp are significant in that they revealed evidence of settlement in the Late Anglo Saxon period and the later development of the town. Although few finds were recovered during the excavation, the pottery does reflect that found during fieldwork carried out as part of The Story of England project. This is significant in that it may show the extent of the settlement at this time.

- 5.13 A short summary publication will be prepared of the results of the work at High Street, Kibworth Beauchamp and submitted to Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society for inclusion in their *Transactions*.

## 6. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 6.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Jeremy Mordue, assisted by James Coyne, Dan Riley, Juan Talens Bou, Emily Evans, Rob Scott, Paulo Clemente, Mark Patenall, Peter James and Daniel Wojcik. The report was written by Jeremy Mordue and Nicola Powell, with stratigraphic analysis by Stuart Joyce, Jeremy Mordue and Nicola Powell. The Anglo-Saxon pottery was reported on by Paul Blinkhorn, the Roman pottery, worked flint and metal finds reports were written by Ed McSloy, the ceramic building material and fired clay reports by Jacky Sommerville, the faunal remains report by Andrew Clarke and the plant macrofossils and charcoal report by Sarah Cobain. The illustrations were prepared by Daniel Bashford. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Emily Evans. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Simon Carlyle and the post-excavation was managed by Nicola Powell.

## 7. STORAGE AND CURATION

- 7.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Milton Keynes whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums, which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix 9, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 8. REFERENCES

- Anderberg, A-L. 1994 *Atlas of seeds: Part 4* Uddevalla, Swedish Museum of Natural History
- Astill, G. and Grant, A. 1994 *The Countryside of Medieval England*, Oxford, Blackwell
- Baker, P. and Worley, F. 2014 *Animal bones and archaeology: Guidelines for bestpractice* Swindon, English Heritage

- Berggren, G. 1981 *Atlas of seeds: Part 3* Arlöv, Swedish Museum of Natural History
- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2015 *Geology of Britain Viewer*  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home/html> Accessed 19 March 2015
- Blinkhorn, P. in archive *Pottery from the Kibworth Test Pits* Access Cambridge Archaeology, University of Cambridge
- British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/leics/vol5/pp167-187#h3-0002>  
Accessed 18 June 2015
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 1995 *Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation*
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009 *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 *Technical Manual 2: The Taking of Samples for Palaeoenvironmental and Palaeoeconomic Analysis from Archaeological Sites*
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*
- Campbell, G. 2010 'The environmental evidence', in Chapman, A. *West Cotton, Raunds; a study of medieval settlement dynamics AD450–1450; excavation of a deserted medieval hamlet in Northamptonshire, 1985–89* Oxford, Oxbow Books, 427–515
- Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker, R.M. and Jans, J.E.A. 2006 *Digital seed atlas of the Netherlands. Groningen Archaeological Studies 4* Eelde, Barkhuis, <http://seeds.eldoc.ub.rug.nl/> (accessed May 2015)
- CgMs (CgMs Consulting) 2011 *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: High Street, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire*
- Chapman, A, 2010 *West Cotton, Raunds. A study of medieval settlement dynamics: AD450-1450. Excavation of a deserted medieval hamlet in Northamptonshire, 1985-89* Oxbow, Oxford

- Clay, P. and Pollard, R. *Iron Age and Roman Occupation in the West Bridge Area, Leicester. Excavations 1962-71* Leicester, Leicestershire Museums Arts and Records Service
- Cohen, A. and Serjeantson, D. 1996 *A manual for identification of bird bones from archaeological sites* London, Archetype publications Ltd
- Cooper, N. (ed.) 2006 *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monographs No. **13**
- Denham, V. 1985 The Pottery in JH Williams, M Shaw and V Denham *Middle Saxon Palaces at Northampton* Northampton Development Corporation Monog Ser 4, 46-64
- Gale, R. and Cutler, D. F. 2000 *Plants in archaeology; identification manual of artefacts of plant origin from Europe and the Mediterranean* Otley, Westbury and the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
- Goodall, I. 1980 'Ironwork in Medieval Britain: An Archaeological Study' Unpublished Phd Thesis University of Cardiff
- Henshaw, C. 2013a *Written Scheme of Investigation: Evaluation, Land at Rear of 8-28 High Street, Kibworth, Leicestershire*. Report no. **KLE13**
- Henshaw, C. 2013b *Interim Report - Archaeological Evaluation: Trial Trenching Land at Rear of 8-28 High Street, Kibworth, Leicestershire*. Report no. **KHS13**
- Henshaw, C. forthcoming *Archaeological Watching Brief, Land at Rear of 8–28 High Street, Kibworth, Leicestershire*
- Hillman, G. 1981 'Reconstructing crop husbandry practices from charred remains of crops' in Mercer, R., *Farming Practice in British Prehistory* Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press, 123–162
- Hillson, S. 1996 *Mammal bones and teeth: An introductory guide to methods of identification* London, The Institute of Archaeology, University of London
- Holmes, M. 2014 *Animals in Saxon and Scandinavian England: Backbones of economy*

*and society* Leiden, Sidestone Press

Hoskins, W. G. 1949 The Origin and Rise of Market Harborough *Transactions of Leicestershire Archaeological Society* Volume **25**, 55–68

Johnston, D.E. 1969 'Romano-British Pottery Kilns near Northampton', *Antiq. J.* **49**(i), 75–97

Kilmurry, K. 1980 *The Pottery Industry of Stamford, Lincs. C. AD850-1250* British Archaeol Rep British Ser 84

Knight, D. Vyner, B. and Allen, C. 2012 *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*, University of Nottingham and York Archaeology Trust

LCCSPA (Leicestershire County Council's Senior Planning Archaeologist) 2011 *Brief for Archaeological Investigation (Strip, Plan and Sample Excavation)*, unpublished document

Neef, R. Cappers, R.T.J. and Bekker, R.M. 2012 *Digital atlas of economic plants in archaeology*, *Groningen Archaeological Studies* 17 Elde, Barkhuis, <http://depa.eldoc.ub.rug.nl.php> (accessed May 2015)

Pollard, R. 1994 'Iron Age and Roman Pottery' in Clay and Pollard 1994, 51–114

Sawday, D. 1994 The post-Roman pottery in P Clay and R Pollard *Iron Age and Roman Occupation in the West Bridge Area, Leicester*. Excavations 1962-71 Leics. Museums

Schmid, E. 1972 *Atlas of animal bones: For prehistorians, archaeologists and quaternary geologists* Amsterdam, Elsevier Publishing Company

Schoch, W. Heller, I., Schweingruber, F. H. and Kienast, F., 2004 *Wood anatomy of Central European species*, [www.woodanatomy.ch](http://www.woodanatomy.ch) (accessed May 2015)

Schofield, J. and Vince A. 2003 *Medieval Towns: The Archaeology of British Towns in Their European Setting: The archaeology of medieval Europe, 1100-1600*, Leicester University Press

Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press

Tomber, R. and Dore, J. 1998 *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: a handbook* London: Museum of London Archaeology Service

Wheeler, E.A., Baas, P. and Gasson, P.E. 1989 'IAWA list of microscopic features for hardwood identification', *IAWA Bulletin ns* **10**, 219–332

Wood, M. 2010 *The Story of England*, London, Viking

Zohary, D., Hopf, M. and Weiss, E. 2013 *Domestication of plants in the old world* Oxford, Oxford University Press





