
From: William Kelly <William.Kelly@leics.gov.uk>
Sent: 20 January 2025 12:39
To: David Spring
Cc: Planning Folder New
Subject: Archaeological Comments for 24/00403/FUL | The Market Bosworth School Back Lane Market Bosworth
Attachments: Archaeological Mitigation Area.png; Market Bosworth School eval report v6.pdf

Hi David,

24/00403/FUL | Construction of a new multi-use sports area, extension of car-park, upgrade to grass pitch and associated works | The Market Bosworth School Back Lane Market Bosworth

Further to my previous email we have received the attached revised trial trenching report, which we would recommend is satisfactory.

As outlined in my previous comments, although no archaeological remains were identified during the trial trenching, the natural/archaeologically significant horizon was either not reached or identified at too great a depth to continue excavation within most of the trenches. As such, the natural/archaeologically significant horizon was not fully exposed within all of the trenches and the potential for archaeological buried remains to be present remains unknown. The depths of natural identified within the trenches indicate that there is a potential for disturbance to any buried remains that are present in the area of Trench 5, for which we would recommend that further archaeological investigation is required.

Following discussions with the applicant's archaeological consultant, we are satisfied that the archaeological issues can be adequately addressed through a targeted archaeological soil strip area; any exposed archaeological remains should then be planned and appropriately investigated and recorded. I have attached a copy of the proposed mitigation area focussed on Trench 5, where the overburden depths are unlikely to be sufficient to prevent disturbance to any buried remains present. We would advise that this stripped area should begin where the recorded overburden depths are the shallowest, with the works being subject to an ongoing review, to allow for a transition to monitoring if the overburden depths become sufficiently deep.

My understanding is that currently the deepest level of ground reduction proposed by the development would be the 400mm required for the MUGA, in which case sufficient overburden exists beyond the highlighted red area to ensure any buried remains present would not be impacted. In the case that these plans are amended and deeper excavation is required that has the potential to disturb the natural level, provision should be included to ensure an archaeologist is present during these works. A contingency provision for emergency recording and detailed excavation should be made, to the satisfaction of your authority in conjunction with your archaeological advisors in this Department's Archaeology Section. The Archaeology Section will provide a formal Brief for the work at the applicant's request.

The applicant should, if planning permission is granted, also obtain a suitable Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological recording from an archaeological organisation acceptable to the planning authority. This should be submitted to this Archaeology Section, as archaeological advisors to your authority, for approval before the start of development.

The WSI should comply with the above mentioned Brief and with relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) "Standards" and "Code of Practice". It should include a suitable indication of arrangements for the implementation of the archaeological work, and the proposed timetable for the development.

We therefore recommend that any planning permission be granted subject to the following planning conditions (informed by paragraph 37 of Historic England's Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment GPA 2), to safeguard any important archaeological remains potentially present:

1. No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been [submitted to and] approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives, and
 - The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works
 - The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI

Reason: To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording

The WSI must be prepared by an archaeological contractor acceptable to the Planning Authority. To demonstrate that the implementation of this written scheme of investigation has been secured the applicant must provide a signed contract or similar legal agreement between themselves and their approved archaeological contractor.

The Historic and Natural Environment Team, as advisors to the planning authority, will monitor the archaeological work, to ensure that the necessary programme of archaeological work is undertaken to the satisfaction of the planning authority.

Please will you ensure a copy of the Decision Notice is sent to us in due course, to enable us to continue to monitor and safeguard the archaeology of this site. Should you or the applicant have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

William

William Kelly | Senior Planning Archaeologist (Heritage)| Historic & Natural Environment Team | Planning, Historic & Natural Environment Department | Room 200, County Hall | Glenfield | Leicestershire | LE3 8RA
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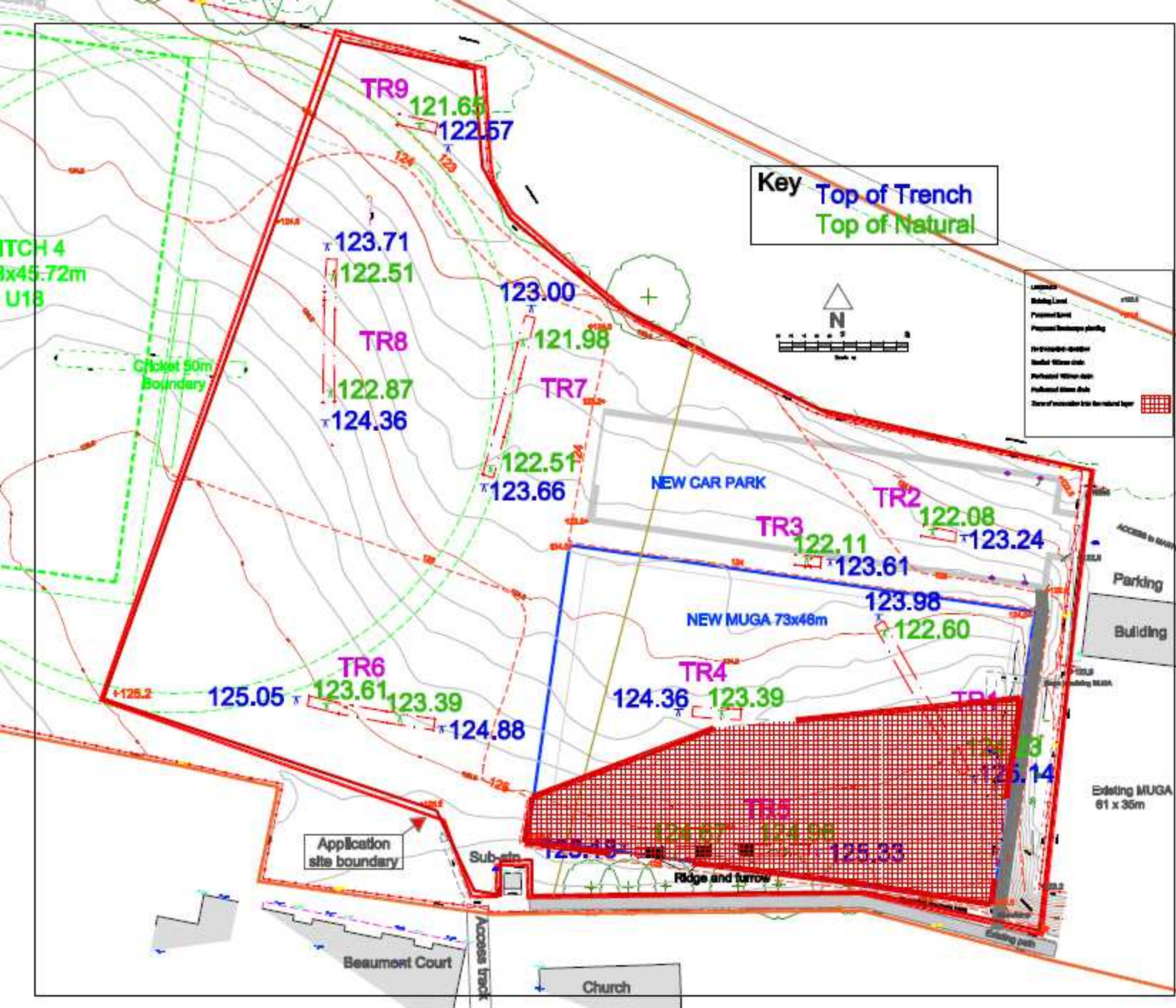
Leicestershire County Council values are:

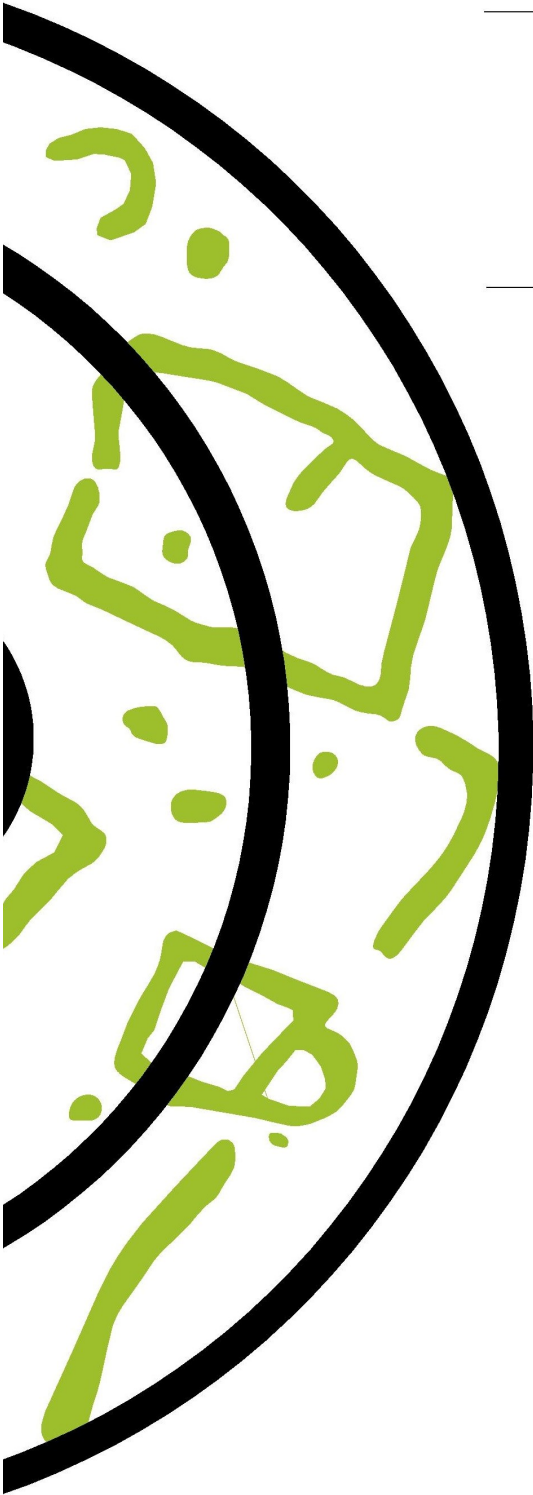


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MARKET BOSWORTH SCHOOL,
STATION ROAD, BACK LANE

Archaeological Evaluation

Grid Ref: SK 40384 03147
Event Number: MBSS24
Planning Number: 24/00403/FUL

By Neil Jefferson BSc (Hons) at
Contour Archaeology

September 2024

MARKET BOSWORTH SCHOOL, STATION ROAD, BACK LANE, CV13 0JT

Event Number: MBSS24

NGR: SK 40384 03147

Planning Application: 24/00403/FUL

Version: 1

Report Number: 400

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

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SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken at Market Bosworth School, Station Road, Back Lane, CV13 0JT. The project was commissioned by Market Bosworth School in order to provide information on the archaeological impact of proposed development, in support of planning application submitted to Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council.

The site is located in an area of high potential for prehistoric remains, including potential Bronze Age burials.

The trial trenching revealed the presence of three ridge and furrows in Trench 5 at the Southern end of the proposed development site. These features do not repeat again in any other trenches and believe this is due to a dumping layer (101), which was added previously to the proposed development site for landscaping purposes. Buried soil was identified below this dumping layer, and it has been noted that the potential archaeology is still beneath this buried topsoil.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken at Market Bosworth School, Station Road, Back Lane, CV13 0JT. The project was commissioned by Market Bosworth School, in order to provide information on the archaeological impact of proposed development at the site, submitted to Leicestershire County Council. Fieldwork was carried out between the 23rd and 29th August 2024 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Contour Archaeology and approved by Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council (LCC).

An application for planning permission for the construction of a new multi-use sports area, extension of car park, upgrade to grass pitch and associated works will be submitted to and granted consent by Leicestershire Council, (the Local Planning Authority) [Figure 2]. Pre-planning advice has requested an Archaeological evaluation to be completed.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Contour Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA: 2019).

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (see Figs. 1, 2 and 3)

Market Bosworth is located 10km north of Hinkley and 18km west of Leicester. The site itself is located on the north side of station road in the centre of Market Bosworth.

