

Land south of Station Road, Market Bosworth

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

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ABBREVIATIONS

- AOD Above Ordnance Datum
- LHNET Leicestershire Historic and Natural Environment Team
- NGR National Grid Reference
- WSI Written Scheme of Investigation

SUMMARY

York Archaeology (Nottingham) has been commissioned by RPS, on behalf of their client Miller Homes, to conduct an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land to the south of Station Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire to assess the archaeological potential of the land in advance of a planning application for the construction of 140 residential dwellings.

The trial trench evaluation will comprise 38 30mx1.8m archaeological trial trenches, providing an approximate 3% sample of the Site. These works follow a geophysical survey conducted in 2024.

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 York Archaeology (Nottingham) has been commissioned by RPS on behalf of Miller Homes to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on 6.8ha of land to the south of Station Road, Market Bosworth (centred on National Grid Reference SK 39677 02838), herein referred to as 'the Site' (Figure 01). The evaluation will be undertaken to support a planning application for the construction of 140 residential dwellings at the Site, reference 24/00560/HYB.
- 1.1.2 The evaluation will comprise the excavation of 38, 30m by 1.8m archaeological trial trenches covering 3% of the Site, with provision for 13 additional trenches if needed. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlines the detailed methodology, aims and objectives by which this programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation will be undertaken. The implementation of this WSI will be conducted under the approval and monitoring of the Leicestershire Historic and Natural Environment Team (LHNET). If the results of this evaluation necessitate the need for further archaeological works these will be subject to a separate WSI.
- 1.1.3 This WSI has been produced in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The *MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (Historic England 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2022), *Standards for archaeological field evaluation* (2023a) and *Universal Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2023b).

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.1.1 The Site, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 39677 02838), is located to the south of Station Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire. It is irregularly shaped, comprising two agricultural fields divided by hedgerows and a drain and covering an area of 6.8ha (Figure 02). The Site is bounded by commercial development and domestic housing to the north and a field boundary and an unnamed road to the west. Further to the west a steam railway line is present. To the south and east, it is bounded by field boundaries and agricultural land. A public footpath is present along the northern Site boundary.
- 2.1.2 The Site lies at c.95m AOD , sloping down from Spinney Hill to the east (RPS 2023; Figure 02).
- 2.1.3 In Landscape Character terms, the site is located within the north-western part of the Leicestershire Vales National Character Area (NCA), a large, relatively open, uniform landscape composed of low-lying clay vales interrupted by a range of varied river valleys. Its sense of place comes less from its overall landform and more from its visually dominant settlements and views towards surrounding higher ground (Natural England 2014).
- 2.1.4 The underlying geology of the Site consists of mudstone belonging to the *Gunthorpe Member* - a Sedimentary bedrock formed between 247.1 and 237 million years ago during the Triassic period. Three superficial deposits are recorded across the Site: to the west, *Bosworth Clay Member* - consisting of clay and silt and formed in the Quaternary period; towards the centre, *Oadby Member* - a diamicton, sedimentary deposit formed in the Quaternary period; and to the east of the Site, glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel formed during the Quaternary period in the Mid Pleistocene (British Geological Survey 2024).
- 2.1.5 The Cranfield Soil Site Reporter records the Site as being situated within an area of *slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage* (LandIS 2024).

2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.2.1 The following archaeological and historical background has been drawn from the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (RPS 2023) which utilised a 1km radius search area of the Site consulting the Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER). A LiDAR survey of the Site was also taken alongside a historic map regression and a Site visit, conducted in 2023. No archaeological earthworks or remains were noted by the LiDAR survey or the Site visit. No heritage assets are recorded within the Site area.
- 2.2.2 A geophysical survey was undertaken by Magnitude Survey in 2024 (Magnitude Surveys 2024), the results of which are discussed in section 2.4.

Prehistoric (500,000 BC-AD 43)

- 2.2.3 A Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint blade and undated flint flake were recovered as residual finds during archaeological trial trenching approximately 800m east of the Site (ELE11795).

