Jeff Hayward

From: Buckley, R.J. [rjb16@leicester.ac.uk]
Sent: 11 September 2008 16:46
To: Jeff Hayward
Subject: FW: 26 Barton Road, Bosworth: Archaeology
Importance: High

Jeff,

Here is a response from County. Effectively they want trial trenching to be done as a condition, but only 40 sq m, which is one 25m by 1.6m wide trench.

Richard

Richard Buckley
Director

University of Leicester
Archaeological Services

Tel: 0116 2522848
Fax: 0116 2522614

From: Lucy Griffin [mailto:LGriffin@leics.gov.uk]
Sent: 11 September 2008 16:40
To: Buckley, R.J.
Subject: FW: 26 Barton Road, Bosworth: Archaeology
Importance: High

Dear Richard,
Thank you for the copy of the Desk-based Assessment for the above site. The report seems to suggest that the proposed development site is likely to be on the periphery of any activity associated with the Scheduled Remains. It seems unlikely, therefore, that highly significant archaeological remains will be disturbed by the development. As such, we do not feel that further pre-determination archaeological work is necessary.
It is however, important that any remains present are managed appropriately. Considering the proximity of the site to the Scheduled remains and the historic village core, we would suggest that a programme of exploratory trial trenching prior to development commencing. This will allow a strategy to manage any archaeological remains present to be devised, or if the results are wholly negative, for any further archaeological work to be ruled out.
It appears from the plans submitted with the application, that the site will need to be terraced and the ground reduced towards Barton Road. No ground reduction is shown to the back of the plot.
I would suggest that 40m2 of trenching should be ample to explore the archaeological potential of the proposed house plots.
Kind regards

Lucy Griffin (Assistant Planning Archaeologist)
Leicestershire County Council
Historic And Natural Environment Team
Tel: 0116 3056217
Fax:0116 3057965
http://www.leics.gov.uk/historic_natural_environment_archaeology

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
17 SEP 2008
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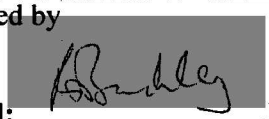
A Desk-based Assessment for land at 26 Barton Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire NGR SK 4066 3036

A Gnanaratnam

For: Savage Hayward

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
17 SEP 2008
RECEIVED

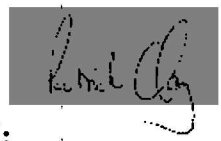
Checked by



Signed: **Date**: .18/08/2008..

Name: ....R.J. Buckley.....

Approved by



Signed: **Date**: .18/08/2008.

Name: ..Dr. P.N. Clay.....

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Archaeological Services
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An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for land at 26 Barton Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire (SK4066 3036)

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment for a proposed development at 26 Barton Road, Market Bosworth, has indicated that the site lies in an area with moderate potential for buried archaeological remains. It lies immediately to the south of a Scheduled Ancient Monument, LE143, presumed to be a Roman villa, whilst evidence of Iron Age domestic activity has also been uncovered. Although the excavated remains are roughly 130m to the north of the development are, it is, however, conceivable that associated Iron Age or Roman remains could extend into the development area.

1 Introduction

1.1 This document is an archaeological desk-based assessment for land at 26 Barton Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire in Bosworth and Hinckley District, centred on national grid reference SK 4066 3036). The site area lies within the parish of Market Bosworth and in the former Sparkenhoe Hundred.

1.2 The assessment has been produced after a request from the Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Historic and Natural Environment Team (HNET), Leicestershire County Council, following the submission of development proposals and planning application (08/00533/OUT) for the construction of two dwelling houses and alterations to the existing building. The desk-based assessment will inform the preparation of any scheme of development, and assist in subsequent determination of any planning application.

1.3 The Senior Planning Archaeologists requirement for the work is in accordance with PPG 16 'Archaeology and Planning' paragraph 30.

1.4 The site lies just outside the historic core of Market Bosworth. The site area totals approximately 500square metres, lying at a height of around 125m OD, although there is a general slope down towards the west.

