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An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for land at Barton Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire (SK 4026 0411 - centre)

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For: Carlton House Farm Limited

Planning Application Reference: 03/1145/COU

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University of Leicester Archaeological Services

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Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment has been commissioned from University of Leicester Archaeological Services by Carlton House Farm Limited for land at Barton Road, Market Bosworth. The current proposals are or the creation of a number of fishing lakes within the central part of the site area.

The site area lies to the north of Market Bosworth and to the south of the village of Carlton, on the western side of Barton lane. The land lies directly to the south of the stream course of Stoney Brook. The northern and western parts of the area were previously marshy and a drainage scheme was implemented across the area in 1983.

The desk-based assessment has shown that a number of known archaeological sites lie within the vicinity of the proposed fishing lakes, although no sites lie directly within the area. As far as is known the area has not been subject to any previous systematic archaeological investigation.

No sites of pre-Bronze Age date are known within the vicinity, and only two sites of possible Bronze Age date are known, as such the potential for remains of these periods to be present within the site area is considered unknown. A number of sites suggesting Iron Age and Roman occupation are known to the south-east of the area, but the former marshy nature of the site is unlikely to have been suitable for settlement, and thus the potential for remains of this date to be present within the site area is considered to be low.

It is considered likely that occupation during the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods would have been focussed on the settlement centres as exist today. It is likely that the site area was used as meadow land duri8ng these periods, and this the potential for archaeological remains of these periods is considered to be low. The land would also have been used as meadowland through the post-medieval period and again the potential for remains of this date to be present within the area is considered to be low.

1 Introduction

1.1 This document is an archaeological desk-based assessment for land at Barton Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire in Bosworth and Hinckley District, centred on national grid reference SK 4026 0411). The site area lies within the parish of market Bosworth and in the former Sparkenhoe Hundred.

1.2 The archaeological desk-based assessment has been commissioned from University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) by Carlton House Farm Limited.

1.3 The assessment has been produced after a request from the Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Archaeological, Historic and Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council following the submission of development proposals and planning application (03/1145/4) for the construction of a series of fishing lakes. The desk-based assessment will inform the preparation of any scheme of development, and assist in subsequent determination of any planning application. The assessment follows the Brief prepared by the Senior Planning Archaeologist (dated 17 March 2005).

1.4 The Senior Planning Archaeologists requirement for the work is in accordance with PPG 16 'Archaeology and Planning'.

1.5 The area for the proposed fishing lakes lies to the north of Market Bosworth and south of the village of Carlton, to the west of Barton Road, Leicestershire. The site area totals approximately 7.9ha, lying at a height of around 99m aOD.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 The aim of the desk-based assessment is to provide information on the extent, character, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of archaeological deposits within the development area. This must take into account all known previous land uses. In addition, it must be established what impact the proposed development might have on any archaeological remains. The desk-based assessment should, once the above information has been gathered, help provide an informed planning decision or suggest whether further stages of archaeological investigation are necessary.

2.2 All archaeological desk-based assessment work follows the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Code of Conduct and adheres to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments.*

3. Methodology

3.1 The following sources have been consulted to assess previous land use and archaeological potential.

1) Archaeological records (Leicestershire Sites and Monuments Record).
2) Previous Ordnance Survey maps of the area (Record Office for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland – LLRRO; Old-Maps.co.uk).
3) Plans of the existing and proposed development (Goddard Manton Architects).

4) Geological maps (University of Leicester Geology Dept - Map Library).

5) Historical background material (ULAS Reference Library, LLRRO and University of Leicester Library).

6) Consultation with the Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Historic and Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council.

3.2 A site visit was undertaken on 27 May 2005 to examine the area. Particular attention was paid to the current land use of all parts of the application area and its likely impact on the condition of any buried archaeological remains. The visit was undertaken in the company of the clients, Mr. Hawksworth and Mr. Pointon, the latter of whom formerly farmed the land and could supply information about previous land use and drainage.

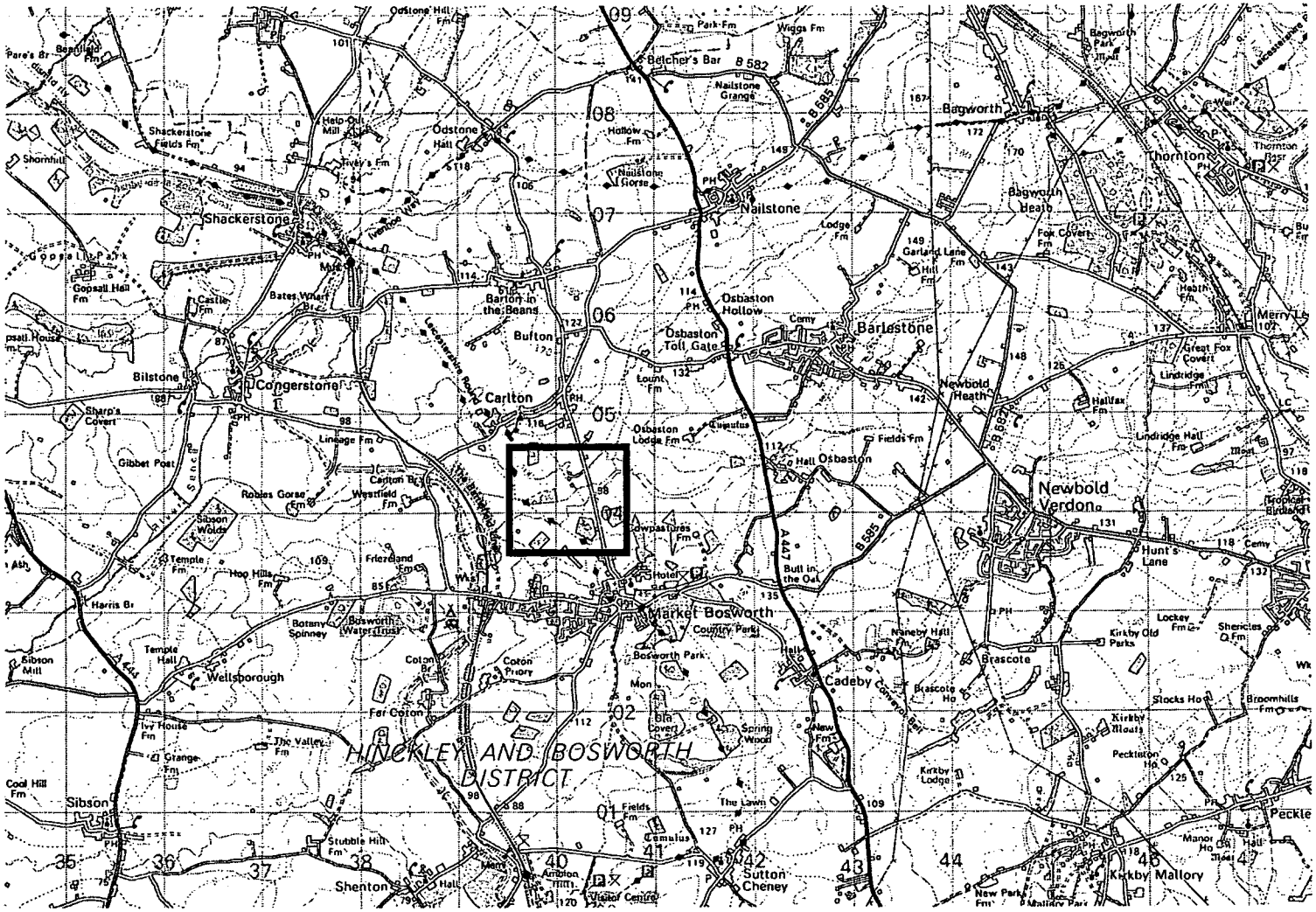

Figure 1. Site location

Reproduced from the Landranger series maps, 1:50000 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright 1996. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 10002186.

