

Market Bosworth
Old Rectory, Market Bosworth
Written Scheme of Investigation
February 2024



Report

Written Scheme of Investigation

Site

Old Rectory, Market Bosworth

Client

Heritage Archaeology

Planning Authority

Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council

Planning Ref

23/00667/FUL

Grid reference

SK 40753 02958

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Date

February 2024

Rocket Ref

RHA22/221

Version	Comments	Revised by	Date
0.1	Initial Version		09/11/2023
0.2	Heritage Archaeology Ltd	R. Pearson	07/12/2023
0.3	Heritage Archaeology Ltd	R. Pearson	10/01/2024
0.4	Heritage Archaeology Ltd and LCC	C. Durgeat and R. Pearson	06/02/2024

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Every effort is made to provide detailed and accurate information, however, Rocket Heritage & Archaeology Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies within this report.

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Executive Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the scope and methodology for a scheme of archaeological work required to support a planning application for the proposed change to the Old Rectory, from a dwellinghouse to a Specialist Education Needs (SEN) School. The proposed development would include the erection of two single story classrooms, a Multi-Use Gaming Area (MUGA) and a revised parking layout with electric charging points, widening of access, replacement perimeter fencing, external landscaping, works to trees and other works (Planning reference: 23/00667/FUL) at Rectory Lane, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, Leicestershire, CV13 0LS.

This WSI is a design document that outlines the methodology including the approach to fieldwork, reporting, archiving and dissemination of the results of the work. It conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy and has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice.

The archaeological scheme of works will comprise an archaeologist controlled soil strip of the primary development impacts down to formation level or the first archaeological horizon with archaeological monitoring of any tree removal or groundworks that causes below ground disturbance, at the location of the external classroom and therapy block, the MUGA and the front car park. The maximum level of excavation / removal of topsoil from existing site levels would be c.100-150mm.

1. Introduction

1.1.1. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the scope and methodology for an archaeologist controlled soil strip of the primary development impacts down to formation level or the first archaeological horizon with archaeological monitoring of any tree removal or groundworks to assist in the discharging of conditions associated with the planning application for a change of use of the Old Rectory, from a dwellinghouse to a Specialist Education Needs (SEN) School, and the erection of two single story classrooms, a Multi-Use Gaming Area (MUGA) and a revised parking layout with electric charging points, widening of access, replacement perimeter fencing, external landscaping, works to trees and other works (Planning reference: 23/00667/FUL).

1.1.2. Permission was granted so long as the following condition was met. Condition 3 states:

'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.'*

1.1.3. This WSI is a design document that outlines the methodology including the approach to fieldwork, reporting, archiving and dissemination of the results of the work. The WSI conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy (including National Planning Policy Framework (DLUHC 2023). It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice, and the Standard and guidance for an archaeological monitoring and recording (CIfA 2023a, 2023b).

2. Capability Statement

2.1.1. Rocket Heritage and Archaeology Ltd (RHA Ltd) are an archaeological and heritage consultancy and contracting organisation, carrying out work in support of planning requirements.

2.1.2. All RHA Ltd personnel will abide by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct (2022). The project will be managed by Liz Murray MCIfA, Technical Director. Liz has worked on, supervised and managed a wide range of schemes across the United Kingdom over a 19-year period.

2.1.3. Suitably qualified and experienced members of our field team will also be assigned to the project.

3. Location, Topography and Geology

3.1.1. The site is located at Old Rectory, Rectory Lane, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, Leicestershire, CV13 0LS, centred at NGR SK 40753 02958 (Figure 1). The Old Rectory is a Grade II listed building (NHLE 1361308). The 1849 rectory is a red

brick structure with stone dressings and a slate roof with stone coped gable ends. It has a double depth plan of 2 parallel ranges, a central entrance hall, and a service wing. The structure has a 2:3 bay north front, symmetrical 3-bay main range, and a 2-storey canted bay window (Historic England).

