

Land North of Station Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire

Mineral Resource Assessment
Richborough

27 JANUARY 2025 - FINAL



FISHER
GERMAN

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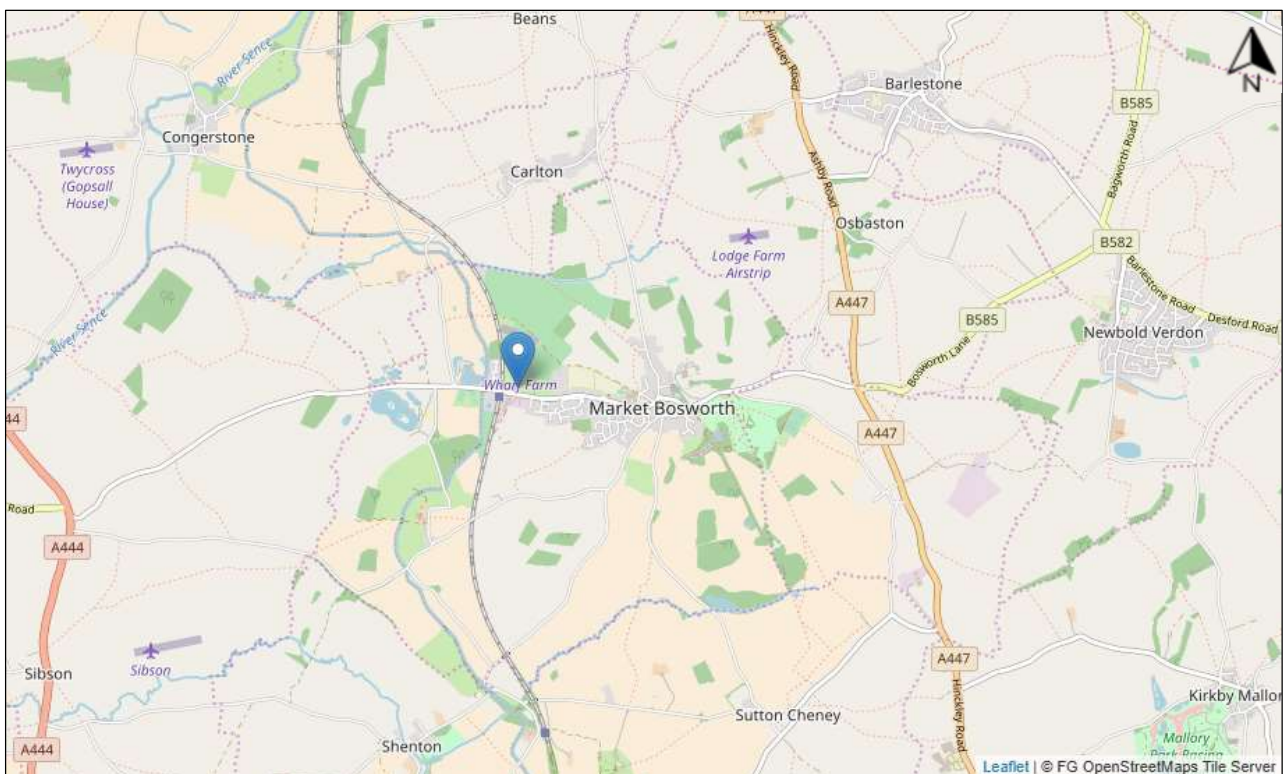
1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 This report has been prepared by the Minerals Department of Fisher German LLP following instructions from Richborough (Richborough Estates Limited, the Client) to produce a desktop-based Mineral Resource Assessment (MRA) for Land North of Station Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, CV13 0PF (the site).

1.1.2 The indicative site centre location is shown in **Figure 1** below.

Figure 1: Indicative site centre location



1.2 Proposed Development

1.2.1 Richborough propose to develop the site for residential land use including residential properties, access and egress off Station Road, public open space and an area of bio-diversity enhancements (including priority habitat ponds). An Illustrative Development Framework Plan is included as Appendix 1.

1.3 Assessment Aims

1.3.1 The aim of this Minerals Assessment is to consider the possible impacts the proposed development may have on potential mineral resources beneath the site. The assessment has been prepared following a consultee response provided by Leicestershire County Council Minerals and Waste Authority associated with an outline planning application submitted by Richborough (Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council outline planning application number 24/01079/OUT). The consultee response indicates the site lies within a mineral safeguarding area for sand and gravel and therefore a Minerals Assessment has been requested in line with the Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

1.3.2 This report has been prepared in cognisance of the following guidance documents:

- Mineral Safeguarding in England: Good Practice advice, British Geological Survey – Minerals and Waste Programme, Open Report OR/11/046, 2011.
- Mineral Safeguarding Practice Guidance: The Mineral Products Association and The Planning Officers' Society, April 2019 V1.4.

1.4 Site Description

1.4.1 The site description and location details are summarised in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Site description

Detail	Comment
Approximate site area	7.96 hectares.
National Grid reference (OS GB)	E: 439528 N: 303230 (Approximate centre).
Site location	The site is located on the western periphery of Market Bosworth and immediately north of Station Road. There are two existing vehicular access points off Station Road, one providing access to Wharf Farm and one to the Kyngs Golf and Country Club.
Current land use and description	The site comprises agricultural land with field boundaries typically comprising hedgerows. Access to Wharf Farm is via a driveway lined with offset trees. East of the access to Wharf Farm is a grass covered airstrip (Wharf Farm Airstrip) although it is not clear whether this is in use. A relatively small (approx. 13 m diameter) surface water pond is located centrally.
Surrounding land use	Surrounding land use is predominantly residential. The Kyngs Golf and Country Club is located off-site to the north which is a grassed golf course with an area of material storage immediately north of the site. A mix of residential and industrial land use is located offsite to the southwest. Off-site adjacent the western boundary is The Battlefield Line heritage railway. The Ashby de la Zouch Canal is located approximately 150m off-site to the west, orientated north to south. Beyond this is the Bosworth Marina. A number of unnamed ponds / lakes are located off-site to the north
Site topography	Site topography increases from west (94 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) to east (115 mAOD). The increase in topography is relatively gentle for the western two thirds of the site and then increases from 100 to 115 m AOD in the eastern third.

1.5 Confidentiality Statement

1.5.1 This report is addressed to and may be relied upon by Richborough Estates Limited. It may not be relied upon or transferred to any other parties without the express written agreement of Fisher German. No responsibility will be accepted where this report is used, either in its entirety or in part, by any other party.

2.0 Mineral planning

2.1 National Planning Policy

2.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out a framework for facilitating the sustainable use of minerals including their safeguarding. Relevant extracts of the NPPF are detailed below¹:

2.1.2 Paragraph 223:

c) safeguard mineral resources by defining Mineral Safeguarding Areas and Mineral Consultation Areas; and adopt appropriate policies so that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not sterilised by non-mineral development where this should be avoided (whilst not creating a presumption that the resources defined will be worked);

2.1.3 Paragraph 226:

Minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by:

f) maintaining landbanks of at least 7 years for sand and gravel and at least 10 years for crushed rock, whilst ensuring that the capacity of operations to supply a wide range of materials is not compromised.

2.1.4 Paragraph 227:

Minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals by:

c) maintaining a stock of permitted reserves to support the level of actual and proposed investment required for new or existing plant, and the maintenance and improvement of existing plant and equipment. These reserves should be at least 10 years for individual silica sand sites; at least 15 years for cement primary (chalk and limestone) and secondary (clay and shale) materials to maintain an existing plant, and for silica sand sites where significant new capital is required; and at least 25 years for brick clay, and for cement primary and secondary materials to support a new kiln.

2.2 Local Planning Policy

2.2.1 Leicestershire County Council is the Mineral Planning Authority for the site.

2.2.2 The current Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan up to 2031 (MWLP), was adopted on 25 September 2019. It sets out the “vision, spatial strategy, strategic objectives, and core policies which set out the key principles to guide the future winning and working of minerals in Leicestershire over the period to the end of 2031.”² A review of the plan was carried out during 2022 and its results were reported to cabinet on 16 December 2022. The review concluded that the Leicestershire MWLP is performing well, including at appeal, and its implementation is delivering sustainable minerals and waste development in Leicestershire as intended.