The bedrock geology across the site is mapped as Gunthorpe Member – Mudstone. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 247.1 and 237 million years ago during the Triassic period. The superficial geology across the site is mapped as Glaciofluvial Deposits – Sand and Gravel. These superficial deposits formed between 860 and 116 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period (BGS)

3.0 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) lists several Bronze Age finds within the modern town area, including the undated mound just west of the site. Additionally, there is a cremation urn from The Rectory, south of Rectory Lane (HER No. MLE6354) and a palstave (axe) from Bosworth Hall (HER No. MLE6355), and to the southeast of the town a possible Bronze Age ring-ditch cropmark (HER No. MLE2920) in Bosworth Park. The Bosworth Links Project (Morris 2017) revealed small quantities of flint debitage in 21 of the 25 test-pits, potentially identified an extensive early Bronze Age landscape beneath the town.

Iron Age and Roman activity is also recorded across the town, with the most notable being the aforementioned Scheduled Monument of the Roman Villa. This comprises a large ditch and at least three structures, and limited excavation has revealed part of a mosaic pavement, as well as late Iron Age and Roman pottery, quern fragments, and several coins and building materials. Several other Roman finds have also been found across the town suggesting Roman occupation of the area.

There is little to denote the Saxon period in the town, although pottery fragments were found during excavations in 2017. The name Bosworth comes from ‘Bosworde’ as it is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, thought to come from the name ‘Bosa’ and the word Old English word ‘word’, meaning enclosure (Market Bosworth Society; Morris 2017). Evidence suggests that the town did not begin to develop in its present location until the 10th century. This early activity appears to concentrate along Park Street, south of St Peter’s parish church, and north of the marketplace.

Following the Conquest, the land was held by the Earl of Mellent and Hugh de Grantmesnil, and the settlement was served by a priest and deacon. During the 12th century the two demesnes were amalgamated and the Harcourts became Lords of the manor until the early 16th century. By the 12th century the town appears to have become well established, and a market was established by 1292. A watermill is mentioned in 1294 (HER No. MLE2918) and a bake house in 1328 (Morris 2017). The Parish church of St Peter was construed in the 14th century and possible property boundary ditches have been found from this period within the town, and 13th-14th century domestic refuse has also been found on Church Street.

From the 16th century onwards, the town began to fully develop with properties clustered around the marketplace and the roads leading out. Several of the buildings in the area still retain some of the 16th century elements within their structure. Toby

Mathews surveyed the town in 1592 and described it as “well and roundly compact together having many streets and lanes in it” (Morris 2017). In the late 16th / early 17th century the Gramer School was re-founded by the Dixies. Speed’s map of Leicestershire from 1610 shows “Bosworth” as a prominent town with a church, but little further detail is given. Towards the end of the 17th century Bosworth Hall was constructed. A newspaper report from 1731 records “A neat apothecary’s shop” was for sale following the death of the owner, Thomas Campion (Stamford Mercury 29/07/1731). The grammar school was closed for repairs towards the end of the century, and reopened in 1789, with Rev. W Wood as the headmaster (Aris’s Brimingham Gazette 29/06/1789).

The 19th century saw the canal and railways coming to the town, which further aided the development and expansion. The grammar school was rebuilt in the early part of the century and the Union Workhouse built in 1836. This was designed to care for 200 paupers and cost around £3000 to build. The 1886 OS map shows the site at this time as a series of empty fields. The fields may have been formed from the medieval strip fields, facing onto Station Road. The 1903 OS map shows a similar situation, and a grammar school was constructed to the east of the site. Market Bosworth Secondary Modern School has been constructed prior to 1947 (Leicester Daily Mercury 27/08/1947) and the 1958 OS mapping shows the school as well as the playing fields to the west.

The Market Bosworth School was established as a comprehensive school in 1969 and a new building constructed in 1989, with the old canteen demolished. The rubble from this was deposited on the proposed site location. From 2003 the eastern end of the site was rough ground until c. 2011 when it was levelled and reseeded. Trial pitting on the site was undertaken in March 2024.

4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

- The aim of this programme of work (Trial Trenching) is to gather information on the archaeology of the site, so that an informed recommendation can be made to the local planning authority regarding the potential impact of development upon any archaeology within the development area.
- To evaluate the impact of past land uses and to determine the amount of truncation across the site area.
- To evaluate the impact that the proposed development, or future development will have on any remains which are present.
- To determine the presence of palaeosols and ‘B’ horizons and initiate a programme of environmental sampling should suitable deposits be identified.
- To establish the potential for any surviving geoarchaeological and palaeo-environmental evidence.

- To preserve any archaeological remains by record.
- To provide sufficient information to create a conservation strategy dealing with the preservation, recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost should anything be found.
- Should significant archaeological deposits be identified, then the results from the evaluation will further inform any subsequent archaeological mitigation strategy.
- Due to considerable modern quarrying activity on the proposed development site, it should be noted that the number of archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with these settlements may be reduced.
- It is considered that this proposed development site lies within an area of moderate to high archaeological potential for Prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, Post-Medieval activity, if it has been left undisturbed. It is concluded that archaeological remains and finds associated with these settlements have a high probability of being encountered on this site. The specific objectives of this archaeological evaluation will therefore be to record any further archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with these settlements.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

The project specification provided for the excavation of nine trenches and designated as Trenches 1 to 9. Trenches 1, 3 and 7 measured 30.0m in length, Trench 6, 21m, Trench 8, 23m, Trench 2, 6m, Trench 3, 4m, Trench 4, 8m, and Trench 9, 7m. All Trenches were 1.80m in width. The trenches were shortened and extra trenches were dug to get a better understanding of the depth of the layers covering the natural A contingency of 20m of trenching was to be used if further investigation was required to clarify the results. The machining of the trenches was carried out in the presence of archaeologist Neil Jefferson.

All topsoil and overburden removal from trenches were carried out by mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket. Trench bases and sides were then cleaned by hand to allow characterisation and where possible dating of the stratigraphic sequence.