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*

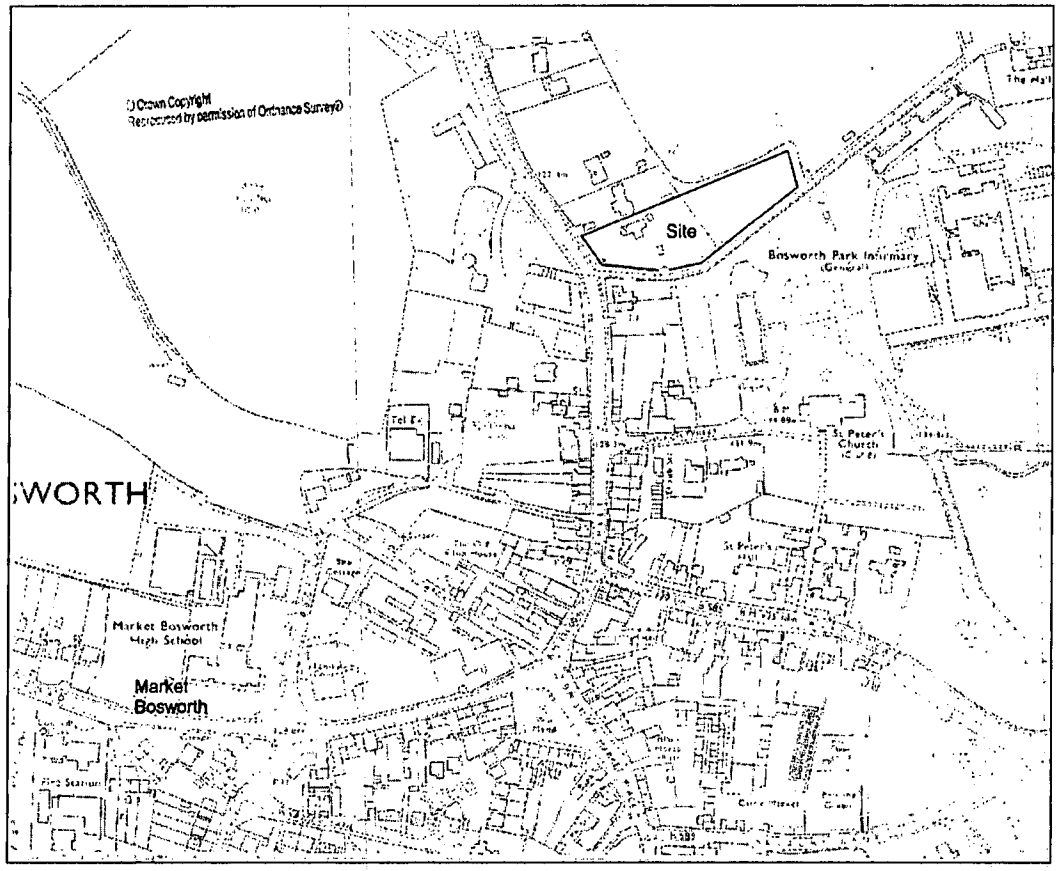


Figure 1 - Site Location

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 (Savage Hayward Architects).
4) Geological maps (University of Leicester Geology Dept - Map Library).
5) Historical background material (ULAS Reference Library, LLRRO and University of Leicester Library).

3.2 A site visit was undertaken on the 15/08/08, to assess the likely impact of the existing development upon any underlying archaeological deposits and the impact of the proposals.

4 The Proposed Development

4.1 The proposed development consists of the construction of two new dwellings and the extension of the existing dwelling. The site of the southern new build was formerly occupied by a garage. As the site lies on a slope, terracing may be required for the second new build dwelling. Additional disturbance may result from the excavation of service trenches.

5 Summary of the Archaeological Results

5.1 The SMR data indicates that the site lies immediately south of the boundaries of the Scheduled Ancient Monument LE143. This has not been fully investigated but appears to be the remains of a Roman villa. Other finds from the site include an Iron Age quern.

5.2 To the east of the site was the findspot of a middle Bronze Age looped palstave axe MLE 6355.

5.3 Also to the east of the site was the findspot of a gold coin of Caesar Augustus MLE 7943 and Roman spearhead MLE8246 .

