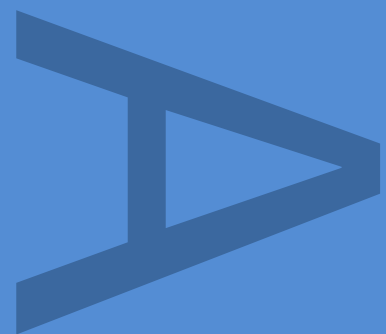


MARKET BOSWORTH PARISH
HALL, 25 PARK STREET,
MARKET BOSWORTH,
NUNEATON, LEICESTERSHIRE.

A PROGRAMME OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION
WORKS

August 2014



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

MARKET BOSWORTH PARISH HALL, 25 PARK STREET, MARKET BOSWORTH, NUNEATON, LEICESTERSHIRE:

A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION WORK

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A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION WORKS

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Abstract

A programme of staged archaeological mitigation works comprising trench evaluation and watching brief with an option to 'strip map and record' was undertaken as a condition of planning consent by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. in advance of, and during, development at Market Bosworth Parish Hall, 25 Park Street, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, Leicestershire. Nigel Axon of Axon Architects commissioned Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. to undertake the mitigation works.

The first stage of mitigation works comprised the excavation of two evaluation trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) to the east of the Parish Hall. In Trench 1 the remains of a mid- 16th to 17th century cobbled yard surface was exposed cut by two 18th-19th century pits and, elsewhere in the trench, three postholes were uncovered. In Trench 2, a ditch containing two sherds of 18th century slipware bowl and a sizeable quantity of human bone mixed with animal bone was recovered from the backfill of a service trench containing two foul water pipes.

A subsequent watching brief undertaken on the insertion of foundation trenches for the new development within the areas of Trenches 1 and 2 (to mitigate against the disturbance to any possible further human remains surviving there) exposed a series of layers encountered in the evaluation trenches, including a solitary medieval sherd from a cultivation soil. No further evidence of human remains were found during the watching brief.

The excavation of four further evaluation trenches (Trenches 3 - 6) in the western and southern areas of the site exposed, in Trench 3, two 17th-18th century pits, a late 18th-19th century pit and patches of a cobbled yard surface previously encountered in Trench 1. In Trench 4 the partially demolished remains of a late 18th century brick cellar was exposed and, in Trenches 5 and 6, a sequence of late 18th-19th century garden soils and modern services.

A secondary watching brief conducted on new drainage groundwork's circuiting the southern end of the Parish Hall revealed further evidence of the cobble surface previously encountered in the evaluation trenches where it was cut by a large 17th-18th pit and further evidence of 17th-18th century activity in the form of pits, postholes and a gully.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Nigel Axon of Axon Architects submitted a planning application for development comprising alterations and extensions to Market Bosworth Parish Hall, 25 Park Street, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, Leicestershire. CV13 0LL. Teresa Hawtin, the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council, (hereafter the SPA) judged that the proposed development might impact on archaeologically significant deposits and therefore stipulated that the applicant make provision for a programme of archaeological mitigation works in advance of any development as a condition of planning consent.
- 1.1.2 The SPA recommended a staged programme of archaeological works consisting of initial evaluation trenching and further appropriate archaeological mitigation based on the results of the evaluation trenching. Nigel Axon of Axon Architects (hereafter the client) appointed Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (PCA Midlands, hereafter PCA) to undertake the programme of archaeological works.
- 1.1.3 *A Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* was issued by the SPA on behalf of the client, to which PCA submitted a *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation* in response, which was approved by the SPA.
- 1.1.4 The initial evaluation strategy comprised the excavation of five trenches. Two of the trenches (1 and 2) located to the east of the Parish Hall (see **Figure 2**), were excavated on 26th and 27th March 2013. They produced evidence of Post-Medieval and Modern activity consisting of, in Trench 1, post-medieval pits and postholes and, in Trench 2, a Post-Medieval gully and a modern foul-water pipe trench that contained a mixture of finds including disarticulated human bone.
- 1.1.5 The discovery of disarticulated human remains within Trench 2 prompted the SPA to consider the potential for further human remains (i.e. burials) and associated activity surviving on the site so, in consultation with the client and PCA, imposed a watching brief condition on the groundwork's for the foundations for the new development within the areas previously evaluated by the two trenches. PCA submitted a *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief* to include the provision for a watching brief, which the SPA approved.
- 1.1.6 In consideration of the potential for the outstanding archaeological mitigation works (i.e. the western and southern evaluation trenches and any services groundwork's) to uncover significant archaeological remains the SPA decided, in consultation with the client and PCA, that the archaeological planning condition now incorporate further mitigations to include a watching brief, 'strip map and record' or detailed excavation, where appropriate. PCA

submitted a *Written Scheme of Investigation for a Phased Archaeological Monitoring Program* in response, which was approved by the SPA.

- 1.1.7 The remaining evaluation trenches were excavated in the western and southern areas of the site (see **Figure 2**) between 13th - 15th and 17th May 2013, whilst a watching brief ran concurrently on the groundwork's for a service trench (see **Figure 9**) circuiting the southern end of the Parish Hall building. The initial strategy of a single long trench flanking the southern end of the site was amended to incorporate two smaller trenches either side of the site entrance to allow for access.

1.2 SCOPE OF THE REPORT

- 1.2.1 Following completion of each phase of fieldwork PCA produced and submitted to the SPA an interim report detailing the results from that particular phase of work to inform on the next phase of mitigation work. This report concatenates the results from those interim reports and the results from the watching brief on the service trench, as yet unreported, into a single summary report.

1.3 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 1.3.1 The study site, centred on NGR SK 56800 32593, is located within the Market Bosworth Conservation Area. It is situated locally within the historic central-eastern core of the village between the existing 18th - 19th century residential properties, which have Statutory Listed Consent, of No.15 and No.31 Park Street and the flanking driveways to No. 17 and No. 27 the Rectory. The site is also situated opposite No. 30 Park Street.

1.4 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.4.1 The site lies on a slight slope that increases gradually northwards towards the Rectory at the rear of the site and the Church of St. Peters. A spot height of 137m aOD is recorded on Park Street to the west of the site boundary.
- 1.4.2 The solid geology of the site is characterised by the bedrock formation of Edwalton Member mudstone of the Triassic period. The site lies over superficial deposits of Glacio-fluvial Deposits of Mid Pleistocene Sand and Gravel from the Quaternary Period according to the British Geological Society mapping (Geology of Britain Viewer).

1.5 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.5.1 Leicestershire and Rutland's Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted for the archaeological background to the site; reference numbers in the text are given in bold.
- 1.5.2 Anglo-Saxon AD410 – 1066**
- 1.5.2.1 The site is situated within the historic settlement core of Market Bosworth that is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 indicating the settlement was in existence in the Late Saxon period. This settlement flourished and developed into a medieval and post-medieval market

town (**MLE2935**), centered on the parish church of St. Peters (located c.100m to the north of the site), surviving as an early 14th century Medieval church (**MLE12178**).

1.5.3 Undated

- 1.5.3.1 In 1965 a human burial of a young female was located during the construction of a service trench in Church Walk, off Park Lane. The burial lay c.50cm below the existing ground surface and was aligned north to south, no dating evidence was recovered. It is possible that the burial represents an isolated outlier associated with the adjacent graveyard. Alternatively, it may indicate a wider spread of burials either belonging to an earlier more extensive graveyard, or to an otherwise unrecognised, perhaps pre-Christian cemetery (**MLE2916**).

2. AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The aims and objectives of the investigation were:

- to establish the location, nature, extent, date and state of preservation of any archaeological or geoarchaeological deposits or features within the site, to recover any associated objects and to record the surviving evidence.
- to analyse and interpret the site archive and to disseminate the results to promote local and national research objectives: *The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**, ed. N Cooper (2006), along with the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*, ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012) were used as references for specific site criteria.
- to deposit the site archive with Leicestershire Museum Arts and Records Service (LMARS) under Accession number **X.A27.2013** for long term conservation.

In particular, the archaeological mitigation works sought to address the following research objectives:

- confirm the presence or absence of any Prehistoric to Saxon remains that may be associated with the discovery of a north-south inhumation in Church Walk (**MLE: 2916**).
- confirm the presence or absence of any Saxon activity and land-use relating to its origins as documented in the Domesday Survey.
- to confirm the presence or absence of medieval and Post-Medieval activity and to characterise this activity within the village of Market Bosworth.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The evaluation trenches were excavated by a 360 degree mini-digger with a toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Modern surfaces, overburden, garden and subsoil deposits were removed in successive shallow spits down to the level of the first archaeological horizon or the natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. The spoil from machine excavation was scanned for unstratified artefacts.
- 3.1.2 Archaeological and potential archaeological deposits were cleaned using hand tools and recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Contexts were recorded according to PCAs fieldwork manual approved for use in Leicestershire, including written, photographic and drawn records.
- 3.1.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded utilising PCAs printed proforma.
- 3.1.4 Trench plans were drawn using a single context recording system at a scale of 1:50 and representative sections at a scale of 1:20. The locations of the trenches and the heights of deposits compared to Ordnance Survey benchmarks were surveyed using a Global Positioning System (GPS) rover unit and Total Station Theodolite (TST). A full photographic record was made, including digital, black and white prints and 35mm colour transparencies.

3.2 POST FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 3.2.1 English Heritage's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (EH 2006) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.
- 3.2.2 The archive from the mitigation works is currently held by PCA at their office in Leicestershire. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner, the site archive will be deposited with LMARS, under the Accession Number **X.A27.2013**.

4. THE CONTEXTS

4.1 A unique context number was assigned to each distinguishable depositional event. In the text below context numbers are given in **bold**.

4.2 110 context numbers were allocated to structures, cuts, fills and layers. They are presented in table form in the APPENDIX (see **APPENDIX 1**).

4.3 Cultural periods encountered on site were as follows:

medieval	AD1066-1500
post-mediaeval	AD1500-1800
modern	AD1800-Present

5. THE RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1

5.1.1 Trench 1 contained natural geology, **117**, an orange brown sandy clay at a depth of 0.70-0.90m below modern ground level (136.41-136.61m OD). Compacted into the natural were patches of a discontinuous compact flint & cobble yard surface, **116**. The yard surface was overlain by a north to south sloping sandy clayey silt, **102**, up to 0.12m deep, from which five fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered. Layer **102** had been cut into by two small pits, **103** and **109**, their fills (**104** and **110** respectively) containing 18th and 19th century pottery, glass, CBM and animal bone, and also by three postholes, **105**, **107** and **111**, each producing fragmented 18th-19th century pottery and CBM from their fills (**106**, **108** and **112** respectively). Layer **102** was also cut by the east-west aligned linear foundation trench, **113**, for the footings of the previously demolished northern wall, **115**, of the Parish Hall's male toilets at the southern end of the trench. At the top of the trench was a 0.28m thick layer of modern overburden, layer **101**, which contained fragments of broken brick, plastic and concrete.

5.2 Trench 2

5.2.1 Natural deposits comprising an orange brown sandy clay, **212**, were encountered at a depth of 0.60-0.90m below the modern ground surface (138.80- 138.50m OD). **212** was sealed by a 0.12m thick sandy clayey subsoil, **207**, which contained a single sherd of medieval pottery. **207** was cut by a tapering (0.60-2.10m wide) gully/ditch **205**. Its fill, **206**, contained two sherds of 18th century slipware bowl and a large number of animal bone mixed with human bone. Ditch/gully **205** and subsoil **207** were sealed by a dark greyish-brown sandy loam garden soil, **202**, that contained 18th-19th century pottery, animal bone and CBM.

5.2.2 Cutting into the north-eastern part of the trench was a 0.60m wide linear service trench, **203**, containing a foul water pipe and trench backfill, **204**, from which a 19th century pottery sherd, a 1960's style milk bottle and a significant quantity of disarticulated human bone mixed with smaller quantities of animal bone was derived. To the east of the service trench were the concrete foundations for a fence post, **208** and, at the southern limits of the trench, a linear construction trench, **210**, which contained the north wall of the existing kitchens of the Parish Hall.

5.3 Trench 3

5.3.1 Natural sandy clay, **318**, was encountered at a depth of 0.70m below modern ground surface (137.5m aOD). This was overlain by a 0.2m thick undated sandy subsoil layer, **311**. Compacted into the upper limits of this subsoil were patches of a compact flint & cobble yard surface, **316**, that was comparable to a similar surface, **116**, previously encountered within Trench 1. **316** was not visible in the east-facing section of the trench.