2.2.3 The majority of the site (with the exception of the northwestern corner) is shown within the Leicestershire MWLP (Hinckley and Bosworth Borough³) as being covered by a Mineral Safeguarding Area designation for sand and gravel (see **Appendix 2**).

¹ Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government, National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), December 2024.

² Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Up to 2031, Adopted 25th September 2019, Leicestershire County Council.

³ Mineral and Waste Safeguarding (Hinckley and Bosworth Borough), Document S4/2015.

2.2.4 The most recent Local Aggregate Assessment for Leicestershire⁴ (published November 2024 and based on 2023 data) states that the landbank for sand and gravel is three years based on a calculated annual requirement of 1.01 million tonnes.

2.2.5 Brickclay reserves are covered in Mineral Local Plans rather than Local Aggregate Assessments. The most recent Mineral Local Plan for Leicestershire indicates that an adequate supply of brickclay can be maintained over the plan period to 2031.

Mineral Safeguarding Areas

2.2.6 Mineral resources are finite materials and can only be worked where they exist naturally. Mineral planning authorities are required to define Mineral Safeguarding Areas in minerals plans so that resources are not sterilised by non-mineral development, although there is no presumption that the resources will be worked.

Under policy M11 of the Leicestershire MWLP, planning permission will be granted for development that is incompatible with safeguarding mineral within a Mineral Safeguarding Area if:

- (i) *the applicant can demonstrate that the mineral concerned is no longer of any value or potential value; or*
- (ii) *the mineral can be extracted satisfactorily prior to the incompatible development taking place; or*
- (iii) *the incompatible development is of a temporary nature and can be completed and the site restored to a condition that does not inhibit extraction within the timescale that the mineral is likely to be needed; or*
- (iv) *there is an overriding need for the incompatible development; or*
- (v) *the development comprises one of the types of development listed in Table 4.*

Types of development exempt from safeguarding	
(a)	applications for householder development;
(b)	applications for alterations and extensions to existing buildings and for change of use of existing development, unless intensifying activity on site;
(c)	applications that are in accordance with the development plan where the plan took account of the prevention of unnecessary mineral sterilisation and determined that prior extraction should not be considered when development applications came forward;
(d)	applications for advertisement or listed building consent;
(e)	applications for reserved matters including subsequent applications after outline consent has been granted;
(f)	prior notifications (telecoms, forestry, agriculture, demolition);
(g)	Certificates of Lawfulness of Existing Use or Development (CLEUD) and Certificates of Lawfulness of Proposed Use or Development (CLOPUD);
(h)	applications for works to trees; or
(i)	development types already specified in a DPD (Development Plan Document) as exempt from the need for consideration on safeguarding grounds.

Planning applications for non-mineral development within a Mineral Safeguarding Area should be accompanied by a Mineral (Resource) Assessment of the effect of the proposed development on the mineral resource beneath or adjacent to it.

⁴ Leicestershire County Council Local Aggregate Assessment, Published November 2024

3.0 Mineral Resource

3.1 Data Sources

3.1.1 Relevant information sources have been reviewed in assessing the anticipated ground conditions, and include:

- British Geological Survey (BGS) GeoIndex Onshore.
- BGS scanned historical exploratory hole records.
- BGS published geological map Sheet 155, Coalville, scale 1:50,000, Bedrock and Superficial (2010).
- Ordnance Survey Historical Maps.

3.2 Type of Mineral On site – Published BGS Mapping

3.2.1 A distinction is made between superficial deposits and bedrock. Superficial deposits, consisting of clays, silts, sands and gravels are the youngest geological deposits, found at or near to the surface. Bedrock deposits are older and are found beneath superficial deposits (where present).

3.2.2 The geological mapping indicates that the site and surrounding area are underlain by the following materials as described by the BGS.

Superficial Deposits

3.2.3 **Appendix 3** presents the 1:50,000 scale superficial deposits for the site and surrounding area.

3.2.4 The Bosworth Clay Member (clay and silt) underlies the majority of the site. Lacustrine Deposits encroach the western periphery of the site in the southwest. Glaciofluvial deposits are recorded to underlie the site at the eastern end. A summary of superficial deposits which are recorded beneath the site is detailed in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Superficial deposits within the site boundary

Location on Site	Formation	BGS Description
Majority of site	Bosworth Clay Member	Laminated clays and silt deposits formed during the Quaternary Period in still / standing water environments.
Eastern end	Glaciofluvial Deposits	Sand and gravel coarse-grained sediments formed during the Quaternary Period by meltwater streams.
South western periphery	Lacustrine Deposits	Clay, silt and sand. Coarse-grained bedload and suspended fine grained material, formed with lake or deltaic/shore environments, possibly contains thin layers of organic material.

3.2.5 The inferred stratigraphic sequence of superficial deposits for the site is detailed in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Superficial stratigraphic sequence

Age	Geological Period	Formation
Younger	Quaternary	Bosworth Clay Member
Middle		Glaciofluvial Deposits
Older		Lacustrine Deposits

Bedrock Geology

- 3.2.6 **Appendix 4** presents the 1:50,000 scale bedrock geology for the site and surrounding area.
- 3.2.7 The site and surrounding area is underlain by the Gunthorpe Member (mudstone).
- 3.2.8 The Gunthorpe Member is a middle Triassic mudstone described by the BGS as a red-brown mudstone unit with subordinate dolomitic siltstone and fine-grained sandstone, greenish grey, with common gypsum veins and nodules. Unit thickness is stated to range between 70 and 90 m and was likely deposited in a shallow marine to coastal environment.
- 3.2.9 Geological faults are not recorded beneath the site or within the surrounding area.

3.3 Intrusive Mineral Resource Data

[BGS historical exploratory hole records](#)

- 3.3.1 A summary of publicly accessible historical exploratory hole logs within a 500 m search radius are presented in **Appendix 5**. Historical record SK30SE1 (located approximately 20 m west of site) is a water well record and provides no geological descriptions or groundwater observations.
- 3.3.2 **Table 4** presents a summary of the historical exploratory hole log information.

Table 4: Historical BGS exploratory hole log summary

Borehole ID (Distance and approximate direction from Site)	Relevance to site	Geological Strata Summary (m bgl ⁵)	Groundwater Observations
SK30SE3 (150 m west)	Proximity and within Bosworth Clay Member / Gunthorpe Member	0 to 2.13 Clay, sand and pebbles 2.13 to 8.23 Brown clay 8.23 to 116 Kueper Marl* 116 to 170 Kueper Sandstone* 170 to 210 Bunter Pebble beds	Not stated
SK30SE22 (500 m southwest)	Within Bosworth Clay Member	0.0 to 0.15 Soil and brick fill 0.15 to 2.0 Silty clay with gravel and pockets of sand	1.50 m bgl (strike) 2.0 m bgl (rest)
SK30SE23 (500 m southwest)	Within Bosworth Clay Member	0.0 to 0.3 Soil and brick fill 0.3 to 2.0 Silty clay with gravel and pockets of sand	2 m bgl (strike and rest)

* Kueper Marl is a historical classification for the wider Merica Mudstone Group (which includes the Gunthorpe Member)

- 3.3.3 The closest publicly accessible borehole log (SK30SE3, located 150m off-site to the west), which is formed in the Bosworth Clay Member, indicates cohesive glacial deposits to 8.23 m bgl underlain by materials interpreted as Gunthorpe Member (mudstone) to 116 m bgl.
- 3.3.4 Information obtained from historical exploratory hole logs located approximately 500 m off-site to the southwest (SK30SE22 and SK30SE23) indicate groundwater to be shallow with a rest level of 2 m bgl.

[Site specific intrusive ground investigation](#)

- 3.3.5 Site specific intrusive ground investigation data is not available for the site.

⁵ Below ground level

3.4 Historical Map Review

- 3.4.1 A review of historical ordnance survey mapping has been undertaken to provide an indication of whether quarrying activities may have historically taken place on-site or within the immediate surrounding area. A historical map extract is included as **Figure 2**.