6 Historical Background

6.1 The Domesday Book records two Norman landowners for Market Bosworth. The Count of Meulan held six carucates of land. The demesne had three ploughs and two slaves, and there was a wood. The land was formerly held by Saxi. It was valued at £4 before the Conquest and 50s after. The second land holder was Hugh de Grandmesnil, the first earl of Leicester. He held two carucates of land, with land for one plough. A priest and deacon are mentioned together with twelve acres of meadow and a wood. This was worth 10s before the Conquest and 20s after. The historical evidence suggests that Market Bosworth was a settlement of at least Late Saxon date.

7 Map Evidence

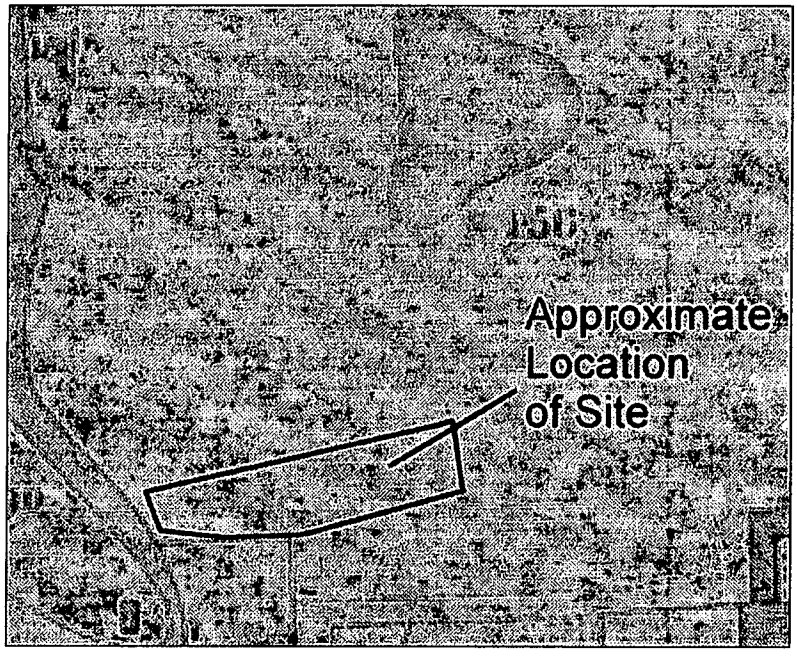


Figure 2 - The 1849 tithe map

7.1 The earliest surviving plan of the area is the 1849 tithe map. This shows the development area as being outside the core of the village and situated in a field. There is no indication of any buildings within the development area.

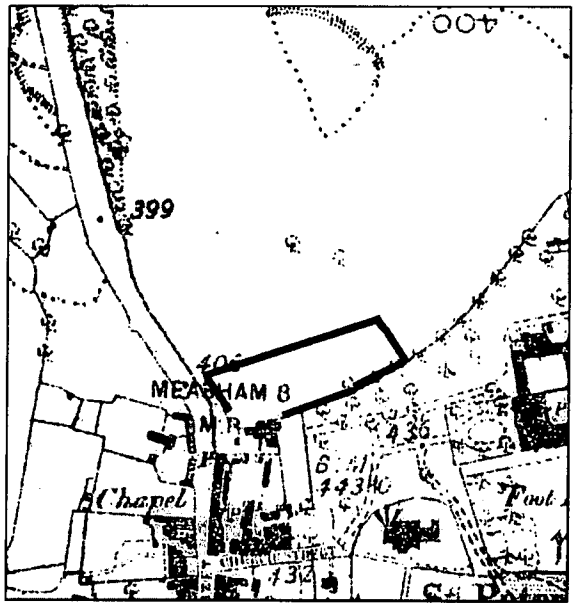


Figure 3 - The 1884 OS plan

7.2 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map indicates the development site was still an open area. However a field boundary defines the southern edge of the site. Immediately outside the south-western corner of the site there appears to be a building. However this does not appear to be within the development area.