4. Geology and Topography

4.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 155 (Coalville) indicates that the underlying geology consists of alluvium, with River terrace deposits to the north and boulder clay till to the south, all overlying Mercian Mudstone solid geology.

4.2 The site area itself is relatively level, with slight rises to the south, east and west. The northern boundary is defined by the stream course of Stoney Brook, the east by Barton Road, with field boundaries to the south and west. The land lies at a height of between *c.*101m aOD and *c.*98.2m aOD.

5. Summary of the Archaeological Results

5.1 *Archaeological Background*

5.1.1 The Leicestershire and Rutland Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) holds details of a number of sites within the vicinity of the proposed fishing lakes at Barton Road, full details of which area included in Appendix 1. No pre-Bronze Age sites are known within the study area.

5.1.2 Bronze Age Sites

LE2928	**St John's Primary School, Barrow**	**SK 399 032**	**Bronze Age**
LE6355	**Bosworth Hall, Bronze Age Axe**	**SK 4085 0335**	**Bronze Age**

The site of a possible Bronze Age round barrow at St. John's Primary School lies some 900m to the south of the proposed development area (LE2928). The possible barrow has been destroyed, and no further information on its date or origin is available. A Bronze Age axe is recorded from the area of Bosworth Hall, 1km to the south-east (LE6355). The provenance of the axe is unrecorded, and would appear to be an isolated find. Other Bronze Age sites are recorded closer to and within Market Bosworth, some way to the south of the study area. The northern side of Bosworth around St. Anne's Hill is suggested to be the location of a Bronze Age settlement (Foss 1983, p11), although the justification for this is unclear.

The presence of a stream course along the northern boundary of the area could be seen to be significant. During the Bronze Age such locations were often a focus for activity such as burnt mounds. "A burnt mound is an accumulation of burnt (fire-crazed) stones, ash and charcoal, ...with hearths and/or some form of trough or basin capable of holding water either within the mound or adjacent to it. Burnt mounds are found widely scattered over midland and southern England. Most are best interpreted as sauna baths of some kind, although a few might have been used as cooking sites" (English Heritage Monument Class Description), and are seen to be of national importance.

5.1.3 Iron Age / Roman Sites

LE2924	**48 Barton Road, Iron Age finds**	**SK 406 035**	**Iron Age**
LE2923	**48 Barton Road Roman Villa**	**SK 406 035**	**Roman**
LE7943	**Bosworth Hall, Roman coin**	**SK 4095 0335**	**Roman**
LE8246	**Bosworth Hall, Roman spearhead**	**SK 4095 0335**	**Roman**

A number of Iron Age finds have been recovered from archaeological investigations undertaken to the rear of 48 Barton Road 600m to the south (LE2924). The archaeological works to the rear of 48 Barton Road were undertaken to investigate the Roman Villa site that lies in this area (LE2923), which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (**SAM - 143**). The Iron Age finds would suggest a pre-Roman origin to the Villa site. Other Roman finds have been recovered 1km to the south-east in the grounds of Bosworth Hall: a coin (LE7943) and a spearhead (LE8246).

Barton Road, between Market Bosworth and Carlton is a very straight road, and may well be the fossilisation of an earlier route way, potentially of Roman or pre-Roman date (Foss 1983, p11).

5.1.4 Anglo-Saxon Sites

No specific Anglo-Saxon sites are recorded within the vicinity of the proposed development area, although Market Bosworth to the south is likely to have late Anglo-Saxon origins. The Domesday Book records both a priest and a deacon to be present, indicating a church was already established here (see below 5.2.1).

5.1.5 Medieval Sites

LE2917	**Bosworth Old Park - Fishponds**	**SK 406 035**	**Early medieval – Post-medieval**
LE8321	**Bosworth Mill Pond**	**SK 402 043**	**Early medieval to Post-medieval**
LE2714	**Historic core of medieval village of Carlton**	**SK 395 050**	**Medieval**
LE2715	**Chapel of St. Andrew**	**SK 396 049**	**Medieval**
LE2918	**Bosworth Mill**	**SK 401 043**	**Medieval**
LE2921	**Bosworth Old Park**	**SK 40 03 (area)**	**Medieval**
LE2922	**Bosworth Old Park, Park Pale Earthworks**	**SK 406 036**	**Medieval**
LE2927	**Church of St. Peter**	**SK 407 032**	**Medieval**
LE9606	**Hollow Way North-west of Godsons Hill Farm**	**SK 397 034**	**Medieval**

The majority of sites recorded on the Leicestershire SMR in the vicinity of the proposed fishing lakes are of medieval date. These include two sites 250m to the north of the area at Bosworth Mill: the early medieval – post medieval mill pond (LE8321) and the site of the former medieval mill itself (LE2918). The mill is first recorded in 1294 (Foss 1983, p18).

The historic core of the medieval village of Carlton lies 1km to the north of the proposed fishing lakes (LE2714), within which lies the former site of the Chapel of St. Andrew, which was first recorded in the 12th century. Around 1km to the south of the area lie the historic core of Market Bosworth, and the site of the medieval Church of St. Peter.

Directly to the east of the proposed fishing lakes is the site of the former deer park at Market Bosworth, referred to as 'Bosworth Old Park' (LE2921). Some 500m to the south of the area are surviving earthwork remains of the park pale (bank and ditch / deer leap allowing deer to get in but not to get back out again) that surrounded the deer park (LE2922).

The remains of early medieval to post-medieval fishponds lie around 650m to the south-east of the proposed area of fishing lakes (LE2917). Also the remains of a possible medieval 'hollow way' (track way) lie 850m to the south-west.

5.1.6 Post-Medieval Sites

LE2930	**Bosworth Hall Ponds**	**SK 4090 0328**	**Early Post - medieval**
LE2915	**Bosworth Hall**	**SK 4083 0335**	**Early Post-medieval**
LE2716	**Church of St. Andrew**	**SK 396 049**	**Post-medieval**
LE2718	**Carlton Mill**	**SK 402 052**	**Post-medieval**
LE2919	**Bosworth Mill**	**SK 401 043**	**Post-medieval**

Bosworth Hall lies 950m to the south-west of the proposed area of fishing lakes, which has early post-medieval origins, and also includes some elements which may indicate an earlier medieval building on the site (LE2915). It is a Grade II* Listed Building. Early post-medieval fishponds also exist close to the Hall (LE2930).

The Church of St. Andrew is a post-medieval structure that replaced the earlier medieval chapel (LE2716). Other post-medieval sites recorded on the Leicestershire SMR within the vicinity of the proposed fishing lakes are: Bosworth Mill 250m to the north (LE2919) and Carlton Mill 1km to the north (LE2718).

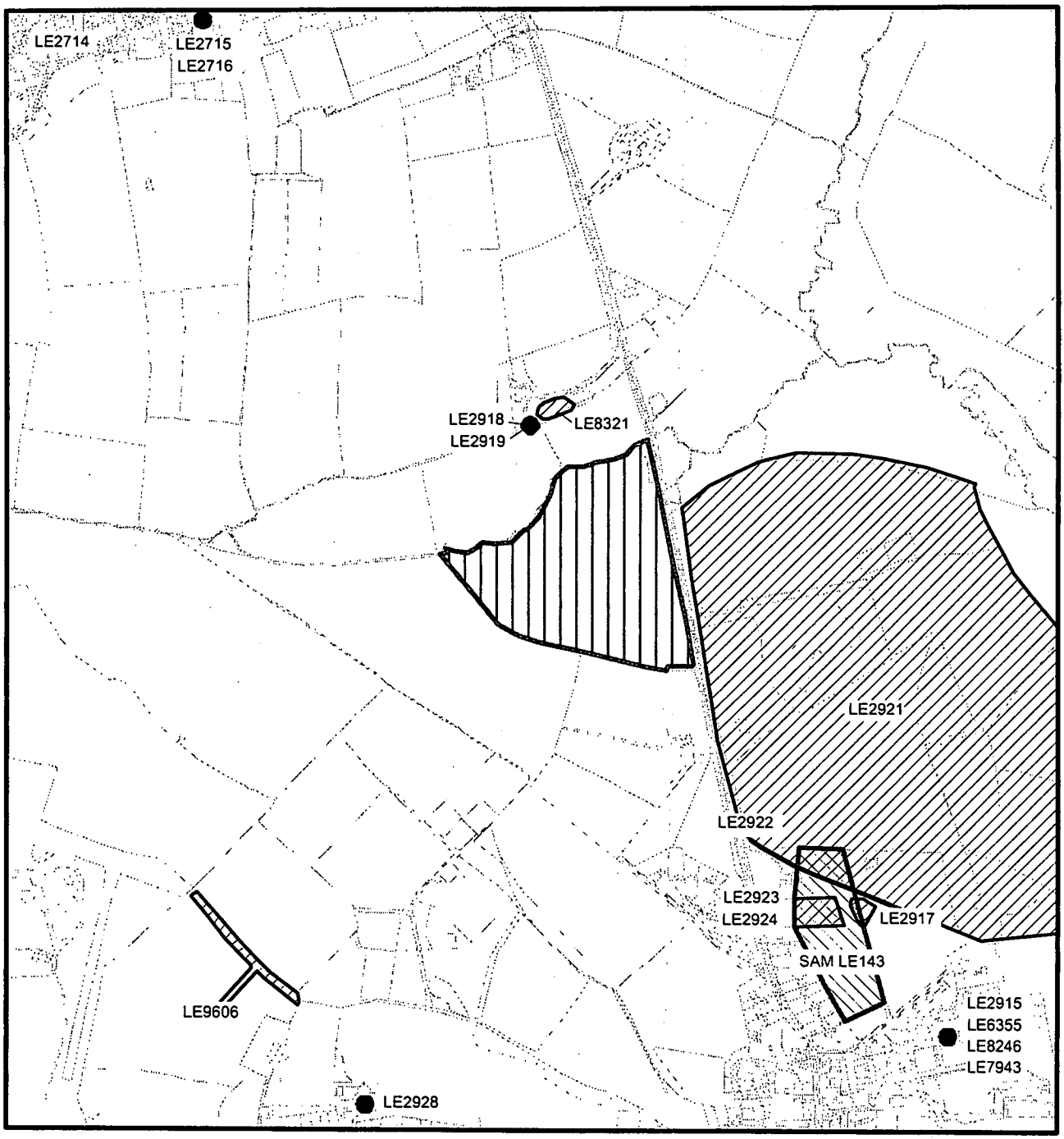

Figure 2: Sites and Monuments Record Entries (Leicestershire SMR)

5.2 *Historical Background*

5.2.1 Domesday Book records two entries for Market Bosworth. The first entry is recorded under the lands of the Count of Meulan (or Robert of Beaumont), who became Earl of Leicester from 1107 and a close advisor to Henry I. The second landowner is recorded Hugh de Grandmesnil, the Sheriff of Leicester and constable of Leicester Castle. Both owned considerable amounts of land in Leicestershire and the surrounding counties.

The Land of Count of Meulan

9, 5: *The Count also holds 6 carucates[1] of land in (Market) BOSWORTH.*
In lordship 3 ploughs[2]; 2 slaves[3].
7 Freemen[4] with 10 villagers[5] and 7 smallholders[6] have 2 ploughs.
Woodland 1 league long and 1/2 league wide.
The value was £4, now 50 shillings.

Land of Hugh de Grandmesnil

13, 72: *Hugh holds 2 carucates of land in (Market) BOSWORTH from Hugh.*
Land for 1 plough.
A priest with a deacon, 4 smallholders and 2 slaves have it.
Meadow 12 acres; woodland 1 furlong long and 1/2 furlong wide.
The value was 10 shillings; now 20 shillings.

5.2.2 From the Domesday Book entries it is often difficult to get a clear understanding of the actual size of villages at the time. The first entry for Market Bosworth records 7 freemen, 10 villagers, 7 smallholders and 2 slaves, all of whom would have been heads of households. For the second entry a priest, a deacon, 4 smallholders and 2 slaves are recorded. It is most likely that other people would also have lived in the settlements, but being of a lower status and presumably not personally owning any land, or in service to the lord, they would not necessarily have been recorded. Thus Market Bosworth would appear to be a have had a fairly sizeable village at the time of the Domesday survey, although it is not recorded whether the settlements were dispersed, or nucleated. It is also worth noting that there is no Domesday reference to the settlement at Carlton.

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[1] **carucate** - A measurement of land for tax purposes, used in Danish counties, the equivalent of c.120 acres

[2] **plough** - In Domesday the word implies a plough team with its eight oxen and the plough itself. The measure of a carucate was originally the amount of land which such a team could plough in one day.

[3] **slave** - A man or woman who owed personal service to another, and who was un-free, and unable to move home or work or change allegiance, to buy or to sell, without permission.

[4] **freeman** - Class of peasant, substantial in number in Domesday, particularly in areas of Danelaw, and possessing relatively strong economic position. Middle class of peasant, usually with less land than a villager.

[5] **villager** - Member of the peasant class with most land. A peasant of higher economic status than a freeman and living in a village.

[6] **smallholder** - Middle class of peasant, usually with more land than cottager (lowest class of peasant) but less than a villager.

5.2.3 The former marshy nature of the field is likely to have restricted its use to meadowland until it was drained in the 19th century, although the higher ground to the west may have meant it was drier and more readily usable for cultivation. A large scheme of drainage was undertaken in 1983 to further drain the land. It has been used for cultivation including, potatoes, until 2001 since when it has been set aside and seeded with slow growing grasses (Mr. Pointon pers. comm.).

5.2.4 There are no specific historic references to the site area (other than field names – see below) that can be used to inform the desk-based assessment

5.3 ***Cartographic***

5.3.1 The Tithe Award and Map for Market Bosworth dated 19th July 1847 shows the site area as being divided into 9 separate parts. The plan shows a field boundary dividing the main western part of the field from a strip of land on the eastern side adjacent to Barton Road recorded as gardens. The western area is subdivided into eight parts, although the Tithe map shows the subdivisions as dotted lines (field boundaries being demarcated as solid lines) with no defining key. It is assumed that the subdivisions were either temporary boundaries or merely represent different ownership boundaries as opposed to physical barriers. The field names and ownership are shown in table 1 below. All of the subdivided areas within the main western part of the field are called 'Mill Meadow', with the land use recorded as meadowland. The eastern part of the area is just referred to as 'gardens' belonging to sundry cottages, presumably allotments owned by different people within Market Bosworth.

Field No.	Field Name	Occupier
73	Mill Meadow	Thomas Bradbury
74	Mill Meadow	John Trivett
75	Mill Meadow	Ann Neath (?)
76	Mill Meadow	Joseph Heretall (?) and Robert Gutteridge
77	Mill Meadow	Samuel Collington and Joseph Stretton
78	Mill Meadow	Robert Gutteridge
79	Mill Meadow	Thomas Oldacres
80	Mill Meadow	James Messenger
81	Gardens	Sundry cottages

Table 1: 1847 Tithe Map entries for site area (see Figure 3)

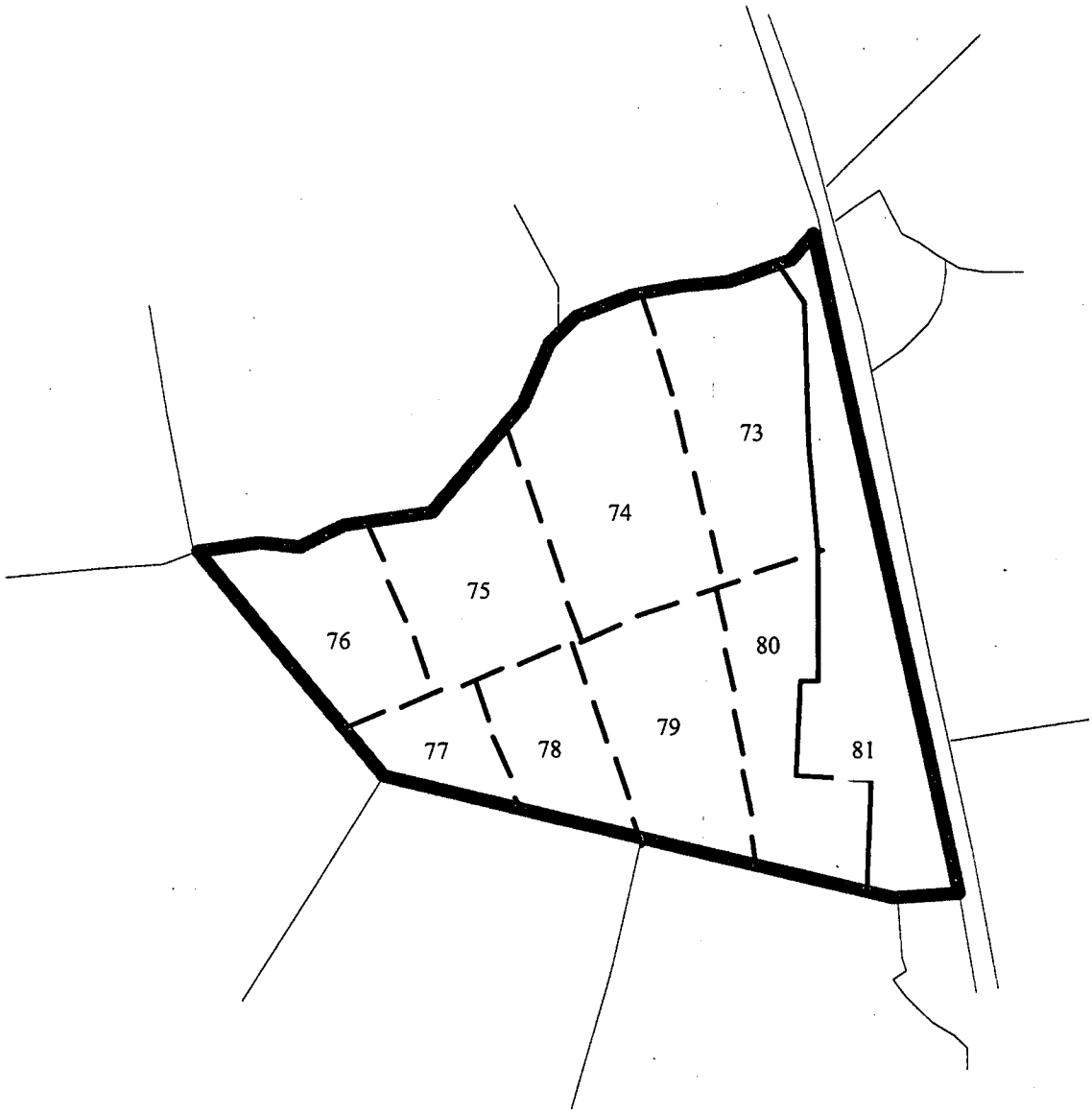

Figure 3: Approximation of Tithe Map divisions within site area

5.2.3 The 1890 first edition Ordnance Survey Map shows the presence of a single field boundaries within the site area, on the eastern side, corresponding with the field boundary to the gardens shown on the Tithe Map (Figure 4). This area is recorded as allotments on some later editions of the map, and Mr. Pointon also remembers this use. A trackway crosses the western side of the area from the south-eastern corner of the field (adjacent to the gardens boundary) to the Market Bosworth Mill to the north of the site area.

5.2.4 By the 1903 / 4 Ordnance Survey Map two further field boundaries are shown dividing the western part of the site (Figure 5). The first crosses on the eastern side of the trackway, and the second lies further to the west. Neither of these boundaries correspond with the sub-divisions shown on the 1847 Tithe Map. The same field boundary layouts are shown on the 1955 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 6). The two western boundaries are not shown on the 1966 Ordnance Survey Map. No internal field boundaries exist within the field today (Figure 7).

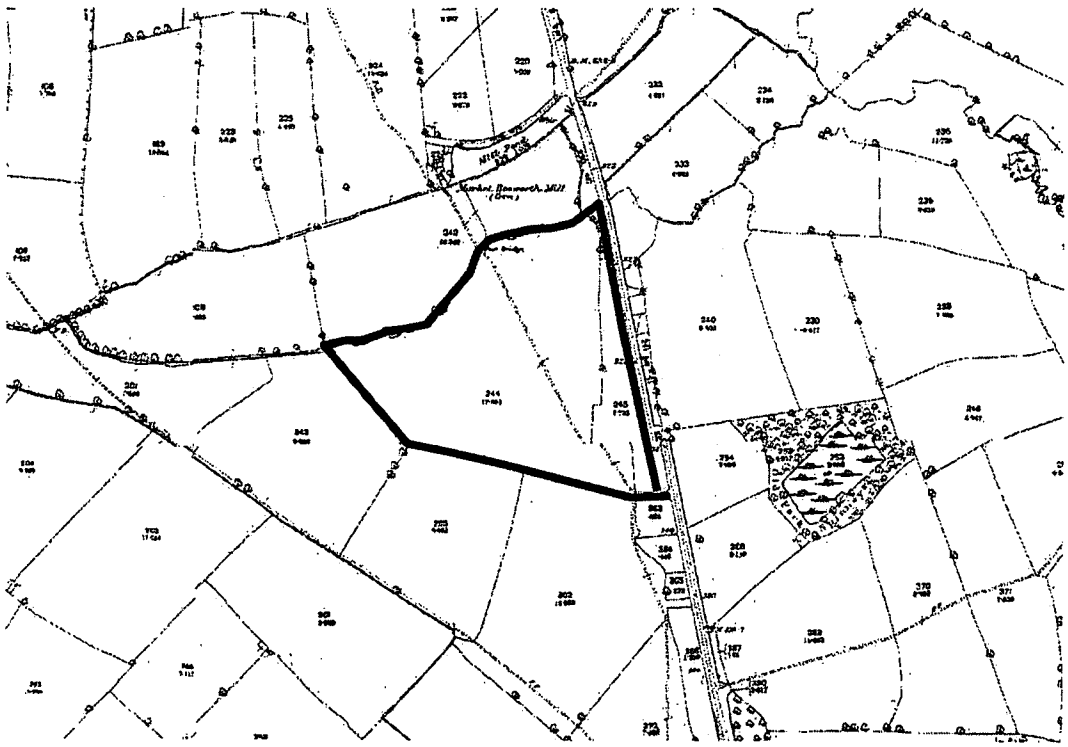

Figure 4: 1890 First edition Ordnance Survey map showing site area

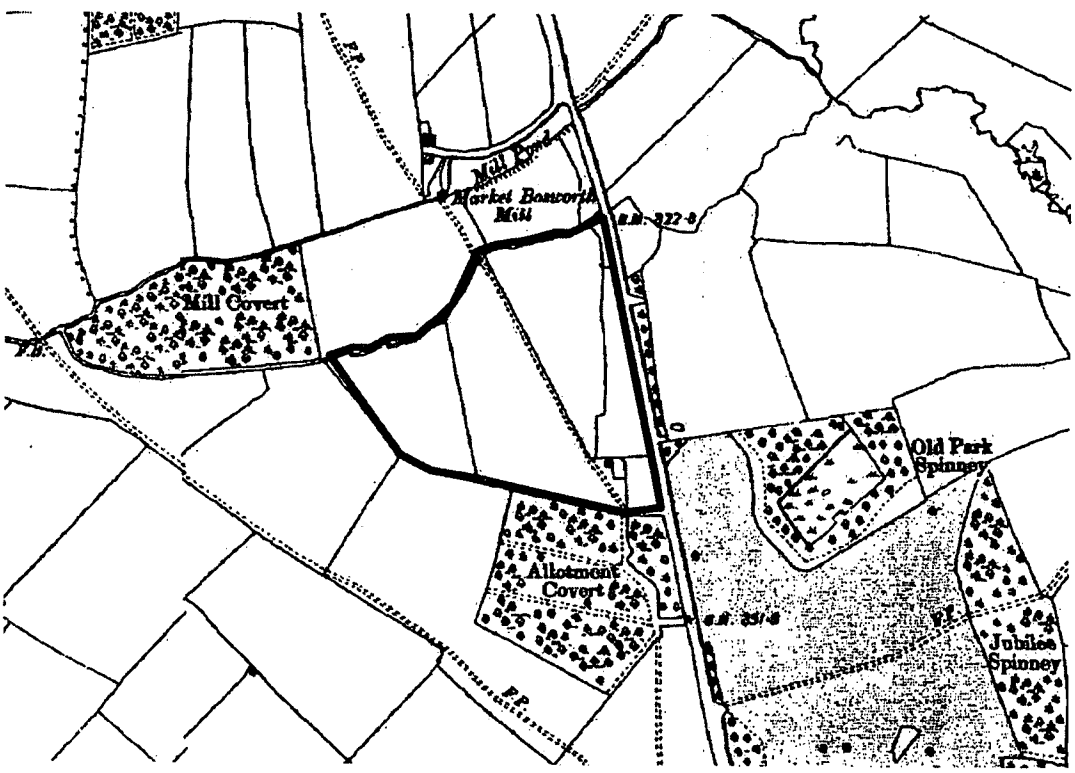

Figure 5: 1903/4 Ordnance Survey map showing site area



Figure 6: 1955 Ordnance Survey map showing site area

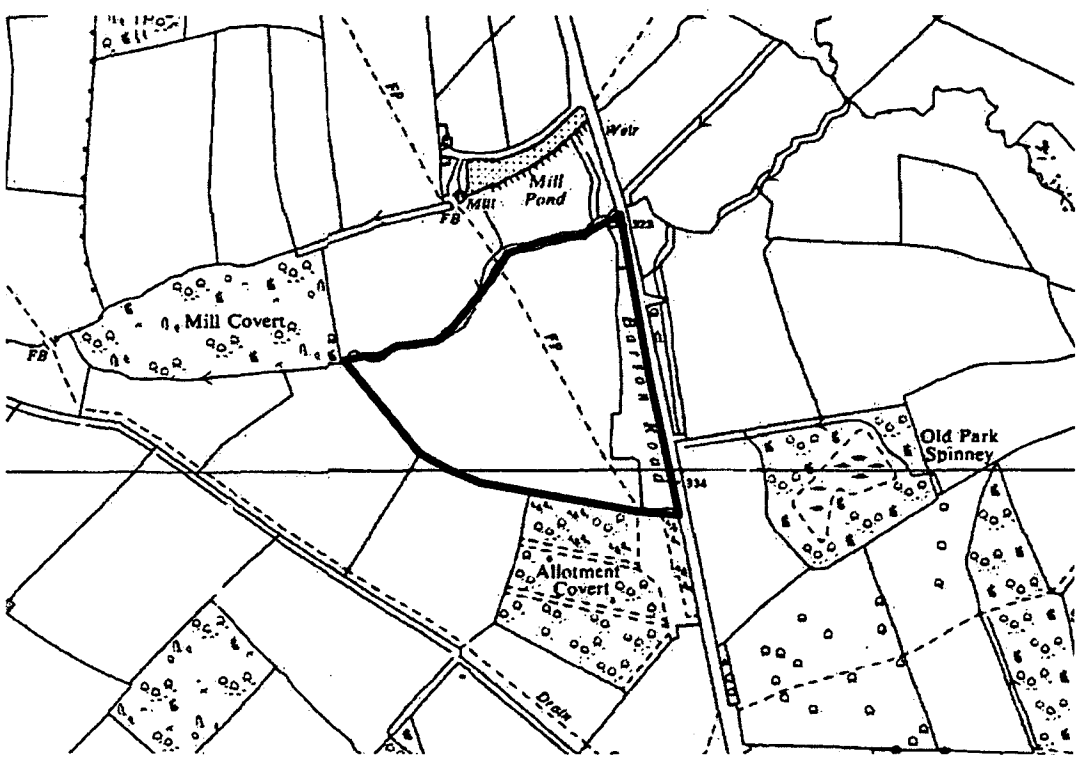

Figure 7: 1955 Ordnance Survey map showing site area

5.4 *Site Visit*

5.4.1 A site visit was undertaken on 27th May 2005, to assess the archaeological character of the area.

5.4.2 It is relatively level across the entire site with slightly higher ground around the west, east and south boundaries. There is a stream course along the northern boundary of the site area, which lies in a channel of around 2 - 3m width and 1m depth.

5.4.3 The area is currently laid to slow growing grass. It has remained uncultivated for the past 4 years. The area has also been drained in the recent past, with a number of drains cut across the land. The land was previously very marshy, but was noted as being dry and firm during the site visit (the weather had been dry and quite warm for some time before). A number of small patches of reeds are also present indicating the waterlogged nature of the subsoil.

5.4.4 A footpath crosses through the centre of the field between the north and south boundaries.

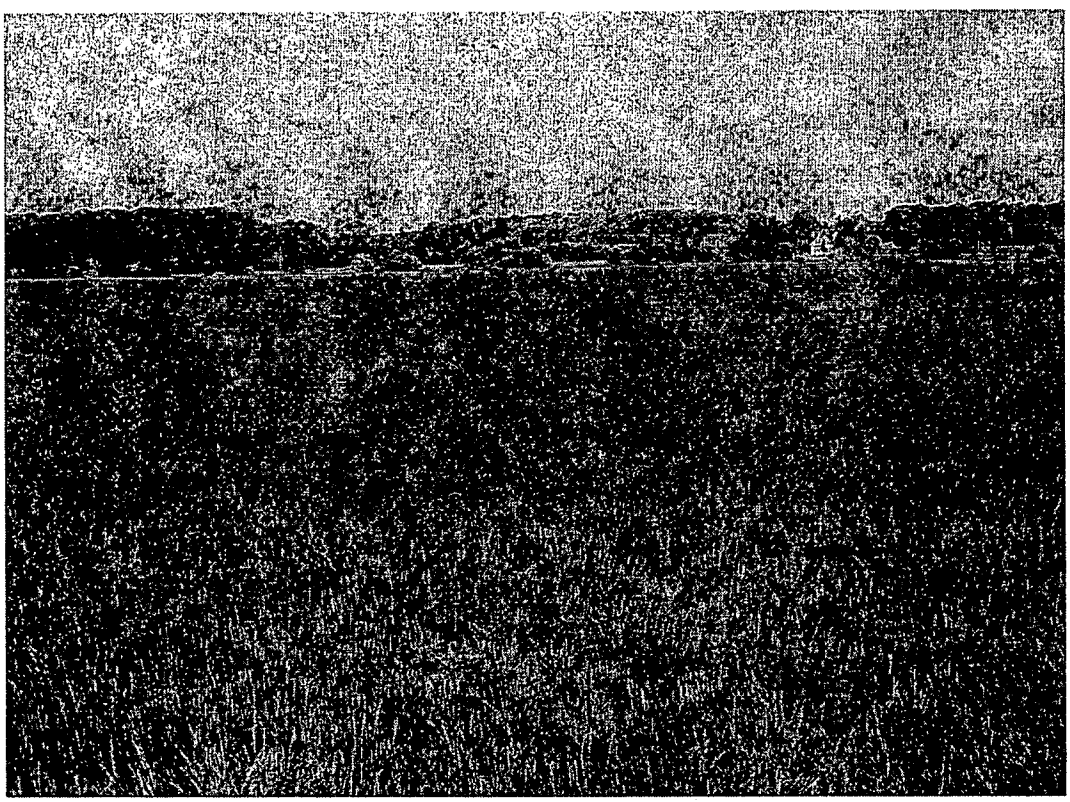

Plate 1: View across proposed area of fishing lakes from south-east corner towards Bosworth Mill to the north



Plate 2: Stream course along northern boundary of site

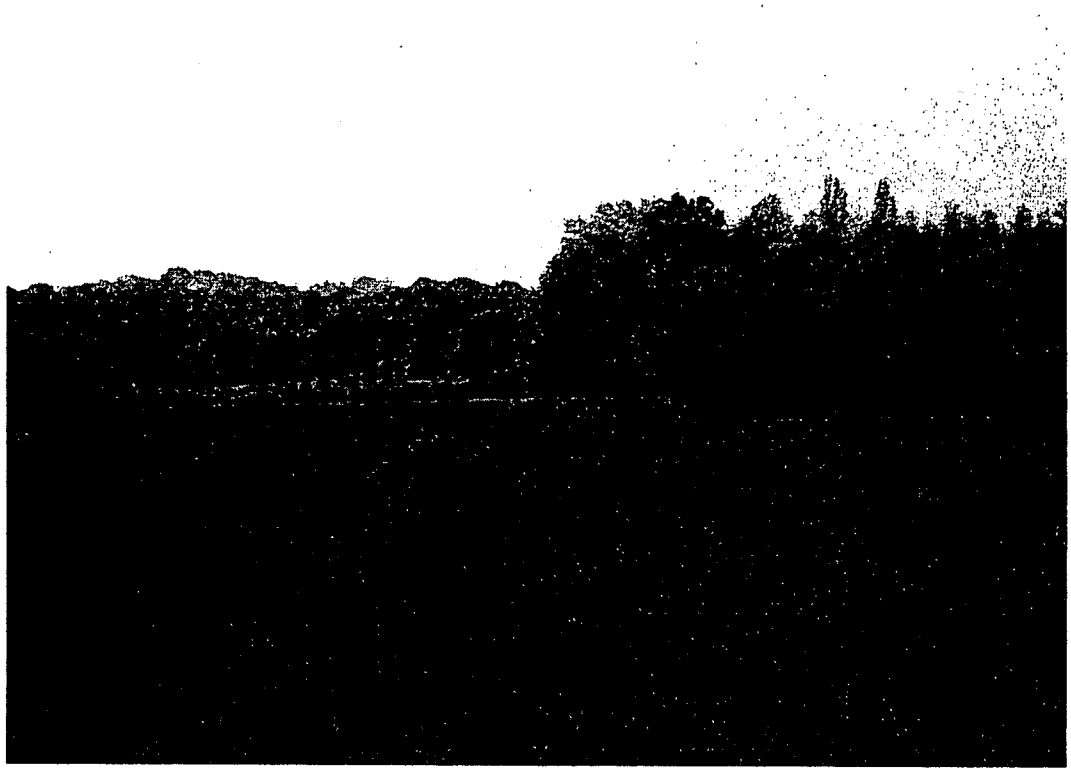

Plate 3: View south-east from northern boundary of area

6. Appraisal of the Development Impact

6.1 There are no definitive plans of the proposed fishing lakes as yet. The proposals were discussed on-site with Mr. Hawksworth and Mr. Pointon to ascertain the broad outline of the location of the lakes.

6.2 The intention is to have an arrangement of sinuous lakes focused in the central part of the area. The existing footpath that crosses the centre of the field will be retained with the lakes arranged either side of it.

6.3 An area of around 0.81ha (2 acres) in the south-east corner of the field will remain unaffected by the current proposals, with the possibility that a bowling green may be constructed here at a later date. A broad swathe along each of the boundaries of the area will be landscaped and planted with trees.

6.4 The construction of the lakes will necessitate a considerable amount of earth removal that will destroy any archaeological remains that may be present within their footprint. The landscaping around the lakes has not been finalised and the methodology for construction is not known. It is assumed that some earthmoving, perhaps in the form of areas of initial topsoil strip, will be necessary.

6.5 The proposed area of the fishing lakes was previously marshy ground, which was mitigated with the insertion of a number of drains across the site area. The construction of the drains would have caused some impact to any underlying archaeological deposits that may be present within the area. The drainage scheme was concentrated in the northern part of the site area (see Fig. 8).

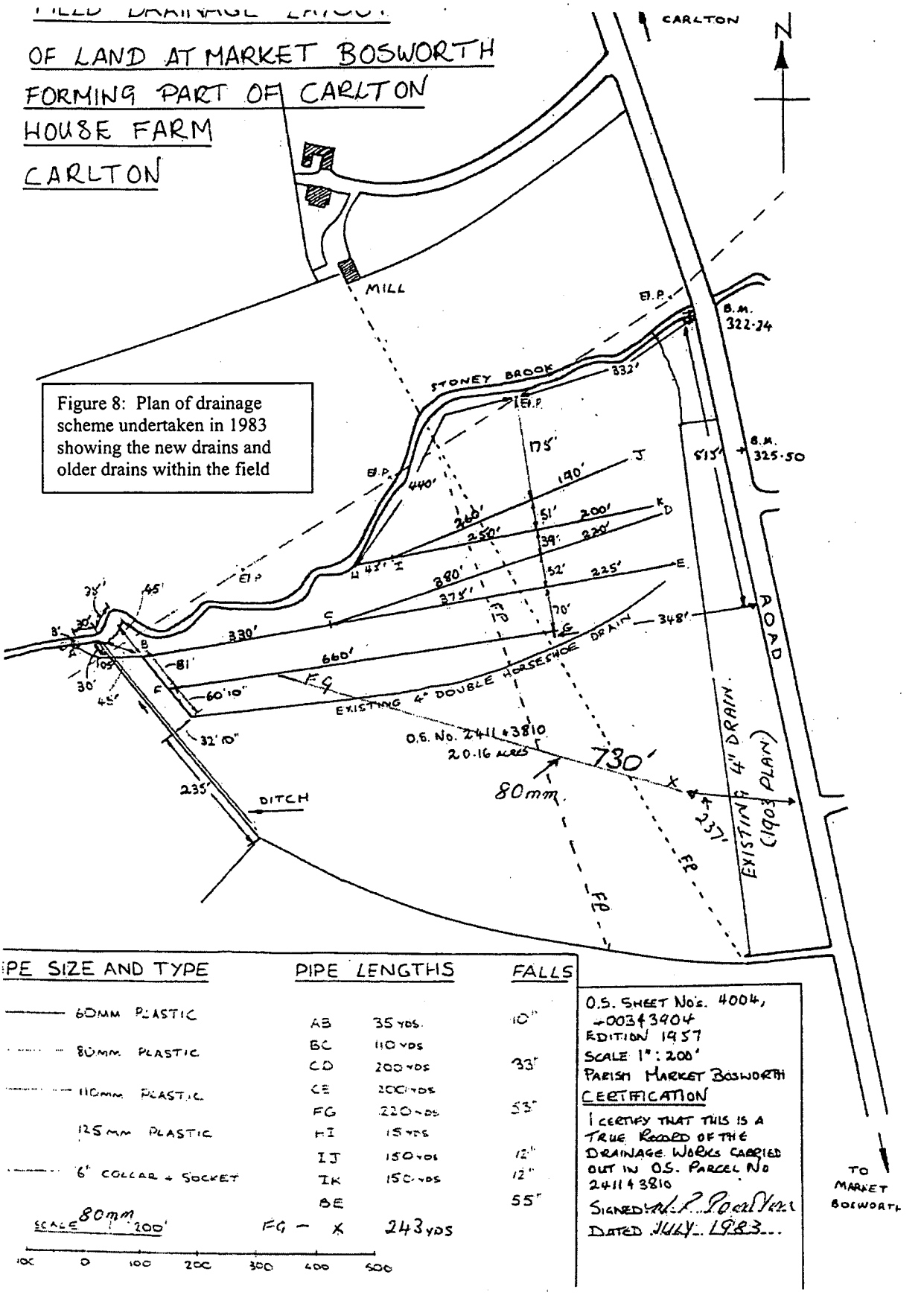

Figure 8: Plan of drainage scheme undertaken in 1983 showing the new drains and older drains within the field

7 Discussion

7.1 The desk-based assessment has shown that a number of known archaeological sites lie within the vicinity of the proposed area of fishing lakes, although no sites lie within the area. As far as is known the area has not been subject to any previous systematic archaeological investigation.

7.2 The area is located to the north of the historic core of Market Bosworth and south of the historic core of Carlton. The land was marshy prior to drainage being laid.

7.3 There are no finds of a pre-Bronze Age date within the vicinity of the proposed fishing lakes, and as such the potential for sites of this period is unknown.

7.4 Two Bronze Age sites are recorded on the Leicestershire SMR, one of a putative round barrow (since removed) and the second of a findspot. The provenance of both of these sites is questionable and thus the potential for Bronze Age archaeological remains to be present within the proposed area of fishing lakes is considered to be unknown. The location of the site adjacent to the stream course may be seen to be an archaeological significant location, potentially containing Bronze Age riverside ritual practices in the form of features such as 'burnt mounds'.

7.3 The potential for Iron Age and Roman sites is again unclear. Activity has been recorded to the south-east at 48 Barton Road, and stray finds have been recovered from the 'Old Park'. It is likely that the site area was marginal, marshy land during these periods and not suitable for settlement. The land is likely to have been used as meadowland or some other agricultural purpose. The potential is considered to be low for archaeological activity of the Iron Age and Roman periods to be present within the proposed area of the fishing lakes.

7.4 It is likely that Anglo-Saxon activity would have been focussed in similar areas to the later medieval settlements. The presence of later Saxon activity is attested by the entries within the Domesday Book for Market Bosworth, including the record of a priest and a deacon. It is most likely that the settlement was centred on the present location of the town and the church, although outlying farmsteads may also have been present. Again the likely marshy nature of the proposed area of the fishing lakes is unlikely to have been suitable for settlement, although may have been used as meadowland. There is considered to be a low potential for remains of an Anglo-Saxon date to be present within the area.

7.5 The land directly to the east of Barton Road was used as a Deer Park during the medieval period. The proposed area of the fishing lakes is again likely to have been utilised as meadowland serving the medieval town of Market Bosworth. The potential for archaeological remains of a medieval date to be present on the site is considered to be low.

7.6 During the post-medieval period the land is again likely to have been used as meadowland or for some other agricultural purpose. The potential for archaeological remains of a post-medieval date to be present on the site is again considered to be low.

8 Conclusions

8.1 The desk-based assessment has shown that a number of known archaeological sites lie within the vicinity of the proposed area of fishing lakes, although no sites lie within the area.

8.2 The area is considered to have a low potential for archaeology of the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. The potential for deposits dating to the Bronze Age or earlier is unknown, although if present such remains could be of high significance.

8.3 It is likely that further archaeological investigative work may be required within the area of the proposed fishing lakes. Due to the large area of land that may be affected by the proposals, it is likely that a further stage of archaeological evaluation may be required, possibly in the form of trial trenching.

8.4 Potentially an archaeological watching brief may be required during initial groundworks (topsoil stripping) at the site, in order to record any archaeological deposits that might be exposed by the groundworks.

8.5 The scope of any future archaeological works that may be required at the site would need to be discussed with the Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Archaeological, Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council, in his capacity as archaeological advisor to the planning authority.

James Meek
University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
June 2005
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References

Foss, P, J., 1983 *The History of Market Bosworth,* Sycamore Press: Wymondham

Morris, J. (ed.) 1979 *Domesday Book: Leicestershire.* Phillimore, Chichester.

Appendix 1: Sites and Monuments Record

Information from by Leicester City Council Sites and Monuments Record.

LE2714	**Historic core of medieval village of Carlton**	**SK 395 050**
Historic core of medieval village.	Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD	
Historic core of medieval village of Carlton.		

LE2715	**Chapel of St. Andrew**	**SK 396 049**
Medieval chapel	Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD	
Medieval chapel of St. Andrew, documentary evidence for a chapel – first mentioned in 1220. Lies on the site of the existing church in Carlton. Rebuilt in 1764.		

LE2716	**Church of St. Andrew**	**SK 396 049**
Post-medieval Church of St. Andrew	Post-medieval 1540 AD to 1899 AD	
Extant church of St. Andrew in Carlton. Former medieval chapel, rebuilt in 1764.		

LE2718	**Carlton Mill**	**SK 402 052**
Post-medieval windmill	Post-medieval 1540 AD to 1899 AD	
Documentary evidence exists for a post-medieval windmill in Carlton.		

LE2915	**Bosworth Hall**	**SK 4083 0335**
Early post-medieval Hall	Early Post-medieval 1540 AD to 1699 AD	
Bosworth Hall mansion house probably built by Sir Beaumont Dixie in the late 17th century. It is a Grade II* Listed Building.		

LE2917	**Bosworth Old Park - Fishponds**	**SK 406 035**
Medieval / post-medieval fish pond	Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval – 1067 AD to 1899 AD	
Fishpond within Bosworth Park – visible as an earthwork. Probably of early medieval to late post-medieval date.		

LE2918	**Bosworth Mill**	**SK 401 043**
Medieval watermill	Medieval – 1067 AD to 1539 AD	
Watermill first mentioned in the 13th century.		

LE2919	**Bosworth Mill**	**SK 401 043**
17th Century Watermill	Post-medieval – 1540 AD to 1899 AD	
Watermill building dating from the 17th century.		

LE2921	**Bosworth Old Park**	**SK 40 03 (area)**
Medieval Deer Park	Medieval 1067 AD to 1539 AD	
Park pale seen running along Carlton Road towards Old Park Spinney suggests a park. There is also documentary evidence for a deer park within this area.		

LE2922	**Bosworth Old Park**	**SK 406 036**
Medieval Park Pale	Medieval 1067 AD to 1539 AD	
Earthwork remains of Park Pale around Bosworth park.		

LE2923	**48 Barton Road Roman Villa**	**SK 406 035**
Possible site of Roman Villa	Roman 43 AD to 409 AD	
Possible site of a Roman villa recorded in 1969 at 48 Barton Road. A Scheduled Ancient Monument LE143.		

LE2924	**48 Barton Road, Iron Age finds**	**SK 406 035**
Iron Age site at Barton Road	Iron Age	

Iron Age pottery found at Roman site. A Scheduled Ancient Monument LE143.

LE2927	**Church of St. Peter**	**SK 407 032**
Medieval Church of St. Peter	Medieval – 1067 AD to 1539 AD	
14th century church of St. Peter in Market Bosworth.		

LE2928	**St John's Primary School, Barrow**	**SK 399 032**
Possible round barrow (now destroyed)	Bronze Age?	
Supposed barrow mound that has since been destroyed.		

LE2930	**Bosworth Hall Ponds**	**SK 4090 0328**
Early post-medieval ponds	Early Post Medieval – 1540 AD to 1699 AD	
Two surviving sides of early post-medieval fishponds, originally probably a three sided arrangement of ponds.		

LE6355	**Bosworth Hall, Bronze Age Axe**	**SK 4085 0335**
Middle Bronze Age axe	Middle Bronze Age – 1500 BC to 1001 BC	
A Middle Bronze Age looped palstave axe was found in 1905 at Bosworth Hall.		

LE7943	**Bosworth Hall, Roman coin**	**SK 4095 0335**
Roman coin	Roman 43 AD to 409 AD	
A gold coin of Caesar Augustus was found in 1890.		

LE8246	**Bosworth Hall, Roman spearhead**	**SK 4095 0335**
Roman spearhead	Roman 43 AD to 409 AD	
A Roman spearhead was discovered at Bosworth Hall in 1890.		

LE8321	**Bosworth Mill Pond**	**SK 402 043**
Mill Pond	Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval – 1067 Ad to 1899 AD	
The mill dam pond survives as water filled feature.		

LE9606	**North-west of Godsons Hill Farm**	**SK 397 034**
Medieval hollow way	Medieval 1067 AD to 1539 AD	
An earthwork of a possible medieval hollow way has been recorded to the north-west of Godsons Hill Farm, along with associated ridge and furrow.		

Appendix 2: Listed Buildings

Details of Listed Buildings within vicinity of the proposed area of fishing lakes:
Information taken from the National Monuments Record 'Images of England' website

Bosworth Park Infirmary, The Park, Market Bosworth
Grade II*
Reference: SK4003 9/64
Country house, now hospital. Largely of c1680-90 but with alterations of C1837-50 and additions principally in stable courtyards of 1885. Brick with ashlar dressings throughout, low pitched slate hipped roofs, probably C1837-50. Two storeyed. Entrance front raised on a terrace with stone balustrades and central flight of steps, is of nine bays (3-3-3). The central three bays project beneath a pediment with modillions, and tall fluted pilasters, and a shield of arms in the gable. Stone fluted pilasters mark the principal angles. Doorways and projecting central porch with broken segmental pediment and wrought iron fanlight above double doors. Windows are 15 pane sashes with flat arched gauged brick heads. South elevation raised on terrace with brick retaining wall with stone copings is of 11 bays (4-3-4) again with pedimented centre piece, the central bay of which is given further expression by stone pilasters and an open pediment to each window case. Shield of arms in gable. Internal detail spans a range of styles from the original house through to the major alterations of 1885. As an original survival, the staircase is notable, with moulded rail capped by ramified urns above the newels and slim turned balusters. It has however been re-arranged to form a straight flight. Raised and fielded panelling throughout may also be original work, but plaster ceilings which are largely heavy floral swags forming panels, though with some lighter motifs including strap work and pendants in one principal upper room is largely of 1885. Other detailing seems also to belong to this period, but some fireplaces are of the 18th century, and grisaille panels over some upper doorways are of the later C18. The entrance hall is completely of 1885 in a Tudor style with panelled ceilings and stone fireplace with carved wood over mantle. In the cellar are two doors removed from Newgate Prison cells in 1903. Stable courtyard to north of house is almost entirely of 1885 in a Dutch style with principal range to the north articulated by pilasters with a central shaped Dutch gable.

Church Of St Andrew, Main Street (south side), Carlton
Grade II
Reference: SK30 SE 4/11
Rebuilt 1764 and Gothicized in 1867 by H. Goddard & Son. Brick with limestone dressings, including plinth which may be the relic of a Mediaeval building, Swithland Slate Roofs with cresting. West tower nave and chancel. West tower entirely of 1867 with clasping buttresses, western lancet and quatrefoil above, tripartite arcading to bell chamber, the outer lower arches blind. Saddleback roof of Welsh slate with ridge cresting. Door in its north wall. South arcade has paired trefoiled lights with hoodmoulds. Gabled vestry to south of chancel which has east window of 3 lights with roundels. Narrow lancet in north wall of chancel. Plain interior: tower arch rids stilted outer chamfer and hoodmould, and this detail is reflected in the chancel arch also. Elaborate nave roof of kingpost construction with ornate tracery filling the spandrels and inscriptions on the west and east tie beams. Chancel roof has scissor braced common rafters. Furnishings date from the restoration of 1867: pews, stone pulpit and font. Encaustic floor tiles to chancel, and altar rails with cusped tracery. Stained glass: north window by Theodora Salisbury of 1920, a war memorial depicting Saints Gabriel and Michael, and in the chancel north wall two saints in the lancets, Mediaeval style, 1909. Simple emblems and flower quarries in east window.

Barns At Home Farm Cottage, Barton Road (west side) Market Bosworth
Grade II
Reference: SK4003 9/15
Range of stables or barns, 1888. Brick with Welsh slate hipped roofs. Forms three sides of a courtyard, the rear of which forms a blind wall to the street, articulated by pairs of blank arches with stone kneelers and keys which are continued in a boundary wall to the south. One contains the date and a monogram in terracotta. Tiny wood cupola to roof. Terracotta vents in each arch. On the inner faces of the three ranges, doorways and windows all have round arched heads forming arcading.

Home Farm Cottage, Barton Road (west side), Market Bosworth
Grade II
Reference: SK4003 9/14
Cottage, 1888. Brick, plaintiled roof. Square in plan, One and a half storeyed with central door in east elevations flanked by 3-light casement windows with round arched heads. Similar paired windows in side walls. Central stack. Linked to rear right with a small octagonal single celled structure with ribbed polygonal roof and loggia carried on wood posts with curved bracing linking them. Former dairy to Bosworth Hall.

Church Of St Peter, Church Street (east side), Market Bosworth
Grade II*
Reference: SK4003 9/18
Parish church. Exterior largely Decorated (early C14) but some earlier internal features. Coursed and squared limestone with ashlar dressings. West tower and spire, nave with two aisles and clerestory, chancel. West tower of three stages with clasping buttresses and tall paired foiled bell chamber lights in deep embrasures. Embattled parapet with tiny angle pinnacles. Recessed spire with two tiers of lucarnes. Embattled parapet to aisle and clerestory. Wide coped gabled porch to south door. Windows of aisle and clerestory are in the Decorated style of three lights with slightly trefoiled heads. Chancel windows are high and short. One is incorporated above the priest's door. Plain parapet with gargoyles to cornice. Wide C.15 east window of five lights. Stair turret in north east angle of nave and chancel. Inside, restored in the "scrape' tradition. C13 tower arch, steep and narrow and deeply moulded. Nave arcade of four bays to north and south: slender clustered cylindrical shafts and hollow and roll moulded arches: the central shaft continuing to articulate the clerestory. On the aisle side, this central shaft is of wood, forming part of the former roof structure. Angel corbel-heads to C15 roof with shallow cambered ties. Wide chancel arch with slim cylindrical shafts and outer hollow chamfer. Paired lights in the east nave wall above it. In the south east angle of the north aisle is a projecting angled stair turret to former rood with ogee arched doorway. Openwork wood Victorian screen, richly wrought. Mosaic floor to chancel. 5-light east window is flanked by empty statue niches. Sedilia with fan vaulting. North and south windows are high and low but contained in full height in braziers. Monuments: in the north aisle a marble black and white sarcophagus wall tablet surmounted by a single column, commemorating Sir Wolstan Dixie d.1767. In the chancel in a north window recess a reclining female figure is the wife of John Dixie d.1846. Stained glass: simple emblems in the clerestory. Gaudy narrative in the south aisle of 1904. Stained glass saints in the windows above the chancel arch. In the chancel east window undated glass by Kempe, darkly coloured, depicting the Annunciation of the Birth of Christ in a landscape, with architectural niches and saints in towers above. Font is an octagonal basin with ornate recessed traceried panels where traces of paint linger on the shields: four filleted shafts support it, probably C14. Wrought iron font cover of the C19.

Milepost Opposite Hillrise At NGR 402049, Barton Road (east side), Market Bosworth
Grade II
Reference: SK 40 SW 5/10012
Early C19. Cast iron. Circular iron post with single band and moulded domed top. Attached curved cast iron plate inscribed:

"MILES
BURTON - 17 MEASHAM - 6 BOSWORTH – 1"

This milepost stands just to the south of the boundary between the parishes of Market Bosworth and Carlton.