3.1.2. The site currently comprises a private residence (the Old Rectory), which is bound to the north, east and west by trees. To the south, the site appears to back onto arable fields. The site sits at 135m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Market Bosworth itself sits approximately 125 metres AOD and is located on land forming a ridge above the basins of the River Sence to the west and the River Soar to the east.

3.1.3. The bedrock is classed as Gunthrope member – mudstone, sedimentary bedrock, formed between 247.1 and 237 million years ago. This is found along superficial deposits of Glaciofluvial deposits from the mid Pleistocene period, consisting of mainly gravels and sands deposits. (BGS, Nov 2023)

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1.1. The heritage statement provided by Heritage Archaeology (2023) states that any present archaeology is likely to have been impacted by the previous land use within the gardens and construction of the original house, terraces and swimming pool extension.

4.2. Prehistoric and Roman

4.2.1. The location of Market Bosworth above the River Sence and River Soar valleys was an attractive location for settlement in the prehistoric period.

4.2.2. A Bronze Age cremation urn and Roman coin were reported in antiquarian references. It is uncertain whether these finds relate to archaeological remains within the gardens of The Old Rectory. The dates of the finds correlate to the date of the construction of the Old Rectory, suggesting that any associated archaeological evidence may have been demolished.

4.2.3. A Roman villa was found to the northwest of Bosworth Hall in the 1960s.

4.3. Medieval

4.3.1. The Domesday Survey (1086) records the name 'Bosworth', with the ownership split between Count of Meulan and Hugh de Grandmesnil. The entry mentions a settlement before the Norman conquest. It also mentions an early medieval church at Market Bosworth, possibly indicating that the current church may have an earlier phase.

4.3.2. The name of Bosworth, meaning 'enclosure of a man called Bosa', also indicates an early medieval settlement.

4.4. Post medieval – Present

4.4.1. The Old Rectory, built in 1849, was originally pasture and the 'Old Bowling Green', suggesting that the site may have been used for other purposes during the post-medieval period.

4.4.2. It later became gardens with terracing. This and the construction of a swimming pool on the grounds may have caused disturbance to any underground remains.

5. Aims & Objectives

5.1. Aim

5.1.1. Archaeological monitoring and recording is defined by ClfA (2023a) as:
a formal programme of observation, investigation and recording conducted during works carried out for non-archaeological reasons, where there is a

possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. This will be within a specified area or site on land, in an inter-tidal zone or under water.

- 5.1.2. The aim of the archaeological monitoring and recording is to record, as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains discovered and observed; carry out a programme of post-excavation assessment; and disseminate the results.

5.2. Objectives

- 5.2.1. The objective is to record and make information on the archaeological resources within a site available. In this way, the archaeological deposits which could not be determined prior to development will be preserved by record. Archaeological monitoring and recording also provides an opportunity, if necessary, for the monitoring archaeologist(s) to alert all interested parties if more resources are needed to support the satisfactory investigation and treatment of any archaeological deposits found.

5.3. Research Questions

- 5.3.1. The results of the work have the potential to contribute to the following regional research questions (EMHERF). The following research questions may be relevant for the investigations:

- 6.4.5. May settlement have retreated from areas of heavier soils in some areas (e.g. Leicestershire and Northamptonshire)?
 - 6.4.4. What factors may underlie the progression from dispersed to nucleated settlement and the growth of settlement hierarchies?
 - 6.7.1. Is there evidence for new crops and other agricultural changes during the Roman/Saxon transition?
 - 6.7.3. How early may crop rotation and the open-field system have developed, and how may this relate to other agricultural innovations such as mouldboard ploughs, water meadows and land-drainage?
 - 6.7.5. To what extent did woodland regenerate in the post-Roman period and how were woodlands used and managed?
- 7.1.1. How did the major towns and smaller market towns of the region develop after the Norman Conquest, both within the urban core and in suburban and extra-mural areas?