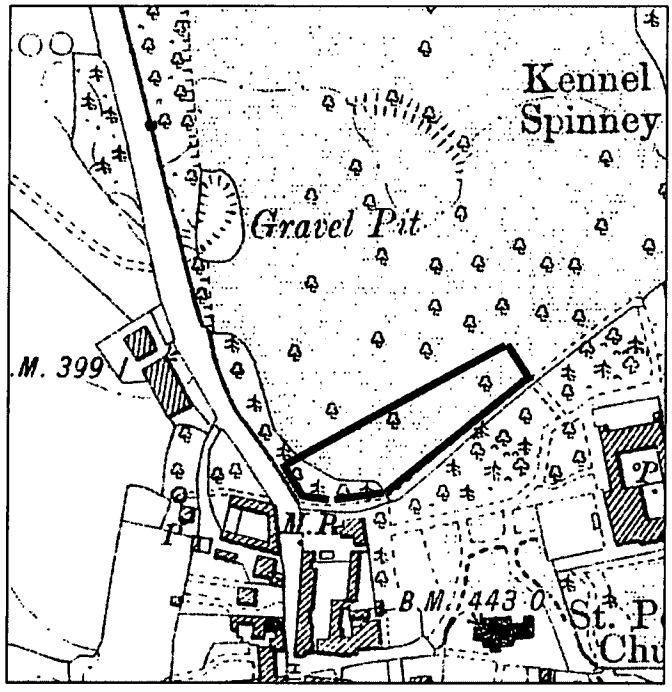


Figure 4 - The 1904 plan

7.3 The 1904 Ordnance Survey plan shows a path or lane defining the southern boundary of the site. The south-western part of the development area appears to have been wooded. The rest of the site was open. The existence of woodland may have impacted negatively upon any underlying archaeological deposits, through root damage.

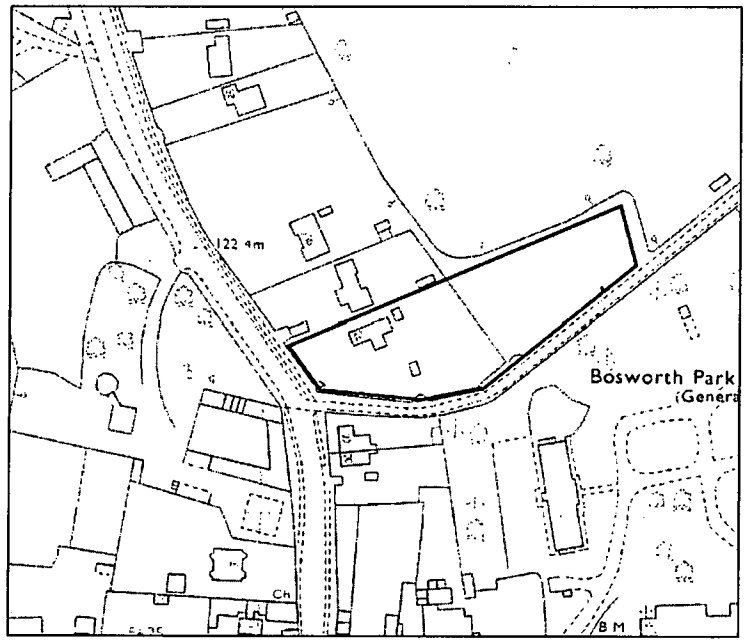


Figure 5 - The 1976 OS plan

7.4 By 1976, the current building had been constructed, whilst the rest of the site remained open. Although there are sharp changes in height on site, the intervals are too small to show as OS contours.