## APPENDIX 1: FEATURE LABELS AND DESCRIPTIONS

Feature Label	Description	Contexts (Cuts)	Period
A	East-west gully, same as AG	1011, 1013, 1127	1
B	North-south ditch, Enc. 1	1005, 1015, 1017	1
C	North-south, east-west Enclosure 1	1003, 1044, 1059, 1090	1
D	East-west ditch, Enc. 1	1019, 1046, 1084	1
E	North-south boundary ditch	1037, 1086, 1088, 1080, 1103, 1108, 1187, 1233, 1262	3
F	North-south boundary ditch	1042, 1061, 1106, 1199, 1237	3
G	North-south boundary ditch	1099, 1230, 1239	3
H	Enclosure ditch	1110, 1196, 1095, 1221, 1323	1
I	East-west ditch, same as N, Enc. 2	1064, 1082, 1078, 1218, 1224, 1243	1
J	Corner of enclosure ditch,	1190	1
K	East-west ditch, Enc. 2	1092, 1183, 1185, 1192, 1227, 1247, 1334	1
L	East-west ditch	1208, 1270, 1284, 1316	2
M	North-south terminus	1245	1
N	East-west ditch, continuation of I	1249, 1378	1
O	East-west ditch	1259, 1266, 1275, 1288, (Void, part of P)	2
P	East-west ditch	1273, 1281, 1328, 1364	2
Q	East-west ditch	1286, 1332, 1366	2
R	North-south boundary ditch	1306, 1388, 1466	1
S	Modern north-south boundary ditch	1309, 1392	4
T	Enclosure ditch	1399, 1478	2
U	Enclosure ditch	1394, 1520	2
V	Enclosure internal boundary ditch	1402, 1416, 1429, 1441	3
W	North-south boundary ditch	1410, 1482, 1497, 1540, 1544	1
X	North-south boundary ditch	1408, 1486	1
Y	Boundary ditch	1412, 1484, 1495, 1552, 1548	2
Z	Boundary ditch	1490, 1499, 1546	2
AA	Boundary ditch	1488 (Void, part of X)	1
AB	Enclosure 3 ditch with AG	1554, 1502, 1538, 1559, 1530, 1522	1
AC	East-west ditch	1550, 1504, 1542, 1532	1
AD	North-south ditch	1414, 1536	1
AE	North-south boundary ditch	1423, 1435, 1526, 1454, 1443	3
AF	Enclosure ditch, with ?AH	1534, 1431, 1462, 1469	1
AG	East-west ditch, with AB	1464, 1475	1
AH	North-south boundary ditch	1557	1
AI	East-west boundary ditch	1448, 1458, 1460	4
AJ	East-west boundary ditch	1471, 1456	4
AK	East-west ditch	1473, 1528	Undated
AL	East-west boundary ditch	1508	3
AM	East-west boundary ditch	1506, 1437	3
AN	Roughly north-south ditch	1452	3
AO	Roughly north-south ditch	1450	3
AP	South-west corner ditch	1210, 1237	2
AQ	Pit cluster	1302, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1304, 1301, 1382, 1336, 1347, 1339, 1385, 1380, 1344, 1351, 1373, 1368, 1375	3
AT	Pit cluster	1144, 1150, 1165, 1168, 1139, 1162, 1146, 1159, 1173, 1136, 1152, 1178	3

**APPENDIX 2: ROMAN POTTERY BY ED MCSLOY**

A small group of 8 sherds (96g) of Roman pottery was recorded and a further probable Roman sherd is described among the post-Roman assemblage (Blinkhorn this document). The pottery was recovered from eight features and most would seem to be re-deposited within post-Roman dated contexts (Table 1: Periods 1–3). The Roman group consists entirely of bodysherds, most exhibiting moderate or high abrasion.

The assemblage has been fully recorded and where possible fabric codings matching those of the Leicestershire County type series (summarised in Pollard 1994) are utilised.

*Composition and dating*

**GW5: Local/unsourced medium sandy greyware**, c. AD 70–400. 4 sherd, 31g.

**GW7: Pale grey sandy greyware (probably Upper Nene Valley)**, c. AD 70–300. 1 sherd, 49g

**GW8: Local/unsourced dark grey fine sandy, micaceous**, c. AD 70–400. 1 sherd, 3g.

**HCG: Hard ‘cream’ grog-tempered (probably Upper Nene Valley)**, c. AD 50–250. 1 sherd, 12g

**CG: Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian** (NRFRC type LEZ SA2 (Tomber and Dore 1998, 32)), c. AD 110–200. 1 sherd, 1g

The small group is dominated by reduced coarsewares (greywares), most of which are probably of local manufacture. A sherd in white/pink-firing grogged fabric HCG from Ditch T (Period 2 fill 1400), and a sherd in pale-firing greyware GW7 from pit 1162 (AT) (Period 2 fill 1163) are probably a regional import from the Upper Nene Valley, close to Northampton. The Upper Nene kilns (Johnston 1969) were in operation across the later 1st to 3rd centuries AD and their products are relatively common from Leicester (Pollard 1994). A single small sherd of Central Gaulish samian from pit 1317 (Period 1 fill 1321) is the sole continental type recorded. The vessel represented is almost certainly a Drag. 33 cup, a form most common to the mid to late 2nd century AD.

The Roman assemblage is of limited interpretative value due to its size and largely re-deposited nature. Compositionally it is typical for the region and such chronological indicators as are present hint at earlier Roman dating.

Table 1: Roman pottery summary quantification

Period	Feature	Context	fabric	Count	Weight(g)
1	Pit 1317	1321	CG	1	1
2	Ditch Z	1491	GW5	1	6
2	Ditch T	1400	HCG	1	12
1	Ditch W	1411	GW5	1	4
2	Pit 1162 (AT)	1163	GW7	1	49
1	Ditch B	1018	GW5	1	3
3	Ditch F	1201	GW5	1	18
1	Pit 1510	1514	GW8	1	3
<b>Total</b>				<b>8</b>	<b>96</b>

### APPENDIX 3: ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY BY PAUL BLINKHORN

The pottery assemblage comprised 97 sherds with a total weight of 820g. It was recorded using the conventions of the Leicestershire County type-series (Sawday 1994), as follows

- EA3:** Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware, 1680-1750. 1 sherd, 9g.  
**EA6:** Post-medieval Blackwares, late 17th century +. 1 sherd, 2g.  
**EA8:** Creamware, 1750 – 1900. 6 sherds, 53g.  
**EA10:** Modern Earthenwares, 1800+10. 10 sherds, 46g  
**LY4:** Shelly Wares, 1100-1400. 4 sherds, 23g.  
**PM:** Potter's Marston Ware, 1100-1300. 1 sherd, 25g.  
**SN:** St Neots Ware, 900 – 1150. 45 sherds, 328g.  
**ST:** Stamford Ware, 900-1150. 28 sherds, 313g.

In addition, a single residual Romano-British sherd (21g) also occurred. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 2. In some cases, the date has been adjusted with reference to the stratigraphic matrix.

#### Chronology

The range of fabric types is typical of contemporary sites in the region, and suggests that the main period of activity was from the 10th to 12th centuries. Common 12th-century and later wares such as LY4 and PM are scarce, indicating very strongly that activity ceased at the site fairly early in the 12th century. This is also supported by the fact that all the Stamford Ware from the site is unglazed. Glazing on such pottery is known on the earliest products of the industry, but only became common in the 12th century (Kilmurry 1980, Fig. 28). Just three Stamford Ware rims were present, two of which were from rouletted group type 12/13 bowls (*ibid.* Fig. 60). Such forms were made throughout the life of the industry, but the 12th-century examples usually had 'folded down' profiles (*ibid.* 138), which these do not, suggesting they are earlier. In addition, the Stamford potters had ceased rouletting rims of this type by the 12th century, so those from here are 11th century or earlier (*ibid.*). The other rim was from a small jar with a type 2 rim (*ibid.* Fig. 47) which is also typical of the 10th – 11th century products of the industry (*ibid.* 136).