Figure 2: Historical map extract (site boundary overlain in red)



OS 25 Inch, 1892 to 1914

- 3.4.2 Historical mapping dated 1892 to 1914 shows a 'Brick Works' located off-site to the southwest. A brick pit appears to be shown immediately south of the works. The probable brick pit is located within an area recorded on geological mapping as the Bosworth Clay Member underlain by the Gunthorpe Member.

3.5 Mineral Quality

Superficial deposits

- 3.5.1 Where superficial deposits are recorded, their quality is dictated by the material size. The lower the content of clay, silt and fine sand, the higher the quality of the deposit. Without site specific borehole or trial pit data, it is not possible to definitively comment on their quality because geological maps only infer the geology of an area.

- 3.5.2 Based on geological maps, BGS descriptions, historical exploratory hole records and professional experience, the Bosworth Clay Member is likely to be a cohesive deposit containing a high proportion of fine material content, meaning it will lack the qualities of a commercially extractable mineral.
- 3.5.3 Glaciofluvial Deposits (located within the eastern third of the site can typically represent a viable sand and gravel resource subject to confirmation of fines content. However, Glaciofluvial Deposits are recorded to cover a relatively small proportion of the site. The localised deposit is also likely to thin towards the edge and historical borehole records indicate that Glaciofluvial Deposits do not underlie the Bosworth Clay Member to the west.
- 3.5.4 Following a historical mapping review, no historical superficial quarry workings have been identified.

Bedrock geology

- 3.5.5 Keuper Marl (the parent unit of the Sidmouth Mudstone Formation which includes the Gunthorpe Member) is targeted for brickclay manufacture. Without intrusive data for the site, it is not possible to comment on its suitability, however, modern brickclay reserves tend to be located next to existing brickwork plants. As stated within **Paragraph 2.2.5**, the Leicestershire MWLP indicates that an adequate supply of brickclay can be maintained over the plan period to 2031.
- 3.5.6 An historical brickworks is located approximately 100m southwest of the site although this is noted to be of relatively small scale.
- 3.5.7 Constraints to potential extraction of the resource are detailed in **Section 4.1**.

3.6 Estimated Tonnage of Resource

- 3.6.1 In accordance with the PERC Reporting Standard (Pan European Reserves and Resources Reporting Committee, 2021) the assessment can only be an Inferred Mineral Resource.
- 3.6.2 An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.
- 3.6.3 Due to the lack of intrusive site-specific data, the estimated tonnage of any sand and gravel or brick clay, which could be classed as a mineral resource is unknown.

3.7 Estimated Economic Value of Mineral

- 3.7.1 Without intrusive data on the site to confirm the quality and quantity of any mineral deposit, the economic value cannot be stated.

4.0 Potential Constraints and Opportunities on Mineral Extraction

4.1 Constraints for Mineral Extraction

- 4.1.1 Should intrusive surveys confirm the presence of an economic grade of mineral, the standoff distances as shown in **Table 5** would typically be employed. They may, however, be subject to change following detailed planning assessment in subsequent development stages.

Table 5: Development constraints

Constraint	Value
Max overburden to mineral ratio	1:1
Standoff to external highway / rail boundaries	30m
Standoff to significant hedgerow	15m or 1.5x the Root Protection Zone
Standoff to watercourse	30m
Standoff to residential dwellings	~100m

- 4.1.2 Taking into account the above standoffs, a small proportion of the site would be available for commercial mineral extraction, with the main constraint being existing residential properties which surround the site. It is also noted that potential sand and gravel mineral deposits (Glaciofluvial Deposits) are only recorded at the eastern end of the site (an area which is impacted by likely standoffs to residential property).
- 4.1.3 Given there are no active quarries adjacent to the site, if a commercial grade mineral deposit was encountered, it would need to be significant in size to enable it to be extracted as a standalone development.
- 4.1.4 Although overburden thicknesses are not known across the site due to insufficient site investigation data being available, should ratios of overburden to mineral be greater than 1:1, it would bring the viability of minerals development into question.
- 4.1.5 Further constraints to mineral development are likely to be the landscape and visual impacts of mineral extraction. The rising topography of the site to the east means that quarrying activities would be more challenging to screen from adjacent areas with sensitive viewpoints. A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment report⁶ submitted as part of the Outline planning application identifies the eastern end of the site to be subject to multiple public viewpoints including public open space and along Station Road. The proposals subsequently include measures to help assimilate the development into its surroundings such as the proposed location for an area of biodiversity enhancements within the east.

⁶ Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Land off Station Road, Market Bosworth, November 2024, report reference 11776_R04_CD by Tyler Grange Group Limited

4.2 Opportunities for Mineral Extraction

- 4.2.1 As confirmed in **Section 4.1**, it is considered there is little scope for a viable mineral resource to exist beneath the site when the development constraints are factored in.
- 4.2.2 If economic mineral was confirmed by an intrusive investigation, it is likely this will be localised in extent and not suitable for a mineral development of commercial scale. Localised incidental extraction as part of the proposed residential development is unlikely to be suitable based on the mapped location of Glaciofluvial Deposits which coincides with a relatively steep increase in topography and the landscape, visual and social impacts this would have.

5.0 Conclusion

- 5.1.1 The site is being considered for non-mineral development.
- 5.1.2 The site falls within a sand and gravel Mineral Safeguarding Area identified by Leicestershire County Council.
- 5.1.3 Following analysis of publicly available geological information, it is concluded that there is little scope for the site to contain economically viable deposits of mineral. This is due to the laterally discontinuous nature of the recorded Glaciofluvial Deposits and constraints to mineral development. The primary constraints to mineral development include existing residential land use which surrounds the majority of the site and the landscape / visual impacts of mineral extraction, particularly within the eastern third of the site where topography increases from 100 to 115 m AOD. A Visual Impact Assessment Report submitted as part of the Outline planning permission highlights this and the proposals include measures to help assimilate the development into its surroundings such as the proposed location for an area of biodiversity enhancements within the east.
- 5.1.4 Publicly available geological data suggests that brickclay deposits may exist beneath the site. However, based on the constraints to mineral development listed above and limited spatial footprint of the site, it is concluded that there is little scope for potential brickclay deposits to be economically viable. It is noted that modern day brickclay reserves tend to be located adjacent to active brickworks.
- 5.1.5 Subject to confirmation of underlying geology with site specific intrusive investigation, localised incidental extraction as part of the proposed residential development is unlikely to be suitable based on the mapped location of Glaciofluvial Deposits which coincides with a relatively steep increase in topography and the landscape, visual and social impacts this would have.

Appendix 1. Illustrative Development Framework Plan



KEY

	APPLICATION BOUNDARY 7.964 HECTARES / 19.679 ACRES		PROPOSED NATIVE HEDGEROW PLANTING
	ACCESS VIA STATION ROAD		MIXED SCRUB / NEUTRAL GRASSLAND
	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT		WILDFLOWER PLANTING
	PUBLIC OPEN SPACE (INC. SUDS)		PRIORITY HABITAT POND
	PRIMARY TREE LINED MOVEMENT ROUTE INCORPORATING CYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT		PROPOSED ORNAMENTAL PLANTING
	SECONDARY MOVEMENT ROUTE INCORPORATING RAINWATER GARDENS		COMMUNITY ORCHARD PLANTING
	TERTIARY STREET		COMMUNITY KITCHEN GARDEN
	PRIVATE LANE		LOCALLY EQUIPPED AREA FOR PLAY (LEAP)
	RETAINED FARM TRACK ACCESS FOR WHARF AND GODSOWN HILL FARM		LOCAL AREA FOR PLAY (LAP)
	PRIMARY PEDESTRIAN / CYCLE MOVEMENT ROUTE		NATURAL PLAY TRAIL LOCATIONS
	PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT ROUTE		AREA OF NATURALISED PLAY
	MOWN PATH MOVEMENT ROUTE		POTENTIAL CAR PARK
	EXISTING VEGETATION WITH ROOT PROTECTION AREA		ACCESS TO EXISTING WHARF FARM AND KYNGS GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB
	PROPOSED STRUCTURAL WOODLAND PLANTING		PROPOSED PUMP STATION
	PROPOSED LOW-RISE NATIVE HEDGEROW / SHRUBBERY		SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SOLUTIONS WITH REFFORD PLANTING