A record of the site was compiled through plans drawn at scale 1:50 and sections at 1:20, colour digital photographs and individual written context records on pro forma recording sheets. Trenches were located by a survey grade GPS.

The project will be broadly carried out in a manner consistent with English Heritage's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, 2006 (MoRPHE), reissued Historic England 2015.

The evaluation was carried out in accordance with current best practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines, including:

Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney, D. 2003, EAA Occasional Paper 14).

English Heritage 2011, Environmental Archaeology, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 1, English Heritage, Portsmouth.

Health and safety at work Act 1974.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (2019)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologist Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (2020).

Management of Archaeological Research Projects (MoRPHE), (English Heritage, reissued 2015).

National Planning Policy Framework, 2023 (NPPF).

Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England (EAA Occ. Paper No 24, 2011).

The Treasure Act 1996, Code of Practice (2nd Revision) England & Wales.

6.0 RESULTS

Full context descriptions are provided in Appendix A. Fig. 2 depicts an overall plan of the site so that features in separate trenches can be easily related to each other. The hand riddling of soil across the site recorded only modern late 20th century finds.

Trench 1 (Figs.2 and 3)

The earliest deposit revealed in Trench 1 was (101) over 0.58m of mid-brownish red, sandy clay. Which has been interpreted as a dumped clay deposit, possibly from the construction of the school play area to the east of the site. The deposit was observed throughout the site, with patches of dark modern material and redeposited gravel. This was sealed by (100) 0.42m of dark greyish brown, sandy silt with common small angular stones, poorly sorted, which formed the topsoil (Fig.3 Section 1).

Trench 2 (Figs.2 and 3)

The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 2 was (102), the natural, a mid-brownish red clay measuring up to 1.15m deep. This was covered by (103) a dark greyish brown silty clay with rare small angular stones, poorly sorted, which has been interpreted as a buried topsoil. This overlain by (101) the made ground landscaping deposit. Sealing the trench was (100) the topsoil. (Fig.3 Section 2).

Trench 3 (Figs.2 and 3)

The Earliest deposit encountered in Trench 3 was the natural (102). This was covered by (103) the buried topsoil. This was overlain by the clay made ground landscaping deposit (101). The Trench was sealed by the topsoil (100). (Fig 3. Section 3. Plate 10).

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 and 3)

Trench 4 was excavated to a depth of 0.56 meters and the earliest deposit revealed was (101). The trench was sealed by topsoil (100). (Fig 3. Section 4).

Trench 5 (Figs 2, 3 and 4).

Trench 5 was excavated to the depth of 0.44 meters. The layer covering this was revealed to be (101) the clay landscaping deposit. The trench contained three north to south ridge and furrows, in which one was fully excavated and recorded (Fig 4. Section 19). The ridge and furrows have been dated to the 20th century due to pottery recovered from the fill (104), the pottery has been discarded.

Trench 6 (Figs 2 and 3)

Trench 6 was excavated to a depth of 1.49 meters. The earliest deposit encountered was the natural (102). This was overlain by (101), which is described as a dumped clay layer and is approximately 0.91 meters in depth. The latest deposit was the topsoil (100).

Trench 7 (Figs 2 and 4)

Trench 7 was excavated to a depth of 1.02 meters. The earliest deposit identified was the dumped clay layer (101). This was overlain by topsoil (100).

Trench 8 (Figs 2 and 4)

Trench 8 was excavated to a depth of 1.04 meters. It comprises of four different deposit layers. The earliest uncovered was the natural (102). The next was buried topsoil (103), as seen in Trenches 2, 3 and 9 and is 0.32 meters in depth. Overlaying (103) was the dumped clay layer (101), which was covered by topsoil (100).

Trench 9 (Figs 2 and 4)

Trench 9 was excavated to a depth of 1.2 meters. It comprises of three different deposit layers. The earliest was a buried topsoil (103), as seen in Trenches 2, 3 and 8 and is 0.17 meters in depth. Overlaying (103) was the dumped clay layer (101), which was covered by topsoil (100).

Trench Number	Depth of Deposits
Trench 1:	(100) Topsoil: 0.42m (101) Dumped Material: >0.56m
Trench 2:	(100) Topsoil: 0.32m (101) Dumped Layer: 0.36m (103) Buried Topsoil: 0.47m (102) Natural: > 0.13
Trench 3:	(100) Topsoil: 0.25m (101) Dumped Layer: 0.43m (103) Buried Topsoil: 0.24m (102) Natural: >0.11m
Trench 4:	(100) Topsoil: 0.34m (101) Dumped Layer: >0.22m
Trench 5:	(100) Topsoil: 0.34m (101) Dumped Layer: >0.10 (102) Natural: >0.03m
Trench 6:	(100) Topsoil: 0.51m (101) Dumped Layer: 0.90m (102) Natural: >0.08m
Trench 7:	(100) Topsoil: 0.45m (101) Dumper Layer: >0.56m
Trench 8:	(100) Topsoil: 0.33m (101) Dumped Layer: 0.23m (103) Buried Topsoil: 0.31m (102) Natural: >0.17m
Trench 9:	(100) Topsoil: 0.41m (101) Dumped Layer: 0.61m (103) Buried Topsoil: 0.17m

7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

The site at Market Bosworth indicated that there were four different deposits across the site. Natural (102) was only identified in trenches 2, 3, 6, 7 and 9 and this was due to investigative sondages that were created in order to understand the stratigraphy of the site (Figs 3 and 4). It is believed that the site had a buried topsoil (103) which is available to see in trenches 2, 3, 8 and 9 (Figs 3 and 4). This is thought to have occurred when (101), a mid-brownish red sandy clay has been dumped on top to level the ground out in order to create a landscape suitable for school activities, i.e. the school

playing field. This dumping varies in depth across the development area from 0.22 meters to 0.82 meters and encourages the idea that this was landscaping undertaken during the 20th century. Topsoil was consistent over the entire site and encapsulated the (101) dumping.

In Trench 5, three ridge and furrows were identified which ran on a north-south alignment. These were all cut into the natural (102). These were not identified again in Trench 4 and is due to the dumped layer (101). Due to the increase in slope towards the north of the site, more dumped material (101) was likely added to this area which in turn has submerged the evidence of ridge and furrow further north.