Romano-British (AD 43- AD 410)

- 2.2.4 There is a single Roman findspot within the search area which consisted of a tegula roof tile and two more pieces of tile found approximately 900m to the northeast of the Site (MLE21016).

Early Medieval AD 410-1066

- 2.2.5 Market Bosworth, formerly *Bosworde*, is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 confirming at least a Late Saxon origin to the settlement (RPS 2023). The edge of the historic core (MLE2935) is located approximately 650m to the northeast of the Site. It is likely therefore that the Site formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the settlement.
- 2.2.6 A findspot consisting of a coin dated to the Late Anglo Saxon period (MLE6183) and a Viking spearhead (MLE8336) was recorded approximately 700m to the east of the Site.

High Medieval (AD 1066 – 1540)

- 2.2.7 The historic core of Market Bosworth (MLE2935), which was first recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, is located approximately 650m to the northeast of the Site, indicating that the Site fell within the agricultural hinterland of the settlement during the medieval period (RPS 2023). The medieval marketplace of Market Bosworth (MLE934) is located approximately 950m northeast of the Site.
- 2.2.8 The shrunken medieval village of Coton (MLE2911) is located between c.350m and c.700m south and south-west of the site. It once existed as three parts: Near, Middle and Far Coton. Middle Coton is no longer inhabited (RPS 2023).
- 2.2.9 The site of a medieval windmill (MLE2910) is located approximately 600m southeast of the Site.
- 2.2.10 Ridge and Furrow, although not known within the Site boundary, is known from earthworks, field work (MLE25060; MLE25061) and LiDAR to the north, southeast and south of the Site (RPS 2023).

Post-Medieval to Modern (1540-2024)

- 2.2.11 There are 26 recorded heritage assets within the search area on the Leicestershire and Rutland HER relating to the Post Medieval and Modern periods. These relate to extant buildings, features of well-known extent and transport routes (RPS 2023).
- 2.2.12 Historic mapping from 1848 to 2023 shows the Site as agricultural land. In 1848 the fields contained a mixture of arable, pasture, and meadow. Field boundaries within the Site and the surrounding fields were removed between 1848 and 1885, 1885 and 1955, and 1955 and 2023 (RPS 2023).

2.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 2.3.1 Three archaeological investigations have been undertaken close to the Site area, none of which encountered significant archaeological remains.
- 2.3.2 Geophysical survey and subsequent trial trenching - consisting of 20 trenches - was undertaken approximately 450m to the southeast of the Site (ELE11915; ELE12128). This recorded ridge and furrow but was otherwise archaeologically blank.

- 2.3.3 In two areas directly to the north of station road a geophysical survey was undertaken with one subsequent area of archaeological trial trenching (Magnitude 2020 and ELE6462; ELE6474), which all yielded ridge and furrow and no other features of archaeological interest.
- 2.3.4 Approximately 750m to the east of the Site, a geophysical survey was undertaken (ELE11791), followed by 12 archaeological trial trenches. This investigation found medieval pottery, building material, and residual finds of a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint blade and an undated flint flake from a later pit.

2.4 Geophysical Survey

- 2.4.1 In 2024 Magnitude Surveys undertook a magnetic survey over the Site area (Magnitude Surveys 2024). The results can be seen in Figure 03.
- 2.4.2 The survey identified agricultural field boundaries previously depicted in historic maps and anomalies indicative of modern agriculture such as drain and ploughing (*ibid*).
- 2.4.3 Amorphous bands were identified and characterised as probable colluvial deposition (*ibid*).
- 2.4.4 Linear and curvilinear anomalies running north to south were identified. These were suggestive of a buried service or a former trackway/road. Two curvilinear anomalies of undetermined characterisation were recorded in the north of the survey area (*ibid*).

3 RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

3.1 Planning context

- 3.1.1 This programme of archaeological evaluation will be undertaken to support a planning application for the construction of 140 residential dwellings.

