



**ARCHAEOLOGY
WARWICKSHIRE**

A Possible Prehistoric Boundary, Roman Field System and a Medieval Pit

**Archaeological Watching Brief at 30 Barton Road,
Market Bosworth, Leicestershire in 2024**

Archaeology Warwickshire
Report No 2456
October 2024



Warwickshire
County Council

30 Barton Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire
Archaeological Watching Brief
October 2024

Commissioned by:	Nick Cvetkovic
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Planning authority:	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
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Project manager:	Caroline Rann MCIfA
Author:	John Appleby PCIfA
Illustrations:	Candy Stevens
Checked by:	Caroline Rann MCIfA
Approved by:	Stuart Palmer MCIfA FSA
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Archaeology Warwickshire

Hawkes Point

Hawkes Drive

Warwick

CV34 6LX

01926 412278

fieldarchaeology@warwickshire.gov.uk

www.archaeologywarwickshire.co.uk

[tw.@archaeologyW](https://twitter.com/archaeologyW)

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SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the groundworks phase of a replacement dwelling at 30 Barton Road, Market Bosworth, on behalf of Nick Cvetkovic, in an area identified as of potential Roman and medieval significance.

An undated recut ditch crossed the Site and may represent a pre-Roman boundary. Twin gullies containing Roman pottery and other finds seem likely to be related to the adjacent villa's estate. A large medieval pit contained several deposits replete with pottery and was cut by a coal-rich pit. The well-preserved pottery included many re-fitting sherds and also burnt daub which suggests it was associated with nearby medieval occupation, some distance from the core of the medieval settlement at Market Bosworth.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council for a replacement dwelling at 30 Barton Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire (Planning ref. 23/00517/FUL). The development site, hereafter Site, is adjacent to the Scheduled Monument *Roman foundations E of Barton Road* (National Heritage List for England no.: 1005476) and therefore a condition of the planning permission required the applicant to secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work.
- 1.2 Archaeology Warwickshire were commissioned to carry out a Watching Brief in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradbury 2023) approved by the Planning Authority. The fieldwork was carried out in April 2024 and this report presents the results of that work.
- 1.3 The documentary archive, as detailed in Appendix C, will be deposited at Leicestershire Museums under accession number X.A87.2023, with the digital archive deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The finds are to be returned to the owner.
- 1.4 The work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording (2023a) and Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording (2023b).

2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 No 30 Barton Road comprises c. 1 ha of land centred at National Grid Reference SK 40617 03401, to the north of the town of Market Bosworth (Photo 1; Fig 1). The Site lies at around 122.4m above Ordnance Datum and slopes steeply down from the north-east to the Barton Road.
- 2.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS 2024) records the underlying bedrock geology of the Site as a mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member, overlain by superficial deposits of fluvio-glacial sand and gravel.



1 The Site following the removal of the demolished building, looking north-east

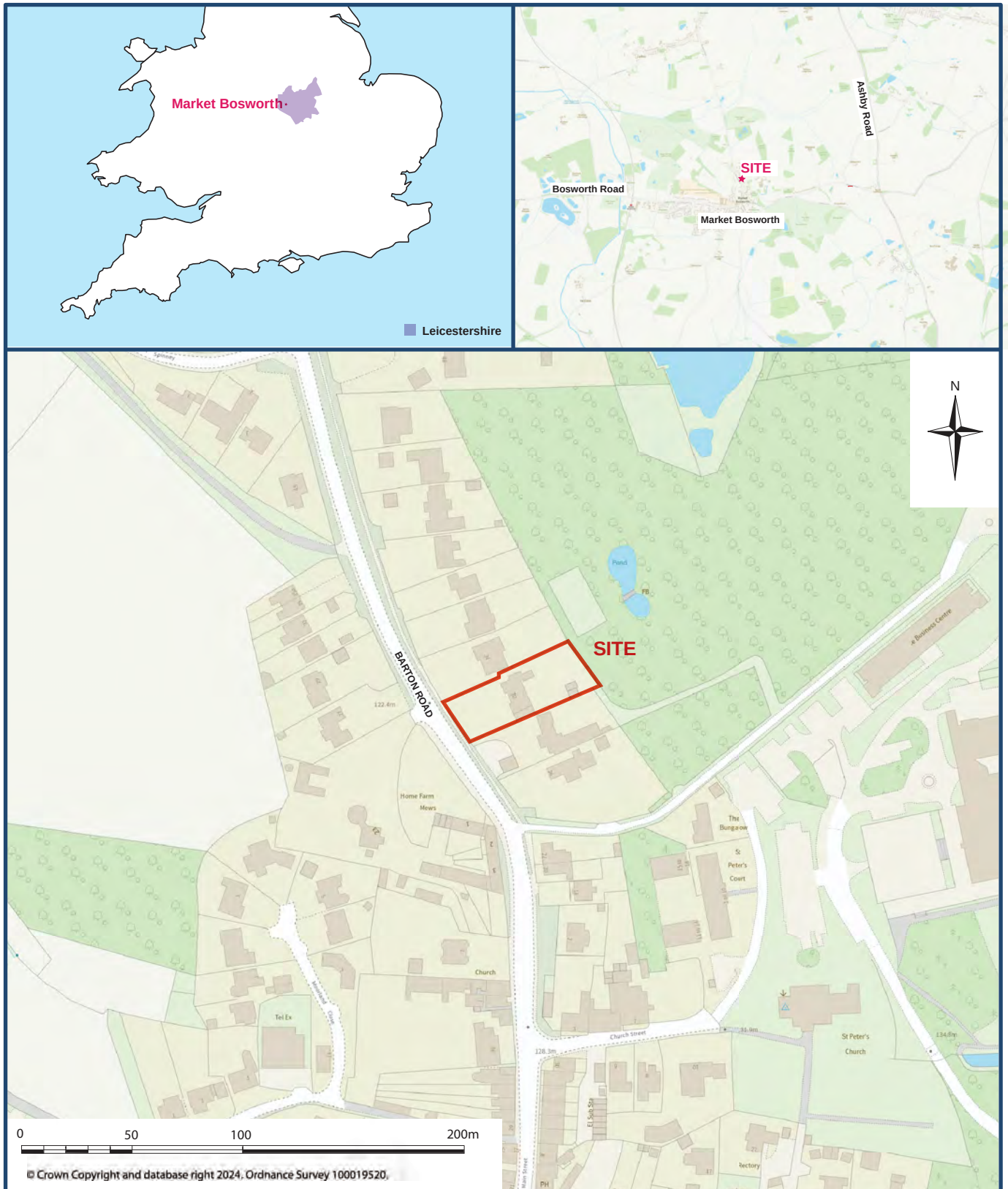


Fig 1: Location of site

3 BASELINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA

- 3.1 The baseline archaeological data relating to the work was first described in a desk-based assessment (Rann 2014) and updated for the Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradbury 2023) and the salient aspects are summarised below.

Prehistoric

- 3.2 A Bronze Age palstave (Leicestershire Historic Environment Record ref. MLE 6355; Fig 2) and Iron Age spearhead (MLE 7943), recovered 200m to the east of the Site and an Iron Age settlement excavated in the centre of the modern village (MLE 8334) demonstrate that the sherds of Iron Age pottery found during the excavation of the Roman villa (NHLE 1006476), directly east of the Site derive from a wider mosaic of later prehistoric activity.

Roman

- 3.3 The site of The Roman Villa (NHLE 1006476) includes a building (MLE 2924) partially excavated in 1966 (ELE 912). A test pit the following year (ELE 11072), revealed additional Roman remains but the surviving records are vague other than a sketch plan indicating the area in which walls, a tessellated pavement and hypocaust system were revealed.
- 3.4 Clay objects which could be associated with the villa were recovered 200m to the north-west of the Site in the 1970s (ELE 8596), and a watching brief in 2013 (ELE 8767) found a Roman tegula (roof tile; MLE 21016).
- 3.5 Archaeological investigations carried out 130m north of the Site revealed several rooms of a substantial Roman building, including one containing a hypocaust (MLE 22897) and another with *in situ* remains of a tessellated pavement. This structure would appear to be the north-west corner of the villa complex first located in 1967 with walls clearly continuing to the south. A series of Roman ditches were also exposed to the north and west

of the structure (Palmer and Gethin 2017; ELE10761; Gethin 2020), with additional evidence found to the south (Portch 2019; ELE 10901; Portch & Gethin 2021).

Medieval

- 3.6 The Site lies to the north of the medieval market place (MLE 2934), the core of Market Bosworth (MLE 2935), as identified by the Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record. The pale (MLE 2922) of a former medieval deer park, known as Old Park, lies 220m to the north of the Site.

Post-medieval and modern

- 3.7 Barton Road was a toll road between 1760 and 1872 (MLE 20918) between Market Bosworth and Measham. The Tithe map of Market Bosworth of 1849 (Leicestershire Record Office Ti/214/1; Fig 3) depicts the Site in a large field (numbered 156) which was probably associated with Bosworth Hall (MLE 12225; NHLE 1251547), 150m to the east of the Site. On this evidence it was assumed that the Site was outside the medieval village.
- 3.8 Barton Road ceased to be a toll road in 1872. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (Fig 4) depicts no change within the Site. This area of the road appears to have been straightened and reduced in width by this date.

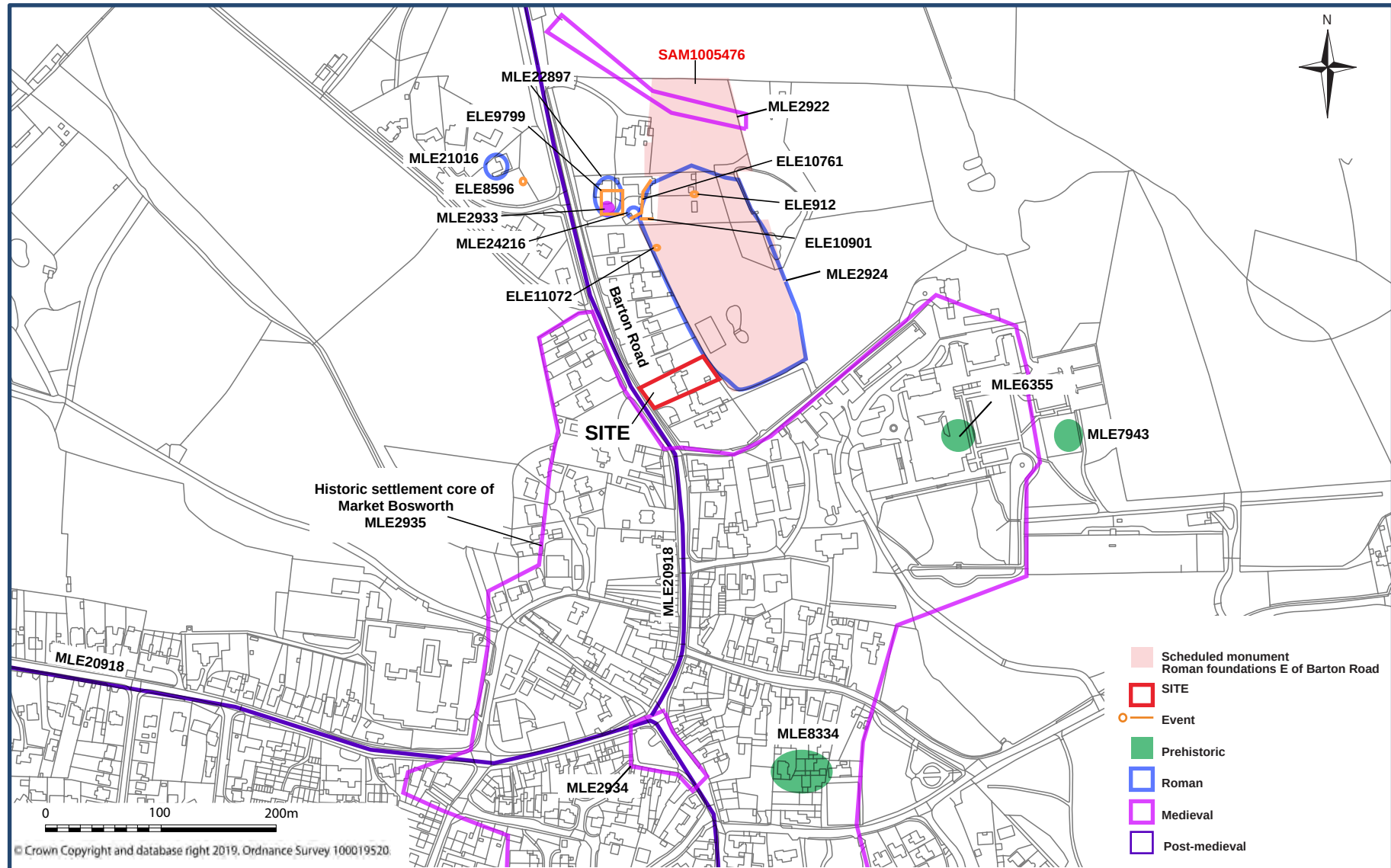


Fig 2: Selected Historic Environment Information

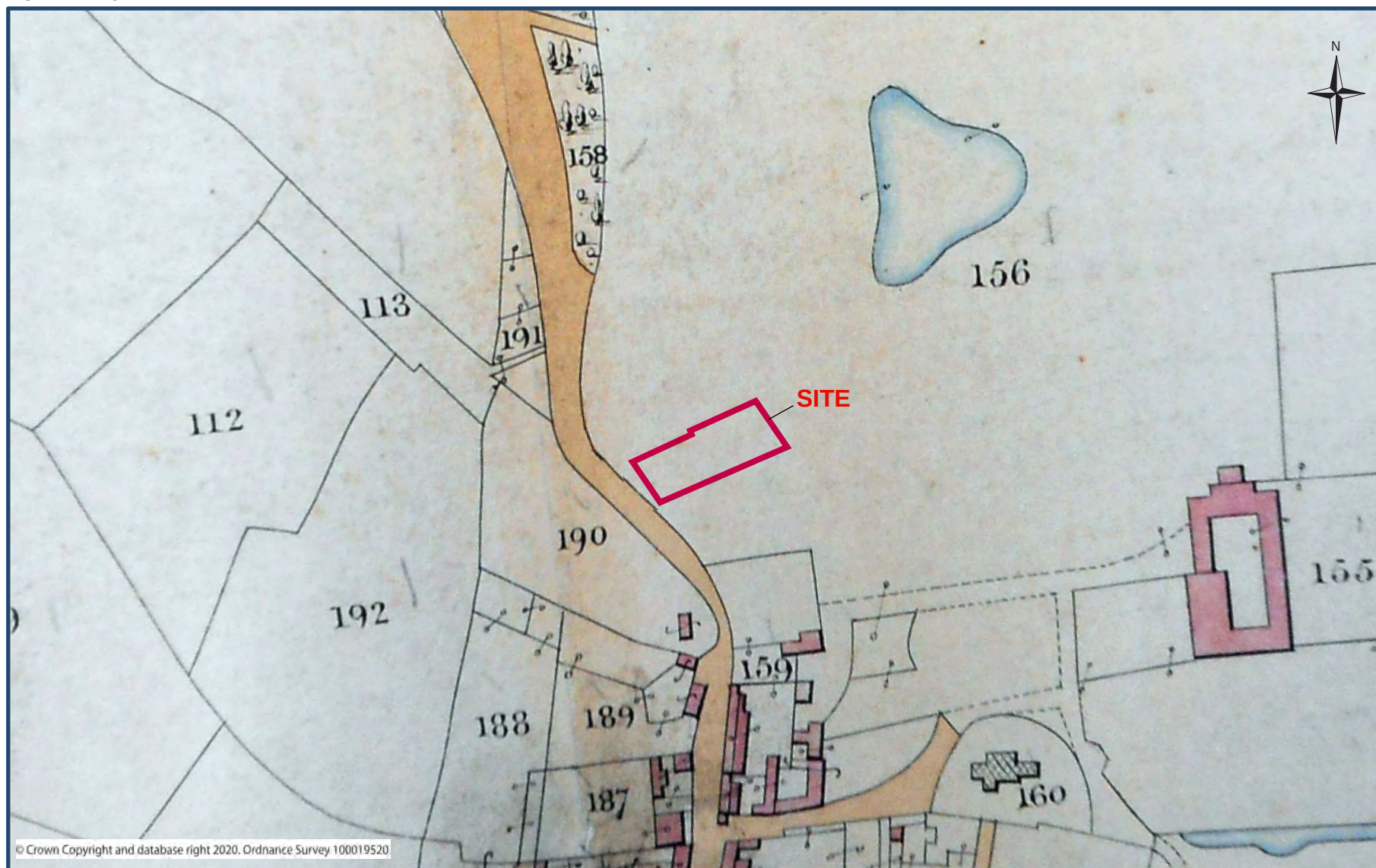


Fig 3: Detail from 1849 Tithe map of Market Bosworth (Leicestershire Record Office Ti/214/1)



Fig 4: Detail from Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (Leicestershire XXIX.15)

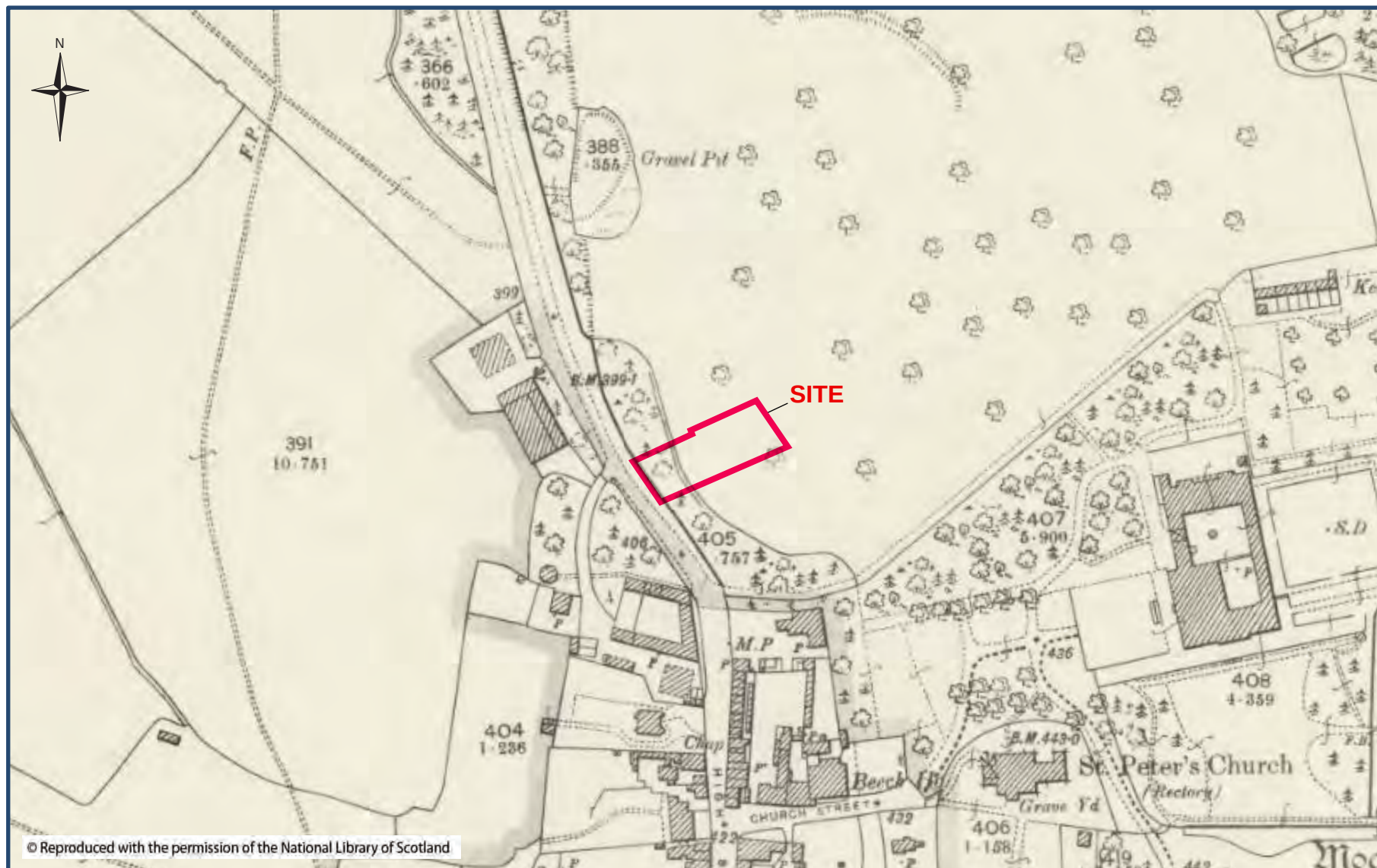


Fig 5: Detail from Ordnance Survey map of 1903 (Leicestershire XXIX.15)

4 AIMS AND METHODS

- 4.1 The main aim of the work was to record any significant archaeological deposits revealed by the development, to collate the fieldwork records into an archaeological archive and present the results of the fieldwork for dissemination.
- 4.2 Specific aims that relate to the research themes set out in East Midlands Heritage (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012), include:
- 5.4.5 – What patterns can be discerned in the location of Romano-British settlements in the landscape?
 - 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?
 - 7.6.1 – How and where was post-Conquest pottery manufactured and distributed, and what communication systems were employed?
- 4.3 An experienced archaeologist was present for each period of ground disturbance when notified by the client in accordance with WSI. Where potential archaeological deposits were encountered, the supervising archaeologist assessed and recorded them before they were disturbed.
- 4.4 Upon arrival at the Site, the existing house had been demolished to slab level. The observation started whilst the ground level across the new footprint was terraced by machine using a ditching bucket to a maximum of 0.9m at the back of the Site (Photo 2). Thereafter the foundation trenches were dug up to 0.95m deep using a 0.6m wide toothless bucket (Photo 3).

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2 Working shot of ground reduction looking north-east



3 Excavated foundation trenches looking north-west

5 RESULTS

Deposit Sequence

- 5.1 The uppermost geological stratum was brownish-yellow sand and gravel (8), first recorded 0.80m below existing ground level in the eastern edge of the Site. In the areas undisturbed by the previous dwelling, the geological natural was overlaid by 0.10m to 0.15m of light brown silty sand, plough-derived subsoil (7) overlaid by up to 0.81m of brown sandy loam topsoil (5). This exceptional depth of topsoil seems likely to have been deposited when soil was stripped in preparation for the construction of the previous bungalow.
- 5.2 Where the previous bungalow had been located, the deposit sequence consisted of several layers of modern material derived from the building's construction and demolition. A layer of surviving topsoil formed the earliest visible layer, showing that the bungalow was built with very shallow footings. A 0.16m thick layer of reddish-yellow hardcore with brick and concrete fragments (4) formed the first layer above the topsoil. This was overlaid in places by 0.09m of black tarmac (3). Above this was a 0.12m thick deposit of yellow sand and gravel (2). All of these construction material layers were cut through by the remains of brick walls (6) and concrete footings (9) belonging to the former 1960s bungalow. A 0.20m thick layer of brown sandy loam and brick rubble fragments (1) overlaid the area where the former building once stood and was formed from its recent demolition.

Undated ditches 24 and 27

- 5.3 Cutting the natural, NW/SE ditch 24 extended over 10m on the eastern edge of the Site (Photo 4; Fig 6). It had a broadly V-shaped profile 0.93m wide by more than 0.23m deep and was filled with light greyish-brown silty sand (25). It was recut, as ditch 27, with a wide U-shaped profile 1.96m wide and a flat base 0.39m deep which contained greyish-brown

silty sand (26) from which several fragments of a cow tooth were recovered.



4 Undated ditches 24 and 27 looking north-west

Roman period

- 5.4 Gully 12 extended 8m NW from the SE corner of the reduced area (Photo 5). It was 0.51m wide and 0.22m deep, filled with light brownish-grey sand (13) containing one small fragment of Roman period roof tile (tegula). A very small sherd of 13th-15th century Chilvers Cotton Ware pottery probably derives from adjacent pit 10.



5 Roman gully 12 looking south-east

- 5.5 Parallel to gully 12, gully 16 was visible for 10m between areas of later disturbance (Photo 6). It was 0.75m wide and 0.18m deep and filled with greyish-brown silty sand (17). It contained a sherd of mortaria and a sherd of coarse reduced ware pottery, a fragment of tegula and three fragments of possible roof slate.
- 5.6 These parallel gullies must interact with the undated ditches 24 and 27 to the north of the recorded sections. However, the disturbance from the remains of the previous dwelling had removed all trace of the gullies further to the north due to their shallow depth.



6 Roman gully 16 looking south-east

Medieval

- 5.7 Sub-circular pit 10, in the south-east corner of the reduced area was 5.05m long by 2.76m wide by 0.92m deep with moderate to steep irregular sides and a rounded base (Photo 7). A primary fill of reddish-brown silty sand (21), 0.24m thick, yielded seven sherds of 12th-14th century Potters Marston pottery. A secondary fill of dark greyish-brown sandy silt loam (22) contained ten sherds of mostly cross-fitting 12th-14th century pottery and two sherds of 13th to 15th century Chilvers Cotton Ware. Overlying greyish-brown silty sand (23), contained twelve sherds of medieval pottery. Twelve of these sherds were of 12th-14th century pottery that included two jar rim sherds of the same jar as in fill (22) with a combed wavy line decoration on the rim-top and shoulder. The uppermost fill of the pit was dark reddish-brown silty sand (11), 0.24m thick, yielding 14 sherds of 12th-15th century pottery. The full extent of the feature extended beyond the limits of the ground reduction



7 Medieval pit 10 looking north-east

- 5.8 Pit 19 was cut into the top of pit 10 (Photo 8). This pit had irregular, sloping sides and a rounded base 0.70m in diameter and more than 0.15m deep. It was filled with dark greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent fragments of coal (20) and two sherds of medieval pottery of similar types to those found in the earlier pit and eight fragments of, possibly structural, burnt daub.

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8 Pit 19 looking north-east

Pottery and Ceramic Building Material *Paul Blinkhorn*

Pottery

- 5.9 The pottery assemblage comprised 52 sherds with a total weight of 1786g. It consisted of medieval material, along with two residual Romano-British sherds. The post-Roman wares were recorded using the conventions of the Leicestershire County type-series (Sawday 1994), as follows:

CC1: Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware, AD1200-1400. 4 sherds, 107g.

LY4: Shelly Wares, 1100-1400. 1 sherd, 112g.

PM: Potter's Marston Ware, 1100-1300. 45 sherds, 1479g.

- 5.10 The Romano-British sherds weighed 88g. One is a fairly large fragment from the rim of an Oxfordshire Whiteware mortarium, fabric OXFWH of the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998), with the other a bodysherd in a fairly coarse reduced ware. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Some of the dates have been adjusted on the evidence from the stratigraphic matrix. The range of fabric types is typical of contemporary sites in the region.

- 5.11 The sherd of LY4 from context 23 was a large fragment from the rim of a jug with part of the handle, a thumb-grooved strap with stabbed decoration, still attached. Such vessels are typically of 12th – 13th century date (Blinkhorn 2010). The assemblage of PM from the same context included two jar rims, one of which was fairly large and had combed wavy line decoration on the rim-top and shoulder. Such decoration is not unusual on pottery of this type (eg. Haynes 1952, fig. 3). Cross-fitting sherds of the same jar occurred in context 22. The sherds of CC1 from context 22 were from a glazed jug and are heavily burnt and degraded.

- 5.12 The post-Roman assemblage is generally in good condition, with many large, fresh, and re-fitting sherds, indicating that the larger groups are

primary deposits and that there was medieval activity within the immediate vicinity of these excavations.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

	RB		PM		LY4		CC1		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
11			13	358			1	16	M13thC
13							1	6	M13thC
17	2	88	1	1					M13thC
20			2	19					M13thC
21			7	189					M13thC
22			10	538			2	85	M13thC
23			12	374	1	112			M13thC
Total	2	88	45	1479	1	112	4	107	

Ceramic Building Material

5.13 A small assemblage of fired clay building material was noted. Context 13 produced a small fragment (weight = 62g) of Romano-British tegula. It is 25mm thick. A single, hard-fired but amorphous fragment weighing 28g in a very similar fabric occurred in context 17. None of its original dimensions survived and it is difficult to date with confidence, but the similarity of the fabric to that of the fragment from context 13 suggests that it is also Romano-British. Context 20 produced a small assemblage of burnt daub (eight fragments, 185g). Many of them had a finished surface on one side and finger-impressions on the other, indicating it was structural. They are undatable, but two sherds of 12th – 13th century Potters Marston Ware occurred in the same context.

Environmental Evidence *Bekky Hillman ACIfA*

5.14 A suite of two samples of 20 litres were taken by site staff from two intercutting medieval pits.

5.15 Samples were processed in entirety by Archaeology Warwickshire using the standard procedures for floatation, with residues retained on a 500µm

mesh and flots retained on a 300µm sieve. Dried flots were sieved and fractionated into 4mm, 2mm, 1mm and 300µm fractions from which any charcoal or charred remains were sorted, separated and bagged. All samples were examined using an Aspen stereo binocular microscope (X10-50). Nomenclature for cereals follows Zohary et al. 2012 and other plants Stace 2019. The term seed may include achene, fruit, nutlet in assessment.

- 5.16 The flot from pit 10 (sample 1) was fully examined, the flot from pit 19 (sample 2), was large with over 500ml of <2mm charred remains. The 4mm and 2mm fractions were examined in full, the larger 1mm and 300µm fractions were divided using the cone and cut method and a 25% proportion was assessed.

Results

- 5.17 Context 11 pit 10 (sample 1) contained moderate quantities of free threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) with approximately equal numbers of oat (*Avena* sp.) and rare garden pea fragments (*Pisum sativum*) but 50% of the cultivated material was indeterminate. Wild seeds of waste and disturbed ground such as cleavers (*Galium album*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), and persicarias (*Persicaria* sp.) and small legumes were also present. The condition of the wild seeds was better than the cultivated material.
- 5.18 Context 20 pit 19 (sample 2) had abundant grains, of which some were identified as free threshing wheat (*T. aestivum*), and rare hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and oats; preservation was generally poor. There were rare stinking mayweed seeds (*A. cotula*) but no other wild seeds. The sample was dominated by small fragments of coal and charcoal.

Discussion

- 5.19 Both samples contained charred plant remains which ranged from moderate to poorly preserved. Whilst plot sizes were moderate the diversity, particularly in sample 2 was small.
- 5.20 The charred assemblage is consistent with it having been derived from domestic activity. That from pit 19 is likely from a single burning event and therefore unlikely to have been transported far from its source.
- 5.21 The remains from context 11, the top fill of pit 10, consist of equal quantities of oats and wheat which potentially represent a maslin crop it is possible that the legumes present were vetches which were often grown as a fodder crop. Stinking mayweed is generally associated with heavy soils (Moffett 1993) but docks and persicarias are commonly found in disturbed ground, hedges and waysides.
- 5.22 There are no charred remains that indicate industrial activities or crop processing were taking place on the site.

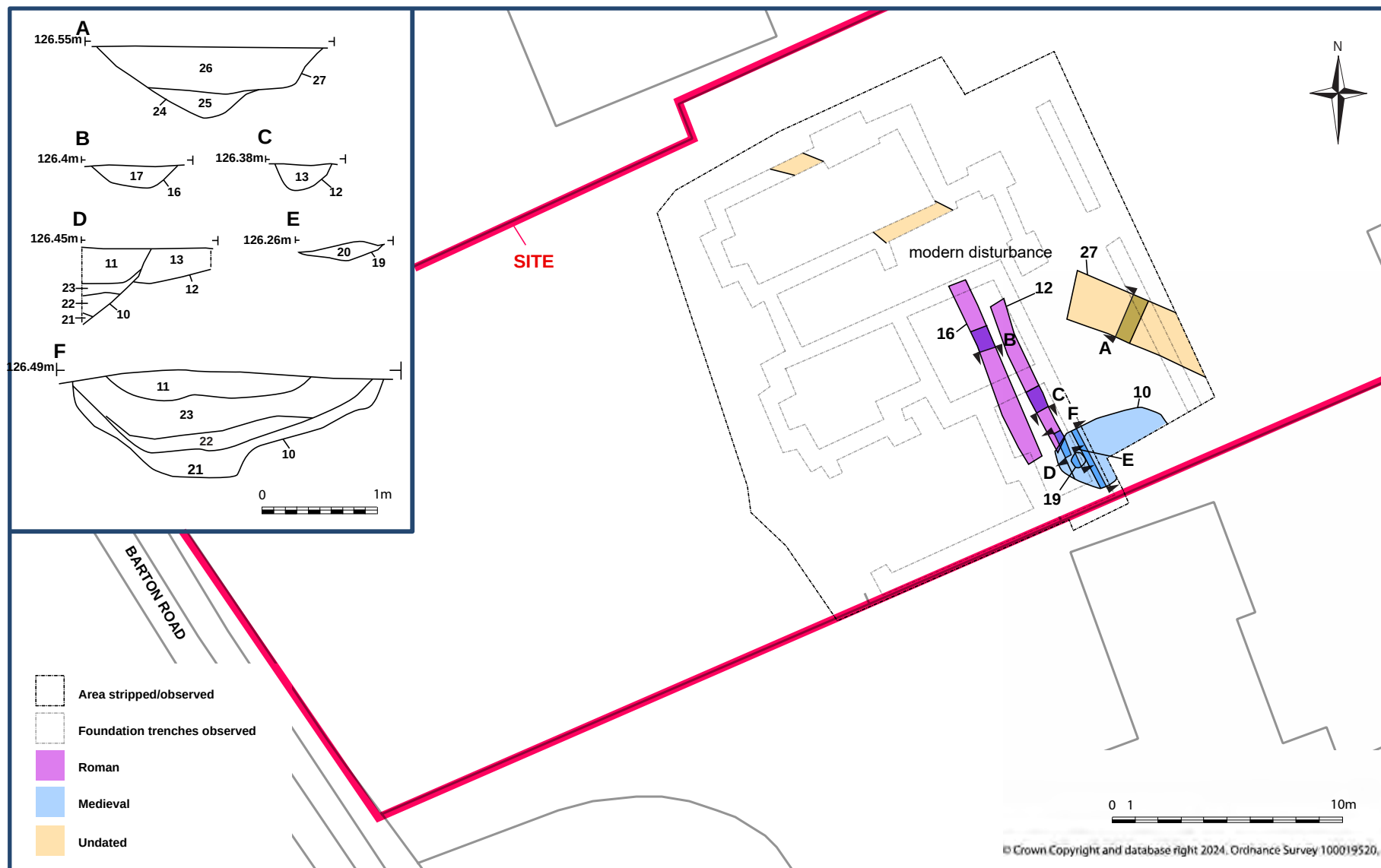


Fig 6: Location of area observed

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The archaeological watching brief was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the planning authority. Several features of archaeological significance were recorded that potentially have implications for future developments in the area and which contribute to local research objectives and thus mitigate against the impact of the development.
- 6.2 The Site contains evidence for occupation during the Roman period in the form of a ditch and gully containing finds dating them to this period. These features have the potential to relate to Roman features excavated on the site of the Roman villa to the north and demonstrate use of the wider landscape around the villa in the Roman period, possibly in the form of field systems and boundaries. The results have therefore contributed towards the East Midlands Research Agenda's objective 5.4.5 – what patterns can be discerned in the location of Romano-British settlements in the landscape?
- 6.3 The large pit in the corner of the Site containing several layers containing large quantities of medieval pottery sherds is significant. The fact that the majority of the pottery sherds were in good condition with many fresh, re-fitting sherds, indicates that these were primary deposits and that the pottery had not been moved far. The later smaller, pit contained two sherds of the same types of medieval pottery and, most notably, fragments of burnt daub which suggest a structure in close vicinity to the Site.
- 6.4 The pottery assemblage, due to its good condition and secure deposition, contributes to research objective 7.6.1 – how and where was post-Conquest pottery manufactured and distributed, and what communication systems were employed?

