



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
Land East of Bosworth Waterpark, Wellsborough Road,
Market Bosworth, Leicestershire
NGR: SK 38831 03078**

Thomas Clayton



ULAS Report No 2025-080

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Cover photo: View of the excavation area (looking SE)

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An Archaeological Evaluation at Land East of Bosworth Waterpark, Wellsborough Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, CV13 6PD

T. Clayton

Summary

This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at land east of Bosworth Waterpark and south of Wellsborough Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire. The work was undertaken between the 29th – 30th September 2025 on behalf of Toby Ryley (Bosworth Lakeside Lodges) in advance of the development of the land into a family health and wellness spa.

Twenty 30m long evaluation trenches were excavated during the course of the work. One undated curvilinear gully and an undated pit were recorded in trenches 14 and 17 respectively. The latter produced some fragments of undated fired daub/clay, likely from a light industrial structure. Evidence of post-medieval land drains, furrows and a modern field boundary were also recorded across the trenches.

The physical archive will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums under the accession number X.A123.2025. The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

Introduction

This document is a report on a programme of archaeological evaluation at land east of Bosworth Waterpark, Wellsborough Road, Market Bosworth in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Section 16 Enhancing and Conserving the Historic Environment (DLUHC 2024).

This work was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on behalf of Toby Ryley (Bosworth Lakeside Lodges).

Planning permission is being sought for the proposed development of a new family health and wellness spa (25/00027/OUT).

Due to archaeological potential, the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire requested an archaeological evaluation to determine the impact of the proposed scheme on any buried archaeological remains and, if necessary, to provide a mitigation strategy for the development site.

Location, topography and geology

Market Bosworth lies in the Hinckley and Bosworth district of Leicestershire, around 20km (13 miles) west of Leicester and 12km (8 miles) north of Hinckley. The proposed development area lies 1.8km west of the centre of Market Bosworth on the southern side of Wellsborough Road, and east of Coton Bridge Lane. The Bosworth Waterpark lies to the west. The PDA currently comprises a triangular parcel of land of around 4.7ha. Most of the field is grassland

with a conifer plantation to the south. The land is mostly flat and lies at a height of around 89.3m aOD (Figure 1).

The British Geological Survey website records the underlying bedrock geology to comprise Gunthorpe Member mudstone overlain by clay, silt and sand (BGS; <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> accessed July 2025).

The Soilscape website indicates that the soils, where surviving, will be slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils across most of the northern and central parts of the PDA (Soilscape 18), with loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater to the south (Soilscape 20) (<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/> accessed July 2025).

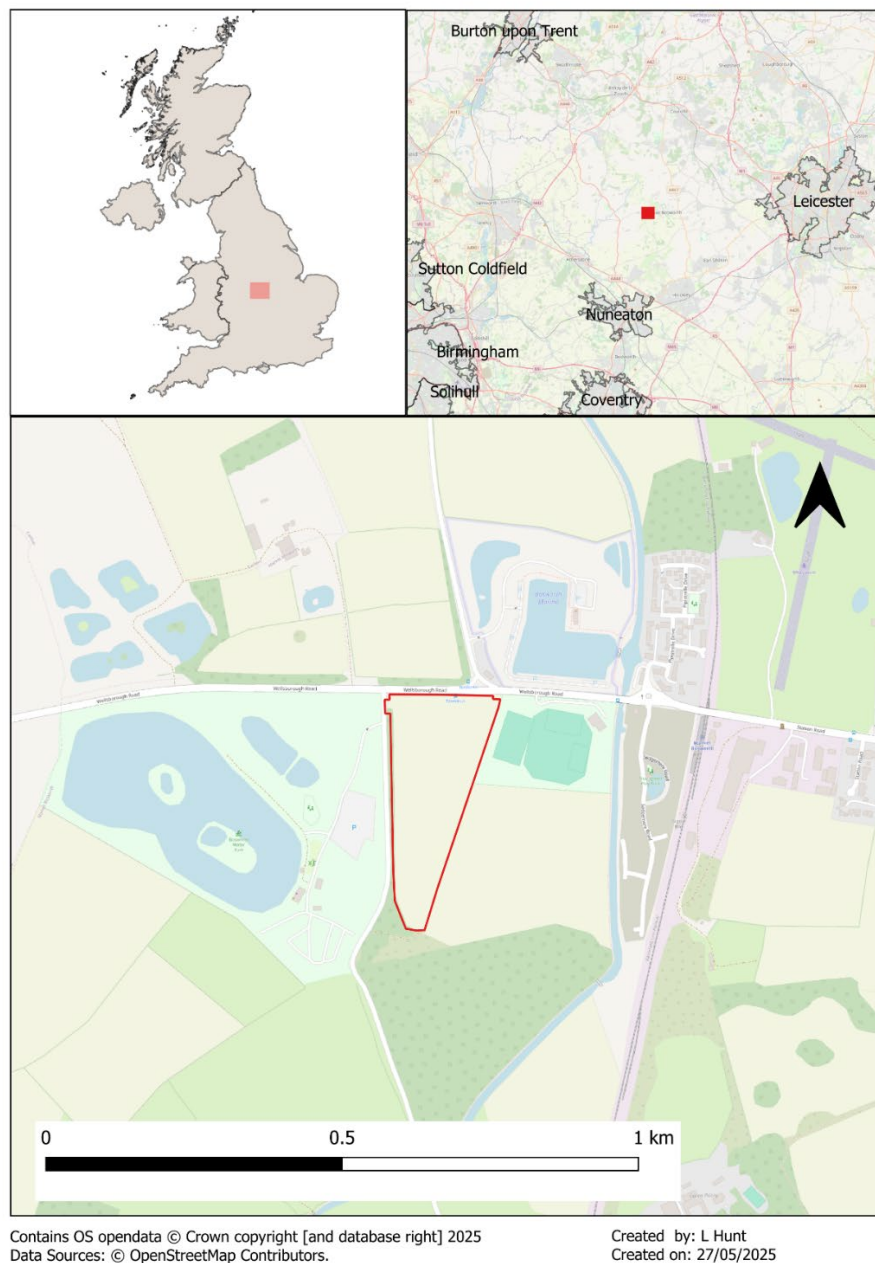


Figure 1: Site Location, within UK, county, and local.