3.2 National Planning Policy

- 3.2.1 Developments of this nature, and their impact upon the historic environment, are addressed by the revised 2023 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), and the NPPF Planning Practice Guide Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (DLUHC 2014).

- 3.2.2 Section 16 of NPPF, paragraph 198 states:

“Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:

a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and

b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.”

- 3.2.3 In addition, paragraph 200 states that:

“In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”

- 3.2.4 Furthermore, paragraphs 205 and 211 state:

“When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.”

3.3 Local Plan Policy

3.3.1 The Site is currently covered by the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2016) which is part of the Local Plan. A new Local Plan (2016 to 2036) is currently under review by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council and the Council are currently undertaking a Local Plan Review 2020-2039 which is estimated to be adopted in December 2026. The northwest part of the Site forms a mixed use (residential and employment) site allocation and is covered by the planning policy SA5.

3.3.2 Relevant Policies from the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2016) include:

“DM11 Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment

The Borough Council will protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment throughout the borough. This will be done through the careful management of development that might adversely impact both designated and non-designated heritage assets.

All development proposals which have the potential to affect a heritage asset or its setting will be required to demonstrate:

- a) An understanding of the significance of the heritage asset and its setting; and*
- b) The impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset and its setting, including measures to minimise or avoid these impacts; and*
- c) How the benefits of the proposal will outweigh any harm caused; and*
- d) Any impact on archaeology in line with Policy DM13”*

3.3.3 It further states:

“DM13 Preserving the Borough’s Archaeology

Where a proposal has the potential to impact a site of archaeological interest, developers should set out in their application an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where applicable, the results of a field evaluation detailing the significance of any affected asset.

Where applicable, justified and feasible the local planning authority will require remains to be preserved in situ ensuring appropriate design, layout, ground levels, foundations and site work methods to avoid any adverse impacts on the remains.

Where preservation of archaeological remains in situ is not feasible and/or justified the local planning authority will require full archaeological investigation and recording by an approved archaeological organisation before development commences.”

3.3.4 The area in the northwest of the Site is covered by the following policy:

“MKBOS02 Land South of Station Road and Heath Road - A mixed use allocation including a community facility, B1, B2 and B8 employment provision, open space and a minimum of 100 dwellings.

SA5

Land South of Station Road and Heath Road, Market Bosworth Proposals for the site Land South of Station Road and Heath Road should:

- *Provide between 0.5 hectare to 1 hectare of additional B1, B2 or B8 employment land;*

- *Provide approximately 100 dwellings with a density, mix and design in line with Core Strategy Policy 16;*
- *Create a safe pedestrian access off Station Road and alternative pedestrian access into the site;*
- *Provide some allotment provision on site with associated car parking facilities;*
- *Provide open space and play provision in line with Core Strategy Policy 19; and*
- *Provide affordable housing in line with Core Strategy Policy 15.”*

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims

4.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation are :

- To identify the presence of any archaeological remains to be affected by any intrusive aspects of the development.
- To attempt to quantify any such archaeological remains which are encountered by identifying, for example, their form, nature and date.
- Where practical (within the constraints of the development), this will include an assessment of the overall extent, date, and state of preservation of archaeological remains.
- To provide evidence so that the potential need for further works can be identified.

4.2 Objectives

4.2.1 The objectives of the evaluation are:

- To undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation in order to identify, record and understand the character, condition and extent of any archaeological remains.
- To provide evidence to determine what further archaeological work may be required.
- To ensure preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered during the ground investigations.
- To recover any archaeological artefacts and ecofacts revealed by the excavations.
- To record the lithology of all deposits and recover artefacts to aid an understanding of the site chronology.
- To recover samples for paleoenvironmental assessment and dating where appropriate.
- To present the results of the fieldwork in a report.

4.3 Research Agenda

4.3.1 This programme of archaeological works provides an opportunity to contribute to the Research Themes and Objectives outlined in the East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (interactive digital platform available at: www.researchframeworks.org/emherf).