5.3.2 Cobble layer **316** had been cut into by two small pits, **308** and **314**, whose fills, **309** and **315**, contained 17th-mid 18th century pottery, ceramic building material, an iron nail, Swithland slate and animal bone. These two pits were overlain by 0.15-0.33m of garden soil, **307**, that decreased eastwards. Within this layer two fragments of late 17th-18th century pottery and

animal bone was present. Within the south-eastern portion of the trench a 0.08m thick deposit of clean sand was identified, **319**, that was overlain by a 0.03m thick layer consisting of decayed mortar and brick fragments, **306**. This decreased westwards and represented a levelling layer.

5.3.3 A third pit, **303**, was present within the north-western limits of the trench and truncated the underlying levelling layer and garden soil of **306/7** and pit **308**. A residual late medieval sherd accompanied with late 18th-mid 19th century pottery and animal bone was recovered from its fill, **304**. This pit was sealed beneath a thin layer of garden soil, **305**, that produced 19th-20th century artefacts.

5.3.4 Cutting into the north-western part of the trench were two linear service trenches (0.28m wide) containing two foul water pipes, **301**, that were sealed beneath a modern tarmac and bedding layer, **317**.

5.4 Trench 4

5.4.1 In Trench 4 (**Figure 6**), located to the west of the Parish Hall and south of Trench 3, natural geology, **405**, was recorded at a depth of 0.20m below the modern ground level (137.28m aOD). This was truncated by the cut, **414**, for a brick cellar, **412**. The cellar contained a sequence of in-fills. At the bottom of the trench a black sandy silt, **408**, was recorded at a depth of 1.20m below ground surface (136.08m aOD). In-fill **408** was not bottomed due to the ingress of water where the water table was reached, however, hand-augering identified the bottom of this fill at a depth of 135.28m aOD where the brick floor of the cellar, **409**, was encountered. Infill **408** contained a mixture of early-to-late 18th century artefacts including a small fragment from a medieval sherd.

5.4.2 **408** was overlain by a black organic-rich sandy-silt, **407**, that was in-turn partially sealed beneath a sandy infill, **406**, that produced a mixture of late 17th-18th century artefacts. Both in-fills, **406/7**, were sealed by a thin deposit, **404**. Fill **404** was partially sealed by a rubble-rich deposit, **403**, that was sealed by the upper fill of the cellar, **402**, that contained a Whiteware bowl fragment of mid-19th-20th date.

5.4.3 An undulating charcoal-rich levelling sand **401** was present above the natural sand, **405**, and partially sealed infill, **402**, where it was cut by a modern linear service trench **410**. This service trench and previous described layers and cellar were sealed beneath a modern tarmac and bedding layer, **413**.

5.5 Trench 5

5.5.1 In Trench 5 (**Figure 7**), located at the south-western corner of the Parish Hall, natural geology, **502**, was recorded at a depth of 0.20-0.35m below the modern ground surface (137.02m aOD). This was overlain by a 0.10-0.18m thick black garden soil, **501**, that was truncated in the south-

eastern limits of the trench by a foul water pipe **503**. Both the service trench and garden soil were sealed by modern tarmac and bedding layer, **505**.

5.6 Trench 6

5.6.1 Trench 6 (**Figure 8**) situated south of the existing building and east of Trench 5 was broadly similar in stratigraphy to Trench 5 with the natural geology, **603**, recorded at a depth of 0.38m below the modern ground surface (137.11m aOD). This was overlain by a 0.24m thick black garden soil, **601**, that produced two sherds of late 18th-19th century pottery. **601**, in-turn, was sealed by a modern tarmac and bedding layer, **603**.

5.7 The Watching Brief

5.7.1 A trench to accommodate the laying of services associated with the new development was excavated flanking the southern end of the Parish Hall. The stratigraphy in the trench was recorded in eight sections (A-H). The location of the sections are depicted in Figure 10 and their contexts described in the text below.

5.7.2 Section A

Natural sandy clay, **704**, was recorded at a depth of 0.5m from the top of the trench. The natural was cut by a pit, **112**, 1.5m in length and 0.55m deep. The primary fill of the pit, **713**, contained a single sherd of 17th-18th century pottery and the secondary fill, **714**, a single sherd of late 17th-18th century pottery. The pit was sealed by a thick garden soil, **703**, which was present in most of the trench sections recorded during the watching brief. Four sherds of 19th-20th century pottery, and a small quantity of glass and animal bone were recovered from **703**. At the western end of the section **703** was cut by a shallow pit, **706**, which extended southwards into section B where its southern edge was recorded cutting a thin mortar layer, **705**, overlying garden soil **703**. Mortar deposit **705** appeared to represent a levelling layer. The fill, **707**, of pit **706** contained 2 sherds of 19th-mid 20th century pottery and the mortar layer two sherds of 19th-20th century pottery. Pit **706** was sealed by a further garden soil, **702**, which was cut by two pits, **708** and **711**. The fill of pit **708** contained a couple of sherds of 19th-20th century pottery and many brick inclusions. These two pits were sealed by a modern overburden layer, **701**, at the top of the section.

5.7.3 Section B

5.7.3.1 The stratigraphy recorded in section B was similar to that identified in section A with the exception of an extensive (2.3m long) and shallow (0.28m deep) pit, **715**, which cut the natural clay and was sealed by garden soil **703**. The pit contained two fills, **716** and **717**, both of which contained late 17th-18th century pottery.

5.7.4 Section C

5.7.4.1 The layers recorded in section B continued into section C. Two features were recorded in this section, gully **718** and pit **720**. The two features cut the natural clay and were adjacent although no cutting relationship was ascertained. Posthole **718** (0.46m in length and 0.28m deep) contained post-packing material at the bottom of its fill, **719**, and a single sherd of late 17th-18th

century pottery. Gully **718** (0.26m wide x 0.08m deep) also contained a single sherd of late 17th-18th century pottery from its fill, **719**. Both features were sealed by garden soil, **703**.

5.7.5 Section D

5.7.5.1 In Section D two shallow pits, **728** and **730**, were recorded cutting the natural and sealed by garden soil **703**. Pit **728** (1.12m in length x 0.14m deep) contained two sherds of mid-17th-18th century pottery from its fill and pit **730** (1.1m in length x 0.08m deep) a single sherd of 17th-18th century pottery from its fill.

5.7.6 Section E

5.7.6.1 In section E garden soil **703** sealed a number of early modern features; most notably the remnants of a brick cellar, **727**, and a mixed brick and stone structure, **725**. The cuts for these structures both cut into the natural clay. At the northern end of the section a straight-sided cut was recorded, **722**, which appeared to be the foundation trench for a robbed-out wall, possibly associated with the other brick structures recorded in the section. Pottery sherds recovered from the structures indicate a date of mid-19th century for their origin.

5.7.7 Section F

5.7.7.1 Section F recorded layers **701**, **703** and **704** and no features.

5.7.8 Section G

5.7.8.1 Section G recorded the stratigraphy in the drainage trench on the eastern side of the Parish Hall to the south of the area evaluated by Trench 2 of the evaluation. The stratigraphy here appeared to differ from that recorded in the service trench sections to the west of the building and so was assigned new context numbers. Natural clay, **740**, was recorded at a depth of 0.34m below ground level and was overlain by a discontinuous, thin layer of compacted flint cobbles, **734**, representing a former yard surface previously recorded in section in evaluation trenches 1 and 3. The cobble layer was cut by a large pit, **735**, which measured 2.3m in length and 0.94m deep. The primary fill of the pit, **736**, (0.34m thick) contained a sherd of 17th-18th century pottery and ceramic building material. Above it, the secondary fill, **737**, (up to 0.48m thick) contained a single sherd of late 17th-18th century pottery, CBM, slate and 23 fragments of animal bone. The tertiary fill of the pit, **738**, (0.22m thick) exhibited an irregular interface with both underlying and overlying deposits, perhaps due to slumping or disturbance, and contained a small assemblage of a mid/late 16th-mid 17th century late Cistercian ware mug and a small quantity of animal bone. Environmental samples taken from both fills **737** and **738** recovered evidence of charred wood and coal deposits indicative, possibly, of hearth waste (Fryer, this report). The uppermost fill of the pit, **739**, was confined to the southern edge of the pit and was sealed by a subsoil layer, **733**, and this, in-turn, by modern overburden layer, **732**, at the top of the trench.

5.7.9 Section H

5.7.9.1 This section recorded the stratigraphy in a short length of service trench (see **Figure 10**) which ran obliquely NW-SE from the eastern wall of the Parish Hall building, close to the northern end of the area evaluated by Trench 2 of the evaluation and the watching brief trenches for the

foundations for the new development. Section H recorded a modern overburden, **701**, overlying natural sandy clay, **704**.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 OVERVIEW

6.1.1 Three hundred and forty-six finds were recovered from forty contexts. The finds were processed according to PCAs systems approved for use in Leicestershire and are discussed in the text below.

6.2 POST ROMAN POTTERY *by Jane Young*

6.2.1 Introduction

6.2.1.1 In total, one hundred and sixteen sherds of pottery representing ninety-one vessels and one miscellaneous fragment were submitted for examination. The pottery recovered ranges in date from the medieval to early modern periods. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Fabric identification of the medieval pottery was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. Reference has been made to the Leicestershire Pottery Type Series held at Leicester University (see Davies and Sawday 1999). The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using Lincolnshire (see Young *et al.*) fabric codenames with a concordance with Leicestershire codenames (see Table 1). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001).

6.2.2 Condition

6.2.2.1 The pottery is in a variable condition with most sherds being in a slightly abraded condition. Only three vessels are represented by more than a single sherd. No cross-context joins were noted.

6.2.3 Overall Chronology and Source

6.2.3.1 A range of twenty-three pottery types and one miscellaneous fragment were identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to early modern periods. A limited range of form types is present, with most sherds coming from jars or bowls.

6.2.3.2 The material was recovered from six different trenches across the site. In Trench 1 five sherds from four vessels were recovered from modern overburden **101**. Three of the vessels are light-bodied dark brown-glazed coarsewares (MLBSL). One sherd is from a bowl, whilst the other two vessels are jars. These dark-glazed earthenwares date to between the late 17th and early/mid 19th centuries. Similar vessels were recovered from the Causeway Lane site in Leicester (Daves and Sawday 1999) where a Chilvers Coton source was suggested. The fourth vessel is a late buff earthenware (NCBW) of 19th or 20th century date. Subsoil layer **102** produced a sherd from a large Midlands Yellow (MY) jar of late 16th to 17th century date. The small flake of Creamware (CREA) found in pit **103** probably comes from a dish of late 18th to mid-19th century date. A single sherd from a large Black-lazed Earthenware jar or bowl (BL) of late 17th to 18th century date was recovered from posthole **105**. A marble-decorated Staffordshire-type dish (STSL) was found in posthole **107**. The dish is of late 17th to 18th century

date. Pit **109** produced twenty-seven sherds from just three vessels. A single sherd comes from a mid-17th to 18th century Black-lazed Earthenware cup (BL) of Midlands Blackware type. Ten sherds in a coarse Staffordshire-type Earthenware (STCOAR) come from a costrel. This is an unusual form to be found in this fabric, although costrels in a finer fabric, are known to have been produced at Ticknall in Derbyshire. The vessel could typologically date to anywhere between the early 17th and late 18th centuries. The third vessel is represented by sixteen sherds from a large jar or chamber pot in Staffordshire-type Mottled-glazed ware (STMO). This ware was produced at several centres between the late 17th and 18th centuries. If these three vessels are contemporary a date in the first half of the 18th century would be acceptable. Posthole **111** produced a small sherd from a large Black-glazed Earthenware (BL) jar or bowl of late 17th to 18th century date.

6.2.3.3 In Trench 2 modern overburden **201** produced a small sherd from a large Brown-glazed Earthenware jar or bowl (BERTH) of late 17th to 18th century date. The five sherds found in garden soil **202** are of probable 18th century date. They include a Black-glazed Earthenware (BL) large bowl and large cylindrical jar, two Staffordshire Mottled-lazed ware drinking vessels (STMO) and a large decorated Staffordshire-type Slipware (STSL) press-moulded dish. A tiny sherd of late 18th to mid-19th century Creamware (CREA) came from service trench **203**. Two decorated Staffordshire-type Slipware (STSL) press-moulded dishes were recovered from gully **205**. The dishes have trailed and combed brown slip-trailing on a yellow ground and date to between the late 17th and 18th centuries. Subsoil **207** was the only deposit on the site to produce medieval pottery. One sherd comes from a Potters Marston ware bowl (PMAR) of general 12th to 13th century date. The other sherd comes from a jug or jar of Chilvers Coton type (CHCOT1T). The light firing sherd falls within the type classified as Fabric CC1 in the Leicester Type Series, which is discussed as Fabrics A and Ai by Mayes and Scott (1984, 41). This type is the main wheel thrown sandy ware found in Leicester in 13th century deposits (Davies and Sawday 1999, 177-8) but continues in use into the 14th century. A tiny sherd from a modern 19th or 20th century Whiteware vessel (WHITE), possibly a dish, was recovered from posthole **208**.

