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Land East of Kennel Lane Witherley Leicestershire

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**Land East of Kennel Lane
Witherley
Leicestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

Archaeological trial trenching was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on Land East of Kennel Lane, Witherley, Leicestershire, (NGR SP 32832 97370, Fig. 1.1) to satisfy Condition 5 of the approved planning application for the erection of up to 50 residential dwellinghouses with associated access. The evaluation took place between 28th April 2025 and 2nd May 2025. The evaluation was requested by Leicestershire County Council (LCC) in order to identify and assess the significance of archaeological and historical heritage assets within the proposed development site (PDS). The trial trenching recorded evidence of heavily truncated ridge and furrow likely dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, two small ditches in the south of the PDS and a large east-west ditch in the north-west.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trenching investigation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on behalf of Hollins Strategic Land, prior to residential development (NGR SP 32832 97370, Fig. 1). Trial trenching took place between the 28th April and 2nd May 2025. The CFA site code and project number for the works are LEKW and 5317, respectively.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) issued March 2025 covering the archaeological works was produced by CFA Archaeology Ltd (Winslow 2025). The WSI was designed to satisfy the requirements of the Local Planning Authority, as advised by Leicestershire County Council (LCC).

The works were undertaken following the approval of an outline planning application being granted by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council.

1.1 Site Location and Description

The site is located on the eastern side of the village of Witherley in Leicestershire. It comprises a roughly rectangular parcel of agricultural land measuring 3.2ha. The site is located east of Kennel Lane off the A5 and is defined by trees and shrubs around the boundaries. The site is bound by residential dwellings to the west and agricultural fields to the north, east and south.

The bedrock geology of the Site is recorded as mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 247.1 and 237 million years ago in the Triassic period. Superficial deposits of clay, silt and sand of the Lacustrine Deposits are recorded across the site, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period (BGS 2025). Soils of the site are characterised as loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater (LandIS 2025).

1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

An archaeological and historical background of the site and the area within a 1km radius was undertaken in a previous Heritage Desk Based Assessment (SLR 2022). The following is a summary of the report informed by further research and an updated HER search, numbers in parenthesis denote HER monument numbers.

Prehistoric

There are few sites of prehistoric date recorded in the HER in the 1km vicinity of the Site. The HER records cropmarks of four circular features at the edge of the flood plain c.1km to the north-east of the Site, which may be the ploughed out remains of four Early Bronze Age Round Barrows (**MLE3309**). Findspots of artefacts from the period have been noted. A fragment of a Neolithic or Bronze Age axe was found 450m north-west of Crab Tree Farm, located c.600m to the south of the Site. Further prehistoric flints were recovered during a fieldwalking exercise undertaken by the Shepshed Fieldwork Group in 2002 c.500m to the north of the Site, whereupon a flint scatters (**MLE9737** and **MLE18537**) ranging from Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age were recorded.

Romano-British

The Scheduled Monument of Manduessedum Roman Villa (**NHLE 1017585**), located c.450m to the southwest of the Site, comprises the buried and earthwork remains of a Roman villa, settlement and industrial complex at Manduessedum in Mancetter. It is of particular importance due to the survival of a large number of Roman features, including the aforementioned villa, a defended settlement, associated industrial complex, Roman road, a port or ferry settlement, early field systems, and human burials. Research suggests that the town at Manduessedum was likely a centre for the production and trade of the regions pottery industry (Historic England 2024a).

The Roman Road Watling Street (**MLE1388**) runs through the Roman settlement of Manduessedum in close proximity to the site. The road originally connected Chester to Richborough and passed through the Roman settlements at Tripintium, Venonae and Manduessedum.

Towards the south of the site is the 'Burgus' (**MLE19039**) a defended settlement occupying land either side of the Roman road of Watling Street. The Burgus comprises an embanked rectangular enclosure and associated ribbon development dating to the 3rd century. The limited excavations at the site suggest a prolonged period of occupation, potentially as far back as the 1st century AD. To the northwest of the Burgus lie the remains of the villa, which included multiple decorated buildings with hypocaust structures. Of note, further buildings comprising Roman shops, houses, and a surgery were recorded during excavations north of Watling Street, although these are not included within the Scheduling (SLR 2022).

The industrial complex of Manduessedum lies further to the south of the villa and Watling Street, where over 70 kilns and associated structures were excavated, dated to the 2nd

century they remained in use until the 4th century AD. Also within the vicinity are cropmarks of ad-hoc field systems of Iron Age or Romano-British origin (Historic England 2024a).

The Roman Vexillation Fortresses and Camps are located further south of the site, within Mancetter. Roman vexillation fortresses are rectangular enclosures with rounded corners which were implemented as part of Roman military strategy immediately following the conquest in 43AD. The fortresses would have been occupied by a campaigning army of between 2500 to 4000 men comprising varying proportions of legionary and auxiliary troops. The vexillation fortresses at Mancetter survived as buried structures covering an area of at least 9a. Documentary evidence of the time indicates that this area of the country was the front line of military strategy during the early years of Roman occupation in Britain, and pottery from the site dates from 45-71AD (Historic England 2024b).

A rectangular enclosure (**MLE6021**) was identified by aerial photography c. 940m south-east of the Site in 1998 which was postulated to relate to the settlement at Manduessedum. In the same field, c.700m south-east of the Site, a series of pit-like features (**MLE6022**) were observed which may relate to pits or wells associated with the Roman town. In the field adjacent to the south on the opposite side of Watling Street, c.740m south-east of the Site, a sub-circular enclosure (**MLE6020**) was also identified by aerial photographs in 1996 which may also be associated with the Roman town of Manduessedum. Fieldwalking in this area in 1998 recorded several findspots or Romano-British artefacts (**MLE6019**) suggesting that the settlement at Manduessedum continued along Watling Street. The finds recorded include a large quantity of Roman pottery, a copper alloy coin, a fragment of lead pipe and some tile fragments.

Located c. 400m to the north-west of the Site lies another Roman villa complex containing a high-status building. Fieldwalking and metal detecting surveys of the area have recorded evidence for a large amount of building materials, pottery (including some imported wares) and metal artefacts such as coins and brooches (**MLE9736**). The artefactual evidence suggests a villa with mosaics and heating system. Fieldwalking in 2002 recovered seven coins and two brooches, including a 'Polden Hill' type (c. 1st-2nd century AD) and a trumpet brooch with one c. 1st-2nd century AD and six 3rd-4th century AD types. 179 sherds of pottery, and a significant amount of CBM including tegulae and tesserae were also recovered. Metal detecting undertaken in the vicinity between 2008 and 2013 recovered further finds of a silver hair pin (**MLE21022**) and a silver ring (**MLE23002**). Fieldwalking in 2010 undertaken by Hinckley Fieldwork Group recovered a further c.642 pieces of pottery, 80 pieces of CBM, 15 pieces of flue tile, four pieces of opus signinum and 35 tesserae.

Metal detecting in 2013 discovered a late Roman burial within the vicinity of the villa (**MLE21019**) c.450m north-west of the Site. The presence of nails suggested the individual was interred in a wooden coffin, and later excavation by Archaeology Warwickshire revealed the coffin had been lined with two separate sheets of lead. The skeletal remains were highly fragmentary, although they were ascribed to a female adolescent. Two jet or shale bangles/bracelets were present in the form of grave goods indicating a high-status individual (Archaeology Warwickshire).

Additional findspots in the vicinity of the Site include two Romano-British cremation urns found 450m north of Crab Tree Farm and a large quantity of Roman 2nd-4th century AD pottery.

A 2nd Century Roman pipe burial (**MLE8506**) was found in a field c.680m south-east of the Site in 1980, a small pit was identified which contained a glass jar, and a pottery jar containing cremated human bone of a young adult and a large piece of lead pipe.