2. Mesolithic (c.9500-c.4000 cal BC)
2.2 Spatial distribution of activity
2.2.2: How were sites distributed across low-lying and upland areas, and in particular how many sites might be concealed beneath alluvium, colluvium and other masking deposits or beneath the sea?
6. Early Medieval (c. AD410-1066)
6.7 The agricultural economy and rural landscape
6.7.2: Is there evidence for a hiatus in cultivation in the mid-sixth century

and for later arable expansion?
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?
6.7.4: How may animal husbandry practices have developed and how were wild food resources such as fish and wild fowl utilised?
7. High Medieval (1066-1485)
7.2 Rural Settlement
7.2.2: How can we shed further light upon the origin and development of dispersed hamlets and farms in champion and pastoral areas?
7.2.4: Can we clarify further the processes of settlement desertion and shrinkage, especially within zones of dispersed settlement?
7.7 The agrarian landscape and food-producing economy
7.7.1: Can we shed further light upon the origins and development of the open-field system and its impact upon agricultural practices?
7.7.3: What can we deduce about changes in woodland management and animal or crop husbandry (including new crops, crop rotation, field systems, more intensive cultivation of clay soils and larger animals, particularly sheep)?
8. Post Medieval (1485-1750)
8.3 Agricultural landscapes and the food-producing economy
8.3.1: How can we improve our understanding of the early landscapes of enclosure and improvement and the interrelationship between arable, pasture, woodland, commons and waste?

Table 1: Relevant Regional Research Agenda Questions

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 General Conditions

- 5.1.1 The evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with the methodologies prescribed within this WSI and in compliance with the guidance stated above in section 1.1.3 and under the direction of the LHNET.
- 5.1.2 A total of 38 30m x 1.8m trenches will be excavated, providing a 3% sample of the Site (Figures 02-04), with provision for 13 additional trenches if needed. These will be located to investigate the potential archaeological features highlighted by the geophysical survey and to test any apparently blank areas.

5.2 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

- 5.2.1 Trenches will be located with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid GPS, Leica CS15/GS15 RTK Differential GNSS, prior to further investigation. If it is impractical to use a GPS the Total Station will be used as an alternative.
- 5.2.2 All machine excavation will be completed with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision with stripping and soil removal arranged so as to avoid any tracking across the excavated surface. Details of plant to be used will be provided before the start of any excavation by the client. Prior to and during excavation areas will be scanned with a CAT and Genny to locate any services that may not be shown on the service plans provided by the client.
- 5.2.3 Trenches will be excavated to the first archaeological horizon, the natural geological horizon or to a maximum depth of 1.2m BGL. Stratigraphy will be removed in spits no greater than 250mm. The decision whether to implement measures to extend the safe working depth (e.g. stepping and/or shoring-up) will then be made in consultation with RPS, the Client and the LHNET.
- 5.2.4 Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately at a safe distance from the trench edge. Spoil will be checked for artefacts both visually and with a metal detector when safe to do so. The location of any artefacts recovered in the topsoil/subsoil will be recorded three-dimensionally or by context/spit if appropriate.
- 5.2.5 Any features identified will be hand-cleaned. Following scanning by a metal detector features will be sample excavated sufficient to determine their plan and form, and to recover any datable artefacts.
- 5.2.6 Feature fills will be removed by contextual change (the smallest usefully definable unit of stratification) and/or in spits no greater than 100mm. Substantial features will be hand excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m, or a perceived safe depth if the sides are unstable.
- 5.2.7 If features or deposits of archaeological significance are identified during groundworks, and appropriate sampling strategy will be adhered to in line with methodology described in 5.3.6 below.

5.3 Recording and Sampling

- 5.3.1 Plans of all contexts including features will be surveyed using a GPS, Leica CS15/GS15 RTK Differential GNSS, and will show at least: context numbers, all colour and contextual changes, principal slopes, levels expressed as O.D. values, or levelled to permanent features if a benchmark is absent, sufficient details to locate the subject in relation to OS 1:2500 mapping.
- 5.3.2 Sections will be drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:10/1:20/1:50 (as appropriate) and will show the same information, but levelling information will be given in the form of a datum line with O.D/arbitrary value. The locations of all sections will be surveyed.
- 5.3.3 Digital images of each context will be taken together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations.
- 5.3.4 Written records will be maintained as laid down in the YA excavation manual (York Archaeology 2024).
- 5.3.5 The location of any artefacts including those recovered in the topsoil/subsoil will be recorded by context/spit, or three-dimensionally if determined to be of exceptional archaeological significance.
- 5.3.6 Where appropriate features are identified, soil samples will be retrieved in order to undertake palaeoenvironmental sampling. The sampling of features will follow procedures set out within the English Heritage (now Historic England) guidelines in Environmental Archaeology (Historic England 2011). Samples will generally be 40 litres if possible and will be processed within the York Archaeology Environmental Lab, under the supervision of York Archaeology Environmental Officer Stacey Adams. Waterlogged deposits will be 20L and taken at measured intervals through a sequence. If possible, samples will be recovered in kubiena tins for subsampling at York Archaeology facilities for microfossil assessment.
- 5.3.7 Depending on the type of deposits identified, soil samples may also be retained for the purposes of retrieving industrial residues or for the provision of scientific dating (e.g. C14 dating).
- 5.3.8 Where it is deemed necessary to take samples for palaeoenvironmental analysis, scientific dating, or to identify and interpret industrial processes, the LHNET and RPS will be consulted and a contingency cost may need to be enacted with the client and RPS.
- 5.3.9 A preliminary Site sampling strategy can be found in Table 3 below.
- 5.3.10 In the event of the discovery of human remains disturbance will wherever possible be avoided. Where removal is deemed necessary following discussion with, and the approval of, RPS, the client and the LHNET, the necessary burial license will be obtained in line with the current Ministry of Justice procedures. The excavation of any human remains will be carried out in accordance with Updated Guidelines for the Standards for Recording Human Remains (Mitchell and Brickley 2017).
- 5.3.11 In the event of the discovery of any artefacts which constitute Treasure, these artefacts will be archaeologically removed to a safe location and reported to the coroner within 14 days in accordance with the procedures of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice 1997. All treasure will be reported to the Finds Liaison Officer for Leicestershire and Rutland.

5.4 Post Excavation

- 5.4.1 All finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked, packed and stored as recommended in ‘First Aid for Finds’ (Watkinson and Neal 1998). The selected artefacts will be marked with the site, find and accession codes. These will be deposited with the Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections, on completion of the report.
- 5.4.2 The retention of finds will be considered by specialists who will act according to the selection strategy using the ClfA Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives (<http://archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit>). The project archive will be deposited with the appropriate repository on completion and approval of the final report.
- 5.4.3 The following table of specialists is an example of those who may perform post-ex artefact identification and reporting. The final list of individuals who are consulted for this project will be assembled subject to approval by the LHNET and RPS, if required.

Class	Specialist	Int	Ext
Animal Bones	Kris Poole/Niamh Rushton	X	
Architectural Stone	Lindsay Banfield		X
CBM	Paul Blinkhorn	X	X
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Rosemary Hughes	X	
Coins	Steve Malone	X	
Conservation (inc X Ray)	Ian Panter (YAT Conservation Lab)	X	
Enviro Analysis/Reporting	Stacey Adams	X	
Enviro. Processing	Toni White	X	
Finds Illustration	Cameron Black	X	
Flint	George Loffman	X	
Geoarchaeology	Kristina Krawiec	X	
Glass – Roman/medieval	Ian Riddler		
Glass – Post-medieval	Rosemary Hughes		X
Leather	Ian Riddler		X
Metalwork	Ian Riddler		X
Osteoarchaeology	Victoria Owen/Carina Summerfield Hill	X	
Pollen	Tom Hill		X
Prehistoric Pottery	Sarah Percival / Diana Fernandes	X	X
Iron age and Roman Pottery	Ian Rowlandson		X
Medieval Pottery	Paul Blinkhorn		X
Post-Medieval Pottery	Paul Blinkhorn		X
Radiocarbon Dating	SUERC		X
Shell	Matt Law		X
Slag/Industrial Residues/XRF	Gerry McDonnell		X
WL Wood	Kristina Krawiec/Steve Allen/Mike Bamforth (University of Sheffield)	X	X