KEY PRINCIPLES

1. PRIMARY ACCESS POINT VIA STATION ROAD;
2. PROPOSED PRIMARY KEY MOVEMENT ROUTE PROVIDING CYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE DEVELOPMENT;
3. SECONDARY MOVEMENT ROUTES CREATING CONNECTED STREETS;
4. TERTIARY STREETS SERVING SMALL CLUSTERS OF DEVELOPMENT;
5. MAXIMISE OUTWARD FACING DEVELOPMENT FOR NATURAL SURVIVAL LANC;
6. FULLY CIRCULATORY CYCLE / PEDESTRIAN ROUTES PROVIDING ACCESS TO ALL AREAS OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACE;
7. MAXIMUM RETENTION OF EXISTING VEGETATION;
8. PROPOSED TREE AND HEDGEROW PLANTING TO STRENGTHEN EXISTING VEGETATION;
9. AREA OF BIO-DIVERSITY ENHANCEMENT INCORPORATING NATIVE HEDGEROW PLANTING, PRIORITY HABITAT PONDS, TREE PLANTING AND WILDFLOWER/NEUTRAL GRASSLAND PLANTING WITH LIMITED PUBLIC ACCESS;
10. RELOCATION OF PRIORITY HABITAT PONDS FOR THE GREAT CRESTED NEWT POPULATION;
11. KITCHEN GARDEN AND ORCHARD COMMUNITY SPACES;
12. AREAS OF EQUIPPED PLAY AND RECREATION FOR ALL AGES AT ROSWORTH COMMON, ASH GREEN AND BIRCH GREEN;
13. VIEWING CORRIDORS WITH LONG DISTANCE VIEWS TO WIDER COUNTRYSIDE; AND
14. VILLAGE GREEN PROVIDING SPACE TO MEET AND RELAX.

1. Prepared by Pegasus Group Limited, 19/07/24
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 3. Prepared by Pegasus Group Limited, 19/07/24
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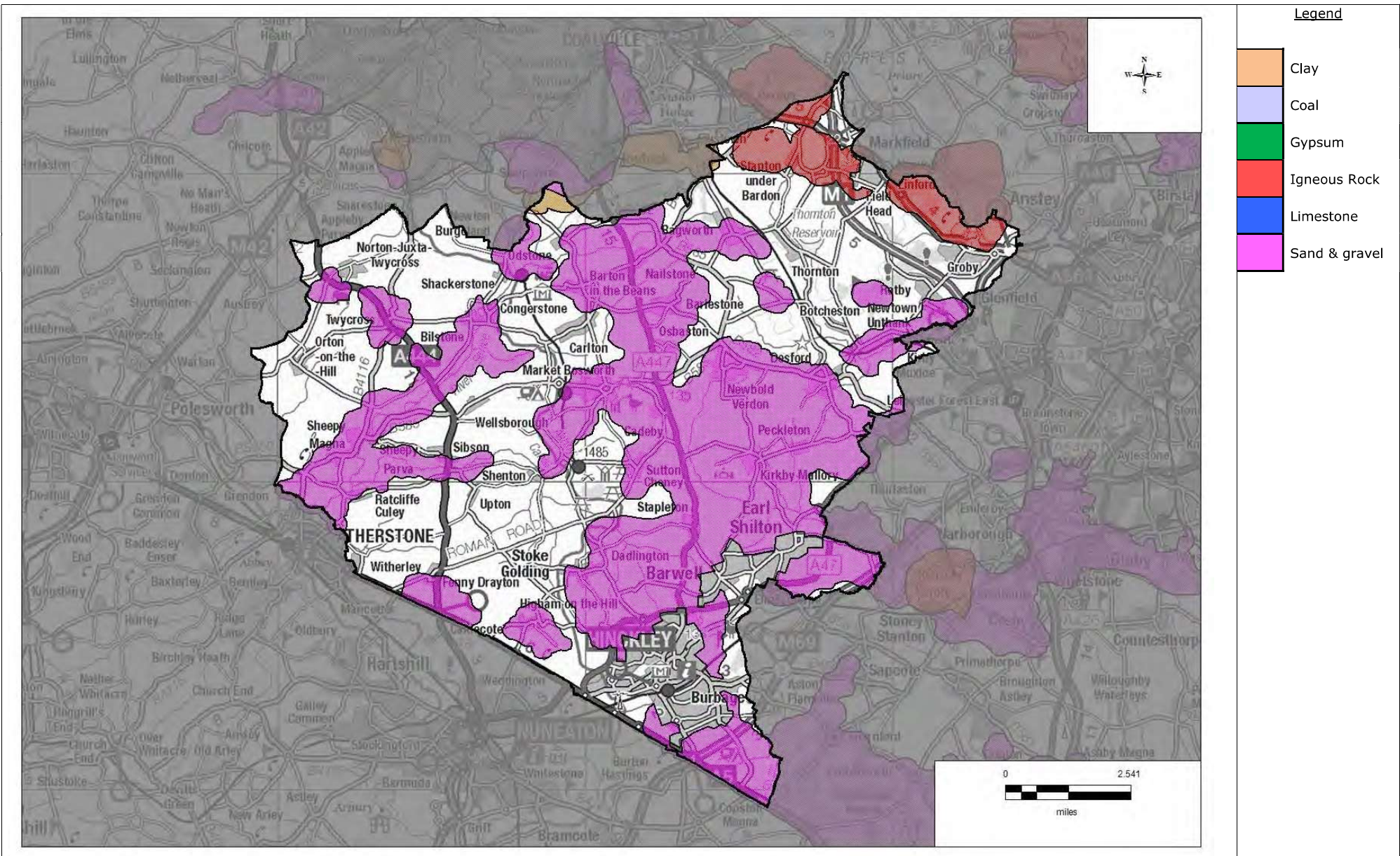
LAND NORTH OF STATION ROAD – DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN



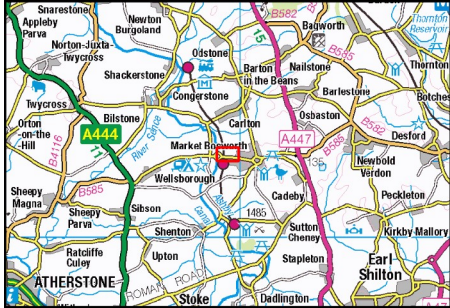
| PEGASUSGROUP.CO.UK | TEAM/DRAWN BY: MC | APPROVED BY: JW | DATE: 19/07/24 | SCALE: 1:1000@A1 | DRWG: P24-1644_DE-003-01 | REV: 1 | CLIENT: RICHBOURGH

Appendix 2. Mineral Safeguarding Areas Plan

Figure HK1: Areas of borough/district for mineral safeguarding, categorised by mineral type



Appendix 3. Superficial Deposits Map



Superficial Deposits key:

- Bosworth Clay Member – Clay and Silt
- Glaciofluvial Deposits, Mid Pleistocene – Sand and Gravel
- Oadby Member – Diamicton
- Lacustrine Deposits – Clay, Silt and Sand



0 10 20 30 40 50 m



Key :

Site Boundary

Background Mapping Layers

GBR BGS 1:50k Superficial deposits

Google Earth

Revision: A

Client:
Richborough Estates Limited

Project:
Market Bosworth Mineral
Resource Assessment

Site:
Land North of Station Road,
Market Bosworth,
Leicestershire

HC FP: 133468

Scale: 1:3,375
Date: 22/01/2025

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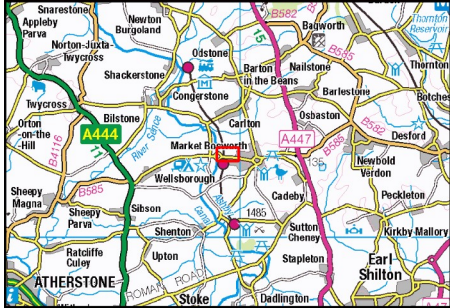


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Drawing Ref:
2501 Market Bosworth_

Appendix 4. Bedrock Geology Map



Bedrock Geology Key:

Gunthorpe Member – Mudstone



0 10 20 30 40 50 m



Key :

Site Boundary

Background Mapping Layers

GBR BGS 1:50k Bedrock

Geology

Google Earth

Revision: A

Client:
Richborough Estates Limited

Project:
Market Bosworth Mineral
Resource Assessment

Site:
Land North of Station Road,
Market Bosworth,
Leicestershire

HC FP: 133468

Scale: 1:3,375
Date: 22/01/2025

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Ordnance Survey License Number AL10005237



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SURVEYORS



The Estates Office, Norman Court
Ashby de la Zouch,
Leicestershire, LE65 2UZ

01530 412821
<https://www.fishergerman.co.uk>
ashby@fishergerman.co.uk

Drawing Ref:
2501 Market Bosworth_

Appendix 5. BGS Borehole Data

Market Bosworth



British
Geological
Survey



Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020

GeoIndex Onshore Data Sources: NERC, Natural England, English Heritage and Ordnance Survey

Map Key

Borehole records

-  Unknown Length
-  Confidential
-  0 - 10m
-  10 - 30m
-  30m+

SK 30 SE /3.