Other evidence of Romano-British activity within the area includes a more recent archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2021 c.200m west of the Site which recorded a north to south ditch with three adjacent post-holes, with two sherds of Samian pottery recovered (**MLE26466**).

Medieval and Post-Medieval

There are relatively few sites of Early Medieval noted within the HER of the surrounding area, however, an Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch dating to the Migration period was found 350m north of Kenilworth Farm, located c.500m to the south-east of the Site. Fieldwalking c.250m north of the Site by the Shepshed Fieldwork Group in 2002 recovered 10 sherds of early medieval pottery, two late medieval sherds, 7 late medieval to early post-medieval sherds and 13 post-medieval sherds of pottery (**MLE9955**).

The modern-day origins of Witherley are unclear, though the placename 'Witherley' is derived of the Old English personal name Wigthryth/Wigtryp, and a wooded area 'lea'. However, there is no settlement recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 at Witherley, with only a few households recorded in the nearby rural settlements of Atherstone.

Trial trenching undertaken c.200m west of the Site in 2021 recorded three ditches which contained medieval pottery and animal bone, suggestive of a date range of 12th to 14th centuries (**MLE26467**).

The HER records documentary evidence for a medieval watermill (**MLE3299**) c. 590m north-west of the Site. The first record of the watermill dates back to 1265, and a later post-medieval watermill (**MLE3300**) is recorded at the same site, which was in operation until the 1920s and demolished in the late 1950s. The site of a Post-medieval windmill is recorded c.550m north-east of the Site by the HER, the mill is shown on 18th and 19th century maps and an undated photograph shows the mill in a derelict condition (**MLE3301**). The remainder of the HER records concerning the post-medieval period relate to upstanding built heritage which is not discussed here.

1.3 Previous Work

A Geophysical Survey was undertaken across the entirety of the site in March 2023 (SUMO 2024). The geophysical survey did not identify any areas of archaeological interest, though anomalies relating to agricultural land use (ridge and furrow) were identified.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In accordance with the WSI produced by CFA Archaeology Ltd (Winslow 2024) the primary aims of the evaluation were to:

- Undertake a trial trench evaluation establishing the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains;
- Establish the potential impacts of the proposed development and to allow mitigation measures to be proposed, where appropriate;
- Provide future archaeological contractors with a reliable record upon which to base their project tenders should further mitigation measures be required;
- Disseminate the results of the archaeological evaluation to the wider public in a manner appropriate to their significance, to be agreed with the client.

To address these aims, the general objectives were to:

- Ensure that any below ground archaeological deposits were identified;
- Ensure the recording of all archaeological remains, to place this record in its local context and to make this record available;
- Undertake a programme of post-investigation assessment;
- Produce a technical report and disseminate the results; and
- Make provision for archive deposition.

3. WORKING METHODS

3.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Work was conducted with regard to the Institute's Standards documents (CIfA 2020a-b, 2022 and 2023a-b), relevant Historic England guidance documents (Historic England 2011, 2015a-b and 2016), the WSI (Winslow 2024, Appendix 4) and risk assessment compiled by CFA.

3.2 Evaluation

A visual inspection of the site was undertaken before the commencement of works, including identification of any surface features of potential archaeological interest, areas of potentially significant disturbance, and any hazards or constraints in undertaking further archaeological work on the site.

A total of 21no. 30m x 1.8m trenches were excavated across the site, with an additional trench excavated measuring 11m x 1.8m. The trenches were positioned to target anomalies identified during geophysical survey of the site (SUMO 2024), cropmarks, soil marks, features in LiDAR and historic mapping, and to test a sample of the 'blank' areas. Trenches were positioned to avoid known services and existing culverts/drainage across the fields.

A tracked 360-degree mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket was used to remove topsoil and subsequent material in spits of no more than 0.2m. All machine excavation was directed by CFA's on-site supervisor and was carried out under

constant archaeological supervision. Topsoil and subsoil were stockpiled adjacent to the trenches, and any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand.

Trenches were located and planned using a Trimble R580 GPS unit which allows for precise position capture and RTK level precision. The same equipment was used to establish levels above Ordnance Datum for the areas of archaeological investigation.

All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to ClfA standards (ClfA 2020b), standard CFA procedures and the WSI, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms. The stratification of all excavated areas was recorded whether significant archaeological deposits were identified or not.

Samples of all features of archaeological interest were hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to establish their likely date, nature, extent, and condition. The complete stratigraphic sequence, down to natural geological deposits, was excavated. No archaeological deposits were entirely removed and inter-relationships and intersections between features were not investigated.

Spoil heaps were scanned for ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination and operated by a capable metal detectorist. Modern (c. 20th century onward) artefacts were noted but not retained.

3.3 Monitoring

Close contact was maintained with the client and William Kelly, Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council for the purposes of monitoring the project.

3.4 Dissemination and Archiving

A summary of the results of the archaeological works has been submitted for inclusion in OASIS. The OASIS reference is cfaarcha1-533838. A summary of the OASIS submission can be found in Appendix 3.

Phase	Description	Quantity
Land East of Kennel Lane, Witherley, Leicestershire Evaluation	Context Register	1
	Context Sheet	8
	Photograph Register	3
	Drawing Register Sheet	1
	Permatrace Sheet (A3)	3
	Trench Record Sheet	22
	Finds Register	1
	Sample Register	1

Table 1: Contents of the Archive

The documentary and digital archive will be prepared in accordance with the current guidelines (ClfA 2020b) and deposited with the Leicestershire County Council Museums Archaeology Collections.

The digital version of the archive would be a PDF/A file containing:

- The site report and any appendices
- All relevant digital photographs reproduced at a suitable scale and resolution
- Any drawings or plans produced at a suitable scale and resolution.

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) having been compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS and Leicestershire Museum Service.

The Leicestershire HER will also be provided with GIS (shape) files of the final excavated trench plan.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

The results should be read in conjunction with the results found in Appendices 1-2. In the text below, numbers in bold refer to contexts, a full list of which is contained in Appendix 2.

A total of 22no. trenches were excavated across the site with four trenches containing archaeological features, which are all discussed below. Unless otherwise noted, all features were cut into the natural geology and sealed by the agricultural subsoil or topsoil.

Across the site the topsoil generally was a dry, friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions. This sealed an agricultural subsoil, seen in the majority of the trenches, consisting of a moist, firm, yellowish brown silty clay with localised variations in the geological substrate across the site.

No environmental samples were taken during the course of the archaeological evaluation due to the sterile nature of the fills.

Trench 06 (Fig. 2)

Trench 06 was located in the north-west of the Site in an area of flat grassland. Orientated north-west to south-east, the trench targeted suspected ridge and furrow cultivation, and an anomalous geophysical trend of uncertain origin. The source of the agricultural and anomalous trends were not identified, however a large ditch **0604** was located in the west of the trench.

Orientated north-east to south-west, Ditch **0604** (Plate 1) measured 3.4m wide and 0.8m deep. Linear in plan, with a gentle sloping and concave south-east side and a rounded basal break of slope leading to a concave base. The north-western side was also gently sloping although there was a small 'step' present in which the edge began to fall sharply

towards a sharp, basal break of slope. It contained a single fill (**0605**) of firm, light reddish, grey-brown clay with occasional, small subangular stones and flecks of charcoal which contained a sherd probable iron age pottery.



Plate 1: South-west facing section of Ditch 0604

Trench 08 (Fig. 3)

Trench 08 was located in the approximate centre of the Site, orientated east to west in an area of flat grassland. The eastern half of the trench contained Ditch **0804**, orientated north to south.

Ditch **0804** was stratigraphically lower than the subsoil and measured 0.92m wide and 0.23m deep, with moderately sloping straight sides and a gradual basal break of slope leading to a shallow, concave base. It contained a single fill comprising firm, light reddish grey silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal but no finds. The ditch was not identifiable in any further trenches.



Plate 2: South facing section of Ditch 0804

Trench 16 (Fig. 4)

Trench 16 was located in the south of the Site, orientated north to south in an area of flat grassland. The southern half of the trench contained two ditches, **1604** and **1606**, orientated east to west and north-west to south-east respectively.

Ditch **1604** (Plate 3) was stratigraphically lower than the subsoil and measured 1.15m wide and 0.44m deep, with steep, straight sides and a sharp basal break of slope leading to a flat base. It contained a single fill (**1605**) comprising firm, light reddish brown silty clay with trace amounts of charcoal present.



Plate 3: East facing section of Ditch 1604

Ditch **1606** (Plate 4) measured 0.64m wide and 0.34m deep, with steep, straight sides and a sharp basal break of slope leading to a tapered base. It contained a single fill (**1607**) comprising firm, light reddish brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal.

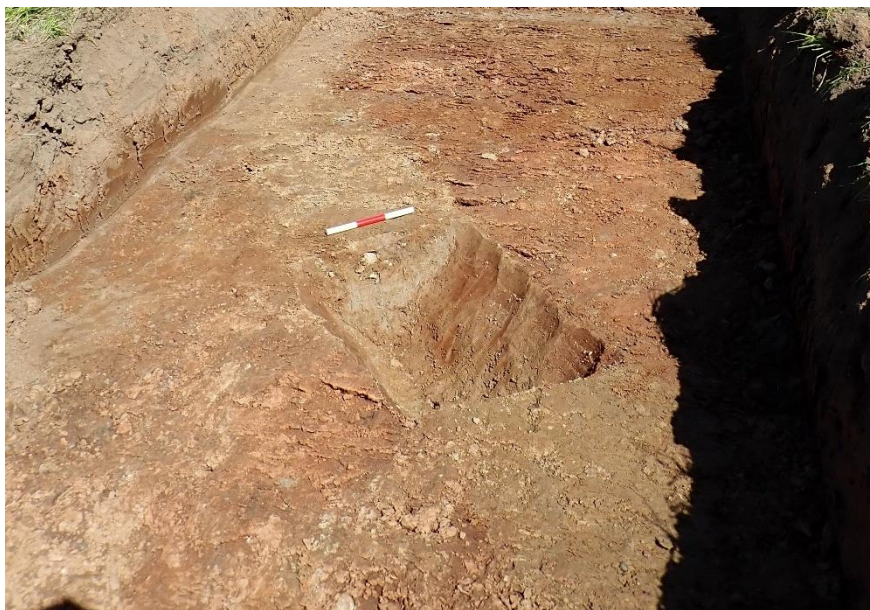


Plate 4: South-east facing section of Ditch 1606

Trench 22 (Fig. 2)

Trench 22 (Plate 5) was an additional contingency trench located between Trench 06 and Trench 05, to further investigate the Ditch **0604** within the western half of Trench 06. Trench 22 was 11m in length, orientated north-northwest to south-southeast and excavated in a flat area of grassland with an area of hardstanding forming the Site entrance located to north.

The continuation of Ditch **0604** was clearly visible in the northern half of the trench and confirmed the interpretation that it was a linear feature rather than a large, discrete pit.



Plate 5: Trench 22, looking south-southeast

5. SPECIALIST ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Pottery

By Jamie Walker

Introduction

Three sherds of pottery weighing 40g were recorded from the evaluation. Two sherds recovered from the topsoil of Trench 19 was considered to be medieval in date. Whilst the remaining sherd was from a Ditch (606) in Trench 6.

The pottery was recorded using selected recommendations outlined in Pottery Standards (Barclay et al. 2016). Sherds were sorted macroscopically aided with an x30 microscope into provisional fabric groups based on the principal inclusions present in the clay, along with the frequency and grade of the inclusions. The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and EVE with fabrics. Rim type, profile and decoration were also recorded in free text comments in accordance with the guidelines developed by the

Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997). Fabrics codes follow those from Marsden (2008, pg36) for prehistoric pottery from Manor Farm. (see Appendix 1).

The data was entered onto an Excel spreadsheet deposited with the site archive. A summary was drawn from this data to create Table 2 which gives provisional spot dates for each context. The main elements of the assemblage are presented in this table by ware type although not all the fabrics will necessarily have chronological significance.

Context	Cut	Fabric	Qty	Wgt (g)	Diam	EVE	Spot date	Notes
U/S	U/S	MEDWYSY	2	30	22	12	13-16th	Everted Rim jar slightly flared, wheel made. Self-coloured slip
605		H2(FE)	1	10	0	0	IA	Handmade body herd

Table 2: Pottery Quantification

Results

A single sherd of handmade, bon-fired pottery with quartz, stone, and ferrous inclusions. Was recovered from Ditch 605 within Trench 6. The fabric is typical of other Iron Age vessels within the area, and the wider region, with similar fabric recovered from the south towards Coventry (Walker 2024). The lack of identifiable features makes accurate dating difficult to determine.

Conclusion

Overall, the assemblage is very small, with little abrasion, suggesting primary deposition, may be attributed to low level occupation of the area. The unstratified sherd is most likely dated to the medieval period between 14-17th century, recovered from the topsoil through manuring.

Recommendations

The pottery should be retained and deposited with the archive. No further work is needed. If the site goes to further excavation, then the sherds should be included in any further assessment work.

6. DISCUSSION and CONCLUSION

Three of the original 21no. trenches contained archaeological remains in the form of four ditches. The largest, **0604** was present in Trench 06 and required the excavation of an additional contingency trench to confirm the orientation and extent. Due to the presence of overhead powerlines and farm equipment north-east of Trench 06, options were severely limited for further trenching to investigate this feature. The siting of Trench 22 was therefore the only viable placement for further investigation.

The ditch appeared to continue westwards with a very gentle curve northwards narrowly avoiding Trench 05, which had been relocated ~8m south of the original placement to

avoid disturbing the hardstanding present at the site entrance. Ditch **0604** was not present in any of the trenches eastwards, implying that the feature either terminated somewhere between Trench 06 and Trench 01, or changed direction, likely northwards, extending beyond the red line boundary. Pottery recovered, albeit a single sherd, suggests a potential Iron age date for the feature. Ditch **0604** may represent the southernmost boundary of an enclosure.

Ditch **0804**, present in Trench 08, was a seemingly isolated, undated ditch in the approximate centre of the Site. It was not present in any of the surrounding trenches, and it seems unlikely that it bears any relation to the Ditches **1604** and **1606** identified at the south of the Site.

Ditches **1604** and **1606**, located in Trench 16 close to the southern red line boundary, similarly contained no dating evidence and were not present in any of the surrounding trenches.

Despite the Site's proximity to the Scheduled Monument of Manduessedum Roman Villa (c.450m south) and the extensive occupational and industrial activity located there, the archaeological remains identified during the evaluation were exceptionally sparse. The findings broadly correlated with the initial geophysical survey, although interference from the hardstanding located to the north-west, and the presence of overhead powerlines likely interfered with the geophysical survey data pertaining to Trench 06 and its immediate environs.

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Appendix 1: Trench Summary

Trench No.	Notes
1	North to south orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.44m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (0101) comprised a mid-brownish grey clayey silt 0.12 - 0.22m thick. Subsoil (0102) comprised a mid-yellowish brown silty clay 0.06-0.08m thick. The natural geology (0103) comprised a mid-bluish grey clay. No archaeological features present. Contained two east-west furrows.
2	North to south orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.5m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (0201) comprised a dark, greyish brown clayey silt 0.2-0.3m thick. Subsoil (0202) comprised a mid-yellowish brown silty clay 0.12-0.16m thick. The natural geology (0203) comprised a mid-bluish grey clay. No archaeological features present. Contained two north-south furrows.
3	West-north-west to east-south-east orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.56m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (0301) comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt 0.16-0.25m thick. Subsoil (0302) comprised a mid-yellowish brown silty clay 0.08-0.14m thick. The natural geology (0303) comprised a mid-bluish brown clay. No archaeological features present. Contained one north-south furrow.
4	North to south orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.4m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (0401) comprised a dark, greyish brown clayey silt 0.18-0.22m thick. Subsoil (0402) comprised a mid-yellowish brown silty clay 0.1m thick. The natural geology (0403) comprised a mid-bluish grey clay. No archaeological features present.
5	North to south orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.48m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (0501) comprised a dark, greyish brown clayey silt 0.20-0.22m thick. Subsoil (0502) comprised a mid-yellowish brown silty clay 0.08-0.10m thick. The natural geology (0503) comprised a mid-bluish brown clay. No archaeological features present.

Trench No.	Notes
6	North-west to south-east orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.5m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (0601) comprised a mid-brownish grey clayey silt 0.2m thick. Subsoil (0602) comprised a mid-yellowish brown silty clay 0.06-0.12m thick. The natural geology (0603) comprised a mid-bluish grey clay. One east-west ditch 0604 present.
7	East to west orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.46m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (0701) comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt 0.17-0.26m thick. Subsoil (0702) comprised a mid-yellowish brown silty clay 0.10-0.14m thick. The natural geology (0703) comprised a mid-bluish brown clay. No archaeological features present.
8	East to west orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.46m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (0801) comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt 0.2m thick. Subsoil (0802) comprised a mid-yellowish brown silty clay 0.11-0.15m thick. The natural geology (0803) comprised a mid-bluish brown clay. One north-east to south-west ditch 0804 present.
9	North to south orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.90m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (0901) comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional rubble brick 0.30-0.34m thick. Subsoil (0902) comprised a mid-reddish brown sandy clay containing frequent rubble brick and broken tile inclusions 0.4 to >0.56m thick. The natural geology was not reached within the confines of this trench. No archaeological features present.
10	North-east to south-west orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.54m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (1001) comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt 0.30-0.31m thick. Subsoil (1002) comprised a mid-yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional rubble brick inclusions 0.08-0.2m thick. The natural geology (1003) comprised a mid-bluish brown clay. No archaeological features present. A modern pit was present in the south of the trench, and an east-west furrow in the north of the trench.

Trench No.	Notes
11	North to south orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.41m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (1101) comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt 0.28 thick. Subsoil (1102) comprised a mid-reddish brown clayey silt 0.08m thick. The natural geology (1103) comprised a mid-reddish brown silty clay. No archaeological features present. Two east-west furrows present.
12	North to south orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.40m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (1201) comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt 0.29m thick. Subsoil (1202) comprised a mid-reddish brown silty clay 0.11m thick. The natural geology (1203) comprised a mid-reddish brown clay. No archaeological features present.
13	East to west orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.39m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (1301) comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt 0.28m thick. Subsoil (0702) comprised a mid-reddish brown silty clay 0.11m thick. The natural geology (1303) comprised a mid-reddish brown clay. No archaeological features present.
14	North-west to south-east orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.38m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (1401) comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt 0.31m thick. Subsoil (1402) comprised a mid-yellowish brown silty clay 0.06m thick. The natural geology (1403) comprised a mid-bluish yellow clay. No archaeological features present. Contained one north-east to south-west furrow and a modern pit.
15	East to west orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.29m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (1501) comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt 0.29m thick. The natural geology (1502) comprised a mid-reddish brown clay. No archaeological features present.
16	North to south orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.52m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (1601) comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt 0.32m thick. Subsoil (1602) comprised a mid-reddish brown clayey silt 0.20m thick. The natural geology (1603) comprised a mid-reddish brown clay. Contained an east to west ditch 1604, a north-west to south-east ditch 1606 and a north-west to south-east furrow.

Trench No.	Notes
17	North-east to south-west orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.41m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (1701) comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt 0.32m thick. Subsoil (1702) comprised a mid-yellowish brown silty clay 0.09m thick. The natural geology (1703) comprised a light bluish brown clay. No archaeological features present.
18	East to west orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.39m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (1801) comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt 0.28m thick. Subsoil (1802) comprised a mid-yellowish brown silty clay 0.11m thick. The natural geology (1803) comprised a light bluish yellow clay. No archaeological features present.
19	North-east to south-west orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.46m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (1901) comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt 0.32m thick. Subsoil (1902) comprised a mid-yellowish brown silty clay 0.10-0.14m thick. The natural geology (1903) comprised a light bluish yellow clay. No archaeological features present. Four north-west to south-east furrows.
20	East-northeast to west-southwest orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.4m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (2001) comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt 0.29m thick. Subsoil (2002) comprised a mid-yellowish brown silty clay 0.11m thick. The natural geology (2003) comprised a light bluish yellow clay. No archaeological features present. Two north-west to south-east furrows.
21	North to south orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 30m with a depth of 0.36m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (2101) comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt 0.31m thick. Subsoil (2102) comprised a mid-yellowish brown silty clay 0.04m thick. The natural geology (2103) comprised a mid-bluish brown clay. No archaeological features present.
22	North-west to south-east orientated trench measuring 1.8m by 11m with a depth of 0.4m. Excavated in a flat, rough pasture field. Topsoil (2201) comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt 0.3m thick. Subsoil (2202) comprised a mid-yellowish brown silty clay 0.10m thick. The natural geology (2203) comprised a mid-bluish brown clay. Continuation of east-west ditch 0604 present.