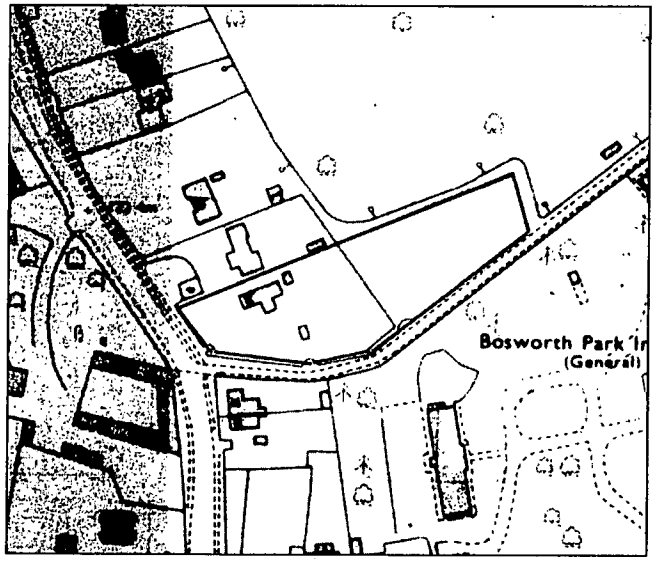


Figure 6 - The 1981 OS plan

7.5 The 1981 plan shows the development area as unchanged.

8 The Scheduled Monument

8.1 The site was discovered through Roman finds being recovered from the back garden of 48 Barton Road. A series of excavations were undertaken by pupils from the nearby Dixie Grammar School. These uncovered Roman tile, pottery and tesserae. A further trench was excavated by K. Clarke and D. Mackreth to evaluate the site. This revealed a series of clay floors and shallow trenches which may have been robber trenches, representing the line of former walls. This seems to have been outside the garden of number 48 Barton Road where a tessellated pavement was uncovered. The finding of tesserae indicates a high status building, presumably a villa. The evidence uncovered by Clarke and Mackreth may indicated a lower status part of the building, or a separate building altogether.

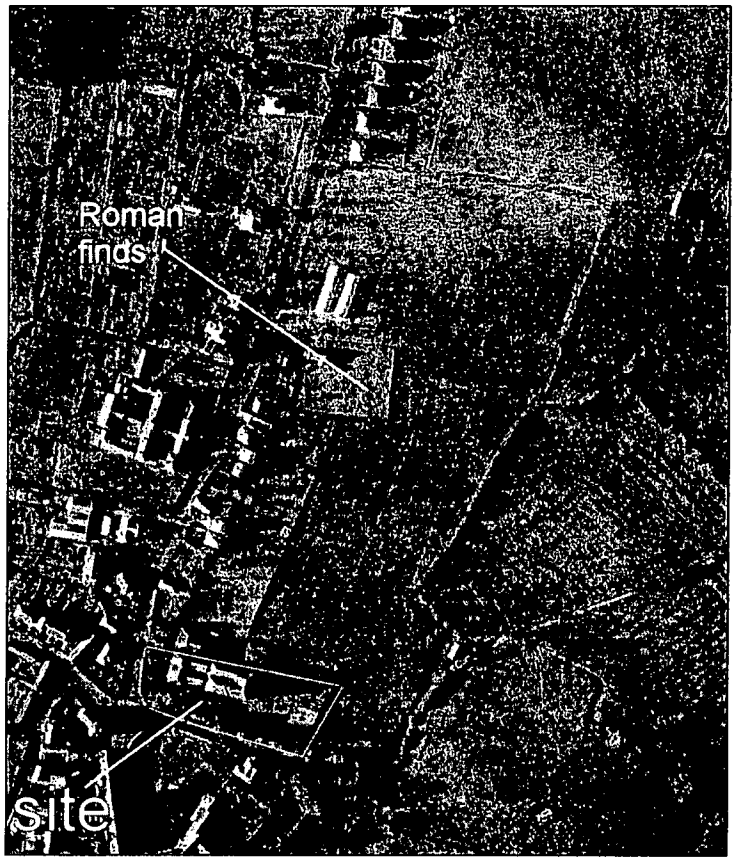


Figure 7 - Aerial Photograph 541/212 – 403, taken 1948

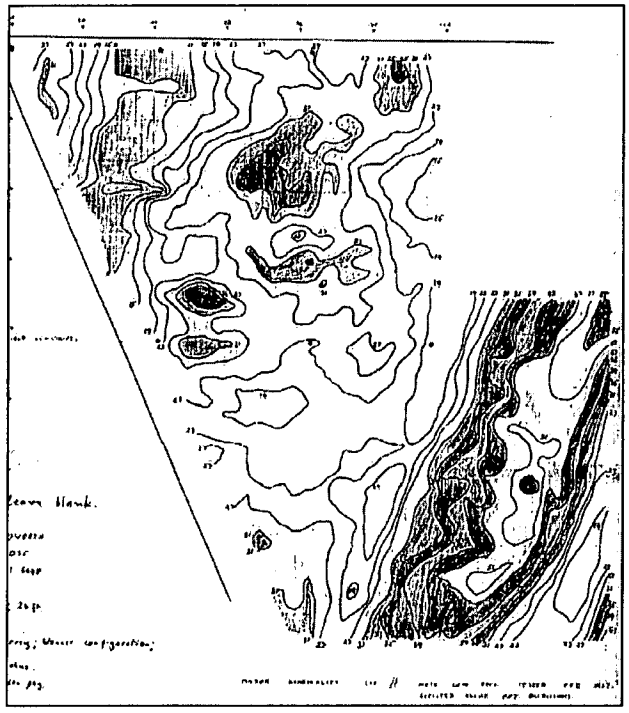


Figure 8 - Result of the geophysical survey (from original site notebook)