N.G.R. 3916
0323

155

5

Market Bosworth—Maps: 155; (29 S.W., ~~29 S.W.~~)

Bosworth Wharf Boring.—Site marked on map—close to canal at railway station. 1880-1882. 11t. above O.D., 300 ft.

Detailed record from J. Plant's MSS. published in the 'Coalfield Memoir,' pp. 342-343; see also pp. 102, 103. H. T. Brown, *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xlv, 1889, pp. 31, 32, 37, 38.

Summarized section :—		Thickness	Depth
		Ft.	Ft.
Boulder Clay...	...	27	27
Keuper Marl	...	355	382
Lower Keuper Sandstone	...	179	561
Bunter Pebble Beds with, below	...	183	744
[?Trias] Breccia	...	10	754
Igneous rock		43	797
Cambrian (Stockingford Shales)	Dark ferruginous shales dipping at a		
	high angle ...	454	1251
	Igneous rock	57	1308
	Shales with thin igneous bands	22	1330
	Breccia	34	1364

*see another
suggested
classification
attached*

Dr. Brown stated that the breccia is composed principally of fragments of slate and igneous rock, embedded in a hard calcareous matrix resembling very much in general appearance the breccia which occurs at the base of the Hartshill Quartzite (Cambrian). He considered that this boring passed through a fault, which throws up the basement beds of the Hartshill Quartzite on the east against the Stockingford Shales on the west, as the shales passed through in the boring are not the Lower Stockingford Shales, and shales of this character are not found abruptly succeeding breccias without any sign of a passage. Moreover, the beds were much broken and slickensided just before the breccia was reached.

Site taken from field slip Leics 29 SW-E

CW 6.8.49

Published in
'Wells & Springs
of Leicester.'

p. 68, 69

SK 30SE 1/3

155
54

Market Bosworth.

BOSWORTH WHARF BORING.

Boring at the Railway Station, 300 feet above Ordnance Datum.

From Mr. J. Plant's MSS.

		Thickness. Ft. Ins.	Depth. Ft. Ins.	
Lake clay	Clay, sand, and pebbles	7 0	7 0	Series 30S-3
	Brown clay	20 0	27 0	
	Gypsum	3 0	30 0	
	Red marl	1 0	31 0	
	Grey marl	8 0	39 0	
	Gypsum	1 0	40 0	
	Red marl	8 0	48 0	
	Grey marl	2 0	50 0	
	Gypsum	1 0	51 0	
	Red and grey marl alternately	30 0	81 0	
	Grey marl	10 0	91 0	
	Gypsum	1 0	92 0	
	Red marl	6 0	98 0	
	Red and grey marl with gypsum	10 0	108 0	
	Red marl	10 0	118 0	
KM	Kenfer Marl	14 0	132 0	
	Red and grey marl	1 0	133 0	
	Gypsum	30 0	163 0	
	Red and grey marl	35 0	198 0	
	Red marl	91 0	289 0	
	Sandy red and grey marl, chiefly grey	1 0	290 0	
	White and red clay	40 0	330 0	
	Sandy red and grey marl, chiefly red	12 0	342 0	
	Red marl	30 0	372 0	
	Sandy marl (red and grey) with skerry	10 0	382 0	116.43
	Red marl	1 0	383 0	
	Micaceous sandstone with black spots	15 0	398 0	
	Sandstone with mica	15 0	413 0	
KS	Kenfer Sandstone (54.56m)	8 0	421 0	
	Red and grey sandstone	8 0	429 0	
	Sandy marl, red and grey	10 0	439 0	
	Red marl	10 0	449 0	
	Coarse sandstone	112 0	561 0	170.99
	Coarser sandstone	130 0	691 0	
	Sandy marl	2 0	693 0	
	Conglomerate	36 0	729 0	222.19
	Purple streaky sandstone	10 0	739 0	
	Coarse sandstone, reddish grey	14 0	753 0	229.51
	Broken pebbles	20 0	779 0	
	Braccia	3 0	782 0	
	Coarse purple calcareous sandstone	3 0	785 0	
	Fine grit with numerous veins of calc spar	6 0	791 0	
	Fine purple bind (marl) with veins of carbonate of lime	5 0	796 0	
	Coarse purple sandstone with veins of carbonate of lime			
	Calcareous sandstone			
	Junction core, part purple calcareous sand, part mottled bind	1 0	797 0	
	Brown bind dipping 60°	12 0	809 0	
	Brown and mottled ironstone with carbonate of iron	26 0	835 0	
	Ironstone with small sponges of sulphide of iron	9 0	844 0	
	Blue bind with streak bands of darker bind. Dip 73°	9 0	853 0	
	Blue bind with dark bands. Dip 75°-85°	29 0	882 0	
	Blue slaty bind	43 0	925 0	
	Blue slaty bind, with fine grit veins	22 0	947 0	
	Blue slaty bind	49 0	996 0	
	Blue slaty bind, with veins of carbonate of lime. This core contains Marcasite	4 0	1,000 0	
	Dark bind with darker stripes, with Marcasite and thin veins of carbonate of lime	8 0	1,008 0	
	Dark bind with darker stripes	130 0	1,138 0	
	Soft black bat splitting with thin laminae	10 0	1,148 0	
	Blue bind with beds of fine freestone. Dip 76°	27 0	1,175 0	
	Clay ironstone	19 0	1,194 0	
	Fireclay mixed with clay ironstone	4 0	1,198 0	
	Clay ironstone passing into blue bind	3 0	1,201 0	
	Clay ironstone and soft blue bind	7 0	1,208 0	
	Clay ironstone	3 0	1,211 0	
	Hard siliceous sandstone	1 0	1,212 0	
	Cank	1 0	1,213 0	
	Clay ironstone, very rich, with veins of carbonate of lime	17 0	1,230 0	
	Blue bind, soft	6 0	1,236 0	
	Clay ironstone, striped	5 0	1,241 0	
	Altered clay ironstone (?)	6 0	1,247 0	
	Sandy clay ironstone	4 0	1,251 0	
	Clay ironstone sandy with yellow sponges of pyrites	14 0	1,265 0	
	Strong reddish and grey green freestone with specks of coal (?) and sponges of pyrites	2 0	1,267 0	
	Dark purple sandstone with veins of carbonate of lime	5 0	1,272 0	
	Dark coarse ferruginous sandstone with veins of carbonate of lime	15 0	1,287 0	
	Coarse reddish sandstone	6 0	1,293 0	

Lake clay

KM

KS

Bracken
Pebble Beds
More Bracken

Pre-Carb.
(Cambrian)
possibly Stoddington
Shales

PP
J Brewster
2/77

Published in
'Leics. & S. Derby
Coalfield',

page 342, 343
4 pages 1024-103.

SK 30SE/3

155
54

MARKET BOSWORTH.

Bosworth Wray Boring (cont.)