Ridge and furrow were identified in Trench 5, however, no other archaeology was found. It is thought that the dumped layer (101) over the entirety of site has led to a buried soil and therefore, beneath the buried soil is a possibility for archaeology.

The Physical archive for the project will be deposited with the Leicestershire Museum Service. The digital archive will be uploaded to ADS.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author of this report would like to thank Market Bosworth School and Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council for their support in ensuring that the project was brought to a successful conclusion.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

10.1 Project Information

SITE CODE: MBSS24

FIELD OFFICER: Neil Jefferson

NGR: SK 40384 03147

CIVIL PARISH: Market Bosworth

DATES OF INTERVENTION: 23rd to 29th August 2024

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Trial Trench Evaluation

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Market Bosworth School

Accession No:X.A123.2024

10.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION:
Contour Archaeology,

Serenity, Lawnwood Lane,
Elkesley
Retford
DN22 8AD
FINAL LOCATION:

Leicestershire County Council Museums Service.

The Site Archive Comprises:

Context Records	6
Plans at Scale 1:50	1 sheet
Section Drawings at Scale 1:20	1 sheets
Digital Photographs	15

10.3 COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: General shot Trench 1, looking southeast . 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 2: General shot Trench 2, looking northeast. 1 x 1m scale.

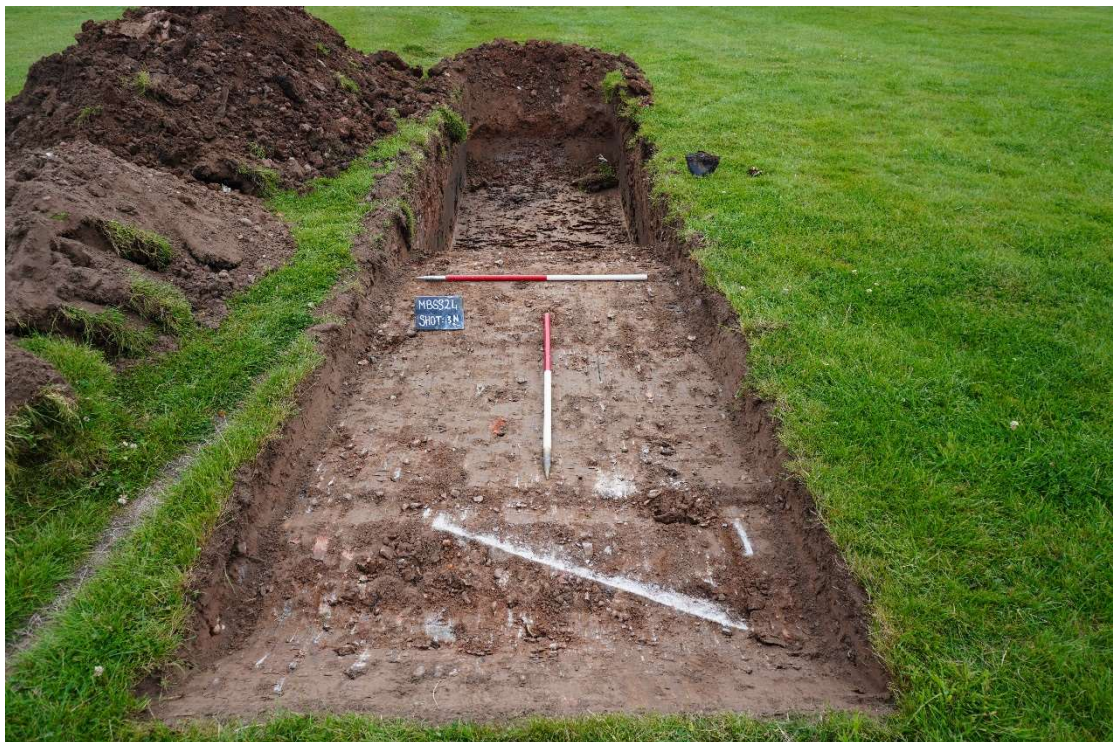


Plate 3: General shot of Trench 3, looking east. 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 4: General shot of Trench 4, looking east. 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 5: General shot of Trench 5, looking northwest. 2x 1m scales.



Plate 6: General shot of Trench 6, looking west southwest. 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 7: General shot of Trench 7, looking northwest. 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 8: Representative section Trench 1. Looking southwest. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 9: Representative section Trench 2. Looking south. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 10: Representative section Trench 3, looking north. 1 x 1m scales.



Plate 11: Representative section Trench 6, looking northwest. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 12: Representative section Trench 5, looking northeast. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 13: Representative section Trench 4, looking south. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 14: Representative section Trench 7, looking southwest. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 15: General shot of Trench 8, looking south. 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 16: Representative section Trench 9 Looking east. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 17: Representative section Trench 9, looking south. 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 18: General shot of Trench 9, looking southwest. 2 x 1m scales.