6.2.3.4 In Trench 3 pit **303** produced a small decorated sherd of Creamware (CREA). The sherd, which possibly comes from a sauce boat, has moulded floral decoration and partial green glaze. Such vessels usually date to between the mid/late and late 18th century. A small sherd from a Nineteenth Century Buff ware (NCBW) mug with brown and white banding was recovered from garden soil **305**. The two sherds found in garden soil **307** comprise a large Brown-glazed Earthenware (BERTH) jar or bowl of mid-17th to 18th century date and a large Staffordshire-type Slipware press-moulded dish (STSL) of late 17th to 18th century date. Pit **308** produced three large sherds. One sherd is from a large Midlands Purple ware jug or jar (MP) of general 15th to early/mid-17th century date whilst the other two sherds come from large Black-glazed Earthenware cylindrical jars (BL) of early/mid 17th to 18th century date. If all three vessel are contemporary they would belong to the early/mid-17th century. A single Tin-glazed

Earthenware (TGW) sherd from a small drug jar of mid-17th to 18th century date was recovered from pit **314**.

- 6.2.3.5 In Trench 4 the upper backfill of cellar **414** (deposit **402**) produced a sherd from an early modern 19th to 20th century Whiteware (WHITE) jar. Fill **406** of this cellar contained a small group of four sherds of probable late 17th to mid-18th century date. The group includes two decorated Staffordshire-type Slipware press-moulded dishes (STSL), a Staffordshire-type Mottled ware mug (STMO) and a large Black-glazed ware bowl (BL). In-fill **408** produced a slightly larger group of nine sherds of mixed type. The latest dateable sherds come from an early Salt-glazed stoneware (DRAB) dish and a slipware cup of early/mid-18th century date. The other vessels in the group include slipwares and coarsewares that can only be generally dated to between the mid or late 17th century and the mid to late 18th century. The composition of the group includes cups, dishes and single instances of large cylindrical jar and mug.
- 6.2.3.6 A single deposit in Trench 6 produced pottery. A small inkwell or bottle in a grey English Stoneware (ENGS) and a transfer-printed small Pearlware bowl (PEARL) of late 18th to mid-19th century date were recovered from garden soil **601**.
- 6.2.3.7 In Trench 7 garden soil **702** produced two modern 19th or 20th century Whiteware (WHITE) sherds and a tiny flake from a Nineteenth Century Buff ware vessel (NCBW) of similar date. The latest of the four sherds found in garden soil **703** are of similar date. Levelling deposit **705** produced a Nineteenth Century Buff ware bowl (NCBW) and a small sherd from a 19th or 20th century porcelain cup. Pit **706** contained another a Nineteenth Century Buff ware vessel (NCBW) and a sherd from a 19th or 20th century English Stoneware casserole or jar (ENGS). Pit **708** produced a further a Nineteenth Century Buff ware sherd from a bowl and a mug with the edges of transfer-printed lettering. The mug is of 19th century date but the bowl could date to as late as the mid-20th century. The lower fill of pit **712** produced a sherd of Tin-glazed Earthenware from a small bowl or cup (TGW) of 17th to 18th century date. The upper fill contained a sherd from a small late 17th to mid-18th century Staffordshire-type Mottled ware mug (STMO). The lowest fill of pit **715** contained a sherd from a large Staffordshire/Derbyshire Brown-glazed Earthenware cylindrical jar of late 17th to 18th century date. The upper fill also contained a similar jar and a brown-glazed bowl of similar date. Posthole **718** contained a single Black-glazed earthenware (BL) sherd from a large jar or chamber pot of late 17th to 18th century date. Gully **720** produced a similar sherd but from a large jar or bowl. Two modern Whiteware sherds (WHITE) were recovered from robbed foundation trench **722**. Brick wall **725** contained a 19th to mid-20th century English Stoneware sherd. Pit **728** produced two Earthenware jar or bowl sherds of mid-17th to 18th century date. Pit **735** produced sherds from three fills. The pottery is of mixed date with the latest sherd of late 17th to 18th century date coming from

secondary fill 737. Fill **738** contained fifteen sherds from a cylindrical late Cistercian ware mug of mid/late 16th to mid-17th century date.

6.2.4 Summary and Recommendations

6.2.4.1 The ceramic material recovered from this site suggests that there had been post-Roman activity in the area from the medieval period, although little medieval material was encountered. Most of the pottery recovered is of late post-medieval to early modern date, possibly suggesting an increase in activity in this period. The early modern material could be discarded otherwise the remaining assemblage is in a stable condition and should be kept for future study.

Lincolnshire cname	Leicestershire cname	Description	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BERTH	EA2	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	7	7
BL	EA2	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	11	11
BL	MB	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	2	2
CHCOT1T	CC1	Chilvers Coton ware 1 type	1200	1475	1	1
CIST	CW2	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	15	1
CREA	EA8	Creamware	1770	1830	4	4
DRAB	SW4	Drab-coloured salt glaze	1720	1750	1	1
ENGS	SW	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1950	3	3
ENPO	?	English Porcelain	1800	2000	1	1
LERTH	EA	Late earthenwares	1750	2000	1	1
MISC	-	Unidentified types	-	-	1	1
MLBSL	EA2	Midlands Light-bodied Slipware	1680	1800	4	3
MP	MP	Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	1	1
MY	MY	Midlands Yellow ware	1550	1650	1	1
NCBW	EA	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	6	6
PEARL	EA9	Pearlware	1770	1900	1	1
PMAR	PM	Potters Marston	1100	1300	1	1
SLIP	EA7	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	2	16
STCOAR	EA	Staffordshire coarseware	1650	1900	11	2
STMO	EA3	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-	1690	1800	22	7
STSL	EA7	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800	8	8
TGW	EA11	Tin-glazed ware	1640	1770	3	3
TPW	EA10	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	3	3
WHITE	EA10	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	6	6

Table 1. Ceramic codenames and date ranges with total quantities by sherd count

Davies, S. and Sawday, D. 1999. 'The Post Roman Pottery and Tile' in Conner, A. and Buckley, R. *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester*, Leicester Archaeology Monographs, 5.

Mayes, P. and Scott, K. 1984. *Pottery kilns at Chilvers Coton, Nuneaton*. Soc. Medieval Archaeol. Mon. Ser. 10.

Slowikowski, A. Nenck, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2.

Young, J, Vince A G and Nailor V 2005 *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeology Studies 7, Oxbow, Oxford

6.3 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL by Jane Young

6.3.1 Introduction

6.3.1.1 Sixteen fragments of ceramic building material weighing 1.538 kgms. in total were submitted for examination. The material potentially ranges in date from the medieval to early modern periods. The fragments were examined both visually and at x 20 binocular magnification. The resulting archive was then recorded using codenames in an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, et al. (2001).

6.3.2 Condition

6.3.2.1 The material is mainly in a slightly abraded but stable condition.

6.3.3 The Ceramic Building Material

6.3.3.1 A limited range of ceramic building was examined. The types are shown in Table 1.

Code	Description	Total fragments	Total weight in grams
BRK	Brick	9	854
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	7	684

Table 2. Ceramic Building material codes and total quantities by fragment count and weight

6.3.4 The Tile

6.3.4.1 Seven fragments of medieval tile were recovered from three trenches on the site. The fragment recovered from the fill of posthole 107 in Trench 1 is from a thin late post-medieval to early modern flat roof tile of possible 18th to 19th century date. Pit 109, also in Trench 1, produced a fragment from another thin flat roof tile of similar date. In Trench 3 three similar pieces of flat roof tile were recovered from pit 308. These fragments are slightly thicker than those in Trench 1 and are likely to be of 17th to 19th century date. In Trench 7 gully 720 produced a small flake from a flat roof tile of probable late 17th to 20th century date. A large fragment from a flat roof tile of medieval to post-medieval type was recovered from the primary fill of pit 735.

6.3.5 The Brick

6.3.5.1 Nine, mainly small and un-diagnostic, fragments of brick were recovered from the site. Five of the fragments were found in pit 109 in Trench 1. All the pieces appear to come from handmade bricks dating to anywhere between the 18th and mid-20th centuries. The two small and abraded fragments found in posthole 111 in Trench 1 can only be attributed to the post-medieval or early modern periods. Two flakes from a single handmade brick were recovered from the secondary fill of pit 735. This brick can only be dated to between the 17th and 19th centuries.

6.3.6 Summary and Recommendations

6.3.6.1 The group of ceramic building material recovered from this site is too small to be of use in site interpretation but does inform the chronological sequence.

6.3.7 Retention

6.3.7.1 The small un-diagnostic fragments could be discarded.

6.3.8 References

Slowikowski, A. Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2.

6.4 HUMAN BONE by James Langthorne

6.4.1 Disarticulated Bone

6.4.1.1 Disarticulated human remains were encountered within two contexts during archaeological investigations at the Market Bosworth Parish Hall in Leicestershire. The human remains were retrieved from the late 18th-mid 19th century backfill of a service trench, **204**, and the 18th century fill of a gully, **206**. The following report details the osteological assessment of these remains: Disarticulated human bone comprised a minimum of 1 possible adult individual from fill **204** and 1 juvenile individual from backfill **20**

Context no.	Skeletal Element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age
204	Skull (frontal, occipital, parietal fragments)	7	Good-Moderate	1	?	Adult?
204	Femur (shaft fragments)	3	Moderate	1	?	Adult?
204	Humerus (distal shaft)	1	Moderate	1	?	?
204	Humerus (shaft fragment)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
204	Ulna (proximal head-midshaft left x 1)	3	Moderate	1	?	Adult?
204	Vertebra (C2 neural arch fragment)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	Adult?
204	Mandible (fragment)	1	Poor	1	?	?
204	Rib (shaft fragment)	1	Poor	1	?	?
204	Unidentifiable fragments	4	Poor	1	?	?
204	Hand (proximal phalanx)	1	Good-Moderate	1	?	?
206	Skull (frontal and parietal fragments)	6	Moderate	1	N/A	Juvenile
206	Mandible (fragment)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	N/A	Juvenile
206	Humerus (shaft fragment)	1	Moderate	1	N/A	Juvenile
206	Humerus (distal shaft)	1	Good-Moderate	1	N/A	Juvenile
206	Tibia (proximal-midshaft)	1	Moderate	1	N/A	Juvenile
206	Femur (shaft)	1	Moderate	1	N/A	Juvenile
206	Rib (shafts)	2	Moderate	1	N/A	Juvenile
206	Pelvis (fragment)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	N/A	Juvenile

Figure 1: Table of disarticulated bone from Market Bosworth

6.4.1.2 The only pathological condition found within the disarticulated material related to joint disease; specifically severe osteophytic activity, eburnation and remodelling was observed on left inferior articular facet of the C2 (axis) vertebral fragment from fill [204].

6.4.2 Recommendations for further work

No further osteological work is recommended for the disarticulated assemblage.

6.5 ANIMAL BONE by Kevin Reilly

6.5.1 Introduction

6.5.1.1 The excavations consist of 6 trenches as well as a watching brief adjacent to Market Bosworth Parish Hall, this situated in the central part of Market Bosworth. These produced evidence for 16th to 20th century activity, including various cut features, the remains of a cellar and a cobbled surface. The animal bones were well distributed both spatially and temporally (see Table 3). All of these bones were hand collected and were generally in good condition. There was a moderate level of fragmentation in some contexts, largely the result of damage caused during the excavation of these collections.

Date	16/17	16-18	17/18	18	18/19	19	19/20
Trench							
1			13		1		
2			2	29	7		
3			15		2		1
4			3	12			
WB	4	6	7			1	1
Total	4	6	40	41	10	1	2

Table 3. Counts of animal bones from each trench sorted by date (centuries AD)

6.5.1.2 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of long bone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Note that refitting was undertaken wherever possible with the resultant refitted fragment counted as one. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

6.5.2 Description of faunal assemblage by phase

6.5.2.1 The site provided a grand total of 104 hand collected animal bones, which represents the number of fragments following refitting. These are described below in terms of general date, following the dating evidence from the associated finds (as shown in Tables 1 and 2).

6.5.3 16th to 18th centuries

6.5.3.1 The earliest feature with bones was pit **735** dated up to the 17th century and with fills dated up to the 18th century. Two fills taken from the same feature (16-17 and 16-18 in Table 2) provided 10 fragments, most of which were unidentifiable to species. The identifiable portion included a major part of a medium-sized pony femur.

6.5.3.2 There were larger collections from deposits dated to the 17th/18th and 18th centuries, these in fact providing the major part of the site assemblage. Bones were principally taken from cut features with the exception of the garden soils **202** and **307**, both dated to the 17th/18th centuries and providing a combined total of 9 fragments. The largest collections were taken from the 17th/18th century fills of pit **109** (11 fragments) and **308** (8 fragments) and then the 18th century contents of gully **205** (29 fragments) and cellar **414** (12 fragments). These collections are

largely composed of the major domesticates, cattle and sheep/goat with a few pig bones, as well as equid, chicken and goose. There is a thorough mix of cattle and sheep/goat food as well as preparation waste (i.e. head and foot parts). The equid remains include the partial remains of a mandible from a young individual, taken from pit **308**, as demonstrated by an unworn adult 1st incisor and an un-erupted second adult premolar, these signifying an age of about 2.5 years (after Amorosi 1989, 38). There was also a complete equid metacarpal from pit **728** (17th/18th century) which provided a shoulder height of 1469.8mm (using factors described in von den Driesch and Boessneck 1969). A first phalange from the same deposit is undoubtedly part of the same animal. A few human bones were taken from the fill **206** of an 18th century gully **205**.

Date:	16-17	16-18	17/18	18	18/19	19	19/20
Species							
Cattle		2	10	8	4		
Equid		1	3	1	1		
Cattle-size	2	2	11	14	2		
Sheep/Goat		1	10	5	3		2
Pig			2	2		1	
Sheep-size	2		3	9			
Chicken			1	1			
Goose				1			
Grand Total	4	6	40	41	10	1	2

Table 4. Species counts of animal bones sorted by date (centuries AD)

6.5.4 18th to 20th centuries

6.5.4.1 There was a minor collection of bones from the later fills/deposits with the only 'concentration' derived from the backfill of a 20th century service trench **203**, this providing just 7 bones as well as 18th/19th century pottery. This gully also provided a reasonable collection of human bones, significantly taken from the same trench (Trench 2) as those previously described from the 18th century gully **205**. These undoubtedly represent the remains of more than one individual and their juxtaposition would suggest they were redeposited from one or more graves originally located in this general part of the excavation area.

6.5.4.2 A sheep/goat femur from an 18th/19th century dump **101** is clearly from a large individual, indicative either of a ram or possibly of one of the larger 'types' of domestic stock entering the English meat markets from the late 18th century (after Rixson 2000, 215).

6.5.5 Conclusion and recommendations for further work

6.5.5.1 The bone collection is undoubtedly rather small but it is well dated and generally in good condition. It would appear that there is a concentration of 18th century activity demonstrated by at least one building and several cut features, these containing general food and preparation waste, perhaps suggesting deposition from a number of sources i.e. local households as well

as food preparation outlets (butchers). Clearly these households made use of a variety of food animals, including the major domesticates and poultry. There is no obvious indication of status i.e. no game species were discovered, however, it should be noted that the post-medieval high status diet differed from the medieval equivalent with particular domestic stock replacing the traditional game animals and birds (Wilson 1973, 96-7).

6.5.5.2 It can be recommended that further work should be undertaken on these collections, with an emphasis on the age and size of the domestic stock dated to the 18th centuries, adding to the information already provided in this report. This analysis should be accompanied by information from comparative collections from other sites in the locality or at least within this general Midlands area.

6.5.6 References

Amorosi, T, 1989 *A postcranial guide to domestic neo-natal and juvenile mammals*. BAR Int Ser 533, Oxford

Driesch, A, von den and Boessneck, J A, 1974 Kritische Anmerkungen zur Widerristhöhenberechnung aus Längenmaßen vor- und frühgeschichtlicher Tierknochen, *Saugetierkundliche Mitteilungen* 22, 325-348

Rixson, D, 2000 *The History of Meat Trading*, Nottingham University Press

Wilson, C.A. 1973. *Food and drink in Britain*.

6.6 STONE by Kevin Trott

6.6.1 Introduction

6.6.1.1 Five items were examined at X20 under a binocular microscope. The identifications were limited to observations achievable at this magnification and without resort to thin section. The inventory is arranged by order of examination number (Ex). The context number is also given.

Context	Source	Description
110	Leicestershire	Bromsgrove Sandstone fragment. Thickness 92m. 539grams.
110	Leicestershire	Swithland roofing slate fragment. Thickness of 0.5-0.6m. 6 grams.
309	Leicestershire	Swithland roofing slate. Thickness of 0.9-0.16m. 717 grams.
723	Leicestershire	Swithland roofing slate with mortar adhering. Thickness of 0.7-0.18m. 276 grams.
737	Leicestershire	Swithland roofing slate fragment. Thickness of 0.3-0.8m. 53 grams.

Table 5. The stone artefacts

6.6.2 The Stone

6.6.2.1 The stone fragments retained from the above listed contexts all contained elements and fragments of local Swithland roofing slate, which was quarried around the village within Swithland Wood in North-west Leicestershire. The earliest evidence of slate use in this area dates from Roman times when it was acquired from natural outcrops rather than deep quarries. Rectangular shaped slate roofing tiles have been found all over Charnwood and Leicestershire and it can still be seen on some late medieval buildings and post-medieval structures that date up-until the 19th century. The dominance of the Welsh slate industry producing thinner and lighter slates implemented a decline in the Swithland industry.

6.6.2.2 A single fragment of Bromsgrove Sandstone was retained from Context **110** and this type of stone is still visible in many structures in and around the village of Market Bosworth, as well as throughout West Leicestershire where it is the principal stone in many of the medieval churches. The Sandstone was sourced on the margins of the Derbyshire-Leicestershire Coalfield in North-West Leicestershire, around the villages of Castle Donington and Kegworth.

Bibliography

Horton, A. & Harrald, J. 2012, *A Building Stone Atlas of Leicestershire*. English Heritage

Lott, G. 2001. 'Geology and building stones in the East Midlands' in *Mercian Geologist* **15** (2). 97-122

6.7 METALWORK by Kevin Trott

6.7.1 A single item of iron was discovered at the recent archaeological investigations at Market Bosworth Parish Hall. The iron object, from the fill **309** of Pit **308**, comprised a corroded rectangular strip of iron that was X-rayed. The analysis of the X-ray suggested that the vast amount of iron had corroded and had left a weak iron void that suggested it measured 10mm x 0.3mm width & breadth, 95mm in length. Its function remains to be resolved.

6.7.2 Catalogue

Iron Object

Context **309**: Rectangular strip of iron (possibly a shank), broken into two parts; 10mm x 0.3mm width & breadth, 95mm in length. Weight 32grams.

References

Garratt, B. 1994. 'The Small finds' in Cunliffe, B & Garratt, B. Excavations at Portchester Castle, Volume V: Post Medieval 1609-1819. Society of Antiquaries Research Report LII, 98-129.

6.8 GLASS by Kevin Trott

6.8.1 Introduction

6.8.1.1 During the archaeological investigations four fragments of glass were recovered from the garden soils, **702** (22g), **703** (9g), and the upper fill **714** of Pit **712**, (11g) & from the fill **110** of pit **109**, (219g). The earliest fragments of glass consisted of basal and body fragments of late 17th-18th century wine bottles (contexts **110** & **714**). A single window glass fragment of 19th-early 20th century date was found in context **703** with a rim from a 20th century moulded mineral water bottle was present in context **702**.

6.8.2 Discussion

6.8.2.1 The glass assemblage recovered from Market Bosworth Parish Hall largely comprises of vessel glass relating to post-medieval wine bottle glass and a later 20th century mineral water bottle.

6.8.3 Recommendations

6.8.3.1 No further analysis is recommended of the assemblage. It is recommended that the post-medieval glass assemblage (17th-18th century) is retained with the site archive, and the 20th century glass is discarded.

6.9 CLAY TOBACCO PIPE by *Kevin Trott*

6.9.1 Introduction

Twelve clay tobacco pipe fragments weighing a combined total of 23 grams were recovered from six contexts: Modern overburden **101**; Garden soil **305**; Infill of cellar **406 & 408**; levelling deposit **707** and from within the dislodged fill **725** of the foundation trench **724**.

6.9.2 Description

Two un-abraded plain stem fragments of a late 17th century style were recovered from within the backfill **406 & 408** of the cellar **412**. Seven further plain un-abraded stems from contexts **101, 406, 408 & 725** were of a measurable size and dimension that could be attributed to the 18th or early 19th century. The latest clay pipe fragments were also plain un-abraded fragments that were retained from the garden soil **305** and the levelling deposit **705**.

Context	Total	Weight (g)	Type	Description	Date Range
101	3	8	Plain stems	Unabraded	18th – 19th C
305	1	1	Plain stem	Unabraded	19th C
406	2	4	Plain stems	Unabraded	Late 17th-18 th C
408	3	6	Plain stems	Unabraded	Late 17th-18th C
705	2	1	Plain stems	Unabraded	19th C
725	1	3	Plain stem	Unabraded	18th C

Table 6: Clay Tobacco Pipe Inventory

6.9.3 Recommendations

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage is in good condition and some of the fragments recovered were the only artefact that was present in certain contexts. The collection should be retained for future study with the remainder of the archive.

References

- Higgins D.A., 1999, 'The Clay Tobacco Pipes' in A. Connor and R. Buckley (ed.), Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester. Leicester Archaeology Monograph 5 215-234.
- Mann, J.E. 1977. Clay Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74. Lincoln Archaeological Trust Monograph Series XV-I.
- Oswald A., 1975, Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist. British Archaeological Reports 14, 48-49. Oxford.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS by Val Fryer

7.1 Introduction and method statement

7.1.1 Excavations at Market Bosworth recorded numerous archaeological features that were all sampled for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages. These samples were processed and any flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. During the processing of the samples from pits, postholes and several deposits, it was noted that the majority of the samples were devoid of any plant or charred macrofossils. The only dried flots recovered from all the samples were from a single pit (context **735**) of probable sixteenth century date, this was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Table 8. All plant remains in this productive sample were charred.

7.2 Results

7.2.1 Both assemblages are small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and very limited in composition. Plant materials, in the form of charcoal/charred wood fragments and pieces of charred root or stem, are present, but both assemblages are largely composed of small pieces of coal. Other remains include splinters of burnt stone, a piece of partly burnt green glass and a small and a very abraded fragment of bone.

Context No.	737	738
Charcoal <2mm		xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xx
Charcoal >5mm		x
Charred root/stem		x
Bone		x
Burnt/fired clay		x
Charcoal >5mm		
Charred root/stem		
Bone		
Burnt/fired clay		
Burnt stone	x	
Glass	x	
Small coal frags	xx	xx
Sample volume (litres)		
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%
Key to Table x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens		

Table 7. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

7.2.2 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

7.2.3 It was disappointing that the vast majority of the features sampled from this site were devoid of any charred environmental material. In summary, the composition of the single pit strongly suggests that all materials present are derived from small deposits of hearth waste, possibly from a domestic context. It is currently unclear whether this material was deliberately placed

within the pit, or whether it was derived from scattered detritus which was accidentally incorporated within the pit fills. As the assemblages are so limited, no further analysis is recommended.

8. CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The programme of archaeological mitigation works identified archaeological deposits and features surviving on the site dating predominantly from the early post-medieval up to the modern periods, although slight evidence from the medieval period was also identified.
- 8.2 Natural deposits recorded on the site comprised sandy clays in all the trenches, however the colour and texture of the natural varied noticeably within the trenches. The natural recorded in evaluation trenches 1 and 2 was of a strong orange brown colour with, in Trench 2, a noticeable meandering surface pattern created, perhaps, by water action or shallow plant root penetration. In trenches 3 and 6 the natural was of a paler brown colour. In Trench 4 the natural was a strikingly reddish yellow, and in the service trench many of the variations described above were recorded.
- 8.3 No evidence of prehistoric activity was found on the site nor was there any evidence of activity relating to the Anglo-Saxon origins of Market Bosworth found.
- 8.4 Evidence of medieval activity on the site was attested by two sherds of residual pottery from layers in trenches 2 and 4 and floor and roof tile recovered from several of the trenches indicative of the pre-existence of buildings on or near the site, although no *in-situ* evidence of medieval activity was found.
- 8.5 Post-medieval activity was best represented on the site in the form of layers, pits, gullies and postholes although many of the features were fairly shallow due to truncation by later activity. The dating evidence from these features ranged from the mid-16th century up to the 18th century and their artefacts consisted primarily of domestic waste, although not in great quantities. The presence of post-medieval roof and floor tile from the pits and site layers suggests the pre-existence of buildings from this period on the site and the remnants of an 18th century cellar in the trenches also attests to this activity. This evidence provides no clear pattern of activity but the relatively high occurrence of pits suggest back-lands activity associated with a dwelling or dwellings. The cobbled floor surface recorded in the trenches pre-dates the pitting activity and may represent an area, or areas of post-medieval hard-standing, possibly a yard surface or paths associated with former dwellings.
- 8.6 No further evidence of human bone recovered from the backfill of the foul water trench in Trench 2 was found in the other trenches and watching brief areas, which suggests that the human bone represents re-deposition material from graves situated outside, the investigated area, but, possibly, close to the site potentially under the adjacent access driveway and within the property to the east.