CARRIED FORWARD		1,293' 0"
Soft sandstone with rounded grains of carbonate of lime	4 0	1,297 0
Grey fine-grained freestone with grains of carbonate of lime	2 0	1,299 0
Crink passing into fine dark red freestone with carbonate of lime	2 0	1,301 0
Dark red freestone passing into	6 0	1,306 0
Clay ironstone	3 0	1,309 0
Red freestone with white streaks	4 0	1,313 0
Fireclay passing into	5 0	1,318 0
Clay ironstone with grey fireclay and bind	27 0	1,345 0
Breccia cemented with carbonate of lime	1 0	1,346 0
Crink	1 0	1,347 0
Breccia	17 0	1,346 0

?Hartshill
Quartzite

Dr. H. T. Brown, who examined the cores obtained from this boring some years ago, gives a note from which the following is compiled.*

		Fect.
Trias		744
Breccia		10
Igneous rock traversed by joints filled with infiltrated dolomite		497
Stockingford shales, red above, blue below high dip		57
Igneous rock		22
Dark blue Stockingford shales		34
Breccia like that at the base of the Hartshill quartzite		

* *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xlv. (1889), p. 31 and MSS. notes.

Published in
'Leics. & S. Derby
Coalfield',
page 342, 343

SK 30SE/3

Ref. No. 35

8th February 1923

BOREHOLE SECTION

BORED & COMMUNICATED BY LEE GRAND, SUTCLIFF & GELL LTD.

SOUTHA

DISTRICT. Market Bosworth IN THE COUNTY OF Leicestershire

1" 155

54

	STRATA	THICKNESS	DEPTH
Glacial	Clay, Sand & Pebbles	7' 0	7' 0
	Brown Clay	20' 0	27' 0
	Gypsum	3' 0	30' 0
	Red Marl	1' 0	31' 0
	Grey Marl	8' 0	39' 0
	Gypsum	1' 0	40' 0
	Red Marl	8' 0	48' 0
	Grey Marl	2' 0	50' 0
	Gypsum	1' 0	51' 0
	Red & Grey Marl alternately	30' 0	81' 0
Kuper	Grey Marl	10' 0	91' 0
	Gypsum	1' 0	92' 0
	Red Marl	6' 0	98' 0
	Red & Grey Marl with Gypsum	10' 0	108' 0
	Red Marl	10' 0	118' 0
	Red & Grey Marl	14' 0	132' 0
	Gypsum	1' 0	133' 0
	Red & Grey Marl	30' 0	163' 0
	Red Marl	35' 0	198' 0
	Sandy Red & Grey Marl (Chiefly Grey)	91' 0	289' 0
Marl	White & Red Clay	1' 0	290' 0
	Sandy Red & Grey Marl (Chiefly Red)	40' 0	330' 0
	Red Marl	12' 0	342' 0
	Sandy Marl (with skerry)	30' 0	372' 0
	Red Marl	10' 0	382' 0
	Micaceous Sandstone (with black spots)	1' 0	383' 0
	Sandstone with Mica	15' 0	398' 0
	Red & Grey Sandstone	15' 0	413' 0
	Sandy Marl (red and grey)	8' 0	421' 0
	Red Marl	8' 0	429' 0
Kuper	Coarse Sandstone	10' 0	439' 0
	Coarse Sandstone	10' 0	449' 0
	Sandy Marl	112' 0	561' 0
	Conglomerate	130' 0	691' 0
	Total Depth of Boring.	691' 0	691' 0

Lee Grand, Sutcliffe & Gell Ltd.

Ref. S.B. 2/342.343

N.B. No fossils particulars.

Check of Market Bosworth L.D.C. suggests
that this boring is the same as the one (in 1885)
which shows most appearance to be so. W.G.

* This section must have been nicely copied
by Lee Grand from an older account as section is
identical with Bosworth Water Boring. W.G. 4.40

No. 12

Ref No M

SK 30/18

8th February 1943

BOREHOLE SECTION

BORED & COMMUNICATED BY LE GRAND, SUTCLIFF & GRILL, LTD.
SOUTHAM
DISTRICT. Market Bosworth IN THE COUNTY OF Leicestershire

DISTRICT. Market Bosworth IN THE COUNTY OF Leicestershire

1ⁿ 155

54

	STRATA	THICKNESS	DEPTH
Glacial	Clay, Sand & Pebbles	7' 0	7' 0
	Brown Clay	20' 0	27' 0
	Gypsum	3' 0	30' 0
	Red Marl	1' 0	31' 0
	Grey Marl	8' 0	39' 0
	Gypsum	1' 0	40' 0
	Red Marl	8' 0	48' 0
	Grey Marl	2' 0	50' 0
	Gypsum	1' 0	51' 0
	Red & Grey Marl alternately	30' 0	81' 0
Keuper	Grey Marl	10' 0	91' 0
	Gypsum	1' 0	92' 0
	Red Marl	6' 0	98' 0
	Red & Grey Marl with Gypsum	10' 0	108' 0
	Red Marl	10' 0	118' 0
	Red & Grey Marl	14' 0	132' 0
	Gypsum	1' 0	133' 0
	Red & Grey Marl	30' 0	163' 0
	Red Marl	35' 0	198' 0
	Sandy Red & Grey Marl (Chiefly Grey)	91' 0	289' 0
Marl	White & Red Clay	1' 0	290' 0
	Sandy Red & Grey Marl (Chiefly Red)	40' 0	330' 0
	Red Marl	12' 0	342' 0
	Sandy Marl (with skerry)	30' 0	372' 0
	Red Marl	10' 0	382' 0
	Micaceous Sandstone (with black spots)	1' 0	383' 0
	Sandstone with Mica	15' 0	398' 0
	Red & Grey Sandstone	15' 0	413' 0
	Sandy Marl (red and grey)	8' 0	421' 0
	Red Marl	8' 0	429' 0
Keuper Sandstone	Coarse Sandstone	10' 0	439' 0
	Coarse Sandstone	10' 0	449' 0
	Sandy Marl	112' 0	561' 0
	Conglomerate	130' 0	691' 0
Total Depth of Boring.		691' 0	691' 0

Le Grand, Sutcliff & Gell Ltd.

Ref. S. B. 2/342.343

N.B. No further particulars.

Clerk of Market Bosworth R.D.C. suggests that this building is the Twycross Lodge one (i.e. 150%) This does not appear to be so. *W.H.*

* This section must have been ^{24.4.40.} merely copied by Lebrand. ~~from other~~ regarded as section identical with Lebrand's original.



(2)

SK 30 SE/3

SK 30/18

SK 3920 0329

155
54

Market Bosworth.

BOSWORTH WHARF BORING.

Boring at the Railway Station, 300 feet above Ordnance Datum.

From Mr. J. Plant's MSS.