6. Health and Safety

- 6.1.1. The work will be carried out during construction and is therefore subject to Construction (Design and Management) regulations (HSE 2015). The Principal Contractor will take overall responsibility for health, safety on site. Rocket Heritage and Archaeology Ltd will produce a site-specific Risk Assessment and Methodology Statement (RAMS) and will pass this to the Principal Contractor for review.

- 6.1.2. The Principal Contractor will provide all information on services and utilities before site attendance.

- 6.1.3. The Principal Contractor is responsible for providing information on utilities, ecological and other constraints and for addressing the requirements of any such constraints.

7. Access

- 7.1.1. Site access will be arranged by client or their representative at least one week before site works commence. Rocket Heritage and Archaeology Ltd will be notified if access arrangements change prior to or during the archaeological works. If areas expected to be accessible are not available for any reason, Leicestershire County Council will be informed as soon as possible.

8. Methodology

- 8.1.1. The works will be conducted in accordance with ClfA's Standard and Guidance (2023a and 2023b) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015a).
- 8.1.2. The archaeologist controlled soil strip of the primary development impacts down to formation level or the first archaeological horizon with archaeological monitoring of any tree removal or groundworks will be undertaken during the reduced level dig at the location of the external classroom and therapy block, the MUGA and the front car park and during all groundworks (Figure 2 and Figure 3). The maximum level of excavation / removal of topsoil from existing site levels would be c.100-150mm. Any features noted at formation level will be excavated appropriately. A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist will monitor all works.
- 8.1.3. The location of the excavated area and features within it will be planned with hand-drawn plans will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. All plans and sections will include the Ordnance Datum (OD) height of principal features and will be and tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 8.1.4. All exposed archaeological deposits and features will be recorded by context using a proforma recording system compatible with the single context recording methods of the Museum of London (MoLAS 1994). Registers will be kept of all photographs, levels, plans, sections, finds and samples taken in the field. A stratigraphic matrix will be produced for the site, where appropriate.
- 8.1.5. The following minimum sample excavation strategy will be implemented for all recorded features:
- 50% of each discrete pit-like features, postholes, etc.;
 - 10% of each linear feature, targeting terminals and intersections, with slots measuring at least 1m. in width wherever possible;
 - 100% of special features/deposits including burials, structural remains, kilns, etc.
- 8.1.6. In the unlikely event that remains of very high significance warranting preservation in situ are identified, the Leicestershire County Council (LCC) will be informed immediately, and appropriate measures will be taken to protect such remains from any damage or deterioration.
- 8.1.7. Photographs will be taken with a high-resolution digital SLR camera with sensors exceeding 12 Mega pixels in line with Historic England guidance (Historic England 2015b). Photographs will include a scale bar and north arrow as appropriate. General record images to show site progress will also be taken.

8.2. Scientific Dating

- 8.2.1. Where suitable material is recovered, samples will be taken for radiocarbon dating. The use of other dating techniques will be considered in discussion with the Historic England Regional Science Advisor if appropriate.

8.3. Palaeoenvironmental Sampling

- 8.3.1. Where palaeoenvironmental potential is identified, bulk samples of 20 litres for wet and 40–60 litres for dry contexts of will be taken. Industrial residues and waste from craft and manufacturing processes will also be sampled. Samples will be collected from the fills of stratigraphically secure features and deposits only. Sampling methods will follow Historic England guidelines (2011).

8.4. Finds

- 8.4.1. Finds will be carefully recovered by hand and bagged or boxed according to type, with a label indicating the site code, find type and context reference

number. Particularly notable artefacts will be recorded in three dimensions. Artefacts will be removed from site to a secure location at the end of the working day.

- 8.4.2. The recovery and retention of finds and samples will be reviewed on site to ensure retention is guided by their ability to inform the evaluation report and material may be discarded following discussions with an appropriate specialist.
- 8.4.3. Initial conservation and storage will follow First Aid for Finds (Leigh et al 1998) and the ClfA 'Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials' (ClfA 2020). If necessary, an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological conservator will be appointed to advise and assist in the lifting and storage of fragile materials.
- 8.4.4. Finds will be washed and then marked in accordance with the project archive repository guidelines. All finds of objects definable as 'treasure' under the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002. The client and the LCC Historic & Natural Environment Team will also be informed.

8.5. Human Remains

- 8.5.1. There is the potential for Bronze Age burials at the site. If any human remains are encountered, a licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice (in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857). The client and the LCC Historic & Natural Environment Team will be informed and, if required, the attendance of an osteologist will be arranged to agree a strategy for recording and excavation in line with current standards and guidance (Historic England 2018, CIFA 2019, BABAO 2019a, BABAO 2019b).
- 8.5.2. Any Bronze Age human remains will be deposited with the remainder of the site archive at the relevant local repository.

9. Ownership of Finds

- 9.1.1. The landowner has ownership of any finds discovered on the site (this does not include human remains) and must therefore give permission for the donation of any finds to the repository in which the project archive is deposited. This enables the repository to curate the finds, in perpetuity, as part of the project archive.
- 9.1.2. Permission will be confirmed by the completion of a Deed of Transfer form. The Client (or their agent) will arrange for the landowner to sign a Deed of Transfer Form before completion of reporting.

10. Reporting

- 10.1.1. All reports will include a non-technical summary, the project design (or an appropriate reference to it), the aims, objectives and methods used, results (referring to the research aims of the project design), illustrations, plans and supporting technical information, conclusions, archive locations, a bibliography and copyright (ClfA 2023b).
- 10.1.2. The following specialists will be called on, as necessary, to examine, process and record the excavated material in line with the relevant technical standards and guidance (eg. Historic England guidance).
 - medieval /post-medieval pottery Dr Chris Cumberpatch
 - Roman pottery Dr David Griffiths
 - prehistoric pottery Dr David Griffiths

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| • animal bone | Dr Hannah Russ |
| • medieval / post-medieval artefacts | Dr Elizabeth Foulds |
| • coins and tokens | Dr Elizabeth Foulds |
| • other artefacts | Dr Hannah Russ |
| • slag and industrial residues | Dr Elizabeth Foulds |
| • palaeoenvironmental remains | Dr Hannah Russ |
| • conservation | Vicky Garlick |
| • human bone | Natasha Powers |

- 10.1.3. A digital copy of the final report will be submitted to LCC Historic & Natural Environment Team for approval, prior to its submission as part of a Discharge of Condition. Conditions relating to reporting will not be discharged until all the relevant stages have been completed, and the final version of relevant reports have been received.

11. Publication and Dissemination

- 11.1.1. One digital copy of the assessment and/or final report will be submitted to the HER. The report submitted to the HER will be in pdf/A-1a format for archival purposes.
- 11.1.2. Recommendations for publication will be made following completion of the site works. The nature and extent of the publication will be dependent on the nature and significance of the results of the work. As a minimum, Rocket Heritage and Archaeology will provide a summary of findings to the 'Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society'.
- 11.1.3. If appropriate, provision will be made for presentation of results in non-academic publications and/or for updates on the results to be provided via the RHA Ltd website or social media.

12. Archival

- 12.1.1. Upon completion of all site works and reporting, the archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museums Service. Once a deposition date has been agreed, LCCMS will provide the details of the precise store. Materials will be selected with reference to the ClfA Archive Selection Toolkit as appropriate.
- 12.1.2. The site archive will be quantified, ordered and indexed and will be prepared according to The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections (2022), which can be obtained from the Collections Manager, in addition to the following standards and guidance:
- Archaeological Archive Forum (2011), Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation transfer and curation
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020b) Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives
 - Society for Museum Archaeology (2020) Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990) Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage
- 12.1.3. An accession number has been obtained from Leicestershire County Council's Collections Resource Centre for the project: X.A4.2024. It will be attached to all materials, both written and material, submitted as the archive.
- 12.1.4. In addition to the physical archive, the digital archive will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). Upload will take place at least one month prior to an LCC Museums Deposition Window and the Archive Curator will be notified at the same time. If physical archives are also deposited within the

same window, this notification could form part of the normal deposition request.

13. OASIS

- 13.1.1. An OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) form will be completed for this project. After validation by the HER the project report will become a publicly accessible document.

14. Copyright

- 14.1.1. Copyright in the project report will rest with RHA Ltd unless specific arrangements are made for its assignment elsewhere. LCC Historic & Natural Environment Team will have permission to use the report for the purposes of the HER. This may include photocopying by third parties. Copyright of the written archive will be vested in the project archive repository at such a time that deposition is possible.

15. Programme and Resources

- 15.1.1. It is anticipated that the site work will take up to 5 days, but this may depend on the contractor's programme. It will require the presence of one qualified staff member. Reporting will be completed within 3 weeks of the end of all site work.

16. Monitoring

- 16.1.1. LCC Historic & Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) will be given two weeks' notice in writing of the commencement of fieldwork and will be allowed access to the site at all reasonable times. Key decisions on excavation strategy and any variance in the scope of work from that outlined in this WSI will be made in consultation with LCCNHNET. Visits by LCCHNET will be arranged so that they are satisfied that the works are conducted to professional standards.

Sources

Websites

BGS- British Geology Society Geology Viewer -
www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

EMHERF – East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework-
<https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/research-agenda/>

Historic England- National Heritage List for England - <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1361308>

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Historic England, 2015b, Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice

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Leicestershire County Council Museums (2022) The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections

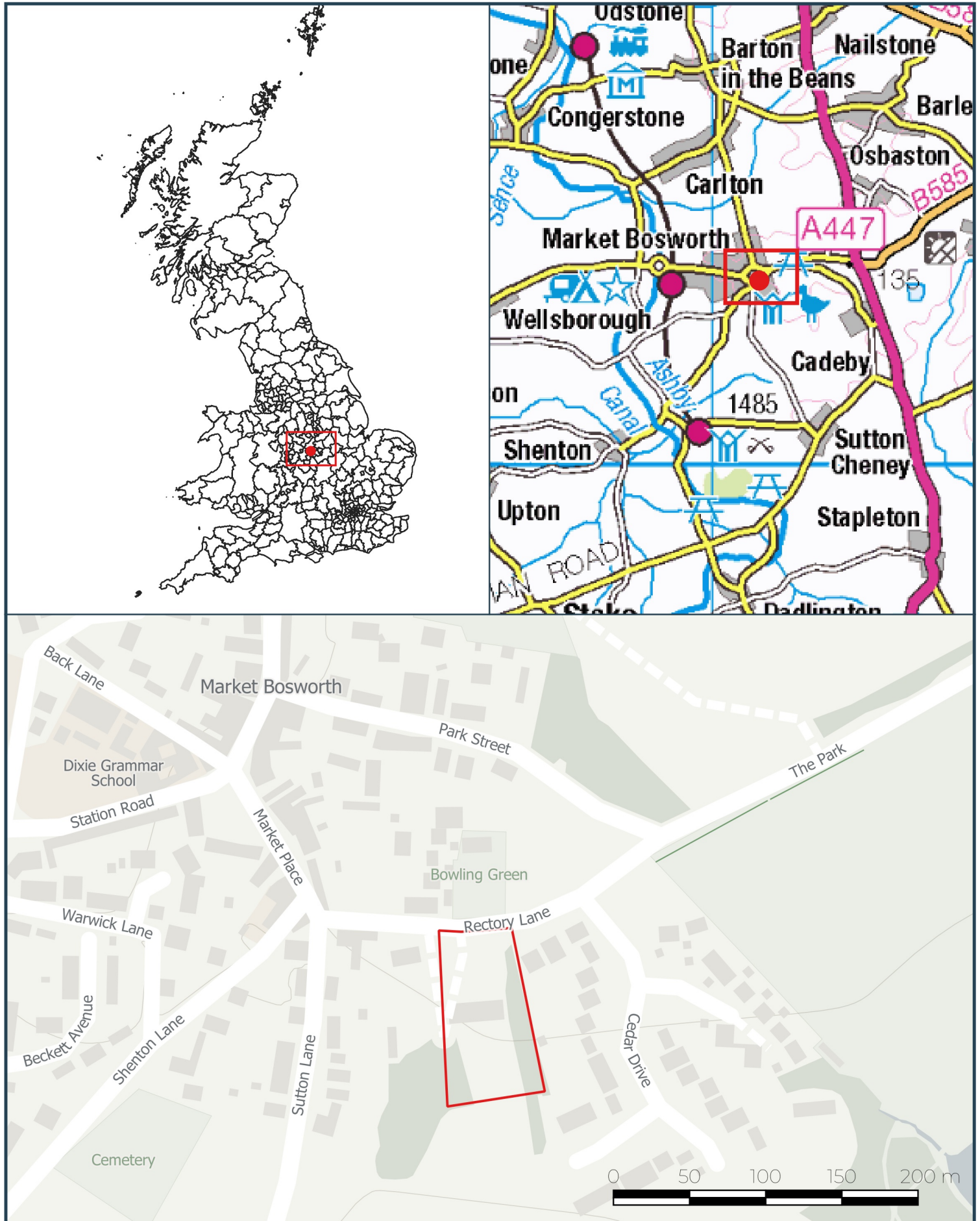
Leigh D, Watkinson and Neal V 1998, First Aid for Finds: Practical Guide for Archaeologists

Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS), 1994, Archaeological Site Manual

UKIC, 2001, Excavated Artefacts and Conservation. (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No 1, revised)

Society for Museum Archaeology, 2020, Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections

Appendix A: Figures



Title:
Figure 1: Site Location

Address:
 Old Rectory, Rectory Lane, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, CV13 0LS





- KEY:**
- Trees / Groups
 - Canopy Spread
 - Tree Stem
 - Root Protection Area
 - A Category Tree (High quality / retention value)
 - B Category Tree (Moderate quality / retention value)
 - C Category Tree (Low quality / retention value)
 - U Category Tree (No remaining retention value)
 - Hedgerows (Not assigned BS5837:2012 category)

- ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT**
- Tree / Group to be REMOVED
 - New RPA Incursion



Rev B	Change to tree removal	04/09/2020
Rev A	Issue for client	27/08/2020
Rev	Description	Date

SEED Arboriculture Ltd
 Suite P6, 1, Ashcroft Mill, Biddington, Chislehurst, BR6 5JB
www.seed-arb.co.uk

PROJECT
 The Old Rectory, Market Bosworth

TITLE
 Arboricultural Impact Plan

DRAWING REF
 1635-AIP-002-B

DRAWING NO
 002

SCALE
 1:300 @ A1

REVISION
 Rev B

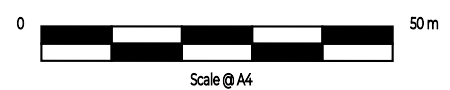


Figure 2: Proposed Development Plans
Address: Old Rectory, Rectory Lane, Market Bosworth



440725

440750

440775

440800

Rectory Lane

303000

302975

302950

302925

302900

Parking

Parking

Parking

Parking

Class Room

Therapy Room

Multi-Use Gaming Area

Key

-  Site Boundary
-  AMR Areas

0 5 10 15 20 25 m



1:500 @ A4

Figure 3: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Areas

Address: Old Rectory, Rectory Lane, Market Bosworth

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