The St Neots Ware assemblage included Denham's T1(1) and T1(2) types (*ibid.* 1985), meaning it was possible to differentiate between 10th and 11th century groups, and thus broadly date assemblages to the 10th, 11th or 12th centuries. The assemblage comprised entirely jars and inturned-rim bowls, which is very typical of the tradition. The pottery occurrence per phase is shown in Table 2. Other than this, the small and rather scattered nature of the assemblage means that further precise dating is impossible.

The data in Table 3 show that most of the assemblage dates to the 10th and 11th centuries. Overall the mean sherd weight is rather low, and indicates very strongly that all the pottery is the result of secondary deposition. This was confirmed when the assemblage was examined for cross-fits. Virtually all the sherds from the site came from different vessels, and no cross-fits were made.

#### Illustrations for publication

Fig. 1: Context 1062, Stamford Ware. Rouletted bowl rim. White fabric with grey core and outer surface.

Fig. 2: Context 1134, Stamford Ware. Rouletted bowl rim. Pale grey fabric with dark grey core, pale pink surfaces.

## **Discussion**

As noted above, the assemblage from this site is small and scattered, and other than being able to state that it is largely dateable to the 10th – 11th centuries, little further insight can be gained into the nature of the settlement, although the range of pottery types present is perhaps quite significant in terms of understanding the more general development of Kibworth in the late Saxon period. In 2009, a number of test-pits were excavated in the village as part of the BBC television series “The Story of England”, and the pottery profile from this site is virtually identical to that from test-pit no. 2, located at 112 Main St. The pottery assemblage from that pit, unlike this, comprised mainly large and fresh sherds of St Neots Ware, and was the only test-pit in the village which produced such pottery, suggesting very strongly that it was located at what had once been the core of the late Saxon settlement. In addition, like these excavations, the test-pit produced very little 12th century or later pottery other than 19th century material (Blinkhorn, in archive). Given the presence of St Neots Ware here, and the nature of the features which produced it, it seems very likely that the ditches represent the boundaries of a field system associated with the original Late Saxon core of the village, suggesting a settlement of a similar nature to that excavated at West Cotton in Northamptonshire (Chapman 2010), with the dearth of evidence of 12th century or later activity suggesting a major reorganisation of the landscape at that time.

Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cntxt	RB		SN		ST		PM		LY4		EA3		EA6		EA8		EA10		Date	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
1008			1	5	1	14													10thC	
1028												1	9					3	5	19thC
1038					1	6														10thC
1039					1	4														10thC
1040			2	7																11thC
1041					2	37														11thC
1043					3	18														11thC
1048			1	3																10thC
1051			1	1																10thC
1062			2	10	1	42														11thC
1073													1	2				1	9	19thC
1079			1	3																10thC
1089			1	2						2	6									12thC
1097			2	10																10thC
1134			2	2	1	20														11thC
1135			1	5																10thC
1143					1	7														10thC
1158			3	19																11thC
1163			1	22																11thC
1164			1	2	1	14														11thC
1166			1	5																10thC
1167			2	7																10thC
1171			1	24																11thC
1174										1	10									12thC
1176			1	6																12thC
1177					1	7														12thC
1182			2	20																12thC
1186			1	2																10thC
1191			4	60	1	6														10thC
1193			1	9																10thC
1200	1	21					1	25												12thC
1206			1	19																10thC
1209			1	7	1	5														11thC
1287			1	2																11thC
1331			3	11	1	5														10thC
1365			1	12																11thC
1409			1	12																11thC
1413					4	58														10thC
1440															3	26	5	26		19thC
1485			4	30	1	2														11thC
1491			1	11	1	11														10thC
1494					2	11														10thC
1501					4	46														10thC
1511															3	27	1	6		19thC
1562										1	7									12thC
Total	1	21	45	328	28	313	1	25	4	23	1	9	1	2	6	53	10	46		

Table 3: Pottery Occurrence

Period	Date	No Sherds	Wt. Sherds	Mean Sherd Wt
1	10 <sup>th</sup> C	38	319g	8.4g
2	11 <sup>th</sup> C	30	287g	9.6g
3	12 <sup>th</sup> C*	10	83g	8.3g
4	MOD	18	110g	6.1g
	Total	96	799g	

\*excludes residual Roman sherd

#### APPENDIX 4: WORKED FLINT BY ED MCSLOY

A group of six pieces (28g) of worked flint was recovered from five deposits (Table 4). All pieces exhibit moderate levels of edge damage and some are broken. All material derives from medieval or later-phased deposits (Table 1: Periods 3–5) and the condition is consistent with an entirely re-deposited group.

Raw material consists of good quality grey or grey-brown flint, none of which is patinated (corticated). The thinned/abraded cortex retained on pieces from deposits 1038, 1093, 1193 suggests the use of flint for secondary sources (probably river gravels). The group comprises flakes/broken flakes, none of which feature any secondary working. In the absence of tool forms the group is not dateable through reference to established typologies. The dominance of flake removals (and absence of blades) is perhaps an indication of dating across the later Neolithic to Bronze Age periods.

Table 4: worked flint summary catalogue

Period	Context	Material	Class	Cortex coverage	Ct.	Wt.(g)
1	Ditch K (1093)	flint	flake	secondary	1	2
1	Ditch K (1193)	flint	flake, broken	secondary	1	12
3	Ditch E (1038)	flint	flake	secondary	2	9
2	Pit 1121 (1122)	flint	flake, broken	tertiary	1	1
3	Ditch Q (1333)	flint	flake, broken	tertiary	1	4
<b>Total</b>					<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>

## APPENDIX 5: METAL ITEMS BY ED MCSLOY

A total of five metal objects (3 items of iron and 2 of copper alloy) was recovered. The objects exhibit moderate levels of corrosion and some are fragmentary. All material is stored as appropriate in sealable plastic boxes and with desiccating silica gel.

### *Copper alloy*

Two copper alloy objects were recorded: Ra. 1 from Period 1 ditch D and Ra. 3 from Period 4 pit/animal burial 1256. Registered artefact 1 consists of a small (c. 3mm x 1mm) coil and probably represents an off cut resulting from cutting or scribing copper alloy sheet. Registered artefact 3 consists of two sections from a rod-like object, possibly a wire pin of the kind commonly known from post-medieval or modern deposits.

### *Iron*

The three iron objects were recorded from deposits which are phased to Period 1 (10th century) and Period 2 (11th century). Two objects: from Period 1 ditch AD (fill 1440) and Period 2 pit 1125 (fill 1126) are of similar form, consisting of a tapering flat shank 80–85mm in length and flattened 'head'. A separate coiled, strip-like object appears to be corroded to the lower shaft to the item from pit 1125 (fill 1126). The objects most closely resemble wall anchors utilised for fixing timber (window or door frames) to masonry or brickwork, with the shank driven into the mortar joints. Medieval or later dating is probable (Goodall 1980). The third item, from Period 3 ditch E (fill 1041) is a small bar fragment, almost certainly part of a nail shaft.

The small metalwork group is of minimal archaeological significance. Recording/reporting undertaken for this report are sufficient for the purposes of the archive and no further work is required.



**APPENDIX 6: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND FIRED CLAY BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE***CBM*

Ceramic building material consisting of a small number of brick/tile fragments of probable Roman and of post-medieval or modern date was recorded from six deposits (Table 5).

The two fragments of probable Roman date were recorded, although both appear to be re-deposited in Period 3 deposits 1043 (Ditch F) and 1182 (Quarry AT). Neither fragment is identifiable to a specific tile/brick form and the tentative date is based on fabric and surface finish.