		Thickness.	Depth.
		Ft. Ins.	Ft. Ins.
late clay bluish	Clay, sand, and pebbles	7 0	7 0
	Brown clay	20 0	27 0
	Gypsum	3 0	30 0
	Red marl	1 0	31 0
	Grey marl	8 0	39 0
	Gypsum	1 0	40 0
	Red marl	8 0	48 0
	Grey marl	2 0	50 0
	Gypsum	1 0	51 0
	Red and grey marl alternately	30 0	81 0
	Grey marl	10 0	91 0
	Gypsum	1 0	92 0
	Red marl	6 0	98 0
KM	Red and grey marl with gypsum	10 0	108 0
	Red marl	10 0	118 0
	Red and grey marl	14 0	132 0
	Gypsum	1 0	133 0
	Red and grey marl	30 0	163 0
	Red marl	35 0	198 0
	Sandy red and grey marl, chiefly grey	91 0	289 0
	White and red clay	1 0	290 0
	Sandy red and grey marl, chiefly red	40 0	330 0
	Red marl	12 0	342 0
	Sandy marl (red and grey) with sherry	30 0	372 0
	Red marl	10 0	382 0
	Micaceous sandstone with black spots	1 0	383 0
	Sandstone with mica	15 0	398 0
KS	Red and grey sandstone	15 0	413 0
	Sandy marl, red and grey	8 0	421 0
	Red marl	8 0	429 0
	Coarse sandstone	10 0	439 0
	Coarser sandstone	10 0	449 0
	Sandy marl	112 0	561 0
RUNTER PEBBLE BEDS	Conglomerate	130 0	691 0
	Purple streaky sandstone	2 0	693 0
	Coarse sandstone, reddish grey	36 0	729 0
MOIRA BRECCIA	Broken pebbles	10 0	739 0
	Brassic	14 0	753 0
	Coarse purple calcareous sandstone	26 0	779 0
	Fine grit with numerous veins of calc spar	3 0	782 0
	Fine purple bind (marl) with veins of carbonate of lime	3 0	785 0
	Coarse purple sandstone with veins of carbonate of lime	6 0	791 0
	Calcareous sandstone	5 0	796 0
	Junction core, part purple calcareous sand, part mottled bind	1 0	797 0
	Brown bind dipping 65°	12 0	809 0
	Brown and mottled ironstone with carbonate of iron	26 0	835 0
	Ironstone with small spangles of sulphide of iron	9 0	844 0
	Blue bind with streak bands of darker bind. Dip 73°	9 0	853 0
	Blue bind with dark bands. Dip 75°-85°	29 0	882 0
	Blue slaty bind	43 0	925 0
	Blue slaty bind, with fine grit veins	22 0	947 0
	Blue slaty bind	49 0	996 0
	Blue slaty bind, with veins of carbonate of lime. This core contains Marcasite	4 0	1,000 0
	Dark bind with darker stripes, with Marcasite and thin veins of carbonate of lime	8 0	1,008 0
	Dark bind with darker stripes	130 0	1,138 0
	Soft black bat splitting with thin laminae	40 0	1,148 0
	Blue bind with beds of fine freestone. Dip 76°	27 0	1,175 0
	Clay ironstone	19 0	1,194 0
	Fireclay mixed with clay ironstone	4 0	1,198 0
	Clay ironstone passing into blue bind	3 0	1,201 0
	Clay ironstone and soft blue bind	7 0	1,208 0
	Clay ironstone	3 0	1,211 0
	Hard siliceous sandstone	1 0	1,212 0
	Cank	1 0	1,213 0
	Clay ironstone, very rich, with veins of carbonate of lime	17 0	1,230 0
	Blue bind, soft	6 0	1,236 0
	Clay ironstone, striped	5 0	1,241 0
	Altered clay ironstone [?]	6 0	1,247 0
	Sandy clay ironstone	4 0	1,251 0
	Clay ironstone sandy with yellow spangles of pyrites	14 0	1,265 0
	Strong reddish and grey green freestone with specks of coal [?] and spangles of pyrites	2 0	1,267 0
	Dark purple sandstone with veins of carbonate of lime	5 0	1,272 0
	Dark coarse ferruginous sandstone with veins of carbonate of lime	15 0	1,287 0
	Coarse reddish sandstone	6 0	1,293 0

Leics. 295W.

Ac. Carb.
(Cambrian)
CAMBRIAN
possibly Stockingford
Shales

per J. Brewster
2-77.

Published in
'Leics. & S. Derby
Coalfield',

page 342, 343
47 pages 102 & 103.

155
SK 30/18
54

SK. 3920 0329

Market Bosworth—Maps: 155; (29 S.W., ~~155, 156, 157, 158~~)

Bosworth Wharf Boring.—Site marked on map—close to canal at railway station. 1880-1882. Ht. above O.D., 300 ft.

Detailed record from J. Plant's MSS. published in the 'Coalfield Memoir', pp. 342-343; see also pp. 102, 103. H. T. Brown, *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xlv, 1889, pp. 31, 32, 37, 38.

				Thickness	Depth
				Ft.	Ft.
<i>Summarized section:—</i>					
Boulder Clay...	...	...	...	27	27
Keuper Marl	...	...	...	355	382
Lower Keuper Sandstone	...	...	...	179	561
Bunter Pebble Beds with, below	...	...	...	183	744
[? Trias] Breccia	...	...	...	10	754
1. Igneous rock	...	...	...	43	797
Cambrian (Stockingford Shales)	Dark ferruginous shales dipping at a	...	...		
	high angle	...	...	454	1251
	Igneous rock	...	...	57	1308
	Shales with thin igneous bands	...	...	22	1330
	Breccia	...	...	34	1364

Dr. Brown stated that the breccia is composed principally of fragments of slate and igneous rock, embedded in a hard calcareous matrix resembling very much in general appearance the breccia which occurs at the base of the Hartshill Quartzite (Cambrian). He considered that this boring passed through a fault, which throws up the basement beds of the Hartshill Quartzite on the east against the Stockingford Shales on the west, as the shales passed through in the boring are not the Lower Stockingford Shales, and shales of this character are not found abruptly succeeding breccias without any sign of a passage. Moreover, the beds were much broken and slickensided just before the breccia was reached.

has another
suggested
classification
attached.
Ref.

Site taken from field slip Lincs 29 SW-E

CW 6.8.49

Published in
'Wells & Springs
of Leicester.'

p. 68, 69

SK 30/18
155
54

MARKET BOSWORTH

Bosworth Wemy Boring (cont.)

CARRIED FORWARD		1,293' 0"
Soft sandstone with rounded grains of carbonate of lime	4 0	1,297 0
Grey fine-grained freestone with grains of carbonate of lime	2 0	1,299 0
Cank passing into fine dark red freestone with carbonate of lime	2 0	1,301 0
Dark red freestone passing into	5 0	1,306 0
Clay ironstone	3 0	1,309 0
Red freestone with white streaks	4 0	1,313 0
Fireclay passing into	5 0	1,318 0
Clay ironstone with grey fireclay and bind	27 0	1,345 0
Breccia cemented with carbonate of lime	1 0	1,346 0
Cank	1 0	1,347 0
Breccia	17 0	1,346 0

Dr. H. T. Brown, who examined the cores obtained from this boring some years ago, gives a note from which the following is compiled.*

	Fect.
Trias	744
Breccia	10
Igneous rock traversed by joints filled with infiltrated dolomite	} 497
Stockingford shales, red above, blue below high dip	
Igneous rock	57
Dark blue Stockingford shales	22
Breccia like that at the base of the Hartzhill quartzite	34

* *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xlv. (1889), p. 31 and MSS. notes.



BOREHOLE LOG

BOREHOLE :- B

B.H. DIA. :- 152mm

TYPE OF BORING :- HAND AUGER

GROUND LEVEL :-

DATE OF BORING :- 17th August 1983

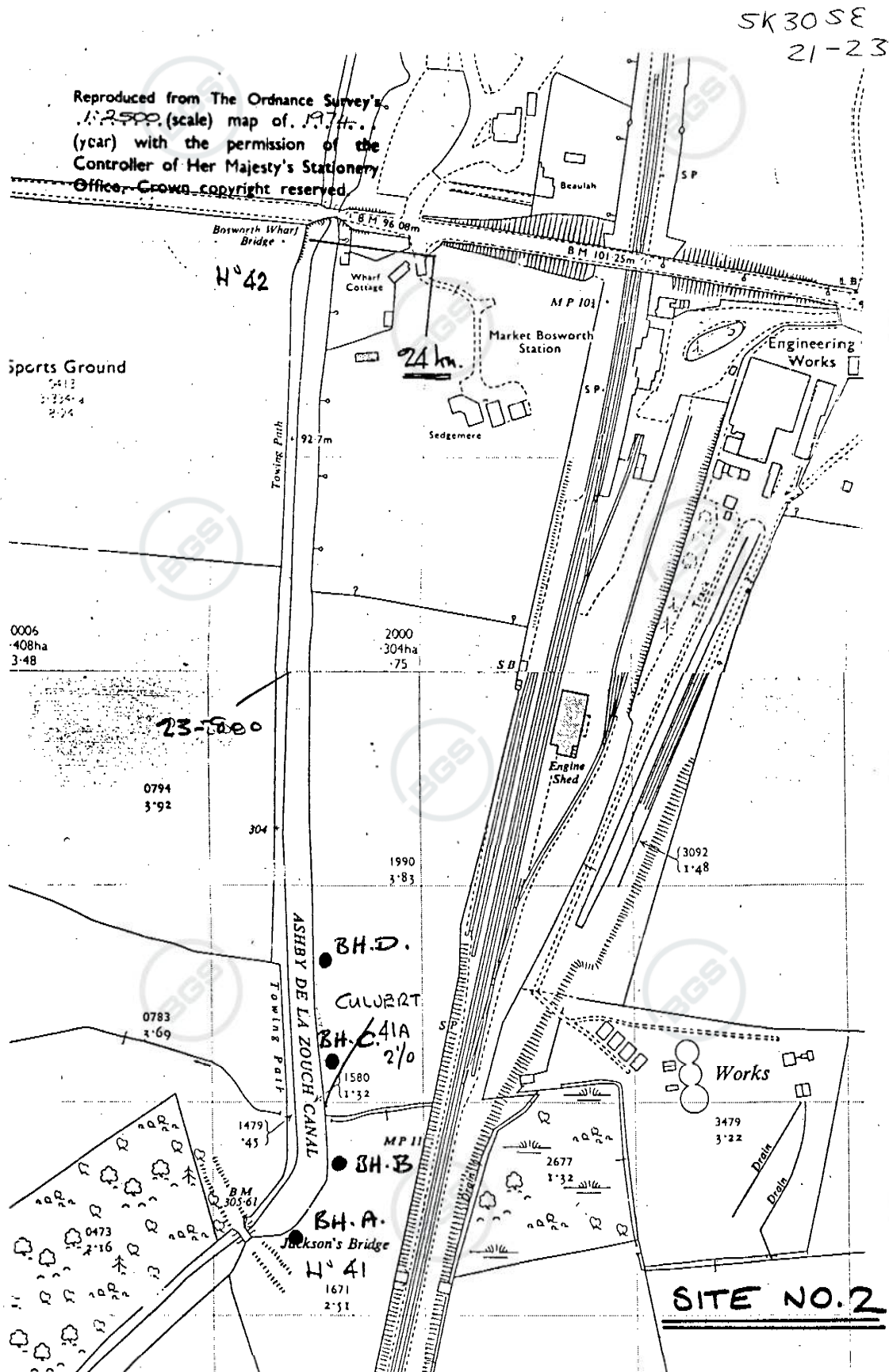
WATER LEVEL :- Groundwater first encountered
1.50m Final level 2.00m