Table 2: List of Specialists

5.5 Archive and Finds Deposition

- 5.5.1 The archive will be fully catalogued and prepared to recognised standards (Brown 2011) and contain where relevant: copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork, site

notebooks/diaries, original photographic records, site drawings (plans, sections, elevations), original context records, matrix diagrams showing stratigraphic sequence of all contexts, artefacts, original finds records, original sample records, original skeleton records, computer discs and printouts.

- 5.5.2 The digital archive will be prepared following guidelines set out in *Guides to Good Practice* (Archaeology Data Service 2024).
- 5.5.3 Contact with the Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections has been made and the project has been issued with the accession number: X.A176.2024. Final deposition will be made using the appropriate notification form and adhering to all relevant Conditions.
- 5.5.4 The LHNET and the museum curator will be notified in writing on completion of fieldwork, with a proposed timetable for deposition of the archive. This should be confirmed in the project report. The LHNET must be informed in writing on final deposition of archive.
- 5.5.5 The paper archive generated by York Archaeology will remain the property of the unit until deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections. The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service.
- 5.5.6 Where necessary, the documentary archive will be sent to the HER for copying.
- 5.5.7 Finds will remain the property of the client with deposition to the appropriate museum being made subject to their approval.
- 5.5.8 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the County HER. A digital copy of the report will be uploaded with the online OASIS record, which will be released onto the Archaeological Data Services (ADS) at an appropriate time.
- 5.5.9 Should the Site be found to be archaeologically sterile, with agreement from the LHNET, Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections, RPS and the client, no archive deposition will take place and instead a report will be uploaded onto OASIS.
- 5.5.10 The archive will be deposited within 12 months of the completion of the project.

5.6 Report

- 5.6.1 A report will be completed within 6-8 weeks of completion of the fieldwork phase of the project. Depending on findings, provision for extra reporting time will have to be considered and agreed one week after the fieldwork is completed.
- 5.6.2 The final report will include:
 - a) Cover Page
 - b) List of Contents, Figures, Tables, etc.
 - c) Non-technical summary
 - d) Introduction

- e) Planning Background
- f) Archaeological and Historical Background
- g) Methodology
- h) Results
- i) Discussion
- j) Conclusions
- k) OASIS cover sheet
- l) Appendices
- m) Plates and Figures

5.6.3 With the approval of the client the results will be submitted for publication within the annual summary, if applicable, of the Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society. If significant results are discovered then an individual report of an appropriate level of detail, will also be submitted for publication to a suitable academic journal and a presentation made to local archaeology/history societies or similar bodies.

5.6.4 York Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents, or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to the client and their appointed agent/consultant for the use of such documents in all matters directly relating to the project, with no limitation on the number of times that the client/consultant may reproduce any report.

5.7 Monitoring

5.7.1 Where possible a minimum of 7 working days prior notice of the commencement of the development is to be given to the LHNET.

5.7.2 The LHNET may make monitoring visits throughout the duration of the evaluation and will be kept informed of all material facts relating to the excavation.

5.7.3 All phases of the investigation will be undertaken in line with the relevant 'Standard and Guidance' documents prepared by CIfA (2023a & 2023b).