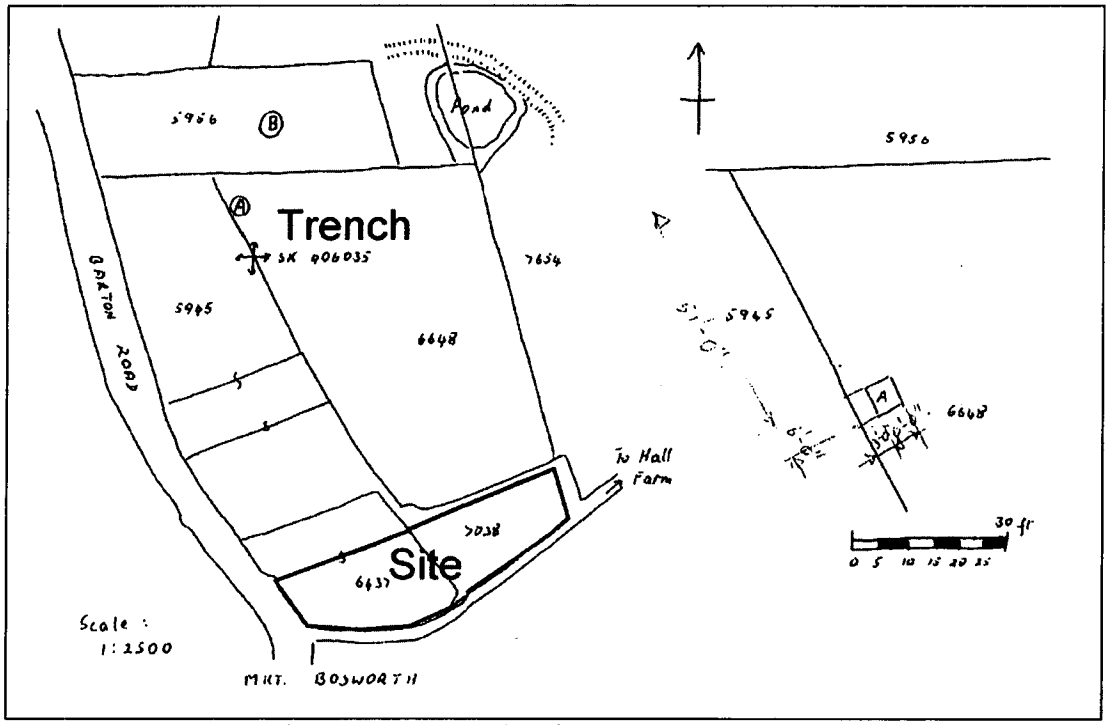


Figure 9 - The trench Location (from original site notebook)

8.2 The report for the excavation mentions the use of aerial photograph 541/212 – 4031, which indicated marks in the vicinity of the trench. Examination of the photograph did not clearly show any wall lines in the vicinity of the excavation,

although there was a trace of a feature, possibly a ditch. The rest of the field shows parallel marks which may result form modern agricultural activity rather than being ridge and furrow, although there appears to be ridge and furrow showing in the adjacent fields. In conjunction with the investigation of the site by K. Clarke, a limited geophysical survey was undertaken in the area of the evaluation trench. Although an anomaly is shown this does not appear to be a wall, and still less the recognisable remains of buildings. These finds, survey and excavations were all some 130m north of the boundary of the current development area.

8.3 As well as Roman material, a Hunsbury type Iron Age rotary quern was revealed. This suggests Iron Age domestic activity, close to the find spot. It is becoming evident that Iron Age settlements could be of considerable extent, and it is possible that Iron Age activity could extend into the development area.