The remainder of the group is dateable to the post-medieval or modern periods (Period 4). Brick fragments from deposits 1073 (posthole 1074) and 1511 (pit 1510) preserve width/thickness dimensions. The bricks are of 'stock' brick type, 'unfrogged' and made in wooden moulds and such characteristics and their dimensions suggests 18th or 19th century dating. In addition to the bricks, there is a single tile fragment from Period 4 from pit deposit 1511. Its thickness and a worn upper surface suggests use as flooring or as a hearth tile and dating across the 17th/18th centuries is probable.

*Fired clay/daub*

A small quantity of fired clay and daub was recorded. Most occurs in a similar, moderately hard and buff-firing fabric with organic and calcareous inclusions. Fragments from Period 1 deposit 1229 (Ditch K), 1244 (Ditch I) and Period 3 deposit 1277 (Ditch O) exhibit one smoothed surface and that from 1229 preserves rounded wattle impressions suggesting it represents burnt structural daub. The remaining small and amorphous fragment Period 3 deposit 1062 (Ditch F) occurs in a fine, inclusionless fabric.

**Conclusion**

The ceramic building material and fired/burnt clay represents a small and well-fragmented group, among which only some among the (post-medieval or modern) bricks are dateable with confidence.

Table 5: Ceramic building material and fired/burnt clay. Summary quantification

Material	Period	Context	Class	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Dimensions
cbm	1	1252	misc	pmed?	1	3	
	3	1182	misc	Roman?	1	70	
	3	1043	misc	Roman?	1	41	
	4	1073	brick	pmed/mod	1	700	4 1/4" wide x 2 1/4" th
	4	1511	brick	pmed/modern	1	1245	4" wide x 2 1/4" th
	4	1511	brick	pmed/mod	1	1047	4" wide x 2 1/4" th
	4	1511	floor/hearth tile	pmed	1	573	th 28mm
	-	1573	brick	pmed?	1	26	
<i>Sub total</i>					8	3705	
fired/burnt clay	3	1277	misc	-	1	28	
	1	1229	daub	-	1	146	
	1	1244	misc	-	1	17	
	3	1062	misc	-	1	1	
<i>Sub total</i>					4	192	

## APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE BY ANDY CLARKE

### Introduction and Methodology

Approximately 4kg of animal bone was recovered from a succession of ditches and pits dating to Period 1; 10th century, Period 2; 11th century and Period 3; 12th century. The bones were identified to species, skeletal element and side, with the aid of the osteological reference collection held at Cotswold Archaeology as well as standard reference literature (Cohen and Serjeantson 1996; Hillson 1996; Schmid 1972). The material was generally well-preserved but highly fragmented with frequent historical and occasional modern damage noted, severely limiting the amount of recordable data available within the assemblage. Material providing age-at-death estimates was present within the assemblage, but in such limited numbers it is viewed that its inclusion would detract rather than contribute to the overall interpretation of the assemblage. As a consequence, for the purpose of this report the bones were quantified by fragment count and weight and detailed in Table 5. The characteristics of each Period's assemblage are described individually below.

### Results

#### *Period 1 - 10th century*

A total of 45 fragments of bone (1281g) was recovered from 13 deposits, of which 44% could be identified to species. The remains of the three major domestics, cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and pig (*Sus scrofa domesticus*), were identified along with, to a lesser degree, horse (*Equus caballus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*) and red deer (*Cervus elaphus*). When dealing with such a discrete amount of identifiable bone it is misleading to state that cattle and sheep/goat dominate, but they are the most prevalent species represented by elements from throughout the skeleton, both meat-rich and meat-poor. Pig was identified only from isolated canine and incisor teeth. Evidence of butchery was limited, but cut marks indicating carcass dismemberment were observed on two fragments of cattle femur.

#### *Period 2 - 11th century*

Five features dating to this period revealed a total of 11 fragments (104g), of which 72% were identifiable. The remains of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and dog were identified, but in such low the numbers that no one species can be said to be making a greater contribution to the site economy at this time. No evidence of butchery was observed.

#### *Period 3 - 12th century*

The patterns described above continue and are extended during this period of site activity, with 163 (2908g) fragments recovered from 18 deposits, of which 55% was identifiable to species. Once again cattle and sheep/goat are the most numerous species, identified from both meat-rich and meat-poor skeletal elements, while the presence of pig is confirmed by loose teeth and a single fragment of skull. The remains of horse and dog again make a minor contribution to the assemblage together with a single lower limb fragment of goose (*Anser sp.*). Butchery marks were present but limited in number, only occurring in cattle and again indicative of carcass dismemberment.

#### *Period 4 - Post-medieval/Modern*

Several features were identified containing the articulated remains of domesticated mammals. Pit 1113 contained a pig with piglets, pit 1213 a dog, pit 1253 (sheep), pit 1256 a juvenile sheep, pit 1278 a pig with piglets, pit 1290

a dog and pit 1292 a sheep. Pit 1049 contained a juvenile pig and ditch U 1394 contained a dog. The remains were all well-preserved, but it was not possible to ascertain visually whether the remains were modern or archaeological in date.

## Discussion

The species identified were all firmly established in the UK by the Iron Age and as such are to be expected in an assemblage of this period (Baker and Worley, 2014). The total number of fragments recovered from site amounts to only 219 fragments, just over half of which (51%) were identifiable to species. In addition to this, there appears to be little difference in assemblage composition between each period, suggesting the possibility of a continuation of site activity. Therefore the results of each Period are combined and discussed below.

### *Major domestic species*

It is clear that from the 10th century (Period 1) onwards, cattle and sheep/goat made by far the greatest contribution to the site economy, but due to the lack of aging data and observable butchery marks it is unclear what form this economy took, whether it was based around meat production, secondary products, or a combination of the two. However, there is still potential for interpretative inference to be made. The presence of meat-rich and meat-poor skeletal elements is suggestive of waste from the dressing of individual cuts of meat. Marrow extraction may also have occurred, accounting for the high level of fragmentation. Further to this, the presence of robust and fragile elements, little observable evidence of animal gnawing and no indication of exposure to the elements, all indicate rapid disposal of the assemblage.

The small number of pig remains/bones is unusual considering the importance of this animal to the Saxon economy (Holmes, 2014, 20). The low recovery of this species is unlikely to be due to a taphonomic bias considering how well preserved the wider assemblage is, consequently it is more than likely that these fragments are residual in nature and pigs were not the focus of economic activity on this site.

### *Other species*

Horse and dog were identified throughout the assemblage, represented in the main by isolated teeth and bones of the feet. It may well be the case that each of these species made a contribution to the site economy as working animals, but they are recorded in such low numbers, it is more likely that their remains are residual. Red deer and goose were both significant species in terms of the Saxon diet (Holmes 2014, 42–43). However, as each species was identified from only a single fragment, their presence on site is also considered to be residual.

Table 5: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context

Period	Feature Label	Feature	Bos	O/C	Sus	EQ	Canid	Cer	Anser	LM	MM	IND	Total	Weight (g)
Period 1	Ditch B	1017									1	1	2	6
	Ditch D	1020								2			2	20
	Ditch G	1099	1										1	95
	Ditch H	1095	5										5	496
	Ditch H	1110								4			4	13
	Ditch H	1196	2	3	2					1	4	2	14	138
	Ditch H	1323	2							1			3	113
	Ditch I	1064		1						1			2	46
	Ditch K	1227								2		1	3	36
	Ditch K	1247					2	1					3	137
	Ditch N	1249										4	4	1
	Ditch R	1308				1							1	46
	Ditch R	1388									1		1	7
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1281</b>
Period 2	Ditch T	1399								1			1	10
	Ditch Y	1412	1	1							1		3	32
	Ditch Y	1484					1				1		2	38
		1007		2								2	4	22
		1009										1	1	2
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>104</b>
Period 3	Ditch AM	1437		1									1	4
	Ditch E	1037	2	3	1	2	5			1	5		19	188
	Ditch E	1103	1	1		1	2				1	4	10	128
	Ditch E	1108		1						1			2	18
	Ditch E	1233										1	1	1
	Ditch F	1061	1	3							1		5	39
	Ditch F	1199	5							1		2	8	173
	Ditch G	1239										6	6	14
	Pit AQ	1304		13						1	26		40	301
	Pit AT	1139		1									1	8
	Pit AT	1152	1	3							2		6	48
	Pit AT	1162										1	1	3
	Pit AT	1165	1		1							1	3	76
	Pit AT	1168	9		1							1	11	224
	Pit AT	1173	5	4						1	2		12	658
Pit AT	1178	7	10					1	5	2	4	28	735	
	1129											3	3	5
	1205		1		1							4	6	185
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>2908</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>43</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>219</b>	
<b>Weight</b>			<b>2250</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4066</b>	

## APPENDIX 8: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE BY SARAH COBAIN

### Introduction

A total of eight bulk soil samples were retrieved for plant macrofossil and charcoal assessment recovered from a series of ditches and pits dating to Period 1 10th century, Period 2 11th century and Period 3 12th century. The aim of this report was to initially assess the type, preservation and quantity of plant macrofossil and charcoal remains and where appropriate carry out full analysis to provide evidence of socio-economic activities being undertaken on the site (crop husbandry, diet, living conditions of communities, exploitation of woodlands for fuel, woodland management), and to infer the composition of the local flora and woodlands.

### Methodology

Following flotation (CA Technical Manual No 2), the residue was dried and sorted by eye, the floated material scanned and seeds identified using a low power stereo-microscope (Brunel MX1) at magnifications of x10 to x40. Identifications were carried out with reference to images and descriptions by Cappers *et al.* (2006), Neef *et al.* (2012) Berggren (1981) and Anderberg (1994). Nomenclature follows Stace (1997). A selection of charcoal fragments were fractured by hand to reveal the wood anatomy on radial, tangential and transverse planes. The pieces were then supported in a sand bath and identified under an epi-illuminating microscope (Brunel SP400) at magnifications from x40 to x400. Identifications were carried out with reference to images and descriptions by Gale and Cutler (2000) and Schoch *et al.* (2004) and Wheeler *et al.* (1989). Nomenclature of species follows Stace (1997).

### Results

The carbonised plant macrofossils were recovered in small to large quantities and were generally moderate to well-preserved. Three plant macrofossil samples were considered suitable for further work. Charcoal was rare and no further work required. There were a small number of modern plant macrofossils identified in samples, which were most likely incorporated into the features by bioturbation. Since these were recovered in small quantities, it is not thought that they represent a significant risk of contamination.

The results are presented in tabular form (Tables 6–7). SS refers to the Soil Sample number. Taxa have been identified as one of two possibilities (for example alder/hazel - *Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*) where the two species exhibit similar morphology but the species are not sufficiently well-preserved to observe subtle anatomical differences required for full identification.

### Discussion

#### *Period 1 - 10th century and Period 2 - 11th century*

Plant macrofossils identified within Period 1 boundary ditch Z, Period 2 enclosure ditch T and pit 1007 were similar in composition and generally dominated by free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum/durum*) with smaller quantities of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and oat (*Avena*) cereal grains. Cereal chaff was rare and included culm nodes and straw. The absence of any identifiable cereal chaff means it was not possible to identify whether the oat was cultivated or wild or which species of wheat was grown. Other deliberately cultivated species include small numbers of broad beans (*Vicia faba*), peas (*Pisum*) and lentils (*Lens culinaris*). Herbaceous taxa include

weeds indicative of arable, disturbed and grassland areas. This type of assemblage composition is typical of that from other Anglo-Saxon sites in the area such as West Cotton, Northamptonshire (Campbell 2010, 435)

This mixture of cereal grains, chaff and weeds is indicative of deliberate dumps of crop processing waste. Based on the premise that waste firing debris would not be transported long distances for disposal, it can be assumed that crop processing activities were taking place in the vicinity of ditches T and Z and pit 1007. The assemblage composition does not appear to alter significantly between the Period 1 10<sup>th</sup> century and Period 2 11<sup>th</sup> century which suggests similar processing activities were taking place on site throughout these two periods.

The inclusion of frequent seeds of low growing arable and disturbed weed species (corn marigold (*Glebionis segetum*), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and thorn-wax (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*)) within the cereal processing waste suggests that crops were harvested low on the stalk, close to the ground. The Anglo-Saxon period also saw a vast increase in the presence of more persistent and invasive arable weeds such as corn marigold, stinking chamomile and corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*). Corncockle provided a particular challenge as the seed is poisonous and being a similar size to grain, had to be hand-picked from sieves. It is likely that the crops would have required regular weeding to prevent any negative impacts on the growth of the crop.

The mechanism by which this material became charred is uncertain. Free-threshing cereals such as bread-type wheat and barley do not require exposure to fire for processing as the grains are readily released from the ears by threshing (Hillman 1981, 134–5). Cereal chaff is also a valuable resource and would be re-used as fuel, fodder, thatching, flooring and/or temper. Exposure to fire would typically only occur when material has no further use other than as fuel or by accidental burning.

As a result the composition of carbonised cereal chaff, weeds and grain does not necessarily always reflect the crop processing stages being undertaken in that area of site. However the mixture of 'light' weed seeds (stinking chamomile, cornflower), grain and culm nodes within this assemblage may suggest that latter stages of processing such as winnowing (remove fine chaff/small weeds from clean grain) and sieving (remove contaminants for example the poisonous corncockle seed from the clean grain) were taking place on this site.

Once cleaned and processed, free-threshing wheat and barley would have been used to produce bread and in addition barley would have been malted to make ale and used as fodder. Oats may have been used to make porridges or used as fodder. Other remains of economic importance include a small number of charred broad bean, lentil and pea seeds and a small number of vetches/peas (*Vicia/Lathyrus*). Lentils, broad beans and peas would be cultivated for use as additions to stews and pottages. The presence of vetches/peas is of interest as, in addition to their possible use in stews/pottages, they were often cultivated as a fodder crop. Farmers would also then benefit from their nitrogen fixing abilities to help improve the fertility of the soil (Zohary *et al.* 2013, 75), and thereby their presence may be an indicator of the decreasing soil fertility.

As the plant macrofossil assemblage is predominantly associated with crop processing, the assemblage is biased by weed seeds indicative of arable and disturbed environments. These areas would have seen species such as nettles (*Urtica*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), goosefoots (*Chenopodium*), corncockle and corn marigold opportunistically growing alongside crops of grain, pulses and vetches. The presence of stinking chamomile in particular suggests a heavy clay soil in the area. In addition, the presence of some grassland species such as ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and buttercup (*Ranunculus*) may suggest

some areas of grazing nearby. Marshland species such as sedge (*Carex*) may have opportunistically grown in waterlogged areas of fields.

Table 6: Plant macrofossil

Context number				1048	1491	1492	1008	1481	1039	1207	1434
Feature number				1046	1490	1490	1007	1478	1037	1205	1433
Feature Label				D	Z	Z		T	E		
Sample number (SS)				4	13	14	3	11	2	5	10
Flot volume (ml)				<0.5	42.5	23	19	4	2.5	2	<0.5
Sample volume processed (l)				20	13	15	20	15	20	20	17
Soil remaining (l)				0	0	0	20	0	20	20	0
Period				1	1	1	2	2	3	3	UD
Plant macrofossil preservation				N/A	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Good	Poor	Poor
Habitat Code	Family	Species	Common Name								
			Modern seeds/roots		+++	+++	++++	++	+	+++	+
			Arable/disturbed weeds			++++					
D/A	Amaranthaceae	<i>Chenopodium</i> L. ( <i>Blitum</i> L.)	Goosefoots		1	++	1	1			
D/A		<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Fat-hen				1				
A	Apiaceae	<i>Bupleurum rotundifolium</i> L.	Thorow-wax		3			1			
A/D	Asteraceae	<i>Anthemis arvensis</i> L.	Corn Chamomile		15		1				
A/D		<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	Stinking Chamomile		42	++++	20	9			+
A/D		<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L.	Cornflower				1				
A/D		<i>Glebionis segetum</i> L.	Corn Marigold				1				
HSW	Betulaceae	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazelnut shells		5		5				
D	Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica</i> L./ <i>Sinapsis</i> L.	Cabbages/Mustards		1						
A/D		<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.	Wild Radish perianth (fragment)		1						
A	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	Corncockle (whole)				1				
A		<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	Corncockle (fragment)		2				+		
D/M/A		<i>Stellaria</i> L.	Stitchworts				+				
M/D	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex</i> L.	Sedges		13	++	2				
E/A/P	Fabaceae	<i>Lens culinaris</i> Medik.	Lentil			+			+		
E/D		<i>Pisum</i> L.	Garden Pea		2	+					
D/P		<i>Medicago</i> L./ <i>Trifolium</i> L.	Medicks/Clovers			+					
D/P		<i>Medicago</i> L.	Medicks		3		1				
D/P		<i>Trifolium</i> L.	Clovers				1				
E		<i>Vicia faba</i> L.	Broad Bean (whole)		2						



Table 6 (cont.)

Context number				1048	1491	1492	1008	1481	1039	1207	1434
Feature number				1046	1490	1490	1007	1478	1037	1205	1433
Feature Label				D	Z	Z		T	E		
Sample number (SS)				4	13	14	3	11	2	5	10
Habitat Code	Family	Species	Common Name								
D/A/P		<i>Vicia L./Lathyrus L.</i>	Vetches/Peas (2–3mm) whole		8						
D/A/P		<i>Vicia L./Lathyrus L.</i>	Vetches/Peas (3–4mm) whole		3		3	3			
D/A/P		<i>Vicia L./Lathyrus L.</i>	Vetches/Peas (3–4mm) half					2			
D	Malvaceae	<i>Malva L.</i>	Mallows		1						
P	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata L.</i>	Ribwort Plantain		1		1	1			
E	Poaceae	<i>Avena L.</i>	Oats grain		73	+++	17	11			
A/D		<i>Bromus L.</i>	Bromes		28	++	+	5	+		
E		<i>Hordeum vulgare L.</i>	6-rowed barley grain					1			
E		<i>Hordeum vulgare L.</i>	Barley grain		113	++	17	7	+		
E		<i>Triticum aestivum L./Triticum turgidum L./ Triticum durum Desf.</i>	Free-threshing wheat	+	877	+++++	47	153	++	++	+
E		<i>Triticum spelta</i>	Spelt wheat grain								cf +
E		<i>Poaceae</i>	Indet. cereal grain (whole)		68		24	21			
E		<i>Poaceae</i>	Indet. cereal grain (fragment)	++	418		108	114	++	+	+
E		<i>Poaceae</i>	Indet. cereal grain (fragment <1mm)		+++++		+++	+++++	++		
E		<i>Poaceae</i>	Culm node (whole)		13						
E		<i>Poaceae</i>	Culm node (half)		2						
P		<i>Poaceae</i>	cf grass sp stem		4	+	+				
P		<i>Poaceae</i>	cf grass sp seed		10		3	1		+	
E		<i>Poaceae</i>	Straw (fragment)		1						
D/A	Polygonaceae	<i>Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve</i>	Black-bindweed		6	+					
D		<i>Polygonum aviculare L.</i>	Knotgrass		1						
D/A/P		<i>Rumex L.</i>	Docks		3	+		1			
P/D/A	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus L.</i>	Buttercups		3						
A/D	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium aparine L.</i>	Cleavers		2	+					
A/D	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum L.</i>	Nightshades		4						
A/D	Urticaceae	<i>Urtica urens L.</i>	Small Nettle		3						
A/D		<i>Urtica dioica L.</i>	Common Nettle		3						
<b>Total</b>				N/A	1750	N/A	266	333	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 7: Charcoal identification

Context number			1048	1491	1492	1008	1481	1039	1207	1434
Feature number			1046	1490	1490	1007	1478	1037	1205	1433
Feature Label			D	Z	Z		T	E		
Sample number (SS)			4	13	14	3	11	2	5	10
Flot volume (ml)			<0.5	42.5	23	19	4	2.5	2	<0.5
Sample volume processed (l)			20	13	15	20	15	20	20	17
Soil remaining (l)			0	0	0	20	0	20	20	0
Period			1	1	1	2	2	3	3	UD
Charcoal quantity >2mm			0	++	+	+	+++	++	+	0
Charcoal preservation			N/A	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	N/A
Family	Species	Common Name								
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn./ <i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Alder/Hazel		7	1	2	1		2	
	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn./ <i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Alder/Hazel r/w			2		2			
	<i>Betula</i> L.	Birches								
	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel					5			
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/Pedunculate Oak					2	4		
<b>Total</b>			0	7	3	2	10	4	2	0

## Key

+ = 1–4 items; ++ = 5–20 items; +++ = 21–40 items; ++++ = 40–99 items; +++++ = 100–500 items; ++++++ = >500 items

indet. = indeterminate

sp = species

A = arable weeds; D = weeds indicative of disturbed environments (opportunistic species); HSW = hedgerow/scrub/woodland species; M = marshland species; P = grassland species; E = economic species

\*where eg A/D, P/D are indicated is acknowledge that whilst these species tend to establish in arable/grassland environments, they will also grow opportunistically if conditions allow.

## APPENDIX 9: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Land at Weir Road, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during construction work for a housing estate on land off Weir Road, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire.</p> <p>The work revealed remains of Late Saxon and medieval boundary ditches and enclosures. Many of the ditches were recut and appeared to have been the subject of constant management and replacement throughout the early life of the village. The site had undergone a number of episodes of intense quarrying for clay and sand, possibly for use in building, as well as a number of discrete pits.</p>	
Project dates	10 March-10 April 2014	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample excavation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2011) Clare Henshaw Eval (2013b) and WB	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	High Street, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	0.52ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SP 6830 9363	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Leicestershire County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	CA	
Project Manager	Simon Carlyle	
Project Supervisor	Jeremy Mordue	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive Leicestershire County Council Museums Accession Number X.A31.2013	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		Pottery, worked flint, metalwork, ceramic building material, animal bone, environmental remains
Paper		Context sheets Matrices Registers Drawings B&W photos
Digital		Database Digital photos Survey data
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 Land at High Street, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire. Post-excavation Assessment. CA typescript report **14287**

#### **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 8  
Basepoint Business Centre  
Yeoford Way  
Marsh Barton Trading Estate  
Exeter  
EX2 8LB

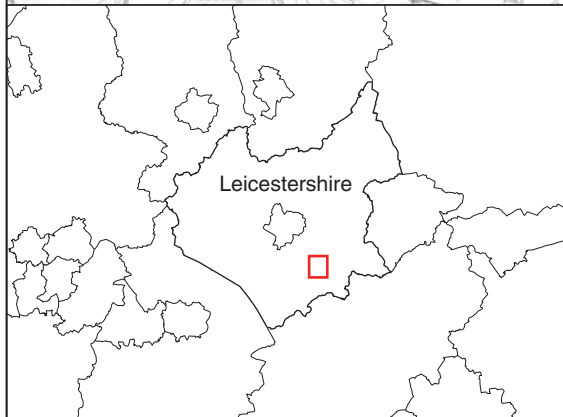
t: 01392 826185

#### **Milton Keynes Office**

41 Burners Lane South  
Kiln Farm  
Milton Keynes  
Buckinghamshire  
MK1 3HA

t: 01908 564660





- Bronze Age
- Roman
- Saxon
- medieval



0 1km

Reproduced from the 2005 Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright  
Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109



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

PROJECT TITLE

Land at High Street, Kibworth, Beauchamp, Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

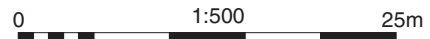
DRAWN BY DJB PROJECT NO. 669018  
CHECKED BY JB DATE 28-04-2015  
APPROVED BY NP SCALE@A3 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- site
- SMS area
- evaluation trench (Henshaw 2013)
- archaeological feature



Reproduced from the digital Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109

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

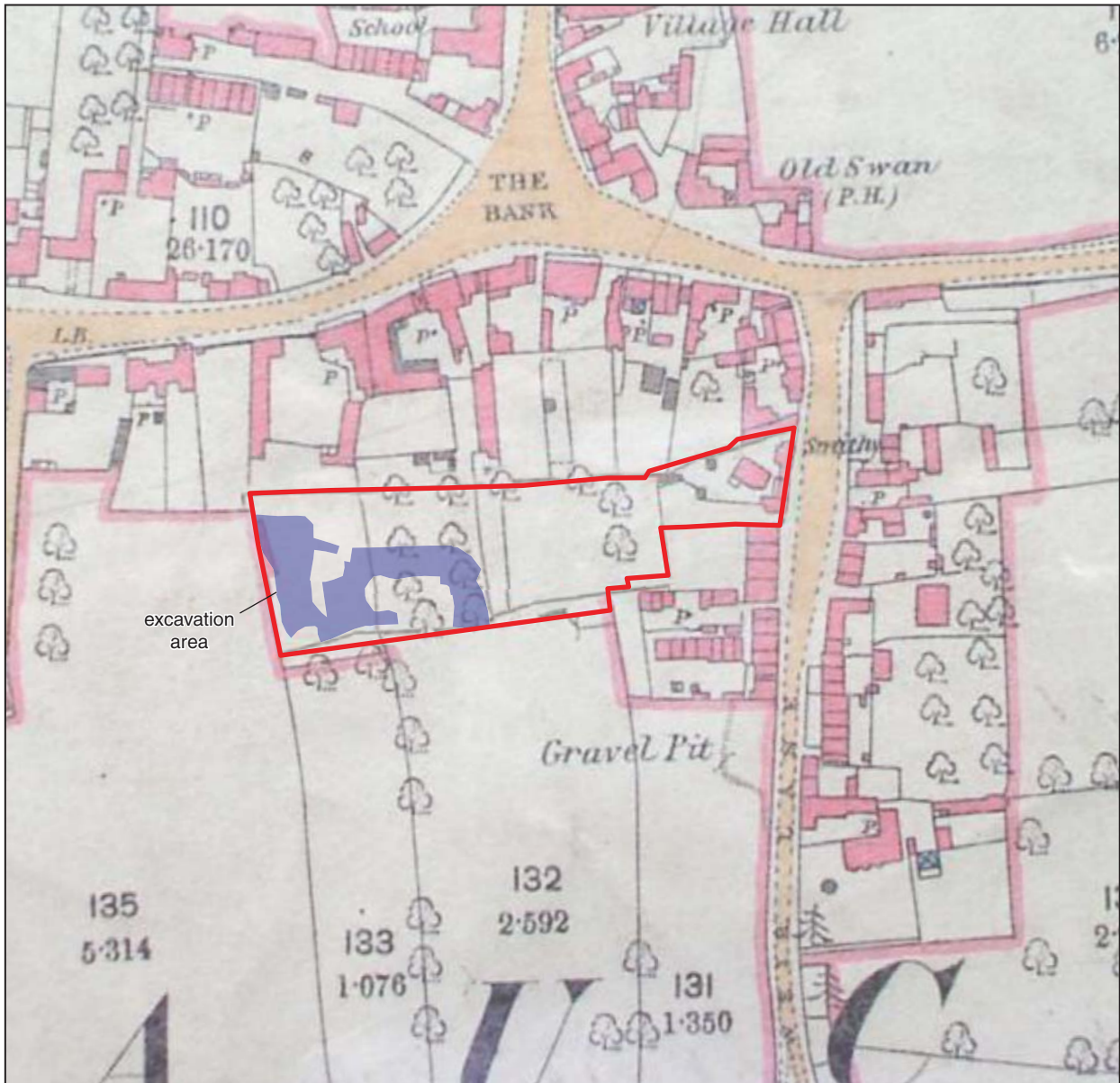
**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land at High Street, Kibworth,  
 Beauchamp, Leicestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Plan of site showing strip, map and  
 sample excavation area and evaluation  
 trenches

<small>DRAWN BY</small> DJB	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> 669018	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> JB	<small>DATE</small> 28-04-2015	<b>2</b>
<small>APPROVED BY</small> NP	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:500	

SP





3

**3 Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25" Map, 1886**



Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**

Land at High Street, Kibworth,  
 Beauchamp, Leicestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**

**Historic map**

<b>DRAWN BY</b> DJB	<b>PROJECT NO.</b> 669018	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b> JB	<b>DATE</b> 28-04-2015	
<b>APPROVED BY</b> NP	<b>SCALE@A4</b> 1:2000 (approx)	<b>3</b>





6825

Ridley Lane



- site
- SMS
- evaluation trench
- Period 1: 10th century
- Period 2: 11th century
- Period 3: 12th century
- Period 4: post-medieval/modern
- undated



Reproduced from the digital Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109

**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 at High Street, Kibworth,  
 Beauchamp, Leicestershire**

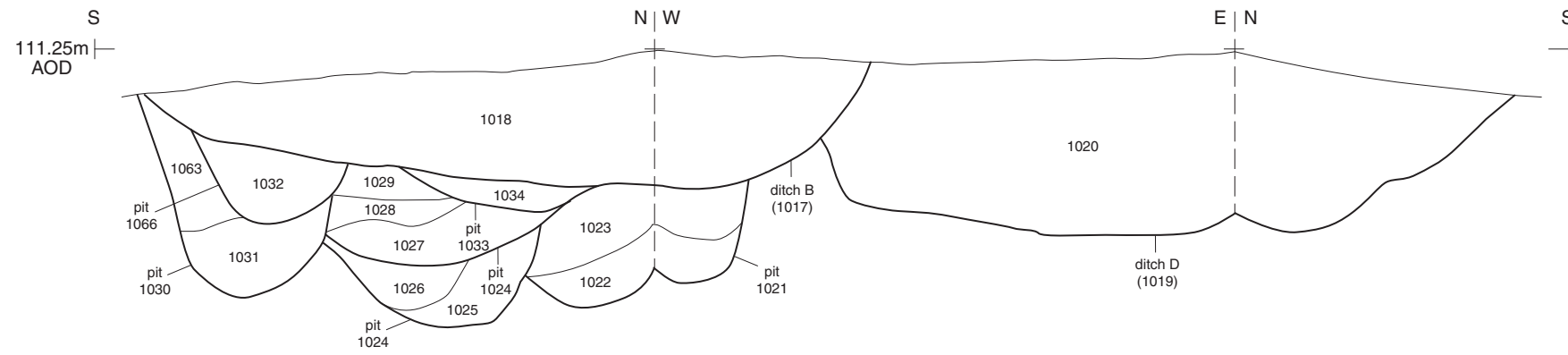
FIGURE TITLE  
**Phased plan of the site**