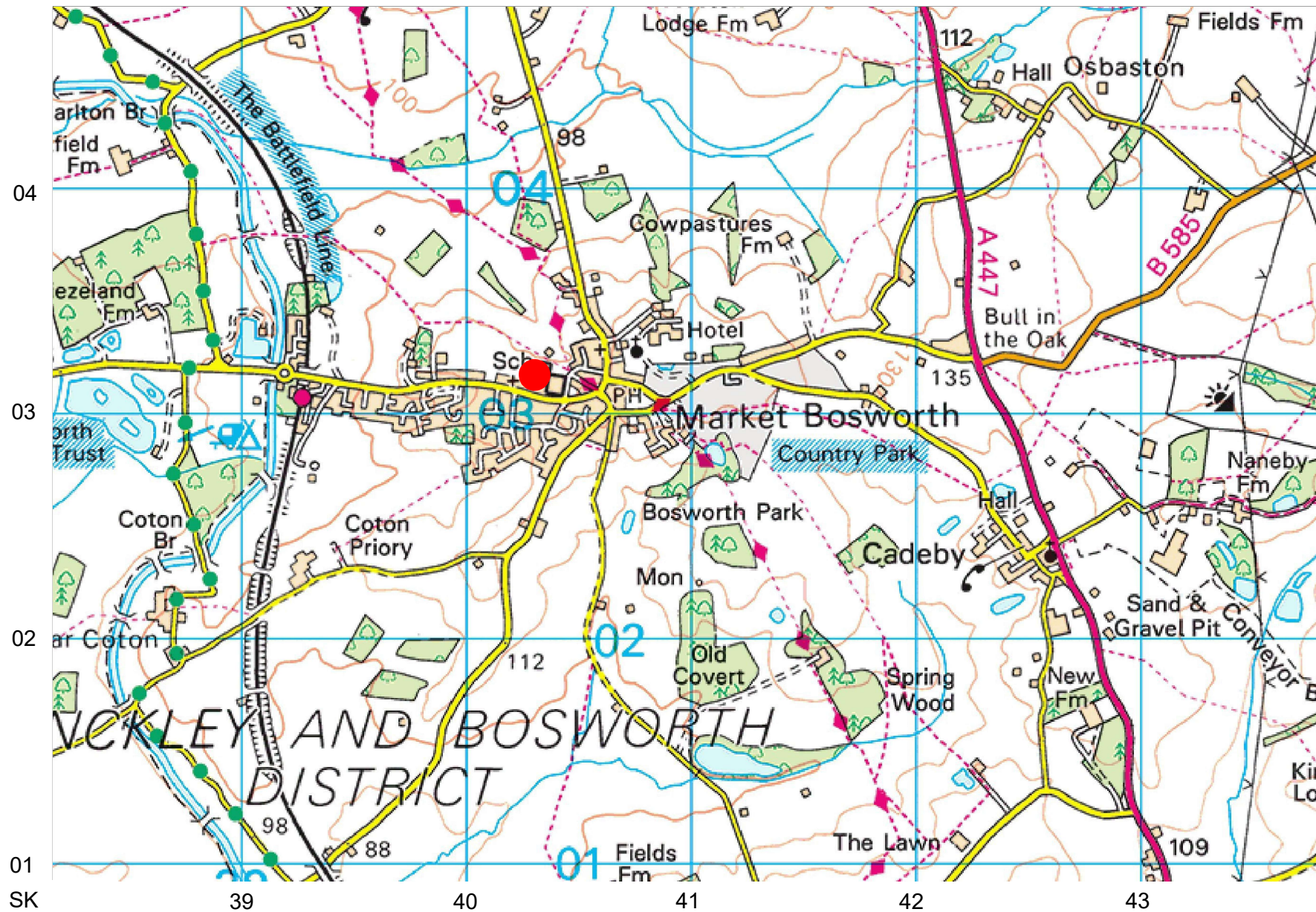
Plate 19: Shot of Ridge and Furrow [105] Trench 4, looking north. 1 x 1m scale.

Appendix A: Context Descriptions

Context	Interpretation	Description
100	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt with common small angular stones, poorly sorted. Shots 1-7, 8-14
101	Dumped layer	Mid brownish red, sandy clay. Dumped clay deposit , possible from construction of the school play area to the east of the project area. Seen through out the site, with patches of dark modern and redeposited gravel. Shots: 1-7, 8, 12.
102	Natural	Mid brownish red clay. Up to 1.5om deep. Dumping of natural onto (101)
103	Buried Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare small angular stones poorly sorted. Shots: 2,3,10,9. Buried topsoil. (101) dumped on top as levelling deposit. Seen in Trenches 2 and 3.
104	Fill of Ridge and Furrow	Mid brownish grey, silty clay with rare small angular stone, rare medium rounded stones, poorly sorted. 0.2m thick. Contains pottery and ceramic building material. Iron panning. Shot 19, Section 19.
105	Cut of Ridge and Furrow	Linear in plan, aligned north to south with a gradual breaks of slope to top and bottom and a concave base. Another noted 4m to the west.

Appendix A – Context Descriptions

<i>Context</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Description</i>
100	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt with common small angular stones, poorly sorted. Shots 1-7, 8-14
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104	Fill of Ridge and Furrow	Mid brownish grey, silty clay with rare small angular stone, rare medium rounded stones, poorly sorted. 0.2m thick. Contains pottery and ceramic building material. Iron panning. Shot 19, Section 19.
105	Cut of Ridge and Furrow	Linear in plan, aligned north to south with a gradual breaks of slope to top and bottom and a concave base. Another noted 4m to the west.

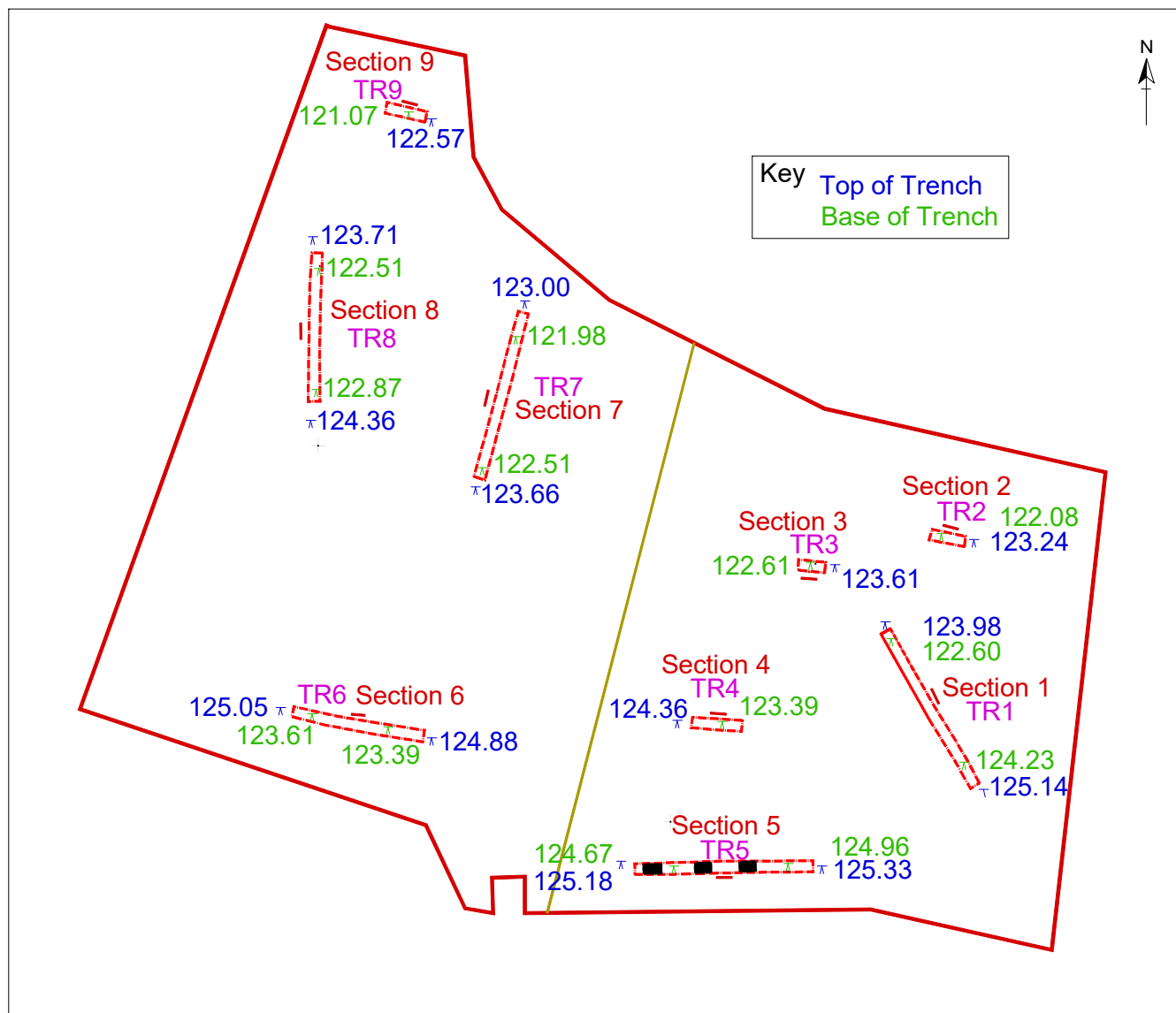


0 1000m

● Site Location

Figure 1 Site location map

Scale 1:25,000 @A4



0 60m

Fig 2 Trench Plan

Scale 1:1000@A4

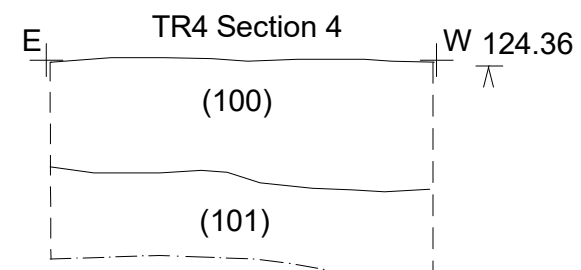
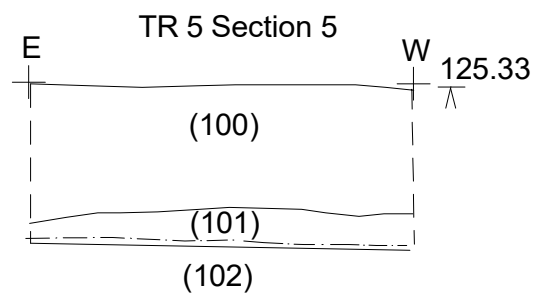
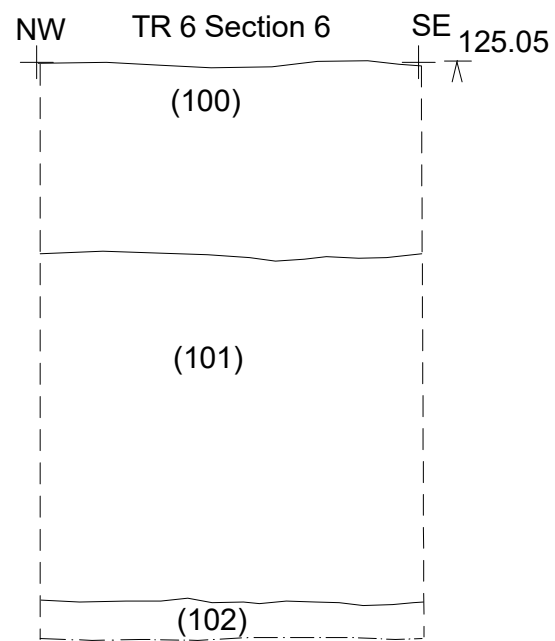
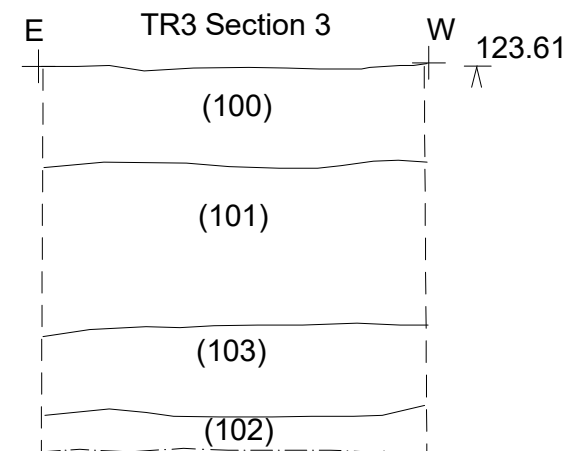
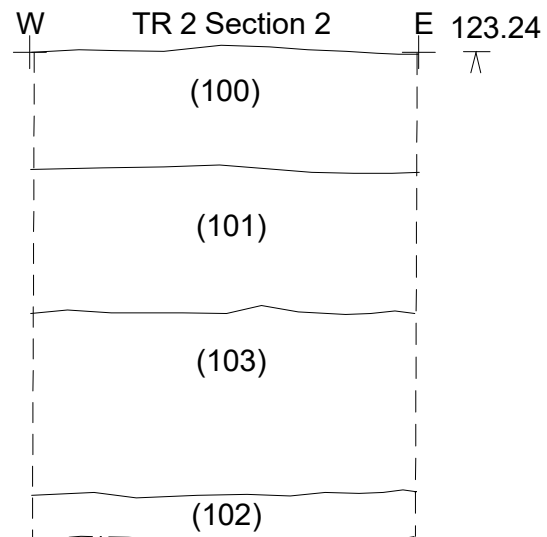
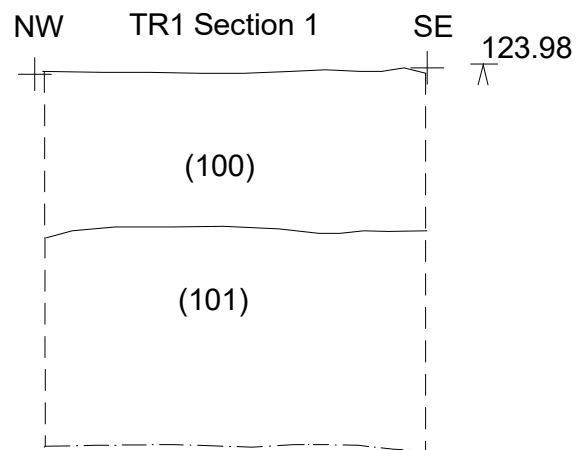