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Plates

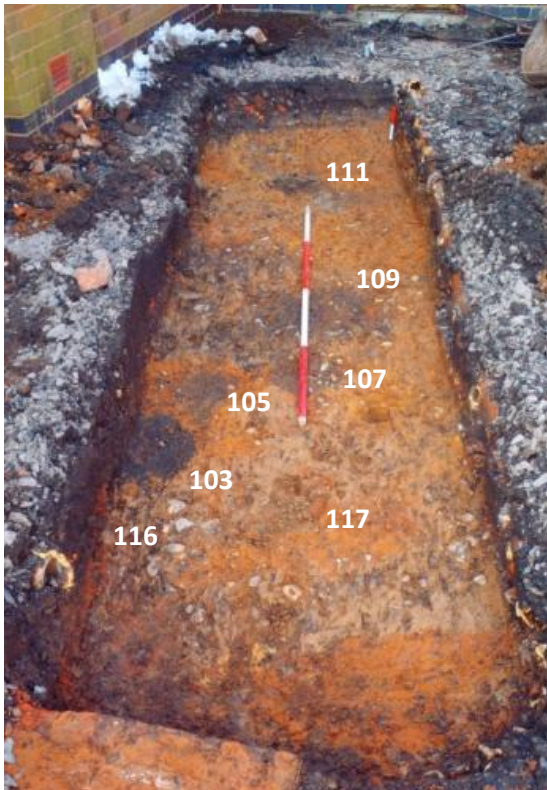


Plate 1. Features in Trench 1, looking North. Scales 2m x 0.2m



Plate 2. Features in Trench 2, looking North. Scales 2m x 0.5m



Plate 3. East-facing section of Trench 3. Scales 2m x 0.5m



Plate 4. Features in Trench 3, looking North.
Scales 2m x 0.5m



Plate 5. Features in Trench 4, looking North.
Scales 2m x 1m 0.5m



Plate 6. Feature in Trench 5,
looking south. Scales 2m x 1m
x 0.5m



Plate 7. Trench 6 in plan, looking east.
Scales 2m x 1m x 0.3m



Plate 8. East-facing section A of service trench

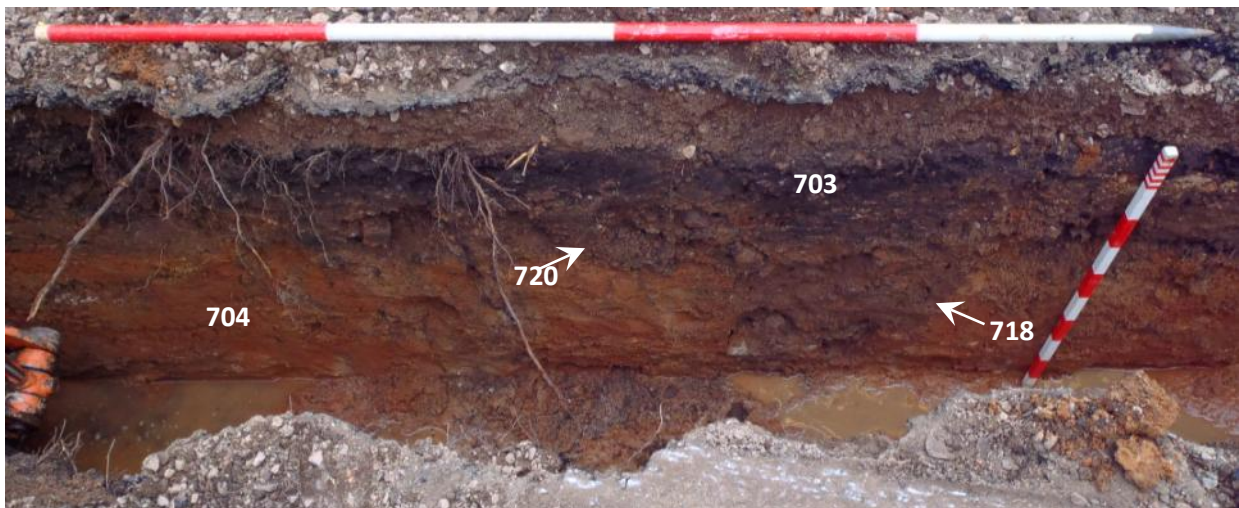


Plate 9. East-facing section C of service trench



Plate 10. East-facing section D of service trench



Plate 11. East-facing section E of service trench

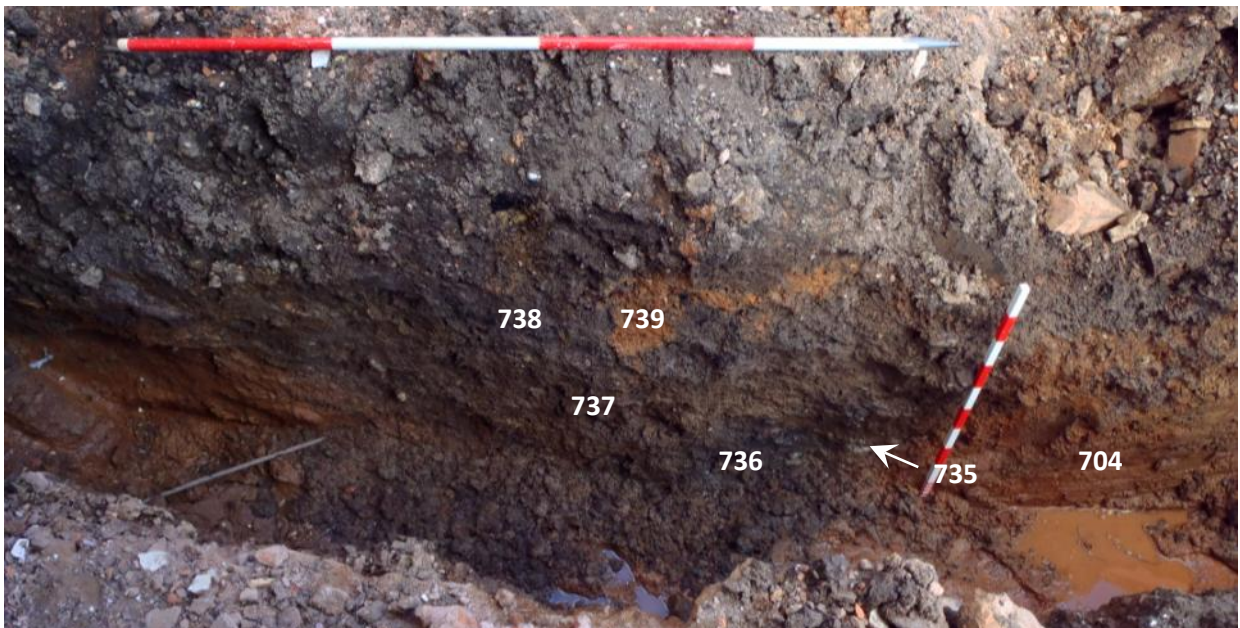


Plate 12. West-facing section G of service trench

APPENDIX 1. CONTEXT INDEX

In the table the abbreviations used mean the following: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; ? means 'uncertain'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation; their dimensions in metres (in the order length x width x depth; or diameter x depth); and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

† = 714, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727/741, 742

†† = 712, 715, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726

Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	After	Before
---------	----------	-------------	----------------	----------------	-------	--------

Trench 1

101	Layer	Dark brownish-grey sand with dense crushed stone inclusions	Modern overburden	>4.72 x >1.36 x <0.28	103	N/A
102	Layer	Dark brown/black sandy clayey silt with frequent clinker inclusions	Subsoil	>4.72 x >1.36 x <0.12	UE	103
103	Cut	Circular in-plan with vertical sides and flat base	Pit	0.6 x 0.24 x 0.2	102	101
104	Fill	Dark brownish-black moderately compact gravel rich sandy clay	Fill of 103	0.6 x 0.24 x 0.2	105	N/A
105	Cut	Circular in-plan with vertical sides and flat base	Posthole	0.24 x 0.2	N/A	104
106	Fill	Dark brownish-black moderately compact gravel rich sandy clay	Fill of 105	0.24 x 0.2	107	N/A
107	Cut	Circular in-plan with near vertical steep sides and flat base	Posthole	0.32 x 0.28 x 0.2	108	106

Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	After	Before
108	Fill	Dark brownish-black moderately compact gravel rich sandy clay	Fill of 107	0.32 x 0.28 x 0.2	UE	107
109	Cut	Circular in-plan with steep tapering sides and flattish base	Pit	0.48 x 0.2	N/A	110
110	Fill	Dark brownish-black moderately compact gravel rich sandy clay	Fill of 109	0.48 x 0.2	111	109
111	Cut	Circular in-plan with tapering basal sides and flat base	Posthole	0.28 x 0.26 x 0.08	UE	110
112	Fill	Dark brownish-black moderately compact gravel rich sandy clay	Fill of 111	0.28 x 0.26 x 0.08	111	101
113	Cut	Linear in-plan with near vertical tapering side, base not excavated	Foundation trench	>1.36 x >0.48 x 0.4	116	114
114	Fill	Dark-brown sandy gravel-rich clay with occasional CBM and concrete pieces	Backfill of 113	>1.36 x >0.48 x 0.4	114	101
115	Structure	Flemish-bond construction with off-white bonding cement	Modern brick wall	>0.68 x >0.08 x >0.68	113	114
116	Layer	Compact angular grey flint & water-worn riverine cobbles	Cobbled yard surface	>4.72 x >1.36 x ?	111	105, 107, 109, 111
117	Layer	Orange-yellowish sticky compact angular-gravel rich clay	Natural	>4.72 x >1.36 x UE	UE	116
201	Layer	Dark brownish-black friable clinker-rich sand with frequent brick and coal/clinker inclusions	Modern overburden	>4.68 x >1.36 x 0.12	204, 209, 211	N/A

Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	After	Before
202	Layer	Dark brown moderately compact sandy loam with occasional water-worn pebble inclusions	Garden soil	>4.68 x >1.36 x 0.12	206	203, 208, 210
203	Cut	Linear in plan steep near-vertical sided cut, base not excavated	Service trench	>2.4 x 0.24 x 0.12	202	204
204	Fill	Dark brown compact sandy loam with gravel flint inclusions	Backfill of 203	>2.4 x 0.24 x 0.12	203	201
205	Cut	Linear shallow tapering sided gully with concave base aligned broadly east-west, widening towards the east	Gully	>1.36 x <0.96 x 0.28	207	206
206	Fill	Very dark brown/black silty sandy compact clay with angular flint inclusions	Fill of 205	>1.36 x <0.96 x 0.28	205	202
207	Layer	Dark brownish-black compact sandy clay with frequent clinker inclusions	Subsoil	>4.68 x >1.36 x 0.12	212	205
208	Cut	Irregular sided sub-square in-plan with near vertical sides. Base nor excavated	Posthole	0.64 x >0.16 x >0.16	202	209
209	Fill	Medium brownish-orange sandy gravel-rich clay	Backfill of 208	0.64 x >0.16 x >0.16	208	201
210	Cut	Linear in plan with near-vertical tapering sides and flat base	Foundation trench	>1.36 x <0.28 x 0.44	202	211
211	Fill	Dark-brown sandy gravel-rich clay with occasional CBM and concrete pieces	Backfill of 210	>1.36 x <0.28 x 0.44	210	201
212	Layer	Orange-yellowish sticky compact angular-gravel rich clay	Natural	>4.68 x >1.36 x UE	UE	207

Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	After	Before
301	Cut	Linear in-plan with steep and undulating (collapsed) sides, base not excavated	Service Trench	>2.57 x 0.24 x 0.1	305	302
302	Fill	Dark brown compact sandy loam with gravel flint inclusions	Backfill of 301	>2.57 x 0.24 x 0.1	301	317
303	Cut	Sub-circular in-plan with shallow tapering sides and conical rounded base	Pit	>1.07 x ? x 0.37	306	312
304	Fill	Dark brown moderately compact loamy sand with occasional water-worn pebbles	Fill of 303	>1.07 x ? x 0.37	312	317
305	Layer	Dark brown moderately friable sandy loam with occasional clinker/coal and gravel flint inclusions	Garden soil	>2.2 x >1.2 x 0.07	304	301
306	Layer	Friable/decayed yellowish-brown mortar with fragmented brick pieces	Sandy-mortar	<1.27 x >1.2 x 0.03	319	303
307	Layer	Dark brown moderately compact sandy loam with occasional gravel flint inclusions	Garden soil	<2.02 x >1.2 x 0.33	309, 315	319
308	Cut	Sub-circular in plan with shallow tapering sides and rounded base	Pit	1.1 x ? x 0.33	316	313
309	Fill	Dark brown moderately compact silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions	Fill of 308	1.1 x ? x 0.33	310	307
310	Lens	Light grey compact gravel-rich clay	Fill of 308	0.84 x ? x 0.07	309	309
311	Layer	Medium brown sandy loamy-clay	Subsoil	<2.87 x >1.2 x 0.2	318	316
312	Lens	Medium brown gravel-rich compact clay	Fill of 303	0.27 x ? x 0.07	304	304

Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	After	Before
313	Fill	Compact angular grey flint & water-worn riverine cobbles	Fill of 308	0.5 x ? x 0.07	308	309
314	Cut	Sub-circular in plan with shallow tapering sides and flat base	Pit	1.13 x >0.3 x 0.33	316	315
315	Fill	Medium brown compact clayey-silt with gravel inclusions	Fill of 314	1.13 x >0.3 x 0.23	314	307
316	Layer	Compact angular grey flint & water-worn riverine cobbles	Cobble yard	>4.47 x >1.5 x ?	311	308, 314
317	Layer	Tarmac surface with underlying crushed tarmac, peg tiles set into a moderately compact greyish-brown sandy clay	Modern overburden	>4.47 x >1.5 x 0.1	302	N/A
318	Layer	Orange-yellowish sticky compact angular-gravel rich clay	Natural	>4.47 x >1.5 x UE	UE	311

Trench 4

401	Layer	Dark brown moderately friable sandy loam with occasional clinker/coal and gravel flint inclusions	Garden soil	>1.63 x >1.03 x <0.15	402	413
402	Fill	Very dark grey moderately compact silty sand with occasional water-worn pebbles	Upper backfill of 414	>1.3 x >0.88 x 0.38	403	401
403	Fill	Light brown friable sand with bricks and mortar pieces	Rubble infill of 414	>1 x >0.88 x 0.13	404	402
404	Fill	Dark grey black silty sand with moderate clayey lenses	Organic rich infill of 414	>1.3 x >0.88 x <0.13	406	403
405	Layer	Orange-yellowish sticky compact angular-gravel rich clay	Natural	Site Layer x UE	UE	414

Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	After	Before
406	Fill	Medium brown/grey sandy compact silt with occasional bricks	Sandy infill of 414	>1.2 x >0.88 x 0.28	407	404
407	Fill	Black organic/ash rich sandy silt	Black sand infill of 414	>0.88 x 0.43 x 0.23	408	406
408	Fill	Medium greyish-black friable sand	Major sandy infill of 414	>1.25 x >0.88 x 0.4	409, 412	407
409	Structure	Compact brick floor laid end-on	Brick cellar floor	>0.1 x >0.1 x >0.08	414	408
410	Cut	Linear in-plan with near vertical side, base not excavated	Service trench	>2.33 x >0.2 x UE	402	411
411	Fill	Dark brown compact sandy loam with gravel flint inclusions	Backfill of 410	>2.33 x >0.2 x UE	410	N/A
412	Structure	Old English bond construction with off-white bonding cement	Brick cellar wall of 414	>0.38 x >0.2 x UE	414	408
413	Layer	Tarmac surface	Modern overburden	>2.33 x >1.05 x 0.1	401	N/A
414	Cut	Possibly rectangular in-plan with vertical sides and flat base	Modern Cellar		405	409, 412

Trench 5

501	Layer	Dark brown moderately friable sandy loam with occasional clinker/coal and gravel flint inclusions	Garden soil	>2.83 x >0.88 x 0.15	502	503
502	Layer	Orange-yellowish sticky compact angular-gravel rich clay	Natural	>2.83 x >0.88 x >0.25	UE	501

Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	After	Before
503	Cut	Linear in-plan with vertical sides, base not excavated	Service trench	>0.63 x >0.58 x >0.5	501	504
504	Fill	Dark brown compact sandy loam with gravel flint inclusions	Backfill of 503	>0.63 x >0.58 x >0.5	503	505
505	Layer	Tarmac surface with underlying crushed tarmac, peg tiles set into a moderately compact greyish-brown sandy clay	Modern overburden	>3.45 x >0.88 x 0.18	504	N/A

Trench 6

601	Layer	Dark brown moderately friable sandy loam with occasional clinker/coal and gravel flint inclusions	Garden soil	>4.15 x >1.28 x 0.23	602	603
602	Layer	Orange-yellowish sticky compact angular-gravel rich clay	Natural	>4.15 x >1.28 x 0.1	UE	N/A
603	Layer	Tarmac surface with underlying crushed tarmac, peg tiles set into a moderately compact greyish-brown sandy clay	Modern overburden	>4.15 x >1.28 x 0.13	601	N/A

Trench 7

701	Layer	Tarmac surface with underlying crushed tarmac, peg tiles set into a moderately compact greyish-brown sandy clay	Modern overburden	Site Layer x 0.1	709, 711	N/A
702	Layer	Dark brown moderately friable sandy loam with occasional clinker/coal and gravel flint inclusions	Garden soil	Site Layer x <0.16	707	708, 710
703	Layer	Dark brown moderately compact sandy loam with occasional gravel flint inclusions	Garden soil	Site Layer x <0.4	†	706
704	Layer	Orange-yellowish sticky compact angular-gravel rich clay	Natural	Site Layer x <0.8	UE	††

Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	After	Before
705	Layer	Off-white friable sandy mortar	Mortar levelling	<2 x ? x 0.08	703	706
706	Cut	Sub-circular in-plan with shallow tapering sides and conical rounded base	Pit	<1.42 x ? x 0.2	705	707
707	Fill	Dark brown moderately compact loamy sand with occasional water-worn pebbles	Fill of 706	<1.42 x ? x 0.2	706	702
708	Cut	Sub-circular in-plan with steep and tapering undulating sides and base	Pit	1.2 x ? x 0.34	702	709
709	Fill	Dark greyish-brown friable sandy ash and clinker rich loam with frequent brick fragments	Fill of 708	1.2 x ? x 0.34	708	701
710	Cut	Linear in plan with near-vertical tapering sides and flat base	Foundation Trench	0.48 x ? x 0.42	702	711
711	Fill	Dark brown compact sandy loam with gravel flint inclusions	Fill of 710	0.48 x ? x 0.42	710	701
712	Cut	Sub-circular in-plan with very steep near vertical sides and flat base	Pit	1.5 x ? x 0.55	704	713
713	Fill	Dark grey slightly sticky silty sandy clay with occasional water-worn pebbles	Lower fill of 712	1.5 x ? x 0.36	712	714
714	Fill	Dark greyish-brown moderately compact sandy clay	Upper fill of 712	1.3 x ? x 0.18	713	703
715	Cut	Sub-circular in-plan with undulating shallow tapering sides and rounded base	Pit	3.1 x ? x 0.28	704	716
716	Fill	Medium brown moderately compact sandy clay with occasional angular gravel flint	Lower fill of 715	3.1 x ? x 0.2	715	717

Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	After	Before
717	Fill	Light greyish off-white fine friable gravel	Upper fill of 715	1.4 x ? x 0.08	716	703
718	Cut	Circular in-plan with near vertical tapering sides and stepped tapering base	Post-hole	0.46 x ? x 0.28	704	719
719	Fill	Medium brown moderately compact sandy clay with occasional rounded gravel inclusions	Fill of 718	0.46 x ? x 0.28	718	703
720	Cut	Linear in-plan with shallow tapering sides and flat base	Gully	? x 0.26 x 0.08	704	721
721	Fill	Medium brownish-grey friable angular rich sandy gravel	Fill of 720	? x 0.26 x 0.08	720	703
722	Cut	Linear in-plan with vertical sides and flat base	Robbed-out foundation trench	? x 0.32 x 0.74	704	723
723	Fill	Medium-light brownish-grey silty sand with large limestone pieces and occasional clinker inclusions	Infill of 722	? x 0.32 x 0.74	722	703
724	Cut	Linear in-plan steep stepped sides with flat base	Foundation Trench	? x ? x 0.6	704	725
725	Structure	Limestone pieces laid in courses forming a foundation with dislodged bricks with off-white bonding cement forming main superstructure	Stone & Brick wall in 724	? x ? x 0.6	724	703
726	Cut	Possibly rectangular in-plan with vertical sides and flat base	Cellar	2.24 x ? x 0.66	704	727
727	Structure	Old English bond construction with off-white bonding cement	Brick cellar wall in 726	2.24 x ? x 0.66	726	742
728	Cut	Sub-circular in-plan with tapered basal sides and flat base	Pit	1.12 x ? x 0.14	704	729

Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	After	Before
729	Fill	Dark brown/black compact sandy loam with frequent charcoal inclusions	Fill of 728	1.12 x ? x 0.14	728	703
730	Cut	Sub-circular in-plan with tapered basal sides and flat base	Pit	1.1 x ? x 0.08	704	731
731	Fill	Charcoal basal fill overlain by a medium greyish charcoal rich sandy loam	Fill of 730	1.1 x ? x 0.08	730	703
732	Layer	Dark brownish-grey sand with dense crushed stone inclusions	Modern overburden	>4 x ? x 0.18	733	N/A
733	Layer	Dark brown/black sandy clayey silt with frequent clinker inclusions	Subsoil	1.1 x ? x 0.12	734	732
734	Layer	Compact angular grey flint & water-worn riverine cobbles	Cobble yard surface	>0.4 x ? x 0.04	740	735
735	Cut	Sub-circular in-plan with steep tapering sides and flat base	Pit	2.3 x ? x 0.94	734	736
736	Fill	Dark brown compact sticky sandy clay with charcoal inclusions	Primary fill of 735	1.58 x ? x 0.34	735	737
737	Fill	Dark brown sticky sandy clay with mottled coal rich lenses	Secondary fill of 735	2.3 x ? x 0.48	736	738
738	Fill	Friable orange sandy gravel	Tertiary fill of 735	1.4 x ? x 0.2	737	739
739	Fill	Black coal and charcoal rich silty sand with occasional rounded riverine cobbles	Sealing fill of 735	0.64 x ? x 0.2	738	733
740	Layer	Orange-yellowish sticky compact angular-gravel rich clay	Natural	Site Layer x 0.9	UE	735

Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	After	Before
741	Structure	Compact bricks laid side-on with off-white bonding cement	Brick cellar wall in 726	?	726	742
742	Structure	Compact brick floor laid end-on	Brick & Stone cellar floor	?	727	703

APPENDIX 2. OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-187342

Project details

Project name MARKET BOSWORTH PARISH HALL

Short description of the project The first stage of mitigation works comprised the excavation of two evaluation trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) to the east of the Parish Hall. In Trench 1 the remains of a mid- 16th to 17th century cobbled yard surface was exposed cut by two 18th-19th century pits and, elsewhere in the trench, three postholes were uncovered. In Trench 2, a ditch containing two sherds of 18th century slipware bowl and a sizeable quantity of human bone mixed with animal bone was recovered from the backfill of a service trench containing two foul water pipes. A subsequent watching brief undertaken on the insertion of foundation trenches for the new development within the areas of Trenches 1 and 2 (to mitigate against the disturbance to any possible further human remains surviving there) exposed a series of layers encountered in the evaluation trenches, including a solitary medieval sherd from a cultivation soil. No further evidence of human remains were found during the watching brief. The excavation of four further evaluation trenches (Trenches 3 - 6) in the western and southern areas of the site exposed, in Trench 3, two 17th-18th century pits, a late 18th-19th century pit and patches of a cobbled yard surface previously encountered in Trench 1. In Trench 4 the partially demolished remains of a late 18th century brick cellar was exposed and, in Trenches 5 and 6, a sequence of late 18th-19th century garden soils and modern services. A secondary watching brief conducted on new drainage groundwork's circuiting the southern end of the Parish Hall revealed further evidence of the cobble surface previously encountered in the evaluation trenches where it was cut by a large 17th-18th pit and further evidence of 17th-18th century activity in the form of pits, postholes and a gully.

Project dates Start: 26-03-2013 End: 22-04-2014

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes MBPH13 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Conservation Area

Current Land use Other 14 - Recreational usage

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE HINCKLEY AND BOSWORTH MARKET BOSWORTH MARKET BOSWORTH PARISH HALL, 25 PARK STREET, MARKET BOSWORTH, NUNEATON, LEICESTERSHIRE
Site coordinates	SK 4071 0316 52.6243213826 -1.39853368033 52 37 27 N 001 23 54 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Midlands
Project brief originator	Leicestershire County Archaeology Office
Project design originator	Kevin Trott
Project director/manager	Kevin Trott
Project supervisor	Kevin Trott

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums Service
Physical Archive ID	X.A27.2013
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	X.A27.2013
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums Service

Paper Archive ID X.A27.2013

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Plan", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

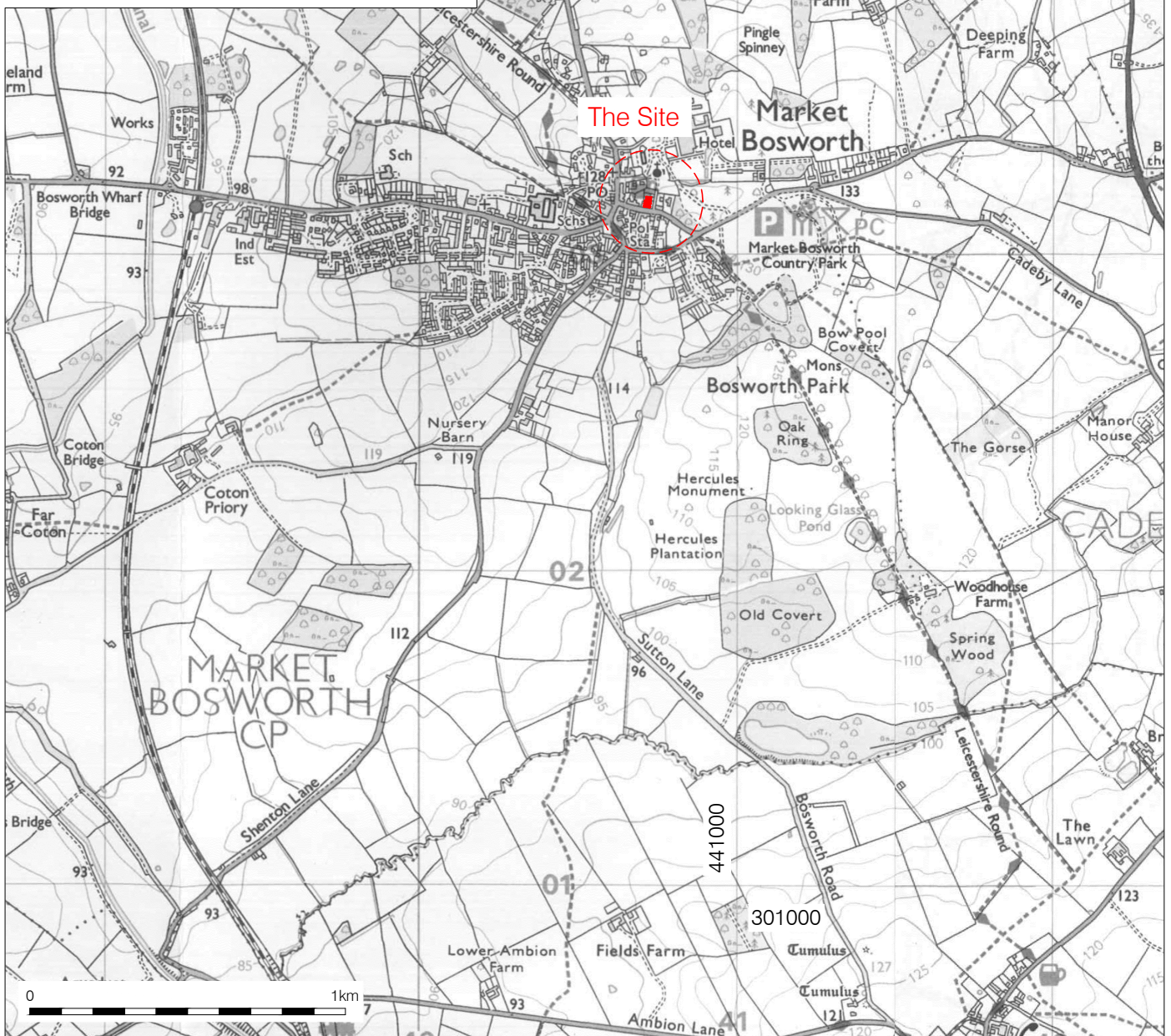
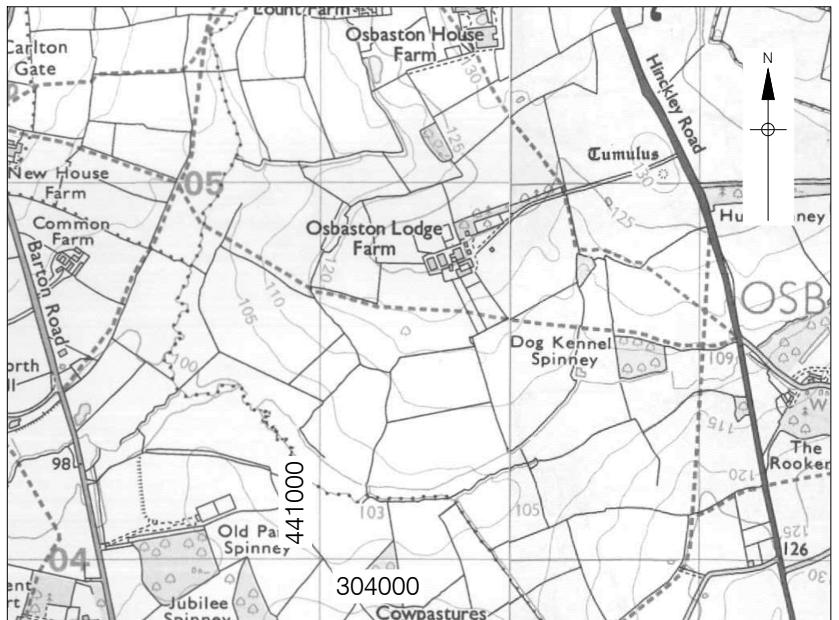
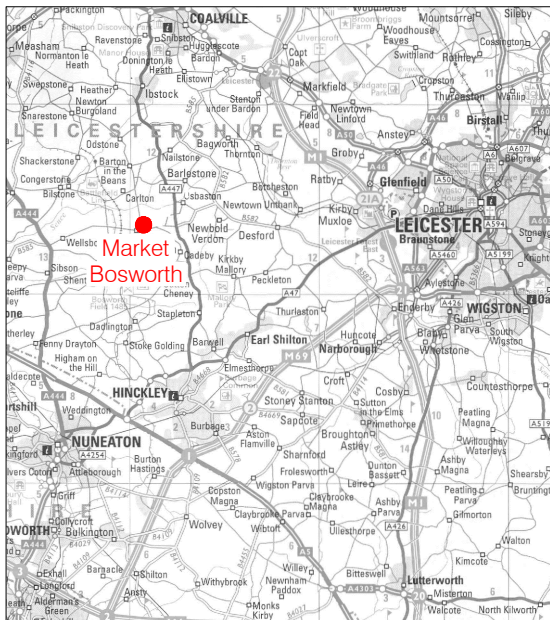
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24/04/14 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:40,000 & 20,000 at A4

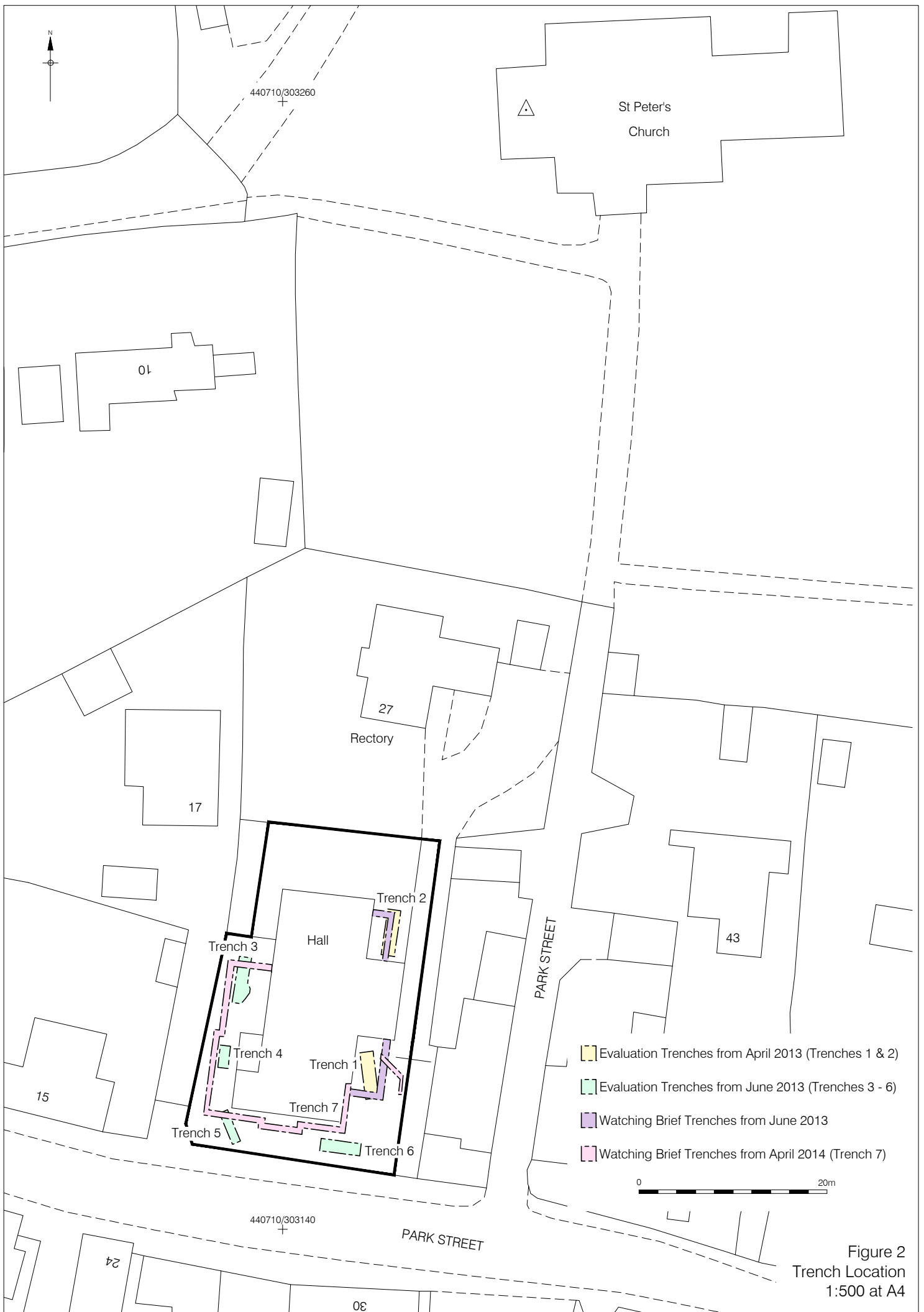


Figure 2
Trench Location
1:500 at A4

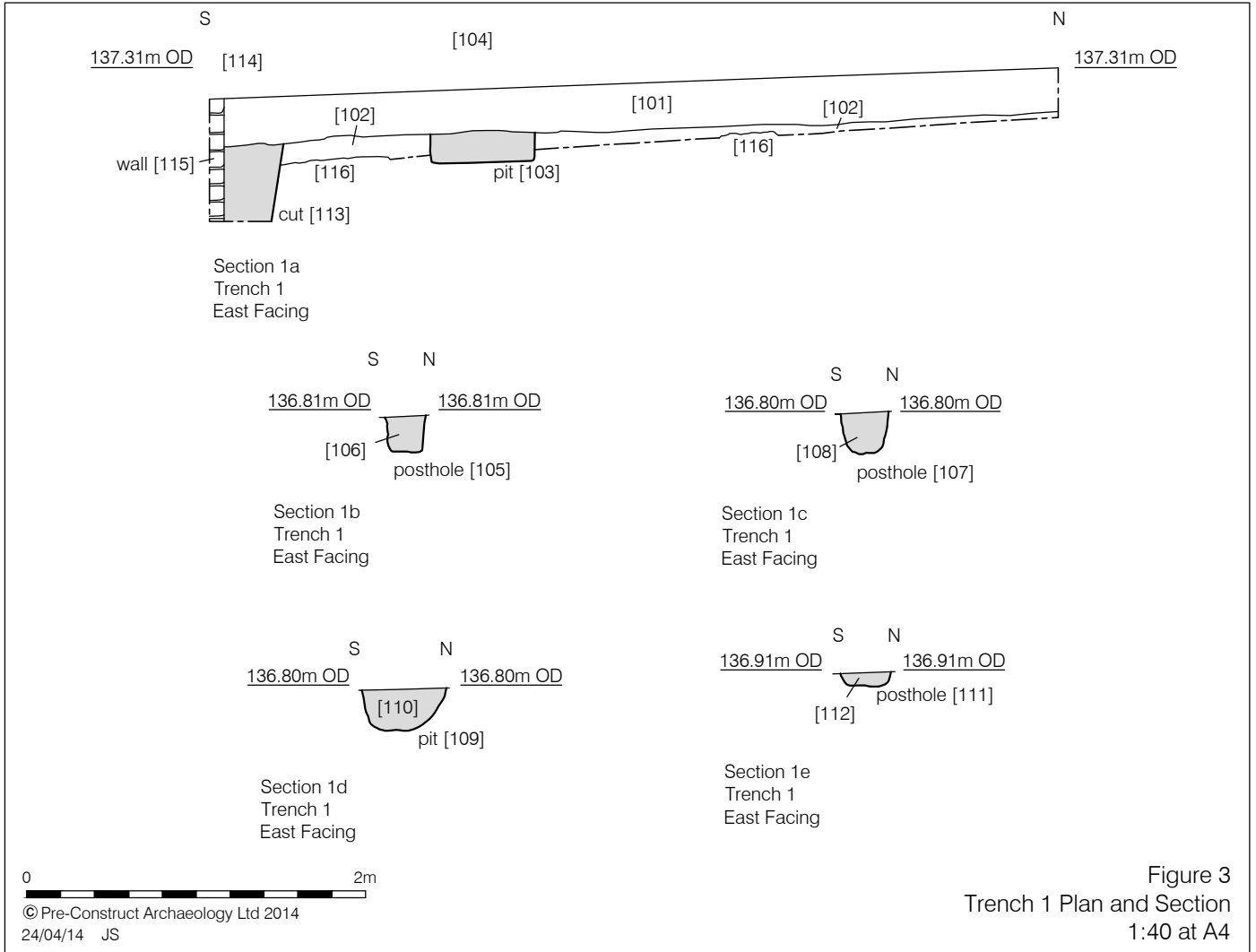
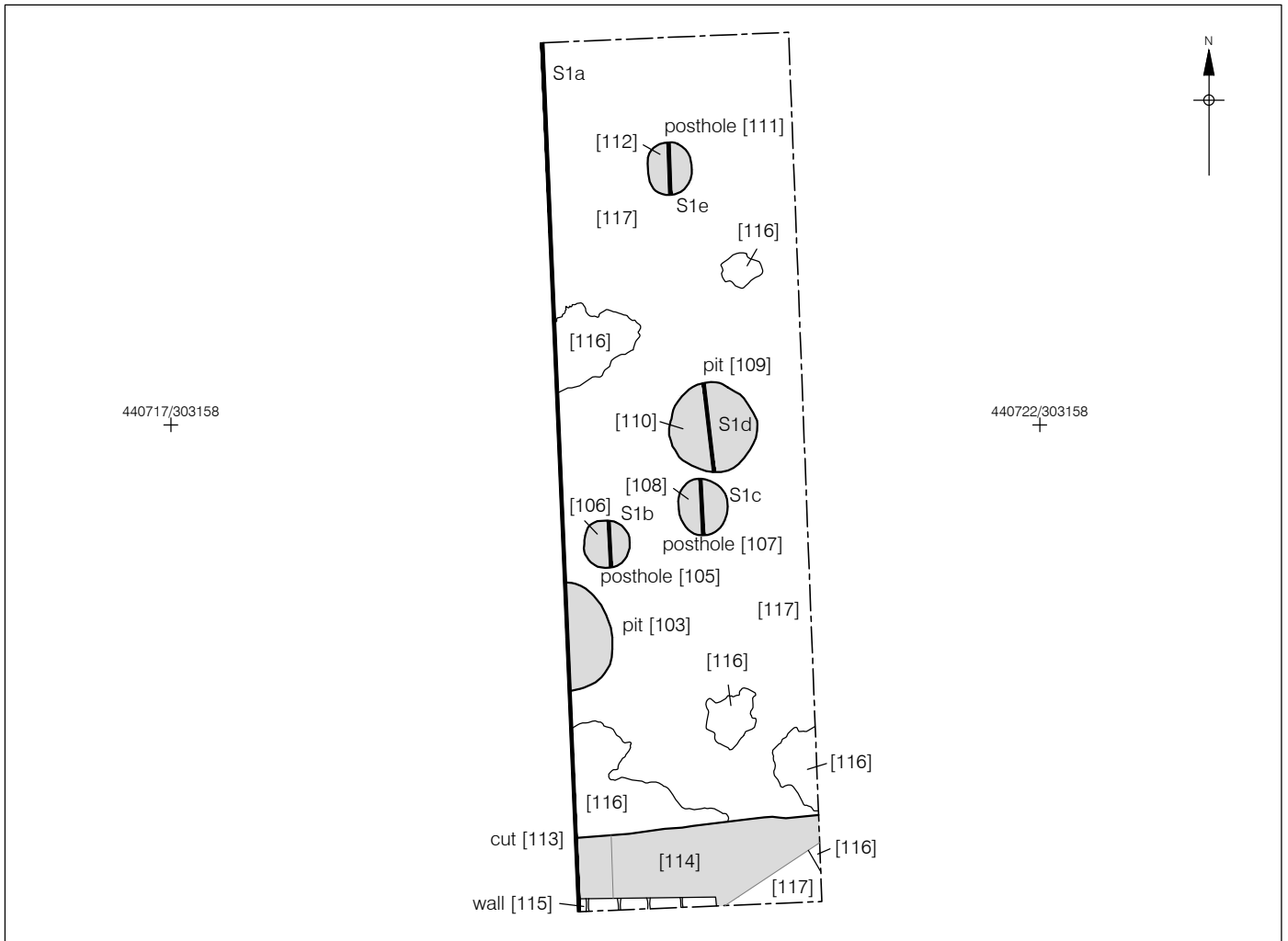


Figure 3
Trench 1 Plan and Section
1:40 at A4

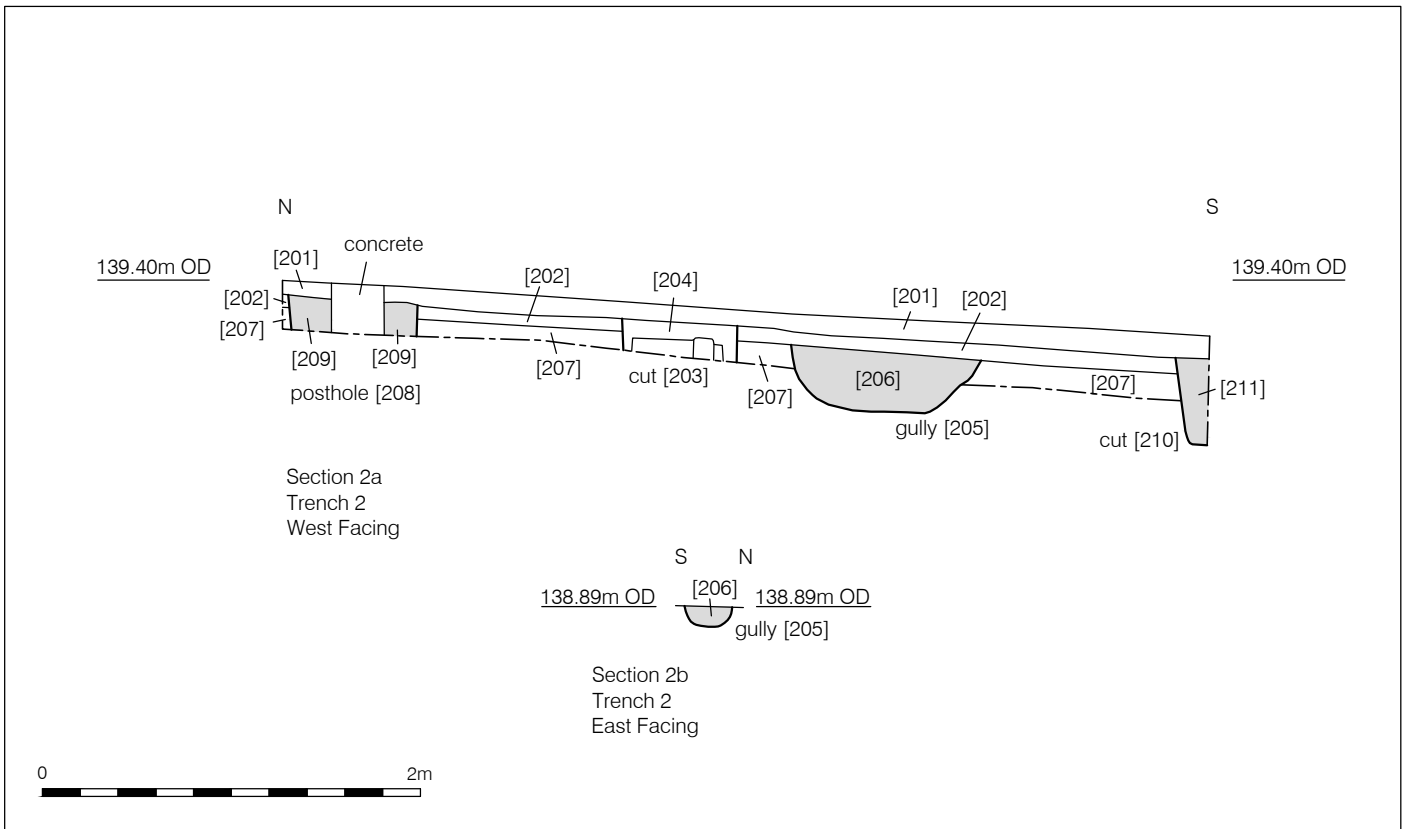
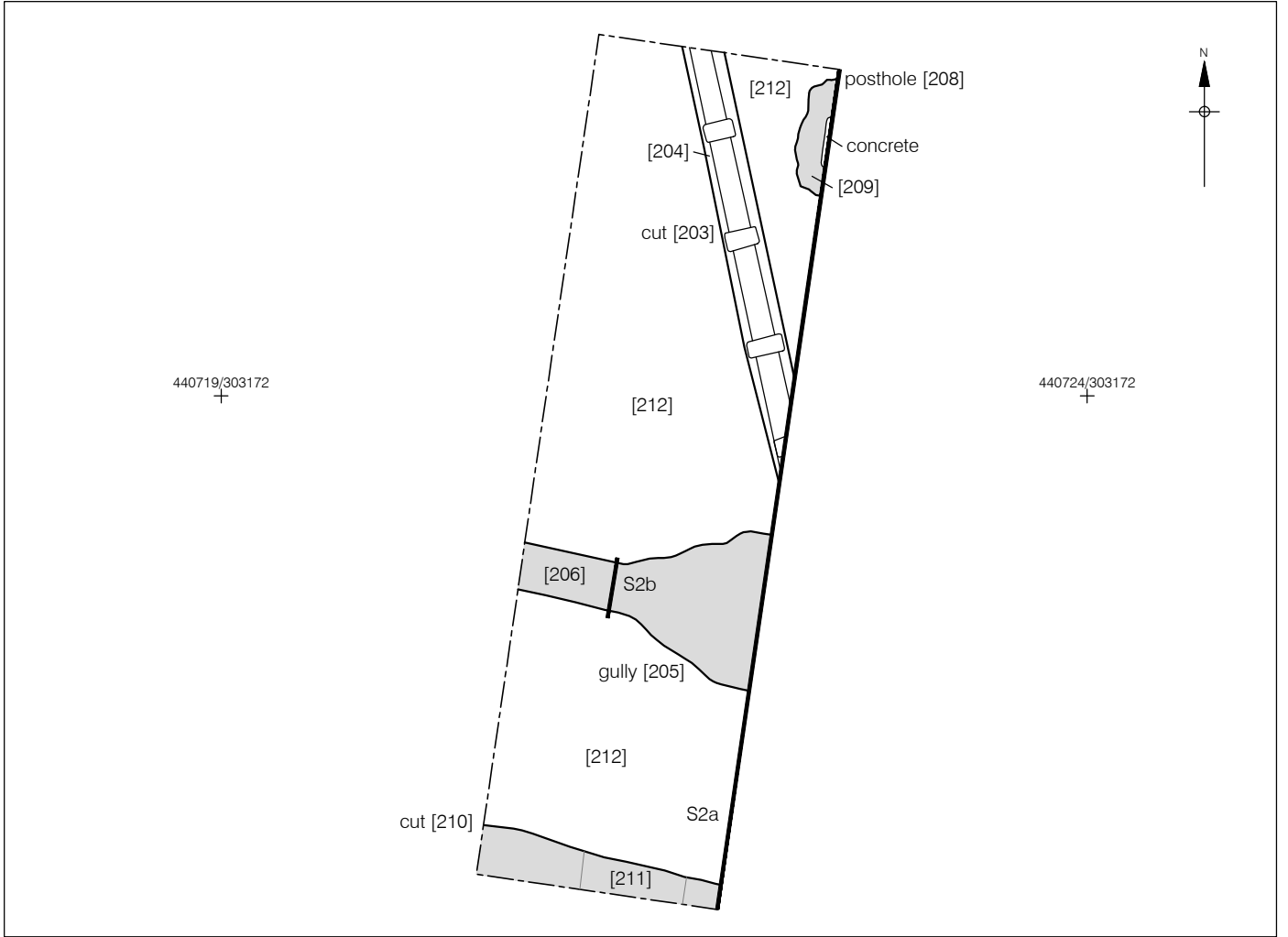