SCALE :- 1:25

'N' = Number of blows/305mm for Standard Penetration Test (SPT) or Dutch Cone Test (CPT)

Description of Strata	Sample	Depth	B. H.	Depth	O. D.	Remarks
				G. L.		N
Soil and brick FILL	D.1	G. L.		0.15		
	D.2	0.15				
Light brown silty CLAY with gravel						
	D.3	0.80		0.80		
Brown silty CLAY with pockets of sand	D.4	1.00		1.00		
Brown/grey CLAY with SAND mixture						
	D.5	1.40		1.40		
Grey/brown silty CLAY with pockets of sand	D.6	1.48				
	SPT	1.50				N = 8
	7	1.95				
	D.8	2.00		2.00		
End of Borehole 2.00m						
ASHBY CANAL, HINCKLEY SITE NO.2.			U - Undisturbed B - Bulk D - Disturbed		SR/D 982 B. H. B	

STRATA TEST LIMITED



British
Waterways
Board

Birmingham Area Engineer
Reservoir House
Icknield Port Road
Birmingham B16 0AA

Drg. No. : Eng.

Scale:

Date:

Drawn:



BOREHOLE LOG

BOREHOLE :- C

TYPE OF BORING :- HAND AUGER

DATE OF BORING :- 18th August 1983

SCALE :- 1:25

B.H. DIA. :- 152mm

GROUND LEVEL :-

WATER LEVEL :- Groundwater first encountered
2.00m Final level 2.00m

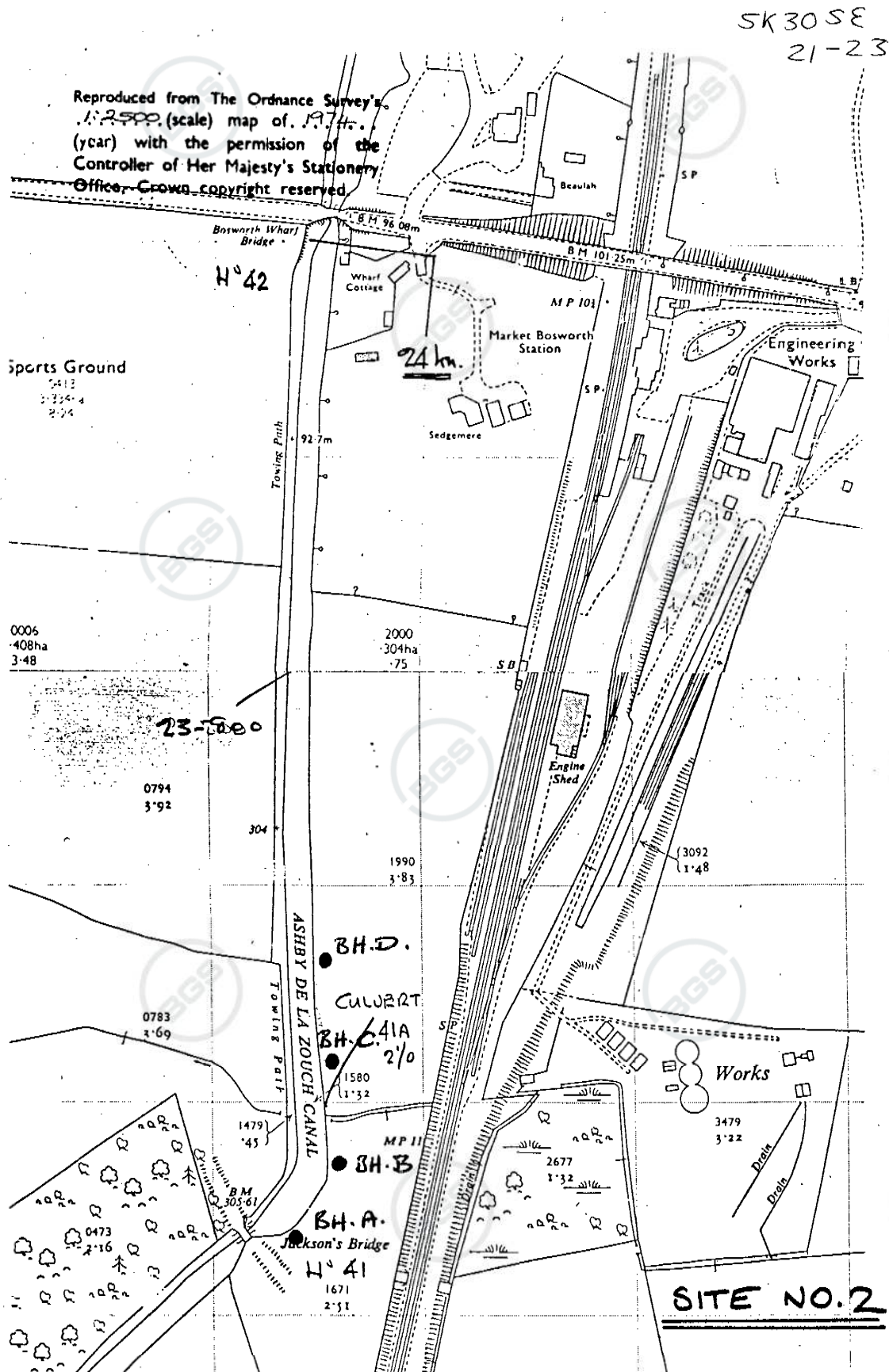
SK30SE23

3916 0282

'N' = Number of blows/305mm for Standard Penetration Test (SPT) or Dutch Cone Test (CPT)

Description of Strata	Sample	Depth	B. H.	Depth	O. D.	Remarks
				G.L.		N
Soil and brick FILL	D.1	G.L.				
	D.2	0.30		0.30		
Light brown silty CLAY with gravel	D.3	0.60		0.60		
Brown silty CLAY with pockets of sand						
	D.4	1.00		1.00		
Brown/grey CLAY and SAND mixture	D.5	1.30		1.30		
Grey/brown silty CLAY with pockets of SAND	SPT	1.50				N = 8
	6	1.95				
	D.7	2.00		2.00		
End of Borehole 2.00m						
ASHBY CANAL, HINCKLEY SITE NO.2.			U - Undisturbed	SR/D 982		
			B - Bulk			
			D - Disturbed	B. H. C		

STRATA TEST LIMITED



British
Waterways
Board

Birmingham Area Engineer
Reservoir House
Icknield Port Road
Birmingham B16 0AA

Drg. No. : Eng.

Scale:

Date:

Drawn: