



**ARCHAEOLOGY
WARWICKSHIRE**

30 Barton Road Market Bosworth Leicestershire

**Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological watching brief**

Archaeology Warwickshire
Date: August 2023



Warwickshire
County Council

30 Barton Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire

Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological watching brief

Date: August 2023

Commissioned by:	Nick Cvetkovic
Site code:	LMB23
Planning reference:	23/00517/FUL
Planning authority:	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
Planning archaeologist:	William Kelly, Leicestershire County Council
Accession number:	X.A87.2023
National Grid Reference:	SK 40617 03401
Project manager:	Caroline Rann MCIfA
Author:	Frances Bradbury ACIfA
Illustrations:	Candy Stevens
Checked by:	Simon Davies PCIfA
Approved by:	Caroline Rann MCIfA
Date:	August 2023
Version:	1

Please note that this document has been prepared for the commissioning client or agent for a specific purpose and is time limited. It should not be relied upon by any other party for any other purpose at any other time.



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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Planning permission (ref. 23/00517/FUL) has been granted by Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council for a proposed replacement dwelling at 30 Barton Road, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire (hereafter referred to as 'the site').
- 1.2 The site lies adjacent to the Scheduled Monument *Roman foundations E of Barton Road* (National Heritage List for England no.: 1005476). William Kelly, the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council Historic and Natural Environment Team, requested 'professional archaeological attendance for inspection and recording during the groundworks for the proposed development'.
- 1.3 A condition (no. 5) of the planning permission requires a programme of archaeological fieldwork to be carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority, following the demolition of the existing building.
- 1.4 Archaeology Warwickshire (AW hereon) have been commissioned to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation for a archaeological watching brief, that will be carried out in conjunction with the groundworks phase of the development.
- 1.5 This document has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2020).

2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The site is centred on National Grid Reference SK 40617 03401 to the north of the town of Market Bosworth. The site currently comprises a house and its surrounding garden. It is situated on the east side of Barton Road which leads northwards out of the town. To the north and south of the site are further domestic properties and to the west an agricultural field which includes the buried remains of a Roman villa and is designated as the Scheduled Monument *Roman foundations E of Barton Road* (NHLE 1005476).
- 2.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS 2022) records the underlying bedrock geology of the site as a mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member. The site is overlain by superficial deposits comprising mid-Pleistocene glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel. The site lies at a height of around 122.4m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

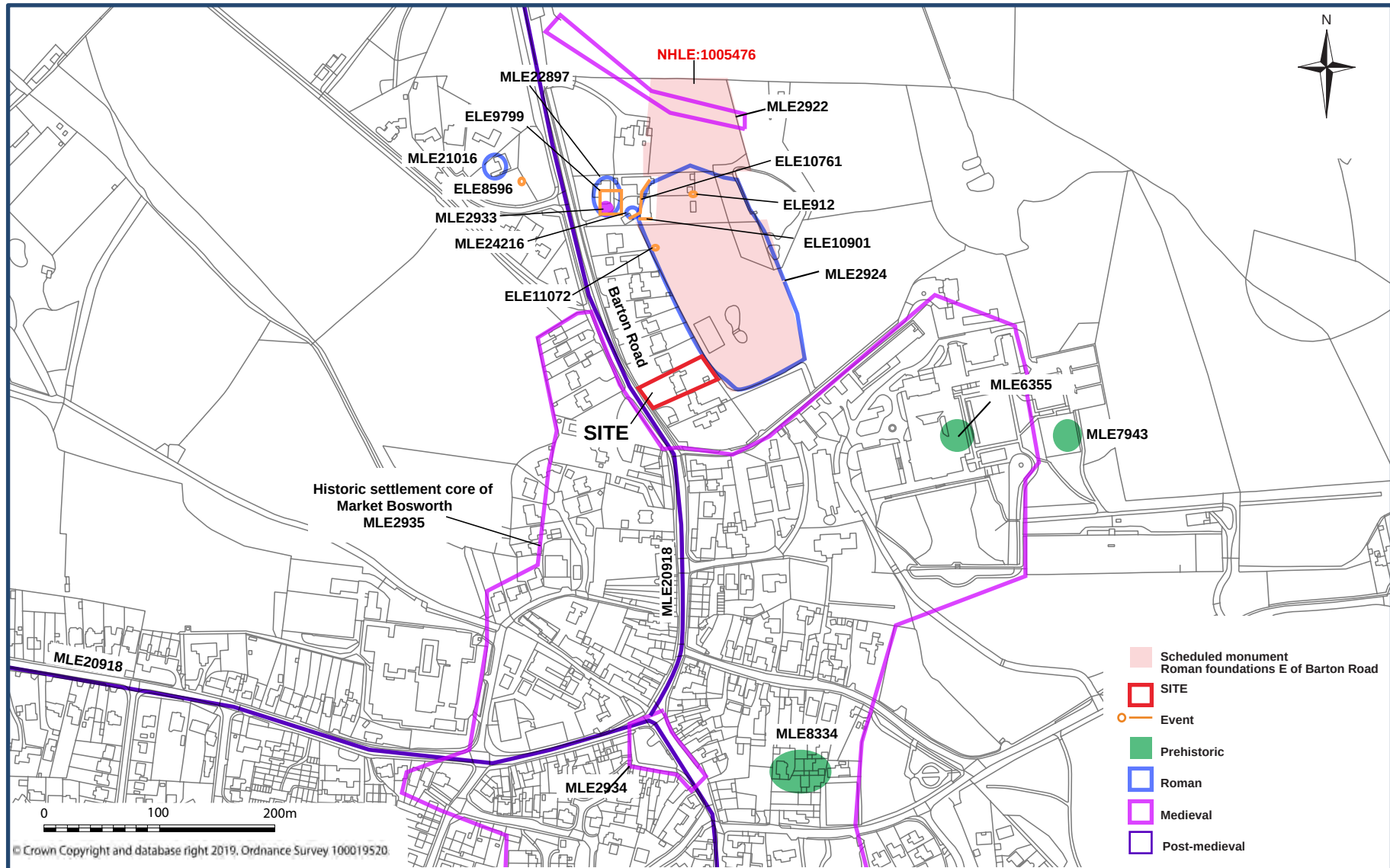


Fig 1: Location of application area and Historic Environment Information

3 BASELINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA

Sources consulted

- 3.1 The baseline archaeological data for the area was presented in a Desk-Based Assessment by Archaeology Warwickshire (Rann 2014), and the salient aspects are summarised below, supplemented by more recently acquired data from several recent investigations in the area to the south of the site (Charles 2016; Gethin 2016; Palmer and Gethin 2017; Portch 2019; Gethin 2020; Portch and Gethin 2021; Portch 2021).

Designated heritage assets

- 3.2 The site lies just to the west of the Scheduled Monument *Roman foundations E of Barton Road* (NHLE 1006476), which encompasses an area of Roman activity likely representing a villa complex. The site also lies c. 13m north-east of the Market Bosworth Conservation Area.

Prehistoric

- 3.3 The earliest evidence for activity within the study area comprises a Bronze Age palstave (Leicestershire Historic Environment Record ref. MLE 6355) and a possible Iron Age spearhead (MLE 7943), both identified at Bosworth Hall c. 200m to the east of the site. An Iron Age settlement site was excavated on the former cattle market in the centre of the village c. 310m to the south of the site (MLE 8334). Several sherds of Iron Age pottery were also found during the excavation of the Roman villa, now designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1006476), directly east of the site, suggesting the possibility of earlier occupation in this area.

Roman

- 3.4 As discussed above, a Roman building (MLE 2924) thought to have been part of a villa complex, or other high-status structure, was partly excavated within the area of the Scheduled Monument in 1966 (ELE 912) but the results were not published. The following year a group of amateur

archaeologists excavated a test pit (ELE 11072) and found more Roman remains and recorded details of the previous year's excavations. One sketch plan indicates the area in which walls, a tessellated pavement and hypocaust system were revealed in. The extent of the Roman remains is not fully known but the area to the east of the site is designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1006476).

- 3.5 Several archaeological investigations have taken place in the wider area in order to further investigate the Roman occupation of the area. Clay objects which could be associated with the Scheduled Monument were recovered in Harcourt Spinney, c. 200m to the north-west of the site in the 1970s (ELE 8596), and a watching brief in 2013 (ELE 8767) in a similar area found a Roman tegula (MLE 21016).
- 3.6 Since 2016, Archaeology Warwickshire has carried out evaluation and excavation work in the plot c. 130m north of the site. Within the west of the plot an evaluation on the former tennis court found no Roman features and that the area had been truncated for construction of the tennis court (Gethin 2016; ELE 9799).
- 3.7 In the east of the plot, in closer proximity to the Scheduled Monument, a further evaluation was undertaken in 2017 (Palmer and Gethin 2017; ELE10761). Although one trench revealed part of a quarry pit (MLE 24216) which had been partially backfilled with rubbish, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, in the north-east corner of the plot a series of Roman features including a spread of rubble, a pit and a gully (later found to be a robber trench), were identified.
- 3.8 The area was subsequently excavated by Archaeology Warwickshire (Gethin 2020). Several rooms of a substantial Roman building were revealed, 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.

- 3.9 An evaluation (Portch 2019; ELE 10901) followed by an excavation (Portch & Gethin 2021) was also undertaken in the plot to the south, c. 120m north of the site. A single large posthole containing several packing stones and a few Roman finds was excavated at the eastern end of the area. Within a linear feature: stone fragments, Roman pottery, tile, wall plaster and a single mosaic tessera were recovered suggesting it may have been a robber trench. This work exposed a few remains associated with the Roman villa to the north, partially excavated in 2017. The presence of a probable robber trench either belongs to the known villa building, hinting at its size, or indicates that there was more than one building forming the villa complex. A later watching brief (Portch 2021) established that this area had been heavily truncated by quarrying in the late 19th/early 20th centuries.

Early medieval and medieval

- 3.10 The site is located c. 35m to the north the medieval core of Market Bosworth (MLE 2935), as identified by the Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record through historic mapping. As the name, Market Bosworth, suggests there was a medieval market in the town and this was probably on the same site of the current Market Place (MLE 2934).
- 3.11 An early 19th century source (Nichols 1811) suggested that a medieval chapel (MLE 2933) was located in area c. 150m to the north of the site, due to visible foundations. These remains have not, however been identified during the series of archaeological investigations in this area and most probably relate to the foundations of the Roman villa rather than a medieval chapel.
- 3.12 The pale (MLE 2922) of a former medieval deer park, known as Old Park, lies c. 220mm to the north of the site. In the medieval period the site was

most probably open fields situated in an area between Market Bosworth and the deer park, potentially in use for agricultural purposes.

Post-medieval & modern

- 3.13 An Act of Parliament in 1759-60 made Barton Road, which the site lies to the east of, the toll road (MLE 20918) between Market Bosworth and Measham. The earliest cartographic source consulted as part of this assessment is the Tithe map of Market Bosworth of 1849 (Leicestershire Record Office Ti/214/1; Fig 2). It depicts the site in a large plot (numbered 156) to the east of Barton Road. The site likely was land associated with Bosworth Hall (MLE 12225; NHLE 1251547) which lies c. 150m to the east of the site. The hall dates to 1682 but was much altered between 1837 and 1850 and the 1880s.
- 3.14 Barton Road ceased to be a toll road in 1872. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (Fig 3) depicts no change within the site. This area of the road appears to have been straightened and reduced in width by this date.
- 3.15 By the date of the 1903 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 4) the section of the site next to the road is depicted within an area of woodland. The site most probably remained in ownership of Bosworth Hall due to the open nature of the land to its east which was interspersed with trees. A gravel pit (MLE 24643) is depicted c. 90m to the north.
- 3.16 The building within the site was most probably constructed in the mid-20th century. The current site boundaries are depicted on the satellite imagery dated to 1999 (accessed via Google Earth).

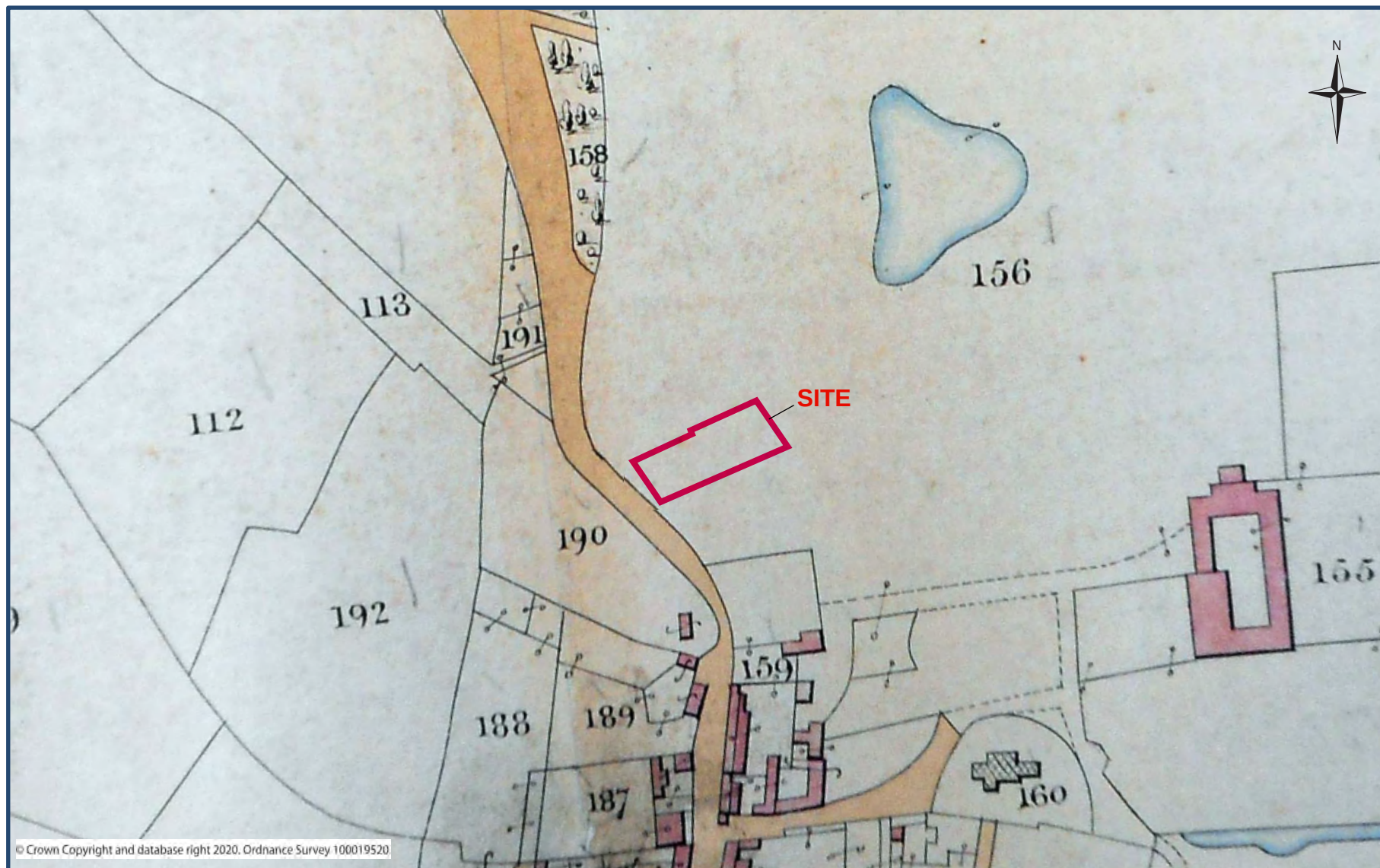


Fig 2: Detail from 1849 Tithe map of Market Bosworth (Leicestershire Record Office Ti/214/1)



Fig 3: Detail from Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (Leicestershire XXIX.15)

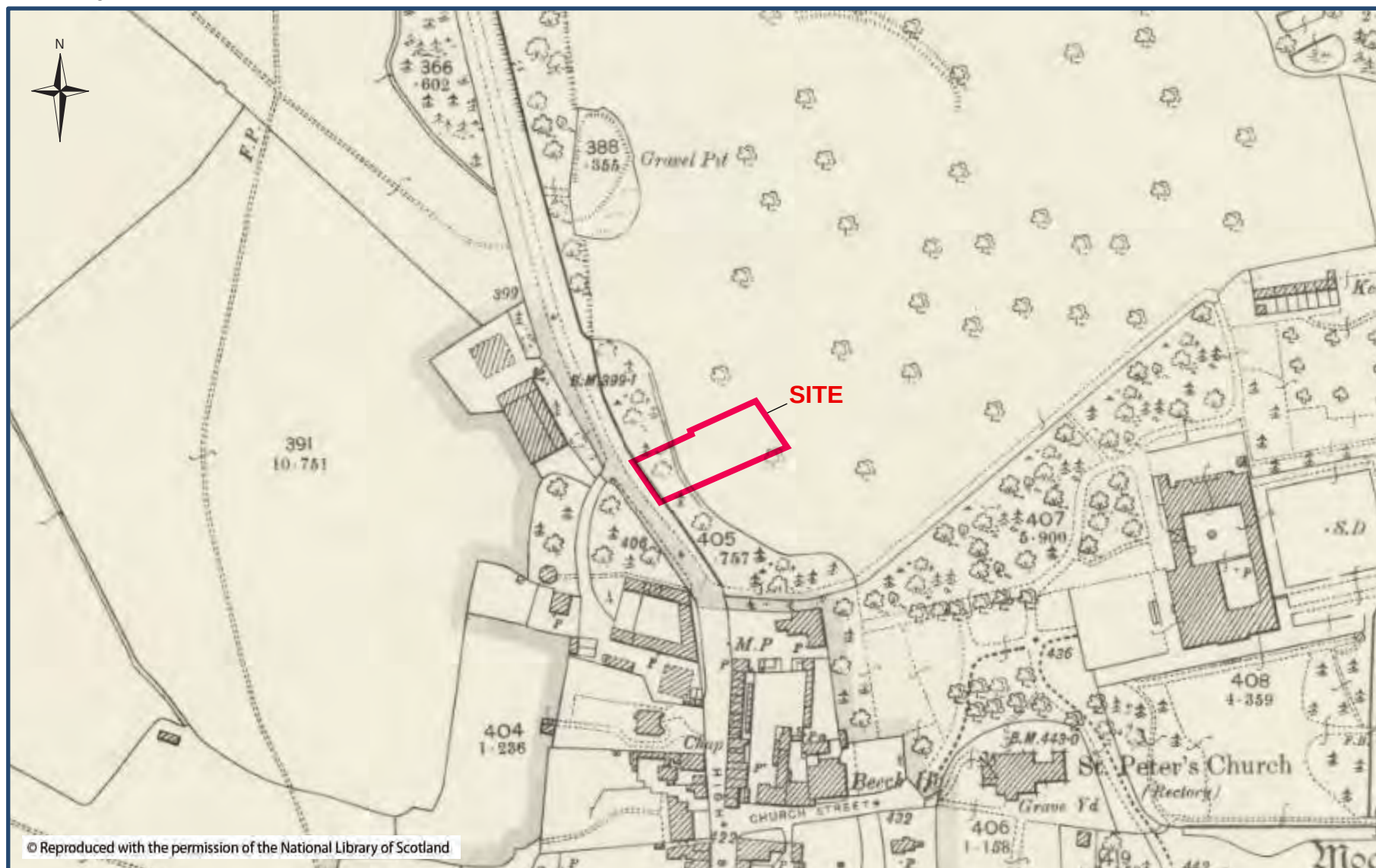


Fig 4: Detail from Ordnance Survey map of 1903 (Leicestershire XXIX.15)

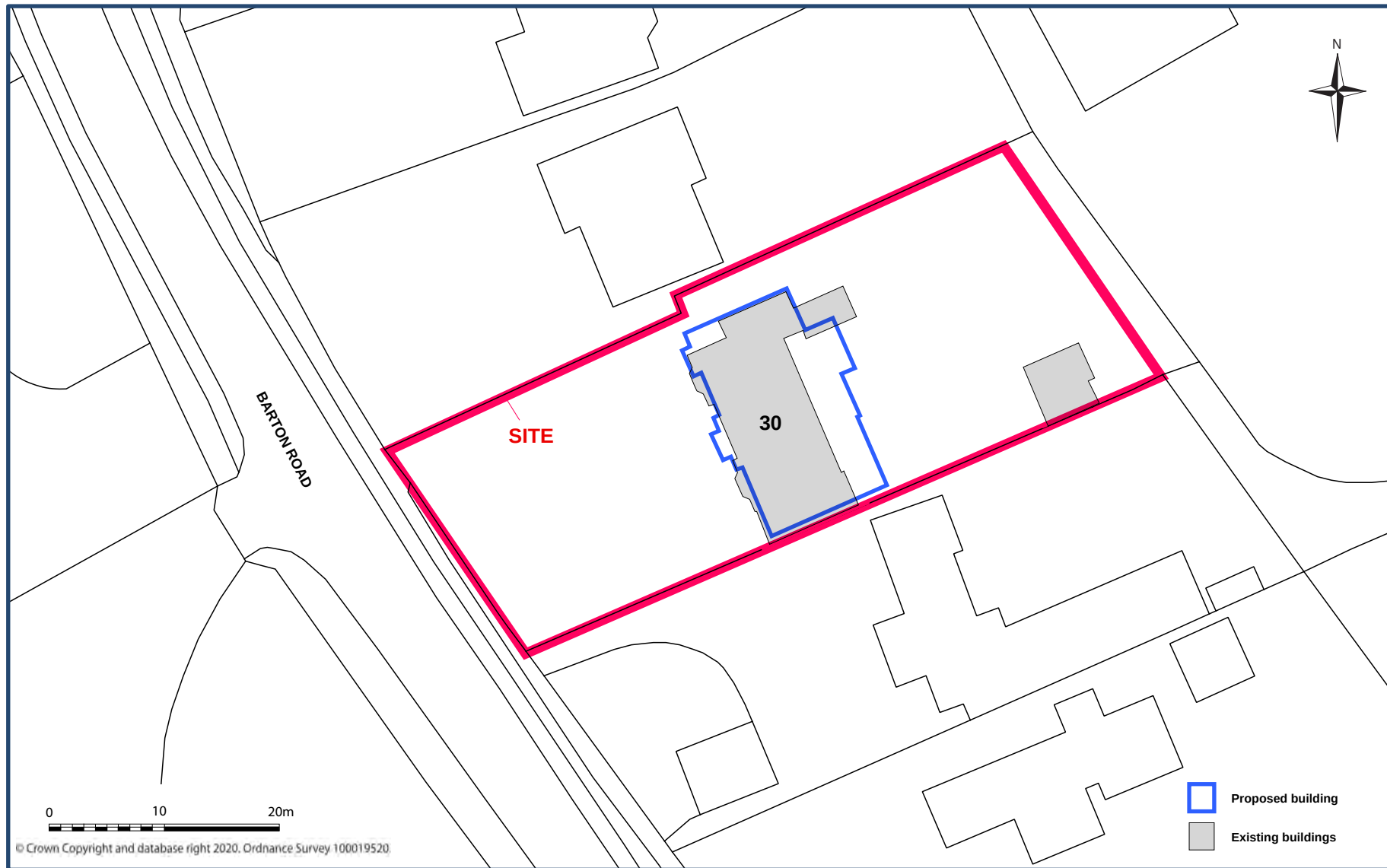


Fig 5: Location of proposed development

4 AIMS AND METHODS

- 4.1 The main aim of the work will be to record any archaeological remains that are disturbed by the development, to collate the records in an archaeological archive and present the significant aspects of the archive in a report for dissemination.
- 4.2 The secondary aim will be to form an understanding of the remains recorded in terms of their character and date, and to place the evidence in its local and regional context. The results of the watching brief will be tied into the regional research themes set out in *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework* (Research Frameworks n.d.), where warranted.
- 4.3 Following the demolition of the existing building, the work will require an experienced archaeologist to be on site each day of groundworks to supervise ground reductions to formation levels, or the geological natural, whichever the higher. This will include the reduction in ground level for floors, external surfaces and hard landscaping, foundation trenches and service trenches.
- 4.4 Machinery **will be fitted with toothless buckets** and **ground reduction will be in shallow spits**. The archaeologist will be provided with adequate time to observe and record any archaeological deposits.

Monitoring

- 4.5 When applicable, the relevant planning archaeologist will be given at least a week's advance notice of the programmed start on site so that arrangements for monitoring can be made.
- 4.6 The appropriate Historic England Regional Archaeological Science Advisor will be contacted with regard to any specific application of archaeological science.

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- 4.7 Reasonable access to the site works will be provided to representatives of the Client and the Local Authority and a site tour and opportunity to scrutinise artefacts and site records will be provided as appropriate.
- 4.8 Exceptional finds or results will be reported to the client / consultant / the planning authority's archaeological advisor, and if necessary, Historic England within 24 hours.

5 DETAILED METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 All work will be undertaken in accordance with AW's Procedures Manual, and the standard and guidances of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).
- 5.2 All ground reductions will be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and will be carried out in spits until the uppermost archaeological horizon, or the geological natural is reached (whichever the higher). If archaeological remains or deposits are revealed these will be mapped and sample excavated. The archaeologist will be provided with adequate time to observe and record any archaeological deposits.
- 5.3 An additional archaeologist will be made available to help locate and record archaeological deposits, if necessary.
- 5.4 Plans and cross sections will be drawn at appropriate scales and located in relation to national Ordnance Survey. All levels will be measured in relation to Ordnance Datum (as appropriate).
- 5.5 All archaeological contexts will be recorded using the standard Archaeology Warwickshire recording system using pro forma context sheets with standardised descriptions based on Soil Survey soil texture terminology and Munsell colour descriptions. **'Diggit' digital recording will be phased in over the course of 2023.** All finds recovered will be assigned to a context.
- 5.6 A digital photographic record of the fieldwork will be produced to include individual trenches, features and appropriate feature groups along with images useful for public presentation.
- 5.7 Sampling strategies will be developed subject to the requirements of the project and its aims and findings. Sampling will take into account the guidance provided in Environmental Archaeology; a guide to the theory

and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (English Heritage 2011). Environmental samples will be taken from appropriate deposits where secure stratigraphic relationships are present subject to Health and Safety considerations and where contamination is not an issue. Samples will be taken in order to retrieve wider palaeoenvironmental, industrial, economic evidence or contextual data (Table 1).

- 5.8 In the event of human remains being revealed these will be left in situ and the Coroner and archaeological advisor informed. Such remains may be covered and protected unless there is a risk that they could be damaged or stolen. Any subsequent excavation or removal will take place after the relevant Ministry of Justice licence had been obtained, as required by the Burials Act.
- 5.9 In the unlikely event finds of gold or silver being revealed these will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act 1996. Such finds would be removed to a safe location for temporary storage and the archaeological advisor informed.

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Most samples must be context-specific; and that is much more important than achieving larger sample volumes that potentially cross context boundaries. We are sampling distinct events.

Potential data	Deposit criteria	Sample method	Feature or context type	Sample size	Excavated sample	Sampling objective
Charred Plant Remains	Stratified deposits, datable and low risk of contamination	Bulk samples	Structural or occupation features (intensive), including hearths, floors, etc.	Up to 40 L	100%	Clear potential to recover important ecofactual information or significant material
		Bulk samples	Prehistoric & early medieval	40 litres	10-20% linears, 50-100% pits	
			Roman	20-40 L depending on abundance	10% linears, 50% pits	
			Medieval & Post-medieval	10-20 L depending on abundance	10%-20% linears, 50% pits	
		Bulk samples: taken for wet sieving (to recover small animal bone, plant macro-remains, small artefacts)				
Waterlogged organic remains		Sample	Any	15-20 L or whole context, or stratified sequence of 10 L samples		Clear potential to recover important ecofactual information or significant material
Small mammal bone, bird and fish bone, marine mollusc		Bulk sample	Layers	20-40 L distributed	50%	
Pollen, other micro environmental		Monolith / kubiena	Deposit sequence or soil	As advised. Following discussion with specialist and/or curator		
Land snails		Small specific bulks/column of samples	Deposit sequence (and single entity			
Dating		Radiocarbon	Single entity organics, articulated bone, structural material			

Sampling levels, including the frequency and size of samples may vary from the broad outline strategy according to the characteristics and potential of deposits and how deposits may or may not address the aims and objectives of the project. The level of sampling may be higher or lower following on-going sampling strategy reviews during the course of the project.

Table 1 Standard sampling strategy

6 EXTENSIVE REMAINS AND/OR SIGNIFICANT FINDS

- 6.1 If significant archaeological remains or extensive deposits that cannot be retained in situ or cannot reasonably be recorded within the scope of the currently agreed project are encountered the developer will allow a contingency for additional excavation work to be carried out.
- 6.2 Where necessary a representative of the planning authority or Historic England may be approached to confirm the need for contingency work. A separate WSI may be necessary and if so, this would be prepared as soon as possible but a period of uninterrupted access must be made available to complete any required archaeological recording and hand excavation.
- 6.3 If significant quantities of unexpected finds are recovered during the fieldwork it may be necessary to renegotiate additional analysis and reporting costs.

7 ANALYSIS AND RECORDING

- 7.1 A report of the results of the archaeological watching brief is required regardless of what is found and would be produced following the completion of the fieldwork programme. The report will be completed in the standard AW format which would include a description of the methodology employed, an account of the archaeological evidence and an interpretation of the remains.
- 7.2 The report would contain illustrations and plans showing areas observed, any trenches or ground reductions that had taken place and the location of any archaeological deposits identified. A description and interpretation of the deposits would be included along with a list and description of the significant finds.
- 7.3 A digital copy of the report will be provided for the client. A draft report will be sent to the relevant archaeological advisor for approval. A final, agreed version of the report will be sent in PDF format to the Historic Environment Record on the understanding that it would become a public document after six months.
- 7.4 A summary report would be prepared for publication in a CBA regional journal and, if significant results are established, in a national or period journal to provide wider dissemination.
- 7.5 AW publish all reports (subject to confidentiality agreements) on a dedicated web site and digital reports are submitted to OASIS.

8 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

- 8.1 The site archive will be prepared in accordance with Historic England and CIfA guidelines.
- 8.2 The archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections, under Temporary Accession number X.A87.2023. Finds ownership will remain with the landowner until such time as title may be transferred in accordance with appropriate agreement. A list of finds will be made available to the landowner and arrangements can be made for finds to be viewed, if required. AW will encourage landowners to donate the finds to appropriate institutions for their long-term curation.
- 8.3 All recovered artefacts and other material will be cleaned, bagged and boxed in accordance with AW procedures and the requirements of appropriate repository institutions.
- 8.4 All finds storage materials or packaging will be clearly marked with the assigned Warwickshire site code or appropriate assigned accession number.
- 8.5 If required, a CD containing a digital copy of the report, digital photographs and/or data will be included with the archive in accordance with the relevant requirements of the repository institution.

Finds selection strategy

- 8.6 A non-retention policy for artefacts without archaeological significance will be followed unless an individual collection repository has an alternative policy. The non- retention policy will accord with the aims and objectives of the project, the requirements of the archaeological brief and the finds deposition requirements of the relevant repository.

9 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

- 9.1 The personnel for the project will be selected from Archaeology Warwickshire's permanent staff and relevant external specialists (Table 2).

Quality Control

- 9.2 AW is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and therefore all work will be undertaken in accordance with relevant CIfA Code of Conduct, Standards, Guidance and Practices. CIfA's Registered Organisation scheme is a quality assurance scheme unique to the historic environment. It is a 'kite mark' of commitment to professional standards and competence that demonstrates the holder has been assessed and found to be professional and accountable.
- 9.3 AW operates an internal quality control system. All projects have a dedicated project manager who is responsible for the quality of the work involved. Project managers report regularly to the Chief Archaeologist who has overall responsibility for ensuring compliance with AW, CIfA and WCC standards and protocols. All completed reports and publications are checked by the Principal Archaeologist or by another senior member of staff prior to dissemination.
- 9.4 The Chief Archaeologist & Delivery Lead bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all AW activity and reports to the Service Manager (Planning Delivery). Warwickshire County Council (WCC) also has a formal complaints procedure, details of which are available on request.
- 9.5 AW will from time to time sub-contract some aspects of a project, fieldwork or post-excavation processing and analysis, in whole or in part, to suitably qualified sub-contractors. AW will always retain the project management role and ensure standards are adhered to. Sub-contract work is always undertaken in accordance with AW Procedures Manual and Health & Safety Policy.

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Project responsibility	Team Member
Chief Archaeologist	Stuart C Palmer MCI fA
Operations Manager	Caroline Rann MCI fA
Projects Manager	Nigel Page MCI fA
Principal Historic Buildings Officer	Dr Cathy Coutts MCI fA
Assist. Project Manager	Paul Clarke BSc
Senior Archaeological Officers	Pete Thompson BA /Matt Jones BA /Dr Simon Davies PCI fA / Bryn Gethin BA
Senior Heritage Officer	Frances Bradbury MSc ACI fA
Archaeological Officers	Dr Alexander Portch ACI fA/ Adam Griffiths ACI fA
Archaeological Supervisor	Jodie Duffy BA PCI fA & Eleanor Boot BA
Post-excavation Supervisor	Bekky Hillman BA ACI fA
Graphics Officer	Candy Stevens
UAV Technician	Rob Jones PCI fA
Archaeologists	Hannah Child MSc PCI fA /Els Meirsman MSc / John Appleby MRes PCI fA / Bethany Morgan MSc PCI fA / Anna Szulfer MA
Senior Field Technicians	Lucy Mills MA / Harry Mason-Hodges BA / Roland Maynard BA/ Katie Lea MA
Early prehistoric pottery	Dr Alex Gibson
Roman & Saxon pottery	Dr Jerry Evans
Medieval/Post-medieval pottery	Stephanie Ratkai BA / Paul Blinkhorn BTech
Ceramic Building Material	Dr Phil Mills
Metalwork	Dr Lynne Bevan
Flint	Dr Lynne Bevan
Slag	Dr David Starley / Dr David Dungworth
Animal Bone	Sheila Hamilton-Dyer
Human bones	York Osteoarchaeology
Environmental remains	AEA
Research	Jonathan Parkhouse MCI fA / Iain Soden BA

Table 2 Project staff and specialists

Health and Safety

- 9.6 AW will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and Archaeology Warwickshire's Health and Safety Policy. A dynamic risk assessment, which all staff will be made aware of, will be undertaken prior to commencement and updated during the course of the work. AW staff will make provision for assessing or re-assessing additional risks which may be encountered during the project. This will reflect any changes in the working environment or circumstances on the site. Any such documentation may be viewed at the AW office and can be copied to the Client and Curator on request.
- 9.7 All AW staff and sub-contractors hold relevant CSCS cards and each project will be led by staff who have completed, as a minimum, a Site Supervisors Safety Training Scheme. All staff will be trained in the use of any equipment used during the project. Any equipment, plant or welfare facilities provided by the Client will be inspected before use by AW staff.
- 9.8 AW project teams and contractors will follow any proper instruction for the purposes of health and safety when on site. Protective clothing will consist of hard hat, protective boots, and high visibility jacket.
- 9.9 The Client must notify AW of any hazards within the archaeological site before the project commences. These include the location of existing services and unsafe parts of any structure.

Insurances

- 9.10 8.11 AW as part of Warwickshire County Council is covered by Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £50,000,000, Products Liability Insurance to a limit of £50,000,000 and Employers' Liability to a limit of £50,000,000.

Agreement

- 9.11 The project will be initiated and undertaken once it is supported by a written agreement between the Client, or their representative, and AW. The client will inform AW of relevant constraints to the site including tree preservation orders, protected species or Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

Data management

- 9.12 All digital data created during the project will be copied to the WCC server, which is backed-up on a daily basis. Following the completion of the post-excavation phase, data will be selected for the final digital archive in accordance AW Procedures and OASIS guidelines, terms and conditions. Digital photographs will be selected and archived in accordance with Historic England's 2015 guidelines for best practice (Digital Image Capture and File Storage). Data produced by sub-contractors will be granted under license for inclusion in the digital archive.

Public engagement, participation and benefit

- 9.13 The fieldwork as proposed will not afford opportunities for general public participation or engagement. However, AW have a long tradition of hosting volunteers, work experience placements and student training placements, both in the field and in the laboratory, where project parameters permit. In addition the results of the work will be publicly available on the ADS with exceptional finds reported on the AW website.

Staff training and CPD

- 9.14 The AW business model is predicated on a CPD driven streamlined promotion process whereby opportunities for development are positively encouraged at every stage of a career. AW also operate a CifA approved training scheme and trainees may be allocated to any aspect of the project.

10 COPYRIGHT

- 10.1 Archaeology Warwickshire shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client and/or commissioning agent for the use of such documents by the client and/or commissioning agent in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document.
- 10.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators (Planning Archaeologists, Historic Environment Record and Archive Repository) to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 10.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeology Warwickshire. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client and/or commissioning agent to pass on any report, partial report, or copy of same to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeology Warwickshire to any Planning authority (Planning Archaeologists, Historic Environment Record and Archive Repository) will be removed from said Planning authority (Planning Archaeologists, Historic Environment Record and Archive Repository). The Planning authority (Planning Archaeologists, Historic Environment Record and Archive Repository) will be notified by Archaeology Warwickshire that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes and infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 10.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to any report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

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