

The Forge, 13 Park Street, Market Bosworth

Re: 23/01043/LBC
23/01044/LBC
23/01045/FULL

It appears to the Market Bosworth Society that this conversion from a Forge B2 to a dwelling house C3 has five key issues to overcome.

1. Historic England listing as a Grade II listed building
2. Parking
3. Status as a Community Asset
4. Structural integrity
5. Drainage and infrastructure on Park Street.

1) Historic England Listing, Grade II.

The property was first listed on the 22nd August 2022 under reference 1482523. The Market Bosworth Society was instrumental in acquiring Grade II protection for the house and forge for several reasons. Mainly as it was the last traditional forge capable of working in Leicestershire. It is a fine example of late 18 Century forges and has been in almost constant use since then to the late 1970's. Also there was a desire within the community to retain the building as a working forge. There had been great interest among local blacksmiths and farriers for part time access to the forge, which may well have provided full time rental income. The reasons for listing are cited as:

Architectural Interest:

- * architecturally the function of the blacksmith's forge can be determined from its floor plan and utilitarian design.
- * the house is a vernacular take on the restrained town house of the late-C18.
- * internally, the forge survives well, retaining hearths, anvil blocks and other fixtures related to ironworking.

Historic Interest:

- * the forge illustrates how the essential commodity of ironwork was produced for local markets from the C18 to C20.
- * together the house and forge are an interesting survival illustrating aspects of domestic and commercial life in a market town.

A description follows, from which the following are extracted:

FORGE INTERIOR: one room with a stair up to a mezzanine floor. There is a smaller free-standing brick hearth to west, and a larger brick hearth against the east party wall with the house; the chimney to this larger hearth shares the stack at the west end of the house. The floor is brick and concrete. Various tools and machinery are present including two anvils and a large bellows. The earlier of the two workshops behind the forge is open to its mono-pitch roof, the later, northernmost workshop has a mezzanine to the south end, the north end is open to its steel truss roof.

The listing covers both the building and the items within:

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

It is impossible to imagine how this single story, single room can be converted to a dwelling with anvils, machinery, two furnaces and bellows. There is a plan to retain part of one of the furnaces encased in a display cabinet. This is not in accordance with the protection listing. There are serious consequences if items are damaged or removed. Carrying out works on a listed property without consent is a criminal offence, which can carry serious penalties. If work has already begun, a listed building enforcement notice may be issued. This notice allows authorities to reverse the alterations done to a property, or to lessen the effects of the unauthorised works. Not only will there be a requirement on the perpetrator to pay to restore the building, but they might also be liable for unlimited fines and even time in prison.

It is possible to apply for retrospective listed building consent, however if this is denied there may be penalised for any unauthorised work. The plans associated with this application do not show, various tools and

machinery are present including two anvils and a large bellows and of course the two furnaces as described in the Historic England listing. If these items have already been removed then we expect Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council to take the appropriate action and ensure that enforcement is seen through. Whilst a building can be repurposed planning applications cannot sanction the removal of items recorded in a Grade II listing. This is set out in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. In the High Court recently *Dill v Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government* and another [2020] UKSC 20 it was learned that Before any steps are taken by an owner of a Listed Building to remove items which, or may fall with a Listing (aside from taking legal advice) we would always advise due diligence research on the history, degree of annexation, listing status and description. As explained above we expect Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council to take the action required by law.

It is also difficult to imagine how secondary double glazing and repair works to the fabric of the Forge will not alter it beyond recognition. The anchor plates and tie rods will be difficult if not impossible to alter without making changes to the outside of the building which is not permitted as the building as it stands has been afforded Grade II protection.

Furthermore, should there be any doubt of the action required, paragraph 196 of the NPPF provides, where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision. Should any of the items referred to in the listing are not present the local authority must act. This is a legal requirement.

In conclusion, the items listed in the Grade II specification must be retained as they are in situ. If they are removed, moved or destroyed that is a criminal act. We require Hinckley & Bosworth Planning Department to inspect the property and ensure that the items listed have not been moved or removed. The appropriate action should then ensue.

2) Parking

It is a well-established fact that Market Bosworth has the highest density of over 65 year olds in the Borough, possible the county. Several live in houses along Park Street. Many of the houses along Park Street were built before the introduction of the motor car and therefore do not enjoy the benefit of off street parking. For the residents of these properties parking is a serious worry. Members of the Market Bosworth Society explain that using their cars is extremely stressful. They can never be sure that upon their return they will be able to park on Park Street, or even close to their homes. This is a worry when simply visiting friends or family. When they return with heavy shopping and are forced to park several hundred metres away it becomes an anxiety. If there are no parking spaces, they must park elsewhere. This means that their shopping must be carried large distances (often not possible) or left in their cars until a space becomes available, which could be several hours. This additional dwelling will do nothing to alleviate this situation but will exacerbate the problem. Returning home after dark is often avoided by residents of Park Street as they do not like to park far away and walk back home in the dark.

It is difficult to imagine that the owner of the dwelling will not own at least one vehicle. Once the single space is utilised any visitors, traders, delivery vehicles will be forced to park on Park Street. There are double yellow lines outside 13 Park Street and so parking is not permitted. Delivery is also difficult as the road is narrow. With deliver vehicles parked on the yellow lines large vehicles cannot pass along Park Street. Many delivery vehicles park on the pavement. This makes it extremely difficult for able bodied pedestrians to pass along the road and impossible for the less abled bodied, users of mobility aids and pushchairs. As the name would suggest Park Street leads to the Country Park and also the Parish Field, The Memorial Gardens and St. Peters Parish Hall and St. Peter's Parish Church. Plenty of reasons to want to walk along the pavement blocked by delivery vehicles and parked cars. One space barely meets the requirement of the 2023 NPPF who recommend a minimum of 2. More vehicles vying for a space will only add to the misery of residents and will have a negative effect on the enjoyment of the amenity of their homes.

We would also wish to correct errors in the application. The Planning Access and Design Statement makes interesting reading and is misleading. It states *the property is immediately surrounded by existing residential properties albeit it remains within 30m of Ye Olde Red Lion Public House and almost directly opposite a local car parking area*. There is no local car parking area. I believe the area referred to is the car park of the

Dixie Arms Hotel. This is a private car park for use by patrons of the Dixie Arms Hotel only. A private company controls the space and if a vehicle is not registered from within the Dixie Arms Hotel the vehicles owners will receive a fine. This is also true of the Olde Red Lion Hotel Car Park, The Black Horse Car Park and the Market Bosworth Dental Surgery. There is no local car parking area. Whilst the statement: *A local bus service provides direct access to Leicester via a number of nearby villages including inter alia Desford and Newbold Verdon. The 152/3 service provides an hourly service Monday to Saturday details of which are attached* is more accurate than *a local car parking area* it does not point out that it is not always possible to return to Market Bosworth on the hour. Some of the buses terminate in Desford and Barlestone. There is no effective public transport service in or around Market Bosworth.

In conclusion the parking provision, one space is wholly insufficient and will exacerbate the parking problems for existing residents of Park Street.

3) Community Asset

The community asked for and received a Grade II listing in 2022 via the Market Bosworth Society. Once the forge ceased operation as a full time working forge it was regularly used as a community asset. The forge became a focal point for many locally run events, including wider events such as Tourism Week where the Forge was opened in support of the Borough initiative. With the furnaces being lit and exhibitions being staged on a regular basis. It is our belief that the last but one owner accepted a covenant that he would maintain the forge in a usable condition for the enjoyment of the people of Market Bosworth and the surrounding area. We have been unable to establish if the covenant is still active. If it is the Planning Department of Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council will be required to weigh it in balance. Whilst it is not a planning consideration and planning consent could be granted it could never be implemented. The forge is highly valued by the community. When in demonstration visitors could share the sights, sounds and smells with their forebears enjoying almost 225 years of history. Visitors of all ages crowded into the Forge to see farriers and smiths working. Many visitors took turns on the bellows and some were invited to hammer the hot iron with steel hammers. This is an important part of the history of Market Bosworth.

Turning now to Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD DM 10 provides Developments will be permitted providing that the following requirements are met:

- a) It would not have a significant adverse effect on the privacy and amenity of nearby residents and occupiers of adjacent buildings, including matters of lighting, air quality (including odour), noise, vibration and visual intrusion.
- b) The amenity of occupiers of the proposed development would not be adversely affected by activities in the vicinity of the site.
- c) It complements or enhances the character of the surrounding area with regard to scale, layout, density, mass, design, materials and architectural features.
- d) The use and application of building materials respects the materials of existing, adjoining/neighbouring buildings and the local area generally.
- e) It incorporates a high standard of landscaping where this would add to the quality of the design and siting.
- f) It maximises opportunities for the conservation of energy and resources through design, layout, orientation and construction in line with Core Strategy Policy 24.
- g) Where parking is to be provided charging points for electric or low emission vehicles are included where feasible.
- h) An appropriate Sustainable Drainage Scheme is submitted to and approved by the relevant Authority. Schemes should incorporate wildlife areas, ponds, swales and permeable paving where appropriate.

The plans will have a significant effect upon Forge as a Grade II listed building, the amenity of neighbours as there are insufficient parking spaces. The density of occupation will have an adverse effect. There is no provision in the submitted plans for charging of electric vehicles. The plans submitted therefore lie outside DM 10.

DM11 states that The Borough Council will protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment throughout the borough. This will be done through the careful management of development that might adversely impact both designated and non-designated heritage assets.

All development proposals which have the potential to affect a heritage asset or its setting will be required to demonstrate:

- a) An understanding of the significance of the heritage asset and its setting; and
- b) The impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset and its setting, including measures to minimise or avoid these impacts; and
- c) How the benefits of the proposal will outweigh any harm caused; and
- d) Any impact on archaeology in line with Policy DM13.

Destroying the ability of this building to operate as a working forge does not accord with DM11. Should this application be permitted the Borough Council will not have protected, conserved or enhanced the historic environment. Before becoming a Grade II listed building and benefitting from that protection the Forge and Blacksmith's house was recorded in the Market Bosworth Local Heritage Asset List. The reason for inclusion is stated as *The forge is one of the few working examples remaining in the area. The house is an imposing three story building and dominates the north side of Park Street.* The Forge is also recorded in the Notable Buildings in the Parish of Market Bosworth. There is no doubt that the building should benefit from protection afforded by DM11.

DM12 refers to Heritage Assets.

All development proposals affecting heritage assets and their setting will be expected to secure their continued protection or enhancement, contribute to the distinctiveness of the areas in which they are located and contribute to the wider vibrancy of the borough.

All development proposals affecting the significance of heritage assets and their setting will be assessed in accordance with Policy DM11: Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment and will require justification as set out in this policy.

All development proposals will need to accord with Policy DM10: Development and Design.

Listed Buildings

Proposals for the change of use, extensions and alterations of listed buildings and development affecting the setting of listed buildings will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that the proposals are compatible with the significance of the building and its setting.

Conservation Areas

Development proposals should ensure the significance of a conservation area is preserved and enhanced through the consideration and inclusion of important features (as identified in the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan) including, but not limited to the following:

- a) Appropriate boundary treatments which reflect the local style and materials which are characteristic of the conservation area.
- b) The preservation and enhancement of key views and/or vistas in and out of the Conservation Area;
- c) The replacement of dead or dying important trees and hedgerows with those of the same or similar species.
- d) Reinforce or mirror the historic street pattern and plan form where feasible.
- e) The use of sensitively styled street furniture.
- f) The use of natural building materials, preferably locally sourced; and,
- g) The retention of key spaces within the conservation area.

Proposals which seek to improve identified neutral and negative areas inside designated conservation areas, which also lead to the overall enhancement of the conservation area, will be supported and encouraged.

All applications which include the demolition of buildings and means of enclosure within a Conservation Area must propose an adequate replacement which enhances the character and appearance of the conservation area. Conditions will be imposed to ensure demolition does not occur until immediately prior to the redevelopment or remediation.

Historic Landscapes

Proposals affecting historic landscapes, their features or setting should have regard to their significance and be justified in line with Policy DM11.

Development proposals within or adjacent to the historic landscape of Bosworth Battlefield should seek to better reveal the historic significance of the area.

Proposals which adversely affect the Bosworth Battlefield or its setting should be wholly exceptional and accompanied by clear and convincing justification. Such proposals will be assessed against their public benefits.

Particular regard will be had to maintaining topographical features, archaeological remains or to the potential expansion of the Battlefield.

Proposals which seek to enhance the educational or tourism provision associated with the Bosworth Battlefield will be encouraged where they comply with other policies in the Local Plan.

Scheduled Monuments

Proposals which adversely affect a scheduled monument or its setting should be wholly exceptional and accompanied by clear and convincing justification.

Locally Important Heritage Assets

Assets identified on the Locally Important Heritage Asset List should be retained and enhanced wherever possible. The significance of the assets illustrated in the List and the impact on this significance should be demonstrated and justified in line with Policy DM11

The key requirement in DM 12 is *Proposals for the change of use, extensions and alterations of listed buildings and development affecting the setting of listed buildings will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that the proposals are compatible with the significance of the building and its setting.*

Removing the furnaces, bellows, anvils and machinery is simply not compatible with this requirement. A secondary but still crucially important requirement within DM 12 is *Locally Important Heritage Assets. Assets identified on the Locally Important Heritage Asset List should be retained and enhanced wherever possible. The significance of the assets illustrated in the List and the impact on this significance should be demonstrated and justified in line with Policy DM11.* The buildings (both 15 and 15 Park Street) are recorded in the Market Bosworth Heritage Asset list and the notable buildings list. The Forge is recorded as a working forge. They are therefore entitled to full protection under DM12 and therefore the application outside DM 12.

Turning to the National Planning Policy Framework 2023 we wish to draw the Planning Officers attention to several provisions which we believe would be breached should this application be permitted.

Paragraph 107. If setting local parking standards for residential and non-residential development, policies should take into account: a) the accessibility of the development; b) the type, mix and use of development; c) the availability of and opportunities for public transport; d) local car ownership levels; and e) the need to ensure an adequate provision of spaces for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles. We have already explained that there is no provision for electric vehicle charging (especially as the parking space proposed is remote from the new dwelling) and that there is insufficient parking in the area. There is also a poor public transport system requiring residents of Park Street to own and operate a car. Paragraph 107 is equally valid for 1000 dwellings as it is for 1 dwelling.

Paragraph 108. Maximum parking standards for residential and non-residential development should only be set where there is a clear and compelling justification that they are necessary for managing the local road network, or for optimising the density of development in city and town centres and other locations that are well served by public transport (in accordance with chapter 11 of this Framework). In town centres, local authorities should seek to improve the quality of parking so that it is convenient, safe and secure, alongside measures to promote accessibility for pedestrians and cyclists. By allowing this development the local authority, Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council is not complying with this requirement to seek to improve the quality of parking. See 2) above.

Paragraph 189. Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations. The Forge is the last forge capable of operating in Leicestershire. This must make it significant, if not what could. The quality of life of visitors and the community is enhanced when they can visit and see the forge operating as it was intended in the late 1780's.

Paragraph 190. Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy

should take into account: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place. The local authority is required to set out a positive strategy to protect the historic environment. We have already raised a potential breach of the Grade II listing if any recorded item has been removed from the forge. This paragraph could have been written with the Forge in mind and therefore it should enjoy the fullest of protections.

Paragraph 194. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. This is the last working forge in Leicestershire. The submitted plans make no mention of this or the significance of the building, evidenced by the Grade II protection. The appropriate expertise has not been evidenced, the author of the Planning Access Design Statement appears unable to distinguish between an hotel car park and a local car parking area. There is no evidence that appropriate expertise has been provided or applied and therefore the application falls outside of the NPPF.

Paragraph 197. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness. This is the last working forge in Leicestershire, it is difficult to imagine how that could lack significance. The provision of a dwelling does not make a positive contribution to the local character. In this case it would be destroying it.

Paragraph 199. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance. Destroying the last working forge in Leicestershire is significant. There would also be substantial harm to the character of the historic environment should the Forge be destroyed. We have already drawn attention to the possible removal of recorded and therefore protected items within the Forge.

Paragraph 201. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply.

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

There is no evidence that a two bedded dwelling, with one parking space is a substantial public benefit and the conditions a) to d) have been dealt with above. It is quite clear that this application must be declined.

In conclusion the application falls outside the NPPF 2023 and therefore cannot succeed.

4) Structural Considerations.

Building practises and regulations in 1780 were not as stringent or as positive as they are today. The Forge building would have been put up as a utility building. The main purpose would have been to:

- 1) Prevent theft of equipment and assets
- 2) Provide a secure area to contain horses to be shod
- 3) Provide shelter for the furnaces
- 4) Provide shelter for the smith/farrier.

Consequently the foundations and walls would have been subject to little more than a cursory examination and would have been built with the intention of cheapness over quality. In order for this building to become a dwelling it will need to conform to modern principles of the design codes, building regulations, damp protection, thermal efficiency and to withstand the increased weight of a dwelling. All of this without being able to alter the external appearance, especially the removal of the anchor plates and tie rods. In support of a previous application 22/01045/FULL the owners commissioned a structural report by CHMIEL OVERTON Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers Registration No. 6880575.

Here are relevant extracts of that report which deals specifically with the Forge and not the house.

“Ground Floor Forge Building/workshop including Mezzanine, this building is constructed of solid brick walls, and is attached to main house, though no door is present directly between the two. Ground floor walls are generally in poor condition, with areas of cracked brickwork, lateral movement of the brickwork, bulging brickwork, particularly to rear wall and over front entrance. Several steel tie rods have previously been installed which is likely an attempt to prevent lateral movement of the brickwork. Machinery has been attached to front wall, which is likely to have increased the bulging of the wall. Brickwork to internal corners to external side wall is in particularly poor condition Eaves brickwork to front wall under timber wall plate has moved outwards”. If nothing else this confirms the utility build style adopted for this type of property in the era of erection. The movement is due partly to poor foundation work which was prevalent in the late 18th and early 19th century. Earth foundations were common and it is supposed that this building sits on an earth foundation. There is no evidence to support a contrary belief. It is therefore unlikely that movement will cease. Underpinning will be required as a minimum to bring the walls up to standard. Being solid it is difficult to see how the walls will be brought up to standard for a dwelling. As the building is being converted it can only be assessed against current requirements and not those of the late 18th Century. The thermal performance of a solid brick wall will not meet current building regulations. Insulation cannot be applied to the outside. There is no explanation in the application as to how the building will be brought up to code. But it must be and the costs will be substantial. The report goes on to say *“A steep timber stair is present to mezzanine. Mezzanine joists appear to be in good condition. Underside of roof appears old but reasonable condition. Existing timber truss has steel straps to timber wall plate, but wall plate is not strapped to wall. Chimney is in reasonable, used condition. Deflection is present in timber purlin Cracks are present in front wall by truss bearing. A steel tie rod is present to top of wall by chimney. No bird-mouthing is present of rafters onto timber purlins, and no nails could be seen (but may be present)*

Front elevation-Forge Extensive movement to front wall, with bulging and cracked brickwork. The whole wall in places appears to have deflected outwards, and has moved from its bed-joints. Brick soldier course lintel over door opening is shallow. Some of the mortar joints appear weathered. No access was possible to the left side elevation of the forge, so condition of outer wall when viewed externally could not be determined. Insulation will be required for the roof lowering the ceiling still further. The wall plate is not strapped would fail current regulations as would the lack of bird mouthing. The deflection outwards and movement from bed joints suggests that the ground below is subject to seasonal movement, possibly as the water table flexes with the seasons. Most of Market Bosworth stands upon clay, the same clay used to line the Ashby Canal. Water therefore has a greater effect upon properties without firm foundations, raising them in the winter and lowering them in the summer. This has a negative effect upon the fabric of the walls. There is more, *“Rear Forge Wall Previous repointing of cracks noted. Upper access door leads into the mezzanine, assumed for loading. Small cracks are present over rear window to forge. The Forge building is in poor condition with cracked and bulging front and rear walls. Steel rods are present tying the front and rear walls. The existing steel tie rods appear not to have prevented movement of the front and rear. Cracks are present local to roof truss end bearings, there is masonry movement at the roof truss bearings, and little*

tying in of roof timbers to brickwork. The front wall has disjointed bed joints, Internally the one end of the forge, the bonding of masonry is particularly poor with a large, wide vertical crack in the corner junction, which effectively de-bonds the two masonry walls at right angles to each other.” The condition of the building reads like a horror story and it is difficult to see how this building could be made fit for habitation. Whilst these considerations are not planning reasons for refusal they must be weighed in balance. If the property is unsuitable for conversion it would give the heritage and asset protection reasons even more significant weight. Another consideration is the ceiling height which does not meet the required height standard. The plans are a little difficult to interpret but ceiling height is subject to building code. The national standard sets a minimum floor to ceiling height of 2.3m for at least 75% of the gross internal area. This, according to the plans has not been achieved thus making the application inoperable and outside National Set Standards. This is particularly seen in bedrooms. The following link refers.

https://www.google.com/search?q=Build+regs+minimum+ceiling+height&rlz=1C1JZAP_enGB907GB907&oq=Build+regs+minimum+ceiling+height&gs_lcrp=EgZjaHJvbWUyBggAEEUYOTIICAEQABgWGB4yCAgCEAAYFhgeMggIAxAAGBYHjIICAQQABgWGB4yCAgFEAAYFhgeMg0IBhAAGIYDGIAGIoFMg0IBxAAGIYDGIAGIoFMg0ICBAAGIYDGIAGIoF0gEJOTEwNWowajE1qAIAAsAIA&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8

5) Local Infrastructure – drainage.

The sewers on Park Street are easily blocked. The Parish Hall drains block extremely easily and there is regularly an unpleasant odour in Park Street. This has been the situation for some time. In order to accommodate even one more dwelling a major refurbishment of the sewer system will be required. When consideration is given to the other 4 problems it becomes uneconomic to proceed with this conversation. It is the view of the Market Bosworth Society that this application should be turned aside.

We wish to register the strongest possible objection to these plans.

Nigel Palmer
Chairman
Market Bosworth Society.