- 6.5 The likelihood that this feature represents a primary deposit of medieval pottery of mostly the same form and date suggests that the Site may represent a settled area outside the boundary of the medieval settlement assumed on the HER, thus contributing to the research objective 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?
- 6.6 The larger recut ditch running through the Site is not dated by finds. However, given that it did not contain any residual Roman or medieval pottery that is replete on the Site, it is possible that it predates the deposition of such finds. It is therefore possible that these cuts represent a significant later prehistoric boundary in the area.
- 6.7 In conclusion, despite being of a very small scale, the Site punches well-above its weight in terms of its significance. It has produced evidence for a possible pre-Roman boundary feature, elements of a Roman period field system likely to relate to the nearby villa, and locally important medieval pottery and charred plant assemblages likely to relate to the development of Market Bosworth

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Tithe map of Market Bosworth, 1849, Leicestershire Record Office ref. T/214/1

First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1886, 1:2500, digitised version Second

Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1903, 1:2500, digitised version

APPENDICES

A List of Contexts

Context	Description	Depth (m) or AOD	Comment
01	Brown sandy loam and brick rubble	0.20	Demolition layer
02	Yellow sand and gravel	0.12	Building sand and gravel
03	Black tarmac	0.09	Tarmac surface
04	Reddish yellow hardcore with brick and concrete fragments	0.16	Modern hardcore
05	Dark brown sandy loam	0.81	Topsoil
06	Red bricks		1960s wall foundations
07	Light brown silty sand		Subsoil
08	Brownish-yellow sand and gravel		Natural
09	Large pinkish-grey concrete footings		Concrete footings
10	Sub-circular	2.76	Cut of pit
11	Dark greyish-brown silty sand with charcoal deposit	0.24	Top fill of pit 10
12	Linear	0.22	Cut of gully
13	Light brownish-grey sand	0.22	Fill of 12
14	VOID		VOID
15	VOID		VOID
16	Linear with moderate sloping sides and concave base	0.18	Cut of ditch
17	Greyish-brown silty sand	0.18	Fill of 16
18	VOID		VOID
19	Circular with irregular sloping sides and rounded base	>0.15	Cut of possible pit
20	Dark greyish-brown silty sand with frequent coal fragments	>0.15	Fill of 20
21	Reddish-brown silty sand	0.24	Primary fill of pit 10
22	Dark greyish-brown sandy	0.16	Secondary fill of pit 10

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	silty loam		
23	Greyish-brown silty sand	0.36	Fill of pit 10
24	Linear with moderate sloping sides and concave base	0.23	Cut of ditch
25	Light greyish-brown silty sand	0.23	Fill of ditch 24
26	Greyish-brown silty sand	0.39	Fill of ditch 27
27	Linear with moderate sloping sides and flat base	0.39	Re-cut of ditch 24

B List of Finds

<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>
11	Pottery	14	13 PM , 358g, 1100-1300 1 CC1 , 16g, 1200-1400
13	Pottery	1	1 CC1 , 8g, 1200-1400
13	Ceramic building material	1	1 25mm thick fragment of Romano-British <i>tegula</i> , 62g
17	Pottery	2	1 OXFWH rim sherd of an Oxfordshire Whiteware mortarium. Romano-British 1 bodysherd of in a fairly coarse reduced ware. Romano-British Total weight of 88g
17	Stone	3	Three fragments of possible roof slate, 182g
17	Ceramic building material	1	1 hard-fired but amorphous fragment of Romano-British <i>tegula</i> , 28g
20	Pottery	2	13 PM , 19g, 1100-1300
20	Ceramic building material	8	8 fragments of burnt daub. Many with finished surface on one side and finger impressions on the other, indicating structural use. Undatable but in the same context as 12 th -13 th century Potters Marston Ware sherds
21	Pottery	7	7 PM , 189g, 1100-1300
22	Pottery	12	10 PM , 538g, 1100-1300. Cross-fitting sherds of the same jar found in context 23 2 CC1 , 85g, 1200-1400. Heavily burnt and degraded sherds from a glazed jug
23	Pottery	13	12 PM , 374g, 1100-1300. Includes two jar rims. One fairly large rim with combed wavy line decoration on the rim-top and shoulder

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			1 LY4 , 112g, 1100-1400. Large fragment from the rim of a jug. Part of handle still attached consisting of a thumb-grooved strap with stabbed decoration
26	Animal bone	1	1 cow tooth in many fragments, 7g

OASIS Summary for archaeol27-527958

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol27-527958
Project Name	A possible prehistoric boundary, Roman field system and a medieval pit: Archaeological watching brief at 30 Barton Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire in 2024
Sitename	Market Bosworth, Market Bosworth, Hinckley and Bosworth, United Kingdom
Sitecode	LMB23
Project Identifier(s)	30 Barton Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	23/00517/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeology Warwickshire
Project Dates	01-Apr-2024 - 12-Sep-2024
Location	Market Bosworth, Market Bosworth, Hinckley and Bosworth, United Kingdom NGR : SK 40566 03437 LL : 52.627186, -1.40213 12 Fig : 440566,303437
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Leicestershire Local Authority District : Hinckley and Bosworth Parish : Market Bosworth
Project Methodology	An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the groundworks phase of a replacement dwelling at 30 Barton Road, Market Bosworth, on behalf of Nick Cvetkovic, in an area of potential for Roman and medieval archaeology. An undated ditch in two phases crossed the Site and may represent a pre-Roman boundary. Twin gullies containing Roman pottery and other finds seem likely to be related to the adjacent villa's estate. A large medieval pit contained several deposits replete with pottery was cut by a coal-rich pit. The well-preserved pottery included many re-fitting sherds and also burnt daub suggests the nearby presence of medieval occupation, some distance from the core of the medieval settlement at Market Bosworth.
Project Results	New information on the extent of the nearby villa estate was provided by the work. Evidence for medieval settlement activity, away from the historic core was also recorded.
Keywords	Boundary Ditch - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Gully - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private individual
HER	Leicestershire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Caroline Rann
HER Identifiers	

Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive; Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museums;
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Report generated on: 11 Oct 2024, 17:14

Appendix D: Data Management Plan and Archive Selection: 19/08/2024

Project Information	
Site Code	LMB23
Site Address	30 Barton Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire
Project Type	Archaeological monitoring and recording
Project Manager	Caroline Rann
Project Team	John Appleby, Bekky Hillman, Hannah Child
Archive Information	
Physical archive location	Leicestershire Museums with finds retained by the owner
Accession Number	X.A87.2023
Digital Archive location	Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Previous work to be included	No
Future work to be included	No
Data Management Plan	
Data Creation	
Where will data be created	Office: pre-fieldwork and post-excavation Site: fieldwork
What data will be created	Paper: site visit sheets, sample sheets, context sheets, site registers, drawings on permatrace of sections, elevations and sketch plans. Digital: photographs (jpegs), surveys (dxf), report and specialist reports (word), finds list (excel), specialist catalogues (excel), photo register/metadata (excel), scanned registers (PDF), scanned context sheets (PDF)
Ethics and Legal Compliance	
Data security	If the data contains commercially, or personally sensitive data it will not be made available to anyone beyond the project team.
	AW will retain the copyright of any data, including reports, photographs etc., generated by the project. External data used under licence, such as OS mapping,

	will not form part of the long-term archive of the project.	
Data sharing		
How will data be made accessible and shared	If data needs to be shared with the client, specialists and/or the Planning Archaeologist copies of the data will be supplied and not the primary data.	
	The report generated from this project will be publicly available through submission to the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS).	
Data selection and preservation		
Preservation and deposition	The paper and digital archives will be collated in line with national, regional and repository specific guidelines, See below.	
Specific Repository Requirements		
Archaeological Data Service	Jpeg Photographs PDF report	
Leicestershire County Council Museums	Each individual item, including each page of a report, but with the exception of photographic negatives, must be directly marked with the accession number. Papers must be stored within acid-free folders or envelopes.	
Leicestershire HER	PDf version of the report .shp file of area and features	
Archaeology Warwickshire Management Archive	Word versions of report, DXF or .shp files of surveys, illustration files (Adobe Illustrator), etc.	
Data generated Pre-fieldwork		
Document/format	Where stored	To form management archive or site archive
WSI/PDF & paper copy	WCC Network/Physical Site folder	Site archive
Illustrations/Adobe Illustrator & PDFS	WCC Network	Management Archive or embedded into documents

GIS data files	WCC Network	Not retained following completion of project
Signed Agreement/PDF	WCC Network: confidential	Management Archive: digital copy retained on WCC network
RAMS/PDF & paper copy	WCC Network/Physical Site folder	Management Archive
Site visit photos/jpegs	WCC Network	Management Archive: retained on WCC Network
Data generated from Site		
Physical Record type/format	Security Copy	Number
Context Sheets/paper proforma	yes	18
Sample sheets/paper proforma	yes	2
Site visit records/paper proforma	yes	8
Site plan/permatrace	yes	1
Drawn sections/permatrace	yes	2
Digital Record type/format	Saved to WCC Network	Number
Photographs/jpg	yes	109
GPS survey/dxf	yes	1
Data generated post-site		
Physical data type/format	Security Copy/number	To form management archive or site archive
None	N/A	N/A
Digital Record type/format	Saved to WCC Network	To form management archive or site archive
Report/word & PDF	yes	Site archive
Matrix/excel file	yes	Site archive

Archaeological Finds Archive & Selection Strategy		
Expected Finds		
Material Type	Site collection Policy	Guidance from
Pottery - Modern	Collect 100%	Project Lead
Pottery – Post-medieval	Collect 100%	Project Lead
Pottery – Medieval	Collect 100%	Project Lead
Pottery - Roman	Collect 100%	Project Lead
Ceramic building material	Collect 100%	Project Lead
Animal bone	Collect 100%	Project Lead
Finds from site		
Material Type	Checked by	Action ie. Identified, added to database, discarded
Pottery - Roman	BH	Identified, added to database, sent to specialist
Pottery – Medieval	BH	Identified, added to database, sent to specialist
Ceramic Building Material	BH	Identified, added to database, sent to specialist
Animal bone	BH	Identified, Added to database
Stone – slate	BH	Identified, Added to database
Specialist Assessment		
Material Type	Specialist	Action ie, coded, weighed, reported,
Pottery - Roman	Paul Blinkhorn	Coded, weighed, reported
Pottery – Medieval	Paul Blinkhorn	Coded, weighed, reported
Ceramic Building Material	Paul Blinkhorn	Coded, weighed, reported
Specialist Recommendations		

Material Type	Specialist	Recommendation ie, discard in line with Museum Collection Policy, add to handling collection, Further analysis
Pottery - Roman	Paul Blinkhorn	No recommendation given
Pottery – Medieval	Paul Blinkhorn	No recommendation given
Ceramic Building Material	Paul Blinkhorn	No recommendation given
Specialist Analysis		
Material Type	Specialist	Action ie. Offer to Museum with report and illustrations
N/A	N/A	N/A
For Retention or Discard		
Material Type	Target date of deposition/ Archived date	Repository accepting/recommending discard
Pottery – Roman	N/A	Returned to landowner
Pottery – Medieval	N/A	Returned to landowner
Ceramic Building Material	N/A	Returned to landowner
Animal bone	N/A	Returned to landowner
Stone – slate	N/A	Returned to landowner