DRAWN BY	DJB	PROJECT NO.	669018	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	03-06-2015	4
APPROVED BY	NP	SCALE@A3	1:250	

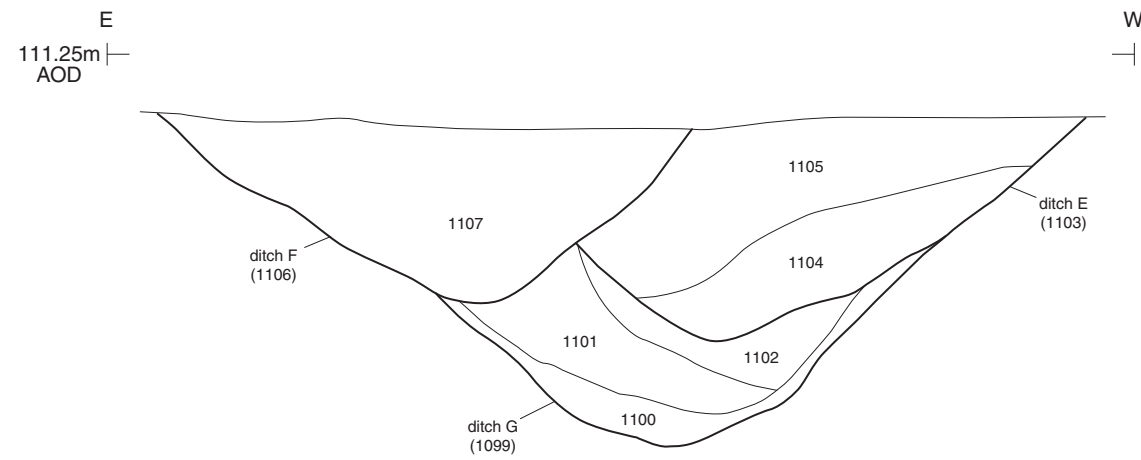
9360

SP

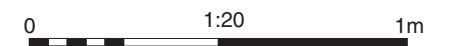
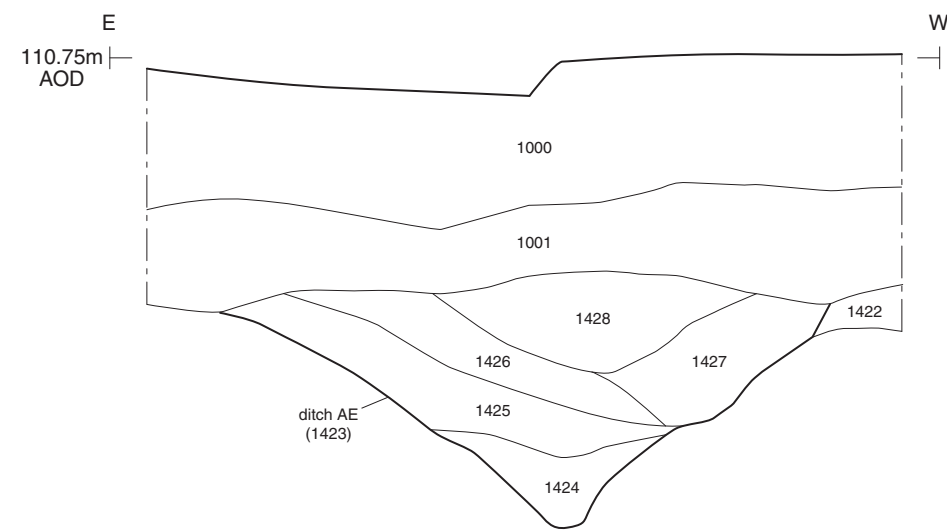
Section AA



Section BB



Section CC



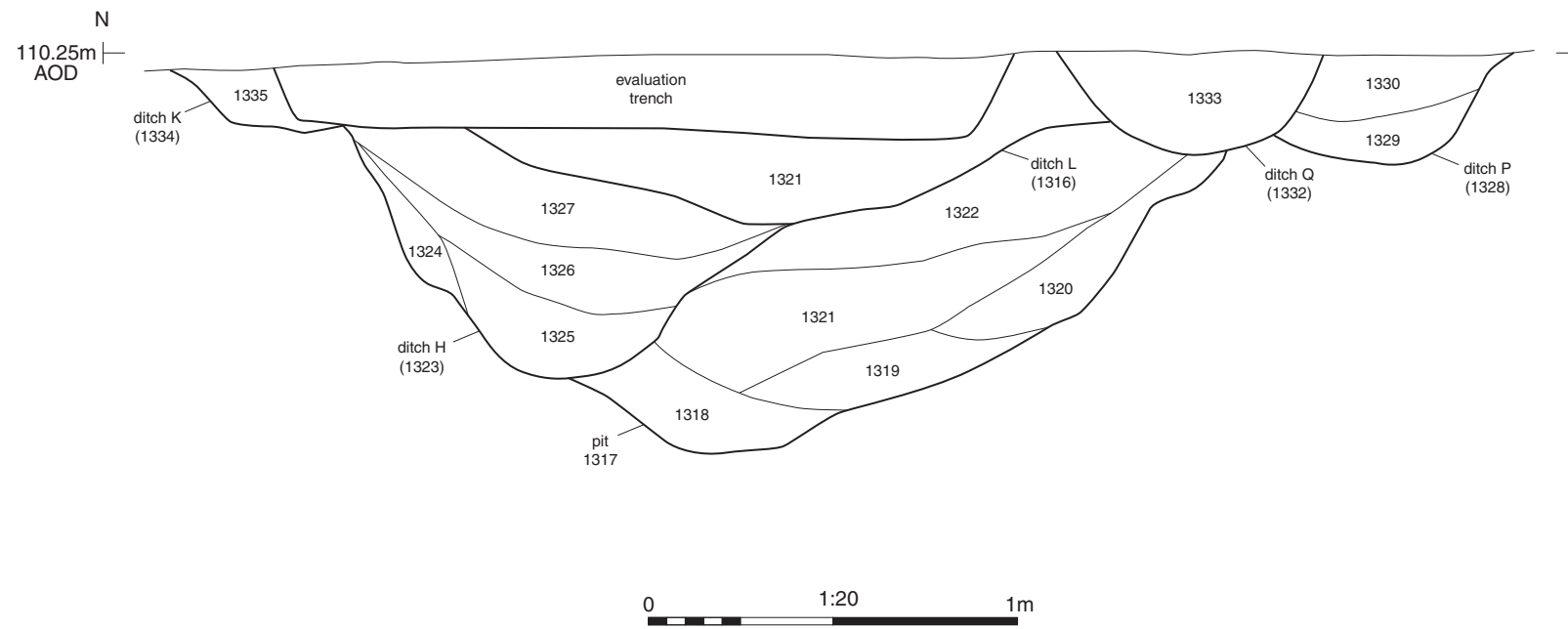
 Cotswold Archaeology  
 Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE  
 Land at High Street, Kibworth,  
 Beauchamp, Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE  
 Sections

DRAWN BY	DJB	PROJECT NO.	669018	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	30-04-2015	5
APPROVED BY	NP	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section DD



Boundary ditches 1334 (K), 1323 (H), 1316 (L), 1332 (Q), and pit 1317, looking north-east (scale 2m)


**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 at High Street, Kibworth,  
 Beauchamp, Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE  
 Section and photograph

DRAWN BY	DJB	PROJECT NO.	669018	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	30-04-2015	6
APPROVED BY	NP	SCALE	@A3 1:20	





7



8



9

- 7 Boundary ditches 1190 (k), 1196 (H), 1192 (J), looking east (scale 2m)
- 8 View across the south-west part of the site, looking east
- 9 Pig burial 1278 during excavation