5.7.4 Trenches will not be backfilled, until signed off by the LHNET.

5.8 Access, Health & Safety and Insurance

5.8.1 The client will arrange safe access to the land.

5.8.2 The client has provided plans showing all services/service routes within the development area (see Figure 02).

5.8.3 All health and safety requirements will be adhered to. York Archaeology will complete a task-specific risk assessment and safe working method statement before the commencement of

the fieldwork, and copies of this will be approved by the client. This will be in compliance with the industry guidelines laid out in the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) Manual Health & Safety in Field Archaeology (2006). York Archaeology staff will wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) at all times.

- 5.8.4 York Archaeology carries the appropriate insurances, copies of which are available for inspection if required.

5.9 Timetable

- 5.9.1 The fieldwork element of the evaluation is due to commence in late December 2024 and is expected take two to three weeks to complete.

- 5.9.2 After the completion of the fieldwork the report on its findings will be produced within 6-8 weeks and the archive will be assembled and deposited within 12 months.

5.10 Staffing

- 5.10.1 Provisional list of staffing. Full CVs can be supplied on request.

- Project Manager: Philippa Puzey-Broomhead: ppuzeybroomhead@yorkat.co.uk
- Project Team staff will be selected from the supervisory tier staff at York Archaeology, with selected individuals' dependant on timetable and availability, and to be confirmed at a later date.

Feature type	Sediment conditions	Overall scope of sampling	MM	Charred material	C14	OSL	Pollen/Diatom	Ch	BP/BS	Bo	Wood
Sampling method:			Undisturbed block sample small kubiena tin	Loose bulk sample, representative of particle size, and quantity for desired methods	A4x1 cm (sea)	Light-tight canister, moisture/sediment sample; where available, gamma spec background radiation measurement.	column in gutter + Clingfilm	Min.40L for dry deposits or 20L from waterlogged deposits (specialists to advise as to appropriate level of sub sampling of deposit)			In bags with water
Archaeological Feature/ buried soil	Waterlogged organic (looks 'peaty')	Each occurrence series of samples if thick (>150mm)		x			x	x	x	x	x
	Dry visible charred material	Each occurrence (C14 selected: best is twigs then layer)	x	x	x			x		x	
	Waterlogged organic	Each occurrence, at thickest point or every 10cm	x		x		x	x	x	x	x
	Dry visible charred material	Each occurrence, at thickest point, series of samples if thick (>150mm)	x		x		x	x		x	
	Buried soil horizon	Across soil profile	x			x	x	x			
Sediment change, reaction to environmental change	Laminated or changes in sediment in profile	Sample of each sedimentation type, in middle of sediment unit, or over equal interval		x	x		x				
Any	Wood structure	Retain all, keep damp, bag each timber separately			x						x
Industrial residues / debris etc.		All process stages to be represented							x		
Abbreviations MM Micromorphology C14 Radiocarbon BP Waterlogged Beetles/Plant remains Bo small bone. BS –Bulk Sample (industrial waste/residues/processing debris) CS Sediment sample											

Table 3:Preliminary Site Sampling Strategy * adjustments to be made following specialist advice and liaison with RPS and the LHNET where appropriate

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FIGURES

FIGURES

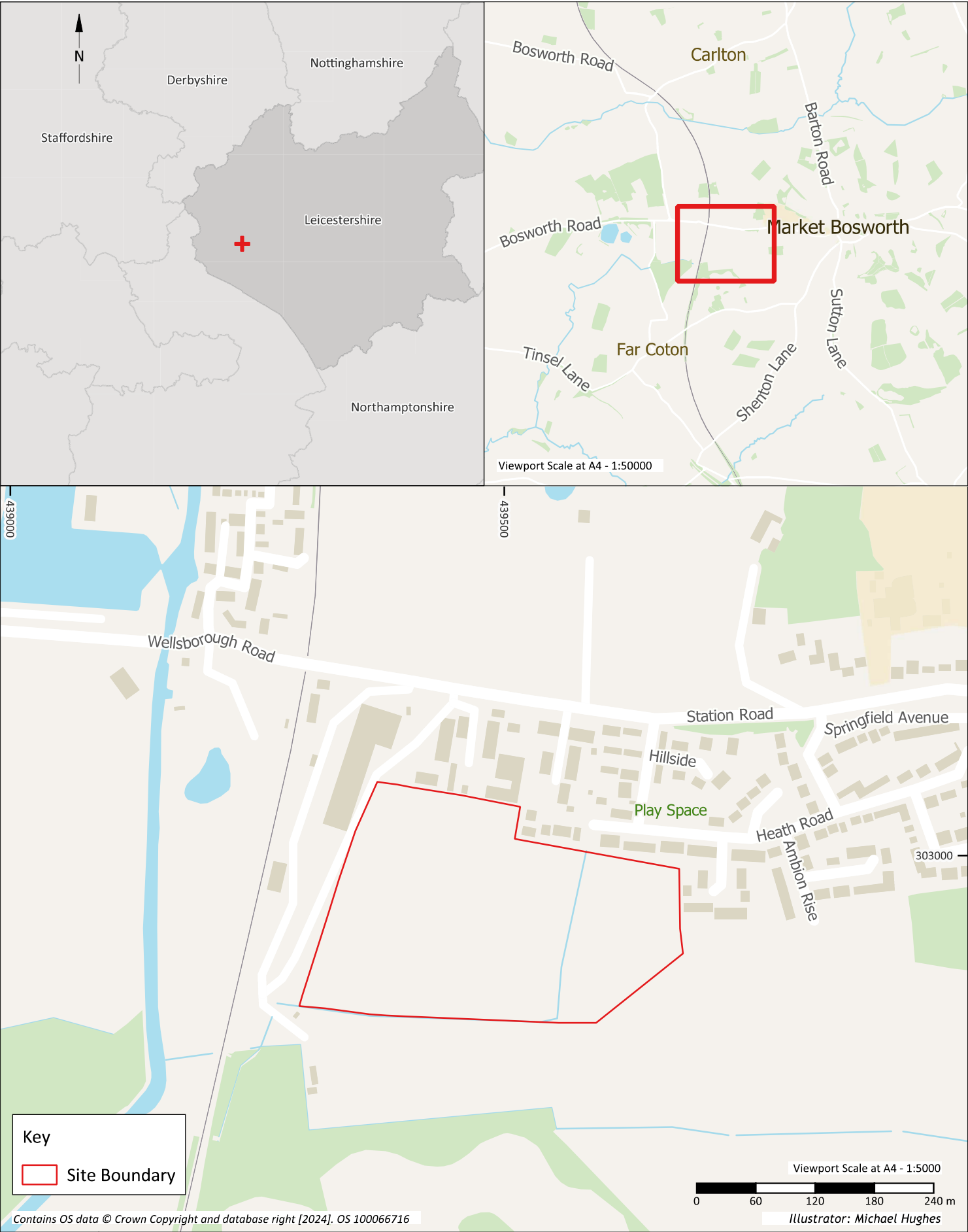


Figure 01 - Location Map
10009 - Market Bosworth Evaluation



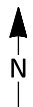
KEY

- Site Boundary
- Eval. Trench
- Service Buffer



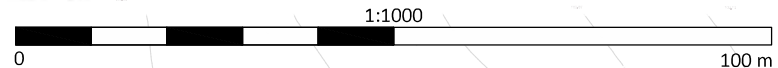
Figure 02 - Site Plan
10009 - Market Bosworth Evaluation

Illustrator: Michael Hughes



KEY

- Site Boundary
- Eval. Trench
- Service Buffer



Illustrator: Michael Hughes



Figure 03 - Site Plan with Geophysics
10009 - Market Bosworth Evaluation



KEY

 Site Boundary

 Eval. Trench

1:2000

0 200 m

Illustrator: Michael Hughes



Figure 04 - Site Plan with LiDAR (1m DTM Composite)
10009 - Market Bosworth Evaluation

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