Figure 3 Section drawings 1-6

Scale 1:20 @A4

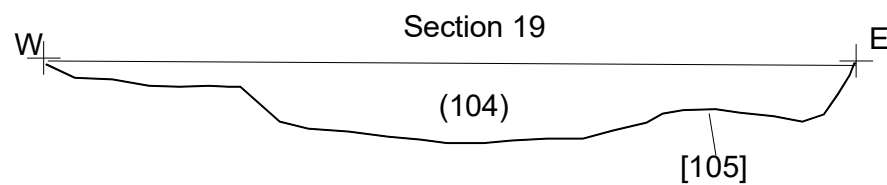
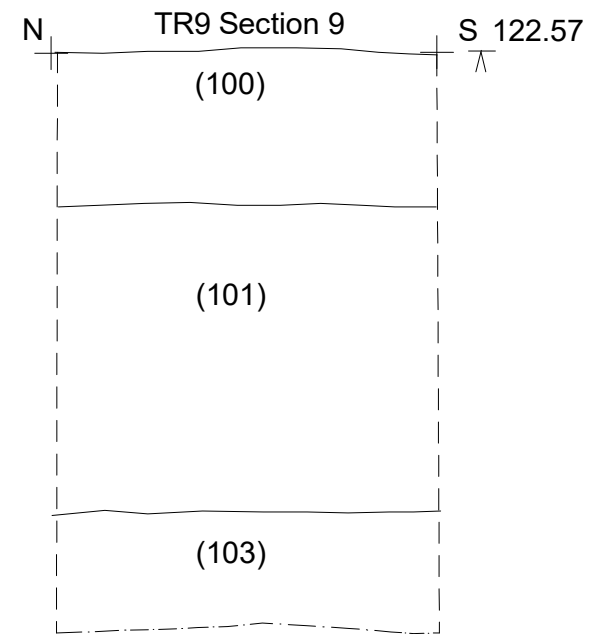
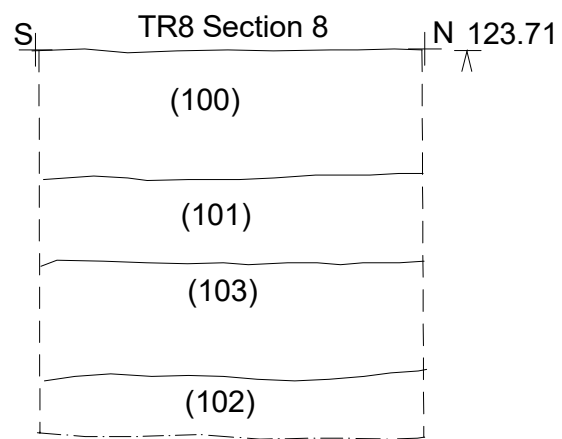
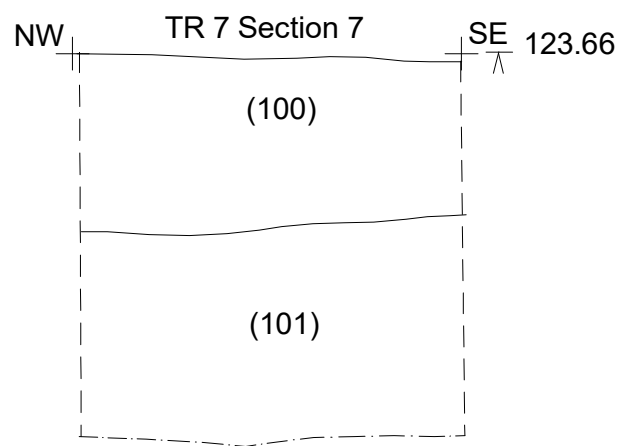


Figure 4 Section drawings 7, 8, 9, 19

Scale 1:20 @A4

OASIS Summary for contoura1-528970

OASIS ID (UID)	contoura1-528970
Project Name	Evaluation at Market Bosworth School, Station Rd, Back Ln, CV13 0JT
Sitename	Market Bosworth School, Station Rd, Back Ln, CV13 0JT
Sitecode	
Project Identifier(s)	Market Bosworth School, Station Rd, Back Ln, CV13 0JT
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	24/00403/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Contour Archaeology Ltd, Contour Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	23-Aug-2024 - 29-Aug-2024
Location	Market Bosworth School, Station Rd, Back Ln, CV13 0JT NGR : SK 40380 03140 LL : 52.62452713181672, -1.404915690933458 12 Fig : 440380,303140
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Leicestershire Local Authority District : Hinckley and Bosworth Parish : Market Bosworth
Project Methodology	A Trenched evaluation was completed
Project Results	
Keywords	
Funder	Other educational institution market bosworth school
HER	Leicestershire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Neil Jefferson
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museums;

Report generated on: 22 Oct 2024, 15:22