Figure 2: Detailed site location plan showing proposals (provided by client).

Historical and Archaeological Background

A desk-based assessment (Hunt 2025) has been undertaken and the following is summarised from this.

Prehistoric - Roman

Test pit evaluations carried out in 2017 as part of the Bosworth Links initiative, recorded several prehistoric flints, from a test pit 1km east of the PDA (**MLE29105**).

Anglo-Saxon to Medieval

The place name of Bosworth is derived from the Old English 'Bosa's enclosure'. With the prefix 'Market' from its origins as a market town in the medieval period, and to distinguish from Husbands Bosworth, which has a different origin (Mills 2011). The town sits in an elevated position, on a spur of land amid woods between shallow valleys and the diversity of the landscape around adds favourably to this historic setting. Remains of a Roman villa-style structure has been discovered and the town encompasses several historic buildings including; The Dixie Grammar School, Bosworth Hall which dates from the 1670s and St Peter's Church. (Market Bosworth Society). According to Nichols, in 1048 the land was divided in to two parts, belonging to a knight called Fernot, who was lord of the manor, and Allwin (Nichols 1811). In the Domesday Book of 1086, the Anglo-Saxon manors and the village were part of the lands awarded by William the Conqueror to the Count of Meulan from Normandy, Robert de Beaumont, 1st Earl of Leicester. Subsequently, the village passed by marriage dowry to the English branching of the French House of Harcourt. King Edward I gave a royal charter to Sir William Harcourt allowing a market to be held every Wednesday. The village took the name Market Bosworth from 12 May 1285, and on this day became a "town" by common definition. The Battle of Bosworth took place south of the town in 1485 resulting in the death of King Richard III. The historic core of the town has been located using documentary evidence and maps. The PDA lies 1.3km west of the core of the town. The shrunken medieval village of Coton lies 500m south of the PDA and is divided into three parts. Near Coton (Coton Farm) and Far Coton are still occupied, but 'Middle Coton' only exists as earthworks (**MLE2911**). A medieval find, possibly a copper alloy handle, is recorded from a site south-east of Coton Bridge (**MLE9801**). There is a possible moated site at Lower Farm, Far Coton, 690m south-west of the PDA. This was identified by aerial photography but has not been confirmed with archaeological work (**MLE29260**). Geophysical survey undertaken at Godsons Hill Farm, 700m north-east of the PDA located ridge and furrow earthwork and a possible hollow way (**MLE9606**). Several findspots are also located in the vicinity of the PDA. A medieval scabbard (**MLE9780**) dating from the late 13th to early 16th century was found during metal detecting 1km east of the PDA. The PAS for the area records quite a number of metal finds from the area. These include a copper alloy stirrup (**PUBLIC-61D859**), a gold coin (**LEIC-F4ABBB**), several silver coins (**PUBLIC-84FC29**; **LEIC-597C51**; **LEIC-596151**; **LEIC-585E63**; **LEIC-584646** etc), a lead alloy spindle (**LEIC-E3F411**), and a copper alloy chape (**LEIC-02DB27**).

Post-medieval to modern

The Ashby Canal lies 265m to the east of the PDA. This was built to primarily transport coal and was opened in 1804 (**MLE8916**). The holdings were transferred to Midland Railway in 1846 and its use declined following the opening of the nearby railway in 1873. It was left in a state of disrepair and by 1957 parts were described as being an 'open sewer'. The Ashby & Nuneaton Joint Railway (**MLE16051**), Market Bosworth Station (**MLE21425**), Signal Box (**MLE21426**), Station Master's house (**MLE21427**) and Goods Shed (**MLE21428**) lie 280m-380m east of the PDA. The railway opened in 1873 and connected the colliery and mining

areas in the Midlands to the southern part of the country. It is famous for being the first to use a double expansion engine 'Medusa' in 1878. It was closed to passengers in 1931 and goods trains in 1971. Following this the track was removed but parts were slowly purchased throughout the 1970s and 1980s by a group of enthusiasts. The track was relayed between Market Bosworth and Shenton in 1990 and now forms part of the heritage railway 'Battlefield Line'. A late 19th century Brick Yard (**MLE21429**) lies on the western side of the railway, 300m east of the PDA. On the opposite side of Station Road lies the late 19th century Gasworks (**MLE21430**). Wellsborough Road to the immediate north of the PDA was the location of a Toll Road in 1759-1872 (**MLE20918**). The road connected Market Bosworth to Tamworth, Hinckley and Measham. The 19th century Freizeland Farm (**MLE25058**) lies 315m north-west of the northern edge of the PDA. It is a U-shaped arrangement of buildings and rebuilt in 1890 to show how a modern farm should function. A barn (**MLE20507**) located 900m north-east of the PDA, to the north of Godsons Hill Farm is also recorded. The structure re-uses timbers from an earlier building and could be a late 18th century barn recorded on the Coton Lordship map of 1786. The Grade II listed farmhouse at Coton Priory Farm dates from the 16th century and is timber framed. The house was restored in 1905 (**MLE12135**). The associated outbuildings date to the 17th century (**MLE12137**). The farm buildings and dairy are 19th century and early 20th century respectively (**MLE12138 & MLE12136**).

Geophysical Survey

Following the desk-based assessment a geophysical survey was undertaken in September 2025 (Sumo 2025) and recorded no magnetic responses that could be interpreted as being of definite archaeological interest (Figure 3). A few uncertain anomalies were detected which are due to natural and/or agricultural processes and buried ferrous debris. Two former field boundaries and several land drains were also been noted. Zones of magnetic disturbance were detected, likely to have been caused by spreads of modern agricultural debris and/or landscaping of the Site.

Archaeological Potential

The desk-based assessment identified little evidence for prehistoric and Roman archaeology. The site lies outside the medieval and post-medieval core of Market Bosworth in an area that would have been part of the agricultural hinterland of the village during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Map evidence suggests that the area has remained fields since at least the post-medieval period.

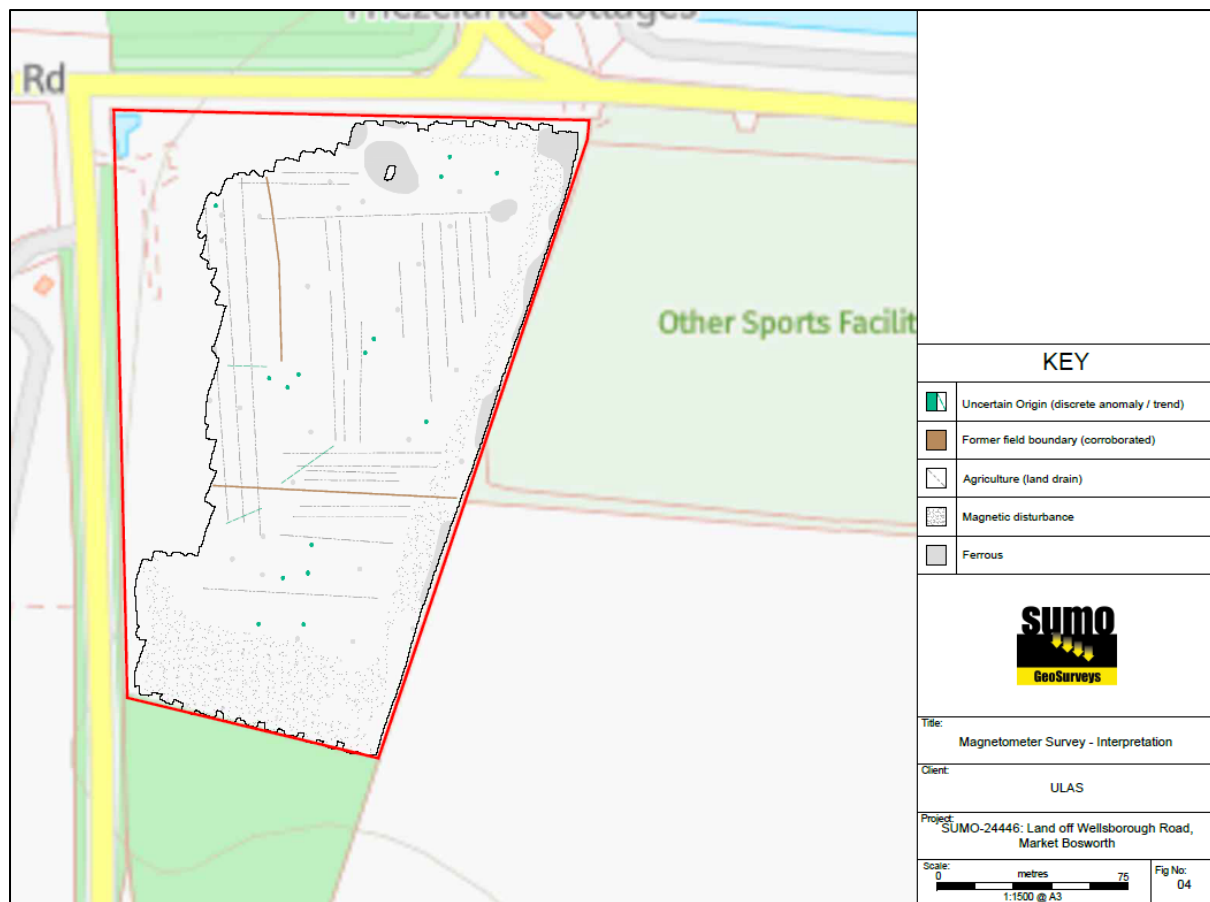


Figure 3: Interpretive Geophysical results (SUMO 2025).

Aims and Objectives

The main aim of the evaluation was to provide information on any archaeological remains in order for the local planning authority to make informed recommendations and to identify an appropriate mitigation strategy for the proposed development.

The main objectives of the archaeological work were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To characterise the extent, date range, character, condition and significance of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To excavate and record archaeological deposits uncovered during the work.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- Interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional, and national, archaeological context.
- To advance understanding of the heritage assets and establish the relationship of any remains within the wider landscape.
- To produce a report and archive of the results.

Research Objectives

The site had the potential to add to research objectives mainly from the Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, and post-medieval periods, identified within the *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework*.

<https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/introducing-the-research-agenda/>

Iron Age

- 4C Characterise the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlement resource and investigate intra-regional variability
- 4F Investigate intra-regional variations in development of fields and linear boundaries
- 4G Study the production, distribution and use of artefacts

Roman

- 5H Investigate landscape contexts of rural settlements.
- 5J Investigate regional scale characterisation study of industry

Medieval

- 6J Update and expand East Midlands Anglo-Saxon Pottery Project.
- 7E Investigate the morphology of rural settlements.

Methodology

The fieldwork followed the procedures set out in the approved *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) for the project (ULAS WSI 2025).

All work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2023), *Standard for Archaeological field evaluation* (2023) and *Code of Conduct : professional ethics in archaeology* (updated 2022) <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa> . The accession number X.A123.2025 was used to identify all records and artefacts.

Fieldwork was carried out by ULAS between 29th – 30th September 2025 and was followed by post-excavation and reporting.

The project involved the excavation of twenty c.30m long trenches across the development site using a seven-tonne tracked 360 excavator with a 1.8m ditching bucket and a JCB with a 1.6m ditching bucket. No major constraints were encountered during the work; however, the northern part of the site had previously been used for event car parking which had made the ground compacted here. The southernmost trench also had to be moved due to a conifer plantation in this area. This was relocated in order to meet the requirements of the archaeological brief provided by the planning authority.



Figure 4: Site prior to excavation looking south-east

Monitoring

Internal monitoring procedures were undertaken with the Project Manager, to ensure that project targets were met and professional standards maintained. No monitoring visits were undertaken, but photos and descriptions of the results were shared with the Senior Planning Archaeologist during the work.

Results

Twenty trenches were excavated across the proposed development area in order to target potential geophysical anomalies and provide coverage of the Site. None of the trenches were placed to target known archaeological features. The trench layout is shown in Figure 4 below.

The topsoil was ubiquitous across the site, comprising a mid-brownish-grey sandy clay loam. In the northern part of the site, the topsoil was heavily compacted because the area was historically used for event car parking.

There was no subsoil recorded in the northern part of the site, where the trenches were notably shallower and the ground level slightly higher. Trenches 14, 16-19 contained a shallow subsoil comprising a mixed greyish-brown silty clay.

Removal of the topsoil and subsoil exposed the clay substrata overall, varying from a bright yellowish-orange to a mixed greyish-yellow, all with patches of orange-brown pebbles.

Trench No.	Length	Width	Orientation	Max. depth	Min. depth	Comments/Features
01	30.5m	1.8m	NE-SW	0.4m	0.3m	Land drain (N-S)
02	30.3m	1.8m	E-W	0.43m	0.3m	No features
03	30.5m	1.8m	NW-SE	0.4m	0.3m	Land drain (N-S)
04	30.3m	1.8m	NE-SW	0.4m	0.32m	x4 land drains (N-S)
05	30m	1.8m	NW-SE	0.4m	0.35m	x3 land drains (N-S)
06	29.6m	2.3m	NE-SW	0.44m	0.3m	x2 land drains (N-S)
07	29m	2.5m	NE-SW	0.45m	0.3m	Furrow (N-S) x2 land drains (N-S)
08	27m	2.1m	NE-SW	0.37m	0.26m	Modern field boundary ditch (N-S) Furrow (N-S) x2 land drains (N-S) x1 land drain (E-W)
09	29m	1.8m	NW-SE	0.45m	0.3m	x3 furrows (N-S)
10	30m	1.8m	NE-SW	0.42m	0.3m	x5 furrows (N-S) Land drain (N-S)
11	29.5m	1.8m	NE-SW	0.42m	0.25m	x3 furrows (N-S) x2 land drains (N-S) Land drain (E-W)
12	32m	2m	NW-SE	0.45m	0.32m	Land drain (N-S) Land drain (E-W)
13	30m	2.2m	NW-SE	0.37m	0.3m	Modern field boundary (N-S) Land drain (NE-SW)
14	29m	1.8m	NE-SW	0.63m	0.46m	Curvilinear feature [1404]
15	30m	1.8m	NE-SW	0.36m	0.3m	x2 land drains (N-S)
16	29m	1.8m	NE-SW	0.58m	0.35m	Land drain (E-W)
17	30m	1.8m	NW-SE	0.48m	0.4m	Pit [1704] x3 furrows (N-S) x3 land drains (N-S)
18	29.5m	1.8m	NW-SE	0.4m	0.35m	x3 land drains (N-S)
19	30m	1.8m	NW-SE	0.5m	0.4m	Land drain (N-S)
20	27.6m	2.2m	E-W	0.4m	0.3m	Modern field boundary (N-S) x2 land drain (N-S)

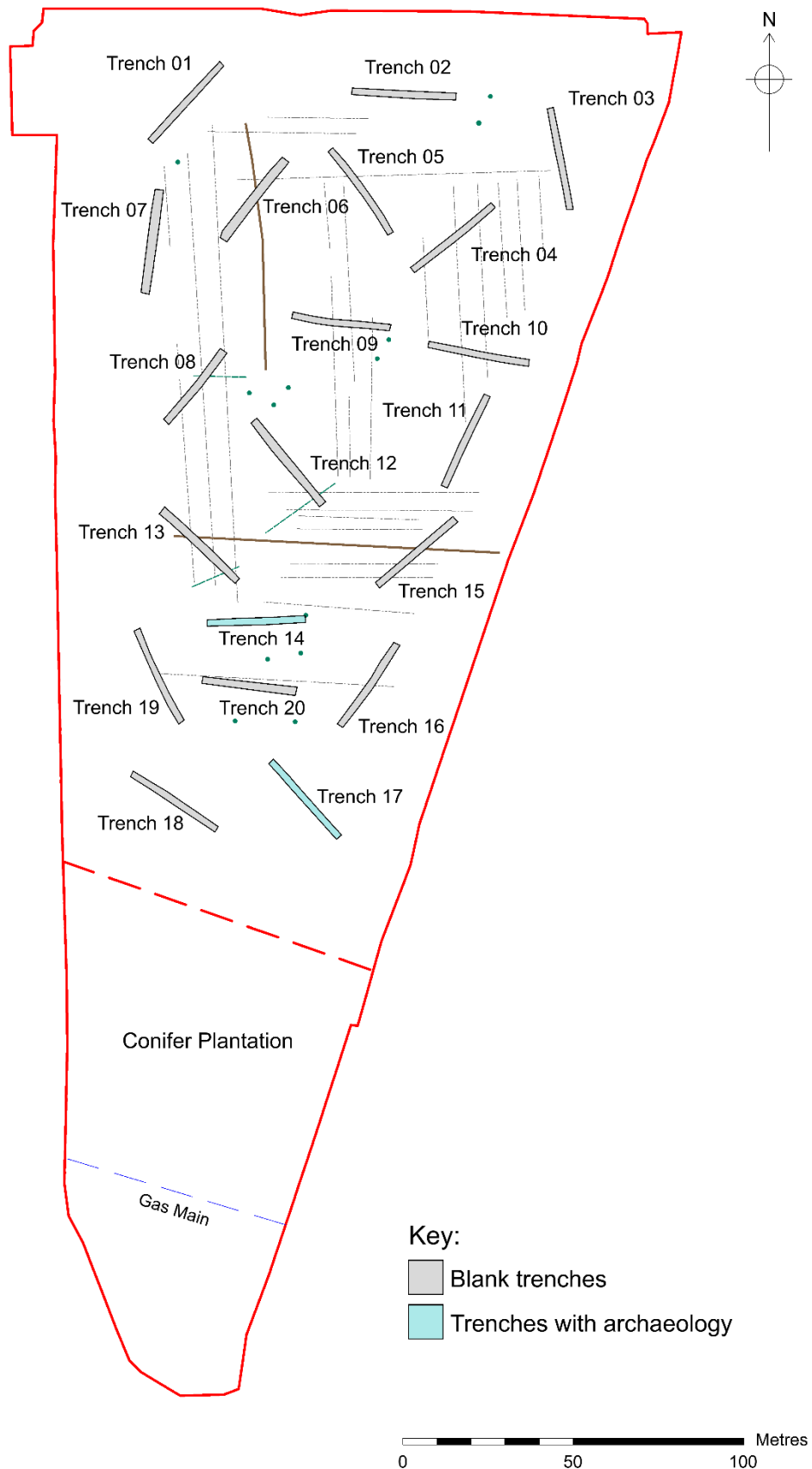


Figure 5: Trench layout with interpreted geophysical survey results

Trenches 1-13, 15-16, 18-20

Eighteen of the trenches excavated were void of archaeological deposits, particularly those located in the northern part of the proposed development area. Several land drains and furrows were recorded in these trenches, mostly running on a north-south orientation. A modern field boundary was also recorded. All of the drains were ceramic and were backfilled with redeposited clay. The drains were all likely post-medieval in date. The furrows all ran on a N-S orientation and comprised a mid greyish-yellow silty clay. These were most prevalent in the southern part of the site and likely of a similar date to the land drains.

Trench 14

Trench 14 was located on an east - west orientation towards the southern part of the site in an area of proposed lodges. The ground here was somewhat lower topographically than northern part of the Site, with cartographic evidence showing it was historically a different parcel of land. To the west of the trench was an area of disturbed overgrown ground.

At the far eastern end of the trench a curvilinear feature was noted beneath the subsoil and cut into the natural substrate. This ran from the east, curving around the southern edge of the trench (where the southernmost extent of the feature was not exposed) and returning into the northern edge of the trench (Figure 6 & Figure 7). It was approximately 6m in length, and 0.5m wide. A slot was excavated at 1 x 0.5m, with a total depth of 0.12m. The cut [1404] had moderate and concave sides with a flat base. It was filled by (1405) which comprised a mid-bluish-grey silty clay and contained occasional small-medium pebbles. No finds were recovered. A bulk sample of (1405) produced no charred plant remains.

No other archaeological features or deposits were observed within this trench.

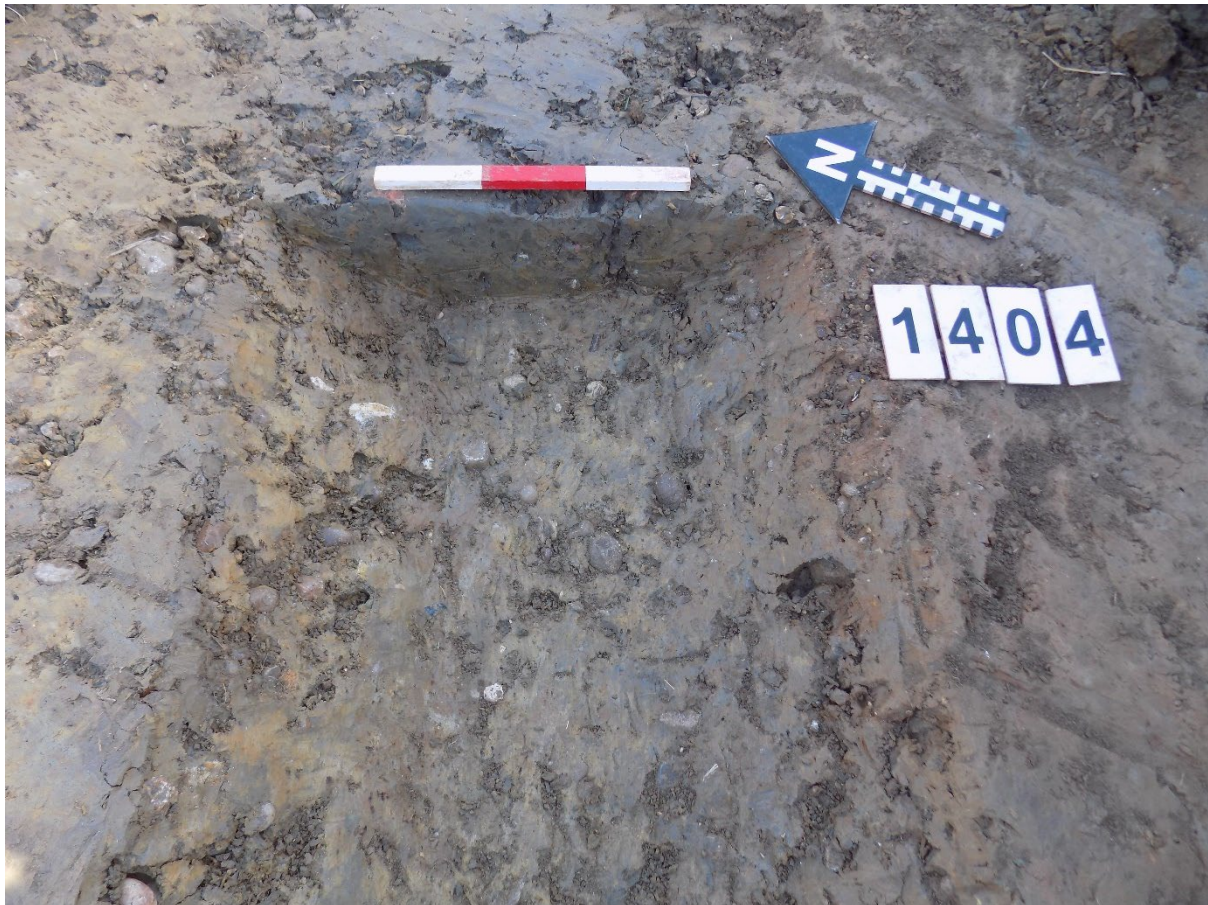


Figure 6: Post-excavation record shot of curvilinear gully [1404]

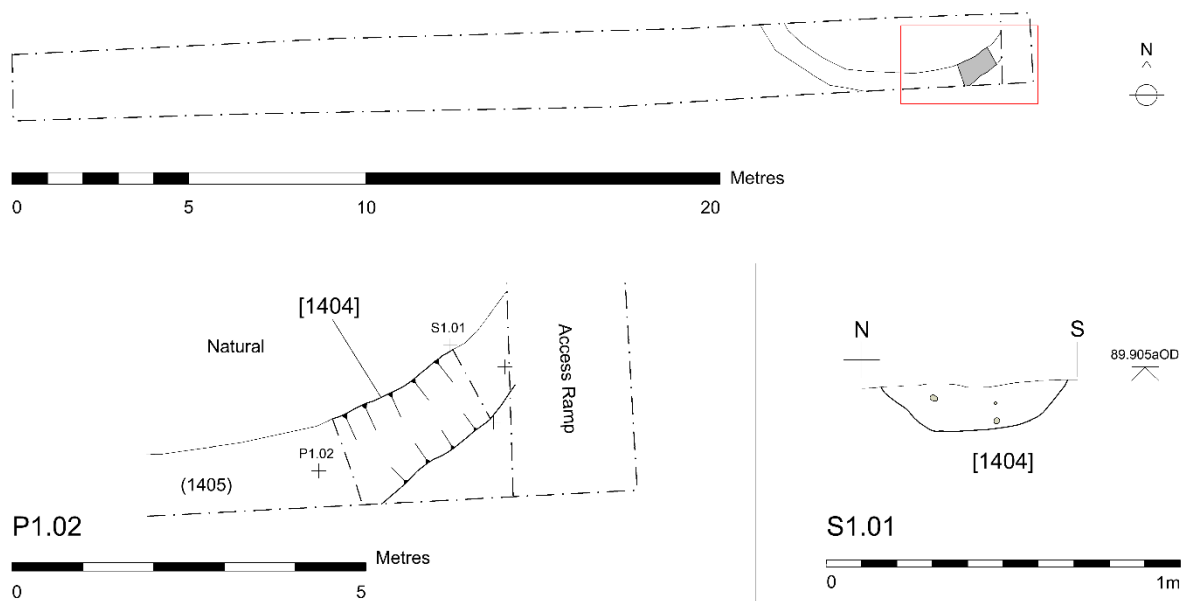


Figure 7: Plan of trench 14, plan of gully [1404] (P1.02) and west facing section gully [1404] (S1.01)

Trench 17

Trench 17 was located in the south-east corner of the proposed development area on a south-east to north-west alignment, in an area of proposed lodges. The ground here sloped slightly to the south towards a conifer plantation.

At the north-westernmost end of the trench, against the access ramp, a small probable pit [1704] was recorded beneath the subsoil and cut into the natural substrate (Figure 8). It was approximately 1 x >0.6m, with a maximum depth of 0.25m (Figure 9). The continuation of the feature was not exposed as it continued beyond the trench edge. The cut [1704] was sub-oval in plan, with moderate concave sides and a flat base. It was filled by (1705), a light greyish-brown cemented clayey silt, with occasional pebbles throughout. Twenty-four sheards of burnt clay/daub of indeterminate date were recovered from the pit, likely from a light industrial structure. A bulk sample of (1705) produced no charred plant remains.

No other archaeological features or deposits were observed within this trench.



Figure 8: Post-excavation record shot of pit [1704]

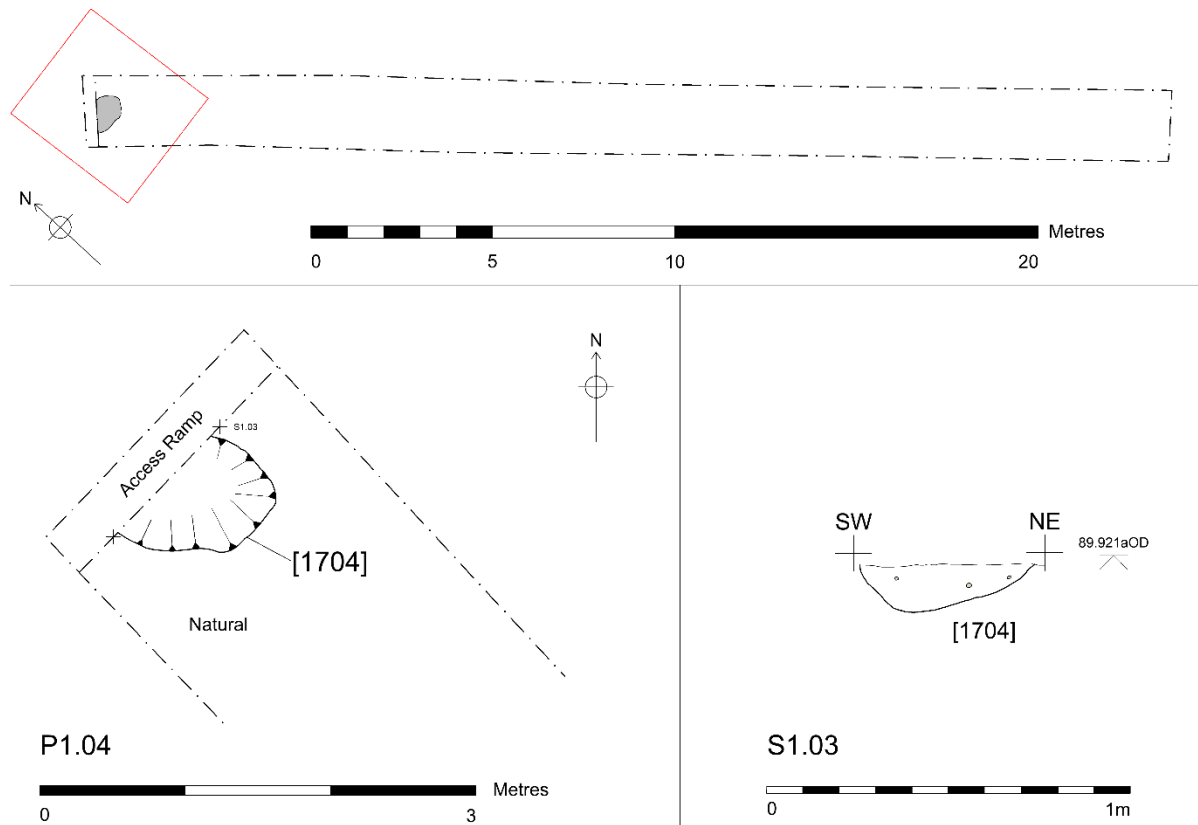


Figure 9: Plan of trench 17, plan of pit [1704] (P1.04) and SE facing section of pit [1704] (S1.03)

The Burnt Clay and Daub – *Andrew Hyam*

Introduction

This report details the assessment of an assemblage of burnt clay and daub from the trial trench evaluation at Wellsborough Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire. The archaeological work was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS). The fragments, which all came from a single pit feature, are undated and may be associated with light industrial processes as there is some evidence of being heat affected. Impressions of straw or reed and possible wattle framework were recorded on some fragments.

Methodology

A small, assemblage of fired clay and daub (24 fragments), weighing a total of 894g, has been assessed from the evaluation at Wellsborough Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire. The fragments were recovered by hand during the excavation of the pit feature. The assemblage has been recorded by fabric and quantified by count and weight (Table 1). Fragments were visually inspected for the presence of surfaces, wattle and other organic impressions.

Results

All of the fragments were recovered by hand during the evaluation and all came from a single possible pit feature (1705) [1704] in Trench 17 which was located in the south-eastern corner of the site. No other diagnostic material was recovered from this feature which extended beyond the limits of the trench.

A total of 14 of the fragments with a total weight of 5g were too small and undiagnostic to assess anything beyond their count and weight (Table 1).

The remaining 10 fragments had a total weight of 889g with most showing some traces of either organic impressions or faced surfaces, sometimes both. Eight of the fragments showed signs of a round and thin organic material such as straw or reed. One of these also showed signs of a relatively flat piece of wood around 5mm in width. The remaining two fragments had larger round impressions of between 10.2 and 11.4mm diameter probably from a stick or part of a wattle structure.

Five of the fragments had the remains of a smoothed face on one side. The smoothing was relatively crude and most likely carried out using hands rather than tools. One fragment had a distinct corner on its face but no other diagnostic features.

Most of the fragments were oxidized orange clay although possible burning and some reduction had taken place on some of the fabric. A single small fragment weighing only 1g was completely reduced and had a slightly vitrified appearance with bubbles within the structure of the material.

No further analysis of the material is necessary.

Table 1: The quantified hand-collected daub from context (1705) cut [1704]

Assemblage Count	Assemblage Weight (g)	Oxidised/reduced	Face?	Impression marks	Impression diameter (mm)	Comments
14	5	O/R	N	N	–	Unidentifiable fragments

1	1	R	N	N	–	Nearly vitrified
1	22	O	N	Y	–	Traces of straw or reed impressions
1	11	O	Y	Y	–	Trace of straw or reed and possible face
1	41	O	Y	Y	–	Slight corner to face. Flat possible lath type impression
1	22	O	N	Y	–	Possible trace of straw impression
1	22	O	Y	Y	–	Possible trace of straw impression
1	48	O	Y	N	–	Fairly rough face
1	153	O	Y	Y	10.2	Single large partial long reed/stick mark
1	125	O	N	Y	–	Single long grass like mark. Possible others too
1	444	O	Y	Y	11.4	Single almost complete tube
24	894					

Discussion and conclusion

The burnt clay and daub fragments from context (1705) cut [1704] are likely to come from a light industrial structure. Dating of this type of material is difficult as similar clay and daub is used from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval and none of the fragments are large enough to indicate what sort of form the structure took. The presence of burnt fabric suggests that the industrial process involved heat.

No other dateable material was recovered from the trial trench evaluation so the presence of this material might suggest that the industrial process was taking place beyond the limits of a possible settlement.

The Charred Plant Remains – *William Johnson-Moss*

Introduction

During the excavation of evaluation trenches at land to the east of Bosworth Waterpark, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, two bulk environmental samples were taken. These were processed by floatation for the recovery of charred plant macrofossils, charcoal and other artefacts. The samples were taken from the fill (1405) of an undated curvilinear feature [1404], located at the eastern end of Trench 14, and the fill (1705) of a probable pit [1704] at the north-western end of trench 17.

Methodology

The samples were processed in a York tank following Campbell *et al.* (2011) using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation into a 0.25mm sieve. The flots were scanned for charred plant remains and other artefacts under an x10-60 stereo microscope. The heavy residues were split using a 4mm and 2mm sieve: the over 4mm and 2-4mm fractions were sorted by eye for all artefacts whilst the <2mm fractions were not sorted. Abundance was scored semi-quantitatively using the following scale: + = 1-5 items, ++ = 6-25 items, +++ = 26-100 items, ++++ = 101-500 items, and +++++ = 501+ items. Table 1 presents the raw data.

Results

Neither sample produced any charred plant remains. Both of the flots were dominated by roots and rootlets that accounted for >95% of their volumes. Further evidence of more recent bioturbation was present as worm eggs shells were frequently observed. Uncharred plant remains were present in both samples with straw also observed. Both samples contained charcoal fragments in small quantities.

Discussion

The absence of any charred plant remains prevents any comment being made about agricultural activities happening at the site or diet. The presence of charcoal fragments indicate burning had occurred in the vicinity of the site, but it is more likely to represent the accumulation of wind-blown materials within open features, rather than a deliberate dump of waste.

Statement of potential

No further work is recommended on the flots due to the lack of charred material recovered. The flots, heavy residue finds and remaining <2mm fractions will not be submitted to the museum but disposed.

Table 2. Summary of material from bulk environmental samples. Key: + = 1 –5 items, ++ = 6-25 items, +++ = 26-100 items, ++++ = 101-500 items, +++++ = 501+ items.

Sample	1	2
Context	1405	1705
Sample volume (L)	32	20
Flot volume (ml)	40	55
Roots	++	++

Rootlets	+++++	+++++
Charcoal >4mm (flot)	-	-
Charcoal >4mm (% flot)	0	0
Charcoal >4mm (HR)	+	+
Charcoal 2-4mm (flot)	+	+
Charcoal 2-4mm (% flot)	<1	<1
Uncharred seeds	++	+++
Worm eggs	+	++
Insect remains	+	+

Discussion

A programme of archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken by The University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at land east of Bosworth Waterpark and south of Wellsborough Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire. on 29th – 30th September 2025. A previous desk based assessment had suggested low potential for archaeological deposits within the development area and a subsequent geophysical survey had identified only probable land drains, modern field boundaries and furrows.

Excavation confirmed the presence of possible archaeological features in two trenches in the southernmost part of the proposed development area where there is a notable topographical change compared to the northern part of the Site. The southern area produced an undated curvilinear gully [1404] and undated pit [1704] in Trenches 14 and 17 respectively. Twenty-four fragments of burnt daub/clay were recovered from Pit [1704] likely from a light industrial structure.

The northern part of the proposed development area appeared void of archaeological deposits. Post-medieval furrows, land drains and a modern field boundary were recorded in these trenches. When compared with the historic OS map from 1886, the topographical change between the north and south areas of the Site correlates with the proposed development area historically being two different parcels of land prior to the removal of the east – west aligned field boundary by 1903. The geophysical survey hinted at a possible modern field boundary on a north-south orientation which was visible in trenches 8, 13 and 20. However, this is only visible on the 1848 Market Bosworth tithe map and had been removed by 1886 (Hunt, 2025).

Archive & Publication

The physical archive for the project will be deposited with Leicestershire County Museums using accession number X.A123.2025 and consists of the following:

- 1 Unbound copy of this report (2025-080)
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Sample record sheet
- 20 Trench record sheets
- 1 Permatrace sheet with drawings
- 2 Contacts sheet of digital photos
- Finds (x1 bag of burnt daub)

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS): <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>) and consists of.

- Digital Photographs.
- GPS survey data

The online OASIS data entry has been completed detailing the results of the project and the report will be digitally accessible through The Archaeological Data Service (www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk) with universi1-537254 as the identifier.

A summary of this report will appear in due course in the Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society.

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Appendix 1: Context List

Context	Type	Description	Finds
101	Layer	Topsoil	No
102	Layer	Natural	No
201	Layer	Topsoil	No
202	Layer	Natural	No
301	Layer	Topsoil	No
302	Layer	Natural	No
401	Layer	Topsoil	No
402	Layer	Natural	No
501	Layer	Topsoil	No
502	Layer	Natural	No
601	Layer	Topsoil	No
602	Layer	Natural	No
701	Layer	Topsoil	No
702	Layer	Natural	No
801	Layer	Topsoil	No
802	Layer	Natural	No
901	Layer	Topsoil	No
902	Layer	Natural	No
1001	Layer	Topsoil	No
1002	Layer	Natural	No
1101	Layer	Topsoil	No
1102	Layer	Natural	No
1201	Layer	Topsoil	No
1202	Layer	Natural	No
1301	Layer	Topsoil	No
1302	Layer	Natural	No
1401	Layer	Topsoil	No
1402	Layer	Subsoil	No
1403	Layer	Natural	No
1404	Cut	Cut of gully	N/A
1405	Fill	Fill of gully [1404]	No
1501	Layer	Topsoil	No
1502	Layer	Natural	No
1601	Layer	Topsoil	No
1602	Layer	Subsoil	No
1603	Layer	Natural	No
1701	Layer	Topsoil	No
1702	Layer	Subsoil	No
1703	Layer	Natural	No
1704	Cut	Cut of pit	N/A
1705	Fill	Fill of pit [1704]	Burnt clay/daub
1801	Layer	Topsoil	No
1802	Layer	Subsoil	No
1803	Layer	Natural	No
1901	Layer	Topsoil	No
1902	Layer	Subsoil	No
1903	Layer	Natural	No
2001	Layer	Topsoil	No
2002	Layer	Natural	No

Appendix 2: Trench Photos

Image No.	Description
01	Trench 01 general shot
02	Trench 02 general shot
03	Trench 03 general shot
04	Trench 04 general shot
05	Trench 05 general shot
06	Trench 06 general shot
07	Trench 07 general shot
08	Trench 08 general shot
09	Trench 09 general shot
10	Trench 11 general shot
11	Trench 12 general shot
12	Trench 13 general shot
13	Trench 15 general shot
14	Trench 16 general shot
15	Trench 18 general shot
16	Trench 19 general shot
17	Trench 20 general shot



Trench 01 general shot



Trench 02 general shot



Trench 03 general shot



Trench 04 general shot



Trench 05 general shot



Trench 06 general shot



Trench 07 general shot



Trench 08 general shot



Trench 09 general shot



Trench 10 general shot



Trench 11 general shot



Trench 12 general shot



Trench 13 general shot



Trench 14 general shot



Trench 15 general shot



Trench 16 general shot



Trench 17 general shot



Trench 18 general shot



Trench 19 general shot



Trench 20 general shot



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