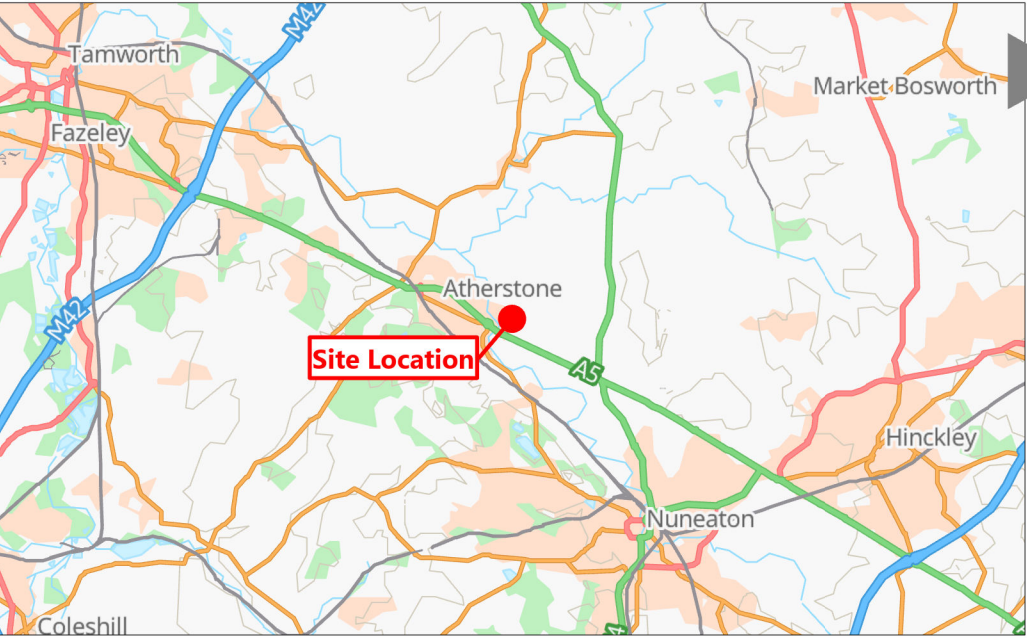
Appendix 2: Context Summary

Context no.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Vertical Span (m)	Description
0101	1	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.12-0.22	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
0102	1	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.06-0.08	Moist, firm, mid-yellowish brown silty clay
0103	1	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, mid-bluish grey clay.
0201	2	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.20-0.30	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
0202	2	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.12-0.16	Moist, firm, mid-yellowish brown silty clay
0203	2	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, mid-bluish grey clay
0301	3	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.16-0.25	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
0302	3	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.08-0.14	Moist, firm, mid-yellowish brown silty clay
0303	3	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, mid-bluish brown clay
0401	4	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.18-0.22	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
0402	4	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.10	Moist, firm, mid-yellowish brown silty clay
0403	4	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, mid-bluish grey clay
0501	5	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.20-0.22	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
0502	5	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.08-0.10	Moist, firm, mid-yellowish brown silty clay
0503	5	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, mid-bluish brown clay
0601	6	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.20	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
0602	6	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.06-0.12	Moist, firm, mid-yellowish brown silty clay
0603	6	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, mid-bluish grey clay
0604	6	Cut	-	0605	>2.10	3.4	0.8	NE-SW linear ditch, with a deep 'U' shaped profile and a gradual basal break of slope leading to a rounded base
0605	6	Fill	0604	-	>2.10	3.4	0.8	Very dry, firm, light reddish brown clay with rare flecks of charcoal
0701	7	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.17-0.26	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
0702	7	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.10-0.14	Moist, firm, mid-bluish grey clay

Context no.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Vertical Span (m)	Description
0703	7	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, mid-bluish brown clay
0801	8	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.20	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
0802	8	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.11-0.15	Moist, firm, mid-yellowish brown silty clay
0803	8	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, mid-bluish brown clay
0901	9	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.30-0.34	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
0902	9	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.4 to >0.56	Moist, firm, mid-reddish brown sandy clay containing frequent rubble brick and broken tile inclusions
1001	10	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.30-0.31	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
1002	10	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.08-0.20	Moist, firm, mid-yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional rubble brick inclusions
1003	10	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, mid-bluish brown clay
1101	11	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.28	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
1102	11	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.08	Moist, firm, mid-reddish brown clayey silt
1103	11	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, mid-reddish brown silty clay
1201	12	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.29	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
1202	12	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.11	Moist, firm, mid-reddish brown silty clay
1203	12	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, mid-reddish brown clay
1301	13	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.28	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
1302	13	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.11	Moist, firm, mid-reddish brown silty clay
1303	13	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, mid-reddish brown clay
1401	14	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.31	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
1402	14	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.06	Moist, firm, mid-yellowish brown silty clay
1403	14	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, mid-bluish yellow clay
1501	15	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.29	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
1502	15	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, mid-reddish brown clay
1601	16	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.32	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt

Context no.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Vertical Span (m)	Description
1602	16	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.20	Moist, firm, mid-reddish brown clayey silt
1603	16	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, mid-reddish brown clay
1604	16	Cut	-	1605	>2.10	1.15	0.44	E-W linear ditch, with a shallow 'U' shaped profile and moderately sloping sides and a gradual basal break of slope leading to a flat base
1605	16	Fill	1604	-	>2.10	1.15	0.44	Dry, firm, light reddish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks
1606	16	Cut	-	1607	>2.10	0.64	0.34	NW-SE linear ditch, with a deep, 'V' shaped profile, steep sides and a sharp basal break of slope leading to a tapered base
1607	16	Fill	1606	-	>2.10	0.64	0.34	Very dry, firm, light reddish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks
1701	17	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.32	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
1702	17	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.09	Moist, firm, mid-yellowish brown silty clay
1703	17	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, mid-yellowish brown silty clay
1801	18	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.28	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
1802	18	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.11	Moist, firm, mid-yellowish brown silty clay
1803	18	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, light bluish yellow clay
1901	19	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.32	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
1902	19	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.10-0.14	Moist, firm, mid-yellowish brown silty clay
1903	19	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, light bluish yellow clay
2001	20	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.29	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
2002	20	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.11	Moist, firm, mid-yellowish brown silty clay
2003	20	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, light bluish yellow clay
2101	21	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.31	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
2102	21	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.04	Moist, firm, mid-yellowish brown silty clay
2103	21	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, mid-bluish brown clay

Context no.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Vertical Span (m)	Description
2201	22	Topsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.30	Moist, firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt
2202	22	Subsoil	-	-	30	1.8	0.10	Moist, firm, mid-yellowish brown silty clay
2203	22	Natural	-	-	30	1.8	-	Moist, firm, mid-bluish brown clay



Key:

Red Line Boundary

Trench

Overhead Service

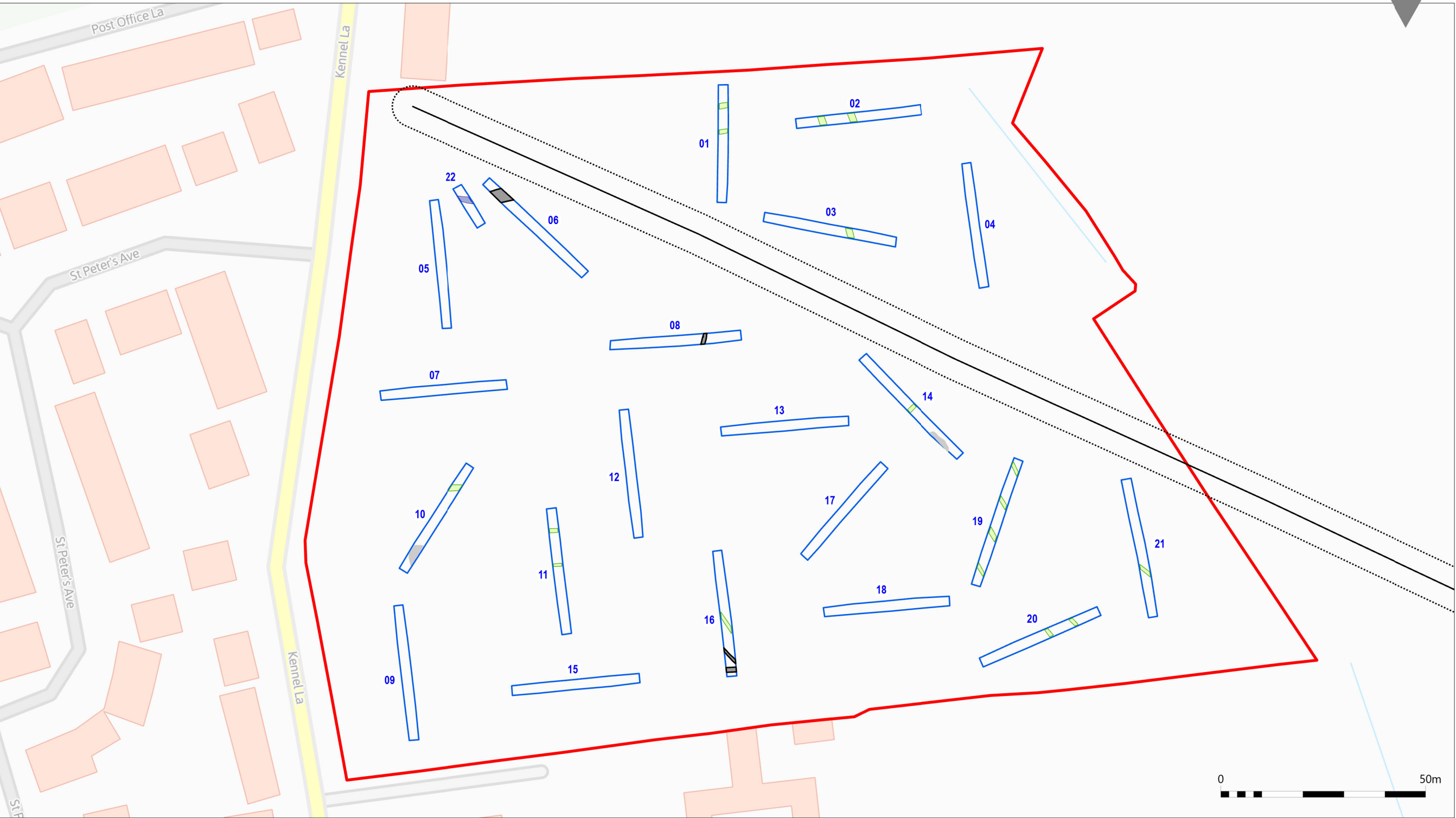
5m Service Buffer

Archaeological Feature

Archaeological Feature (unexcavated)

Furrow

Modern



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Title:
Site Location and Trench Plan

Project:
Land East of Kennel Lane ,
Witherley, Leicestershire

Client:
Hollins Strategic Land LLP

Scale at A3:
1:1,000

Drawn by:
NO

Checked:
SW

Date:
06/06/2025

Report No:
4673

Fig. No:
1

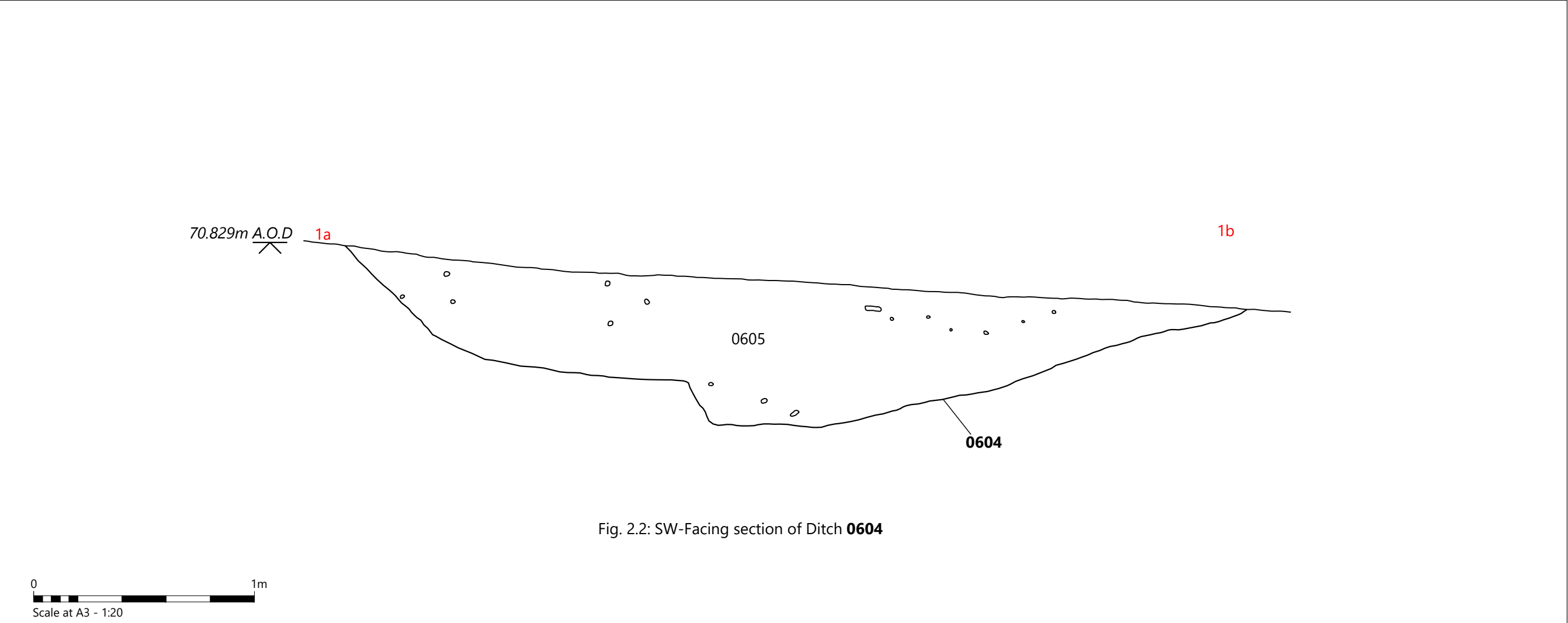
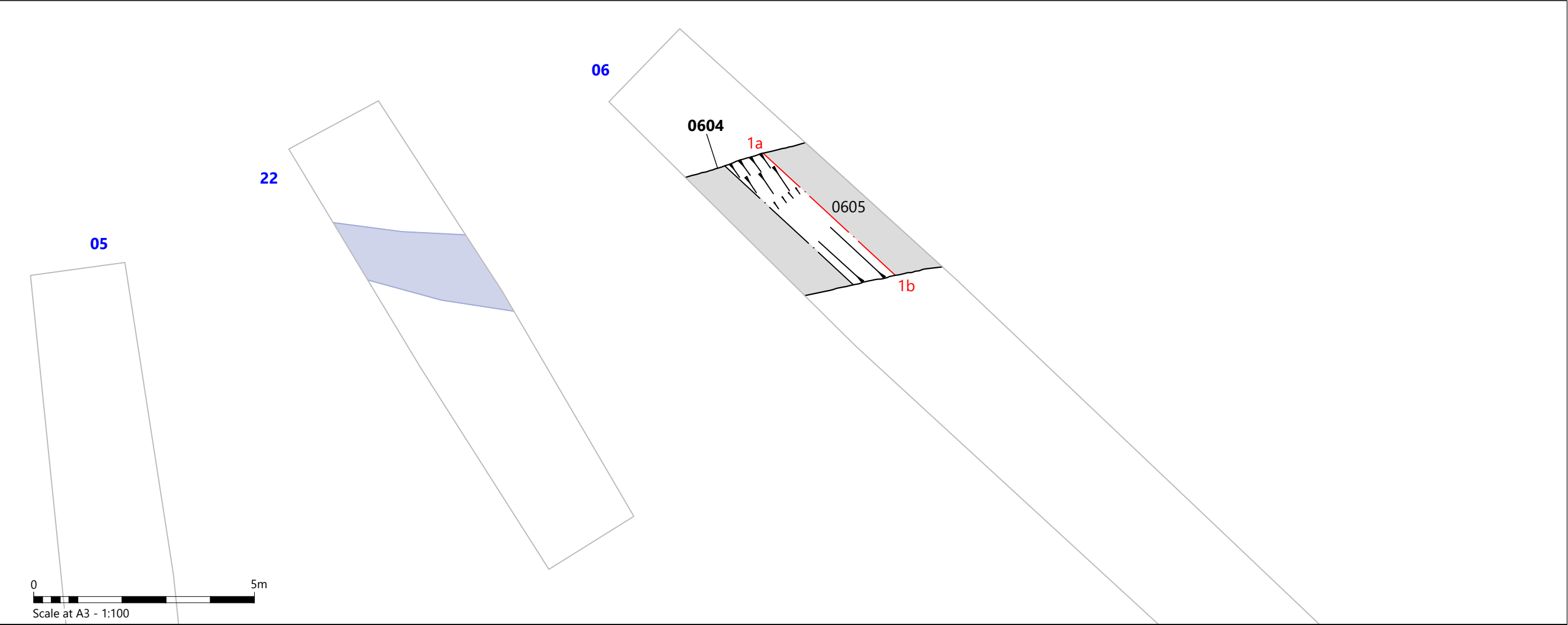


Fig. 2.2: SW-Facing section of Ditch **0604**

Key:

- Unexcavated Feature
- Excavated Feature

CFA
ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

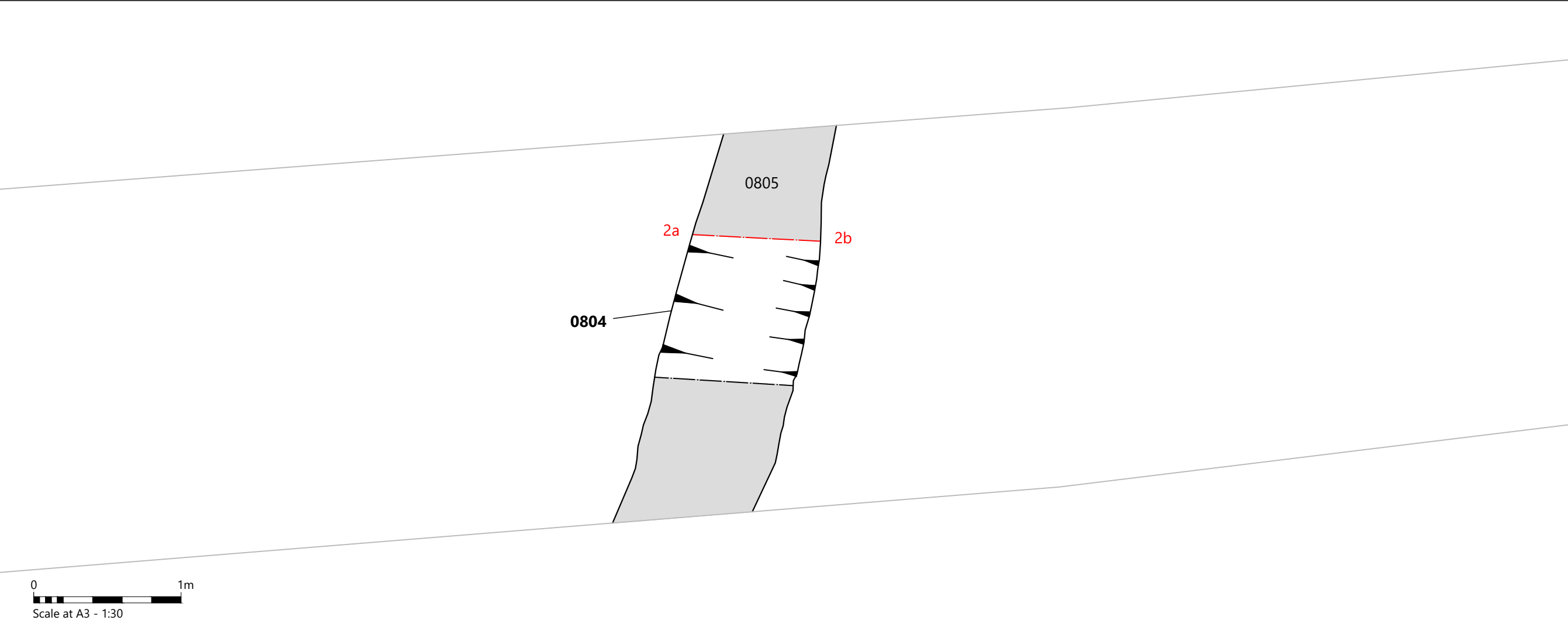
Title:
Trenches 6 and 22

Project:
Land East of Kennel Lane,
Witherley, Leicestershire

Client:
Hollins Strategic Land LLP

Scale at A3:
Varies

Drawn by: NO	Checked: SW	Date: 19/05/2025
Report No: 4673		Fig. No: 2



Key:

Excavated Feature

CFA
ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

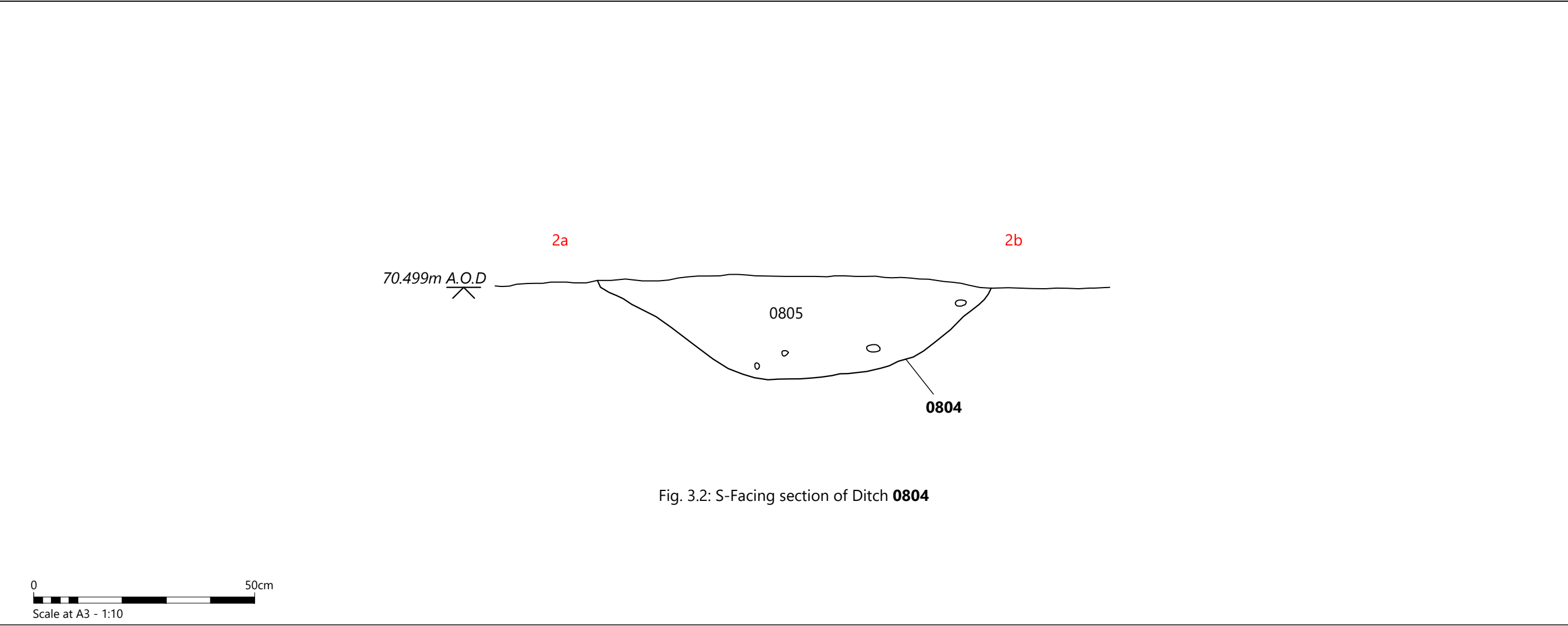
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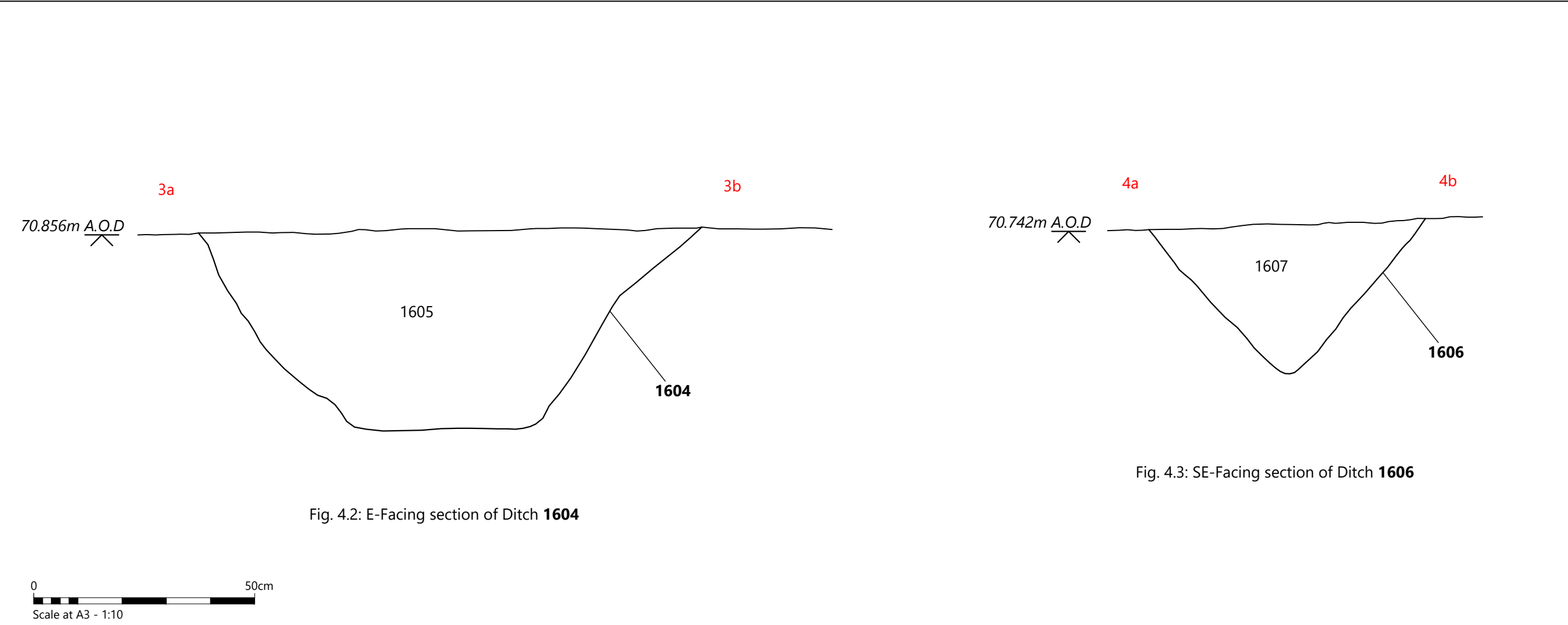
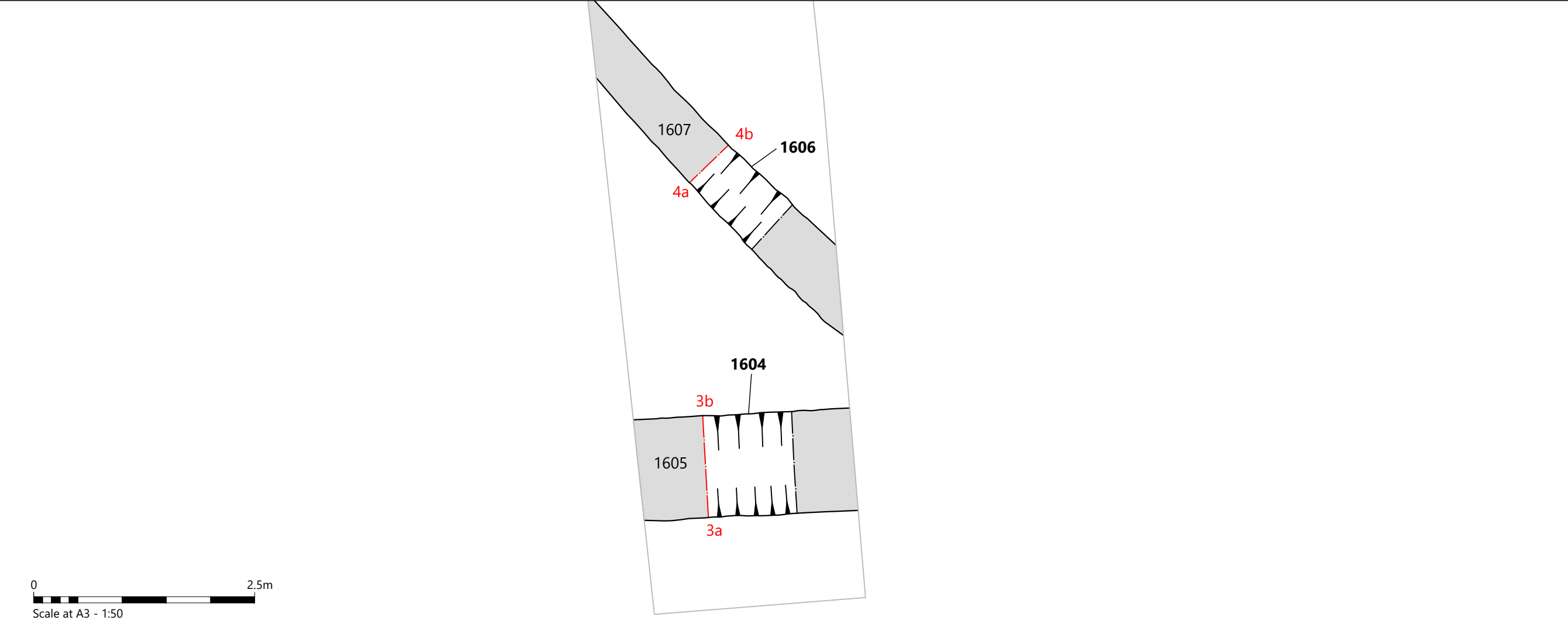
Project:
Land East of Kennel Lane,
Witherley, Leicestershire

Client:
Hollins Strategic Land LLP

Scale at A3:
Varies

Drawn by: NO	Checked: SW	Date: 19/05/2025
Report No: 4673		Fig. No: 3





Key:

Excavated Feature

CFA
ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench 16

Project:
Land East of Kennel Lane,
Witherley, Leicestershire

Client:
Hollins Strategic Land LLP

Scale at A3:
Varies

Drawn by: NO	Checked: SW	Date: 19/05/2025
Report No: 4673		Fig. No: 3

Appendix 3: OASIS Summary

OASIS Summary for cfaarcha1-533838

OASIS ID (UID)	cfaarcha1-533838
Project Name	Evaluation at Land East of Kennel Lane, Witherley, Leicestershire
Sitename	Land East of Kennel Lane, Witherley, Leicestershire
Sitecode	LEKW
Project Identifier(s)	
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	22/01190/OUT
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	CFA Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	28-Apr-2025 - 02-May-2025
Location	Land East of Kennel Lane, Witherley, Leicestershire NGR : SP 32832 97370 LL : 52.573165293830726, -1.516985144675784 12 Fig : 432832,297370
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Leicestershire Local Authority District : Hinckley and Bosworth Parish : Witherley
Project Methodology	Archaeological trial trenching was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on Land East of Kennel Lane, Witherley, Leicestershire, (NGR SP 32832 97370, Fig. 1.1) to satisfy Condition 5 of the approved planning application for the erection of up to 50 residential dwellinghouses with associated access. The evaluation took place between 28th April 2025 and 2nd May 2025. The evaluation was requested by Leicestershire County Council (LCC) in order to identify and assess the significance of archaeological and historical heritage assets within the proposed development site (PDS). The trial trenching recorded evidence of heavily truncated ridge and furrow likely dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, two small ditches in the south of the PDS and a large east-west ditch in the northwest.
Project Results	Archaeological trial trenching was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on Land East of Kennel Lane, Witherley, Leicestershire, to satisfy Condition 5 of the approved planning application for the erection of up to 50 residential dwellinghouses with associated access. The evaluation took place between 28th April 2025 and 2nd May 2025. The evaluation was requested by Leicestershire County Council (LCC) in order to identify and assess the significance of archaeological and historical heritage assets within the proposed development site (PDS). The trial trenching recorded evidence of heavily truncated ridge and furrow likely dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, two small ditches in the south of the PDS and a large east-west ditch in the north-west.
Keywords	Ditch - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Hollins Strategic Land
HER	Leicestershire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Phil Mann
HER Identifiers	



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