9 The Site Visit

9.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 15th August 2008, to assess the current land use of the site, its likely impact upon any buried remains and the topography. The eastern part of the site is not affected by the proposal, being left wooded. The site of the first proposed building plot largely coincides with the site of a demolished former garage. Examination of the terrace face behind the former garage, showed no signs of archaeological deposits. The second proposed building plot is on a level area which has not been previously built upon.

9.2 The southern boundary of the site is defined by trees, and any underlying deposits would have been affected by root action.

9.3 The site has a gentle slope down to the west, and a sudden drop of around two metres along Barton Road. The site is set on an area on high ground which runs to the north of the town. The field to the north of the development plot is roughly level, up pot the site of the possible villa, although there are mounds of around one metre in height which may represent soil dumping referred to in the site history file (A30 1966).

10 Conclusions

10.1 Although the development area is outside the historic core of the town of Market Bosworth, it adjacent to the boundaries of a Scheduled Monument (LE143). The evidence indicates however that such remains as have been uncovered were located some 130m to the north of the site, although the plan and extent of the monument is unknown. It is therefore possible that remains associated with the villa could extend into the development area. Similarly, the find of a Hunsbury type Iron Age quern indicates the likelihood of Iron Age activity in the area, which again could conceivably extend into the development area.

10.2 There was no record of Saxon or medieval remains extending into the development area.

Appendix 1 - The HER Data

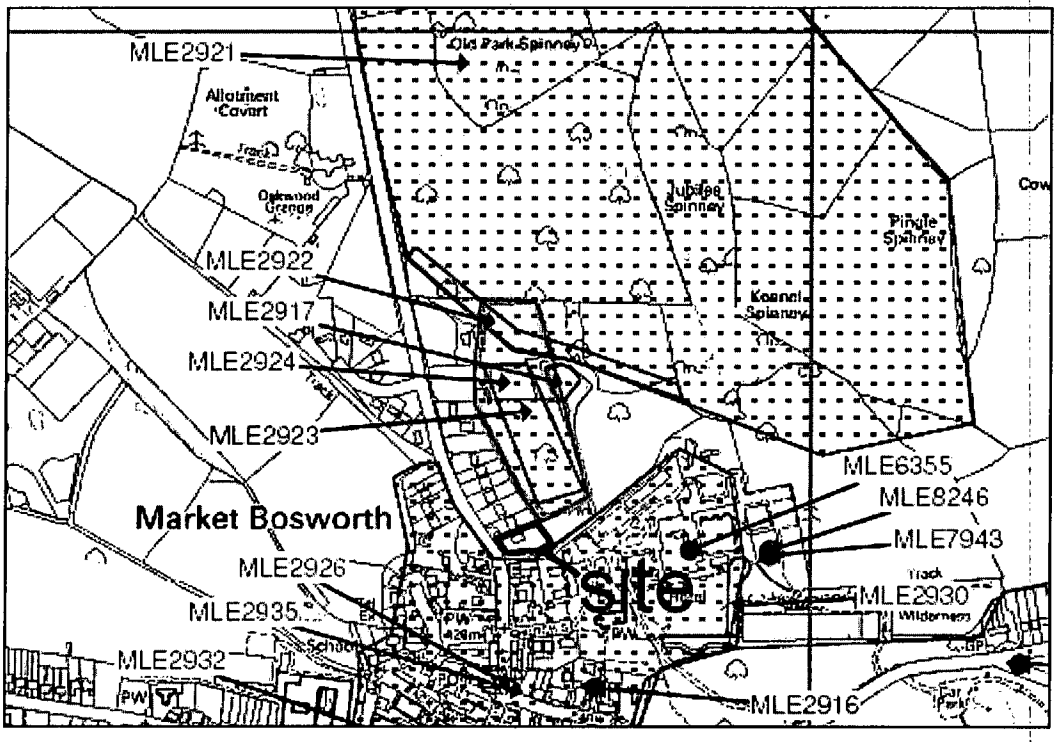


Figure 10 - The SMR data

MLE2917

Name:Old Park
Map Sheet:SK40SW
Grid Reference:Centroid SK 407 036 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
Summary:Fish pond probably related to the medieval post-medieval deer park. 40SWAW

Monument/Component Types
FISHPOND (Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval - 1067 AD? to 1899 AD?)
Old SMR Ref40SW AB

MLE2921

Name:Old Park
Map Sheet:SK40SW
Grid Reference:Centroid SK 41 04 (MBR: 1000m by 1000m) (Approximate)
Summary:Park pale seen running along Carlton Road towards Old Park Spinney suggests a park.
DEER PARK (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD

MLE2922
Name:Old Park
Map Sheet:SK40SW
Grid Reference:Centroid SK 406 036 (MBR: 342m by 191m)
PARK PALE (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)

MLE2923
Name:North west of Bosworth Hall
Map Sheet:SK40SW
Grid Reference:Centroid SK 406 035 (MBR: 142m by 277m) (Approximate)
Summary:Roman site, possibly a villa. Roman pottery and building materials were recorded in the back garden of 48 and part of a mosaic pavement was excavated. A resistivity survey recorded a large ditch with three structures to the east. Pottery and building materials have been recovered over the whole area of the Scheduled Monument.
VILLA (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Find Types
BEEHIVE QUERN (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
COIN (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
GAMING PIECE (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
MOSAIC (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
QUERN (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
ROOF SLATE (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
SHERD (Medium quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
TESSERA (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
TILE (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
WALL PAINTING (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Scheduled MonumentLE143 ROMAN FOUNDATIONS E OF BARTON ROAD

MLE2924
Name:North west of Bosworth Hall
Map Sheet:SK40SW
Grid Reference:Centroid SK 406 035 (MBR: 124m by 174m) (Approximate)
Summary:Iron Age pottery has been recovered from the back garden of 48 and the rest of the Scheduled Monument. One of the sherds dates to c200BC.
SITE (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)
SHERD (Small quantity) (Middle Iron Age - 400 BC to 101 BC)

MLE2926
Name: Black Lion Inn
Map Sheet:SK40SW
Grid Reference:Centroid SK 406 031 (MBR: 8m by 15m)
Summary:Evidence of 14th century occupation below floors of Black Lion Inn
Monument/Component Types
BEAM SLOT (Early Medieval - 1067 AD? to 1349 AD?)
POST HOLE (Early Medieval - 1067 AD? to 1349 AD?)
SITE (Early Medieval - 1067 AD? to 1349 AD?)
SHERD (Early Medieval - 1067 AD? to 1349 AD?)
Conservation AreaMarket Bosworth
Listed Building (II)1718/32/9/32 RED LION PUBLIC HOUSE, MAIN STREET (EAST SIDE), MARKET BOSWORTH

MLE2930
Name:South of Bosworth Hall

Map Sheet:SK40SW
Grid Reference:Centroid SK 4090 0328 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
Summary:Two surviving sides, water filled, of what was probably a three-sided arrangement of ponds
GARDEN (Early Post-medieval - 1540 AD to 1699 AD)
Conservation AreaMarket Bosworth
Listed Building (II)1718/32/9/68 SOUTHERN BRIDGE OVER MOAT, THE PARK, MARKET BOSWORTH
Listed Building (II)1718/32/9/66 SCREEN WALL TO GARDEN OF HALL, THE PARK, MARKET BOSWORTH
Listed Building (II)1718/32/9/67 THE IRON BRIDGE, THE PARK, MARKET BOSWORTH

MLE2935
Name:Market Bosworth
Map Sheet:SK40SW
Grid Reference:Centroid SK 406 031 (MBR: 553m by 630m)
Summary:RFH has deduced the medieval core of Market Bosworth.

MLE6355
Name:Bosworth Hall
Map Sheet:SK40SW
Grid Reference:Centroid SK 4085 0335 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
Summary:A Middle Bronze Age looped palstave found in 1905 at the Hall
FINDSPOT (Middle Bronze Age - 1500 BC to 1001 BC)
Find Types
PALSTAVE (Middle Bronze Age - 1500 BC to 1001 BC)

MLE7943
Name:Bosworth Hall
Map Sheet:SK40SW
Grid Reference:Centroid SK 4095 0335 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
Summary:A gold coin of Caesar Augustus was found in 1890
FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Find Types
COIN (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

MLE8246
Name:Bosworth Hall
Map Sheet:SK40SW
Grid Reference:Centroid SK 4095 0335 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
Summary:A Roman spearhead was discovered in 1890
FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Find Types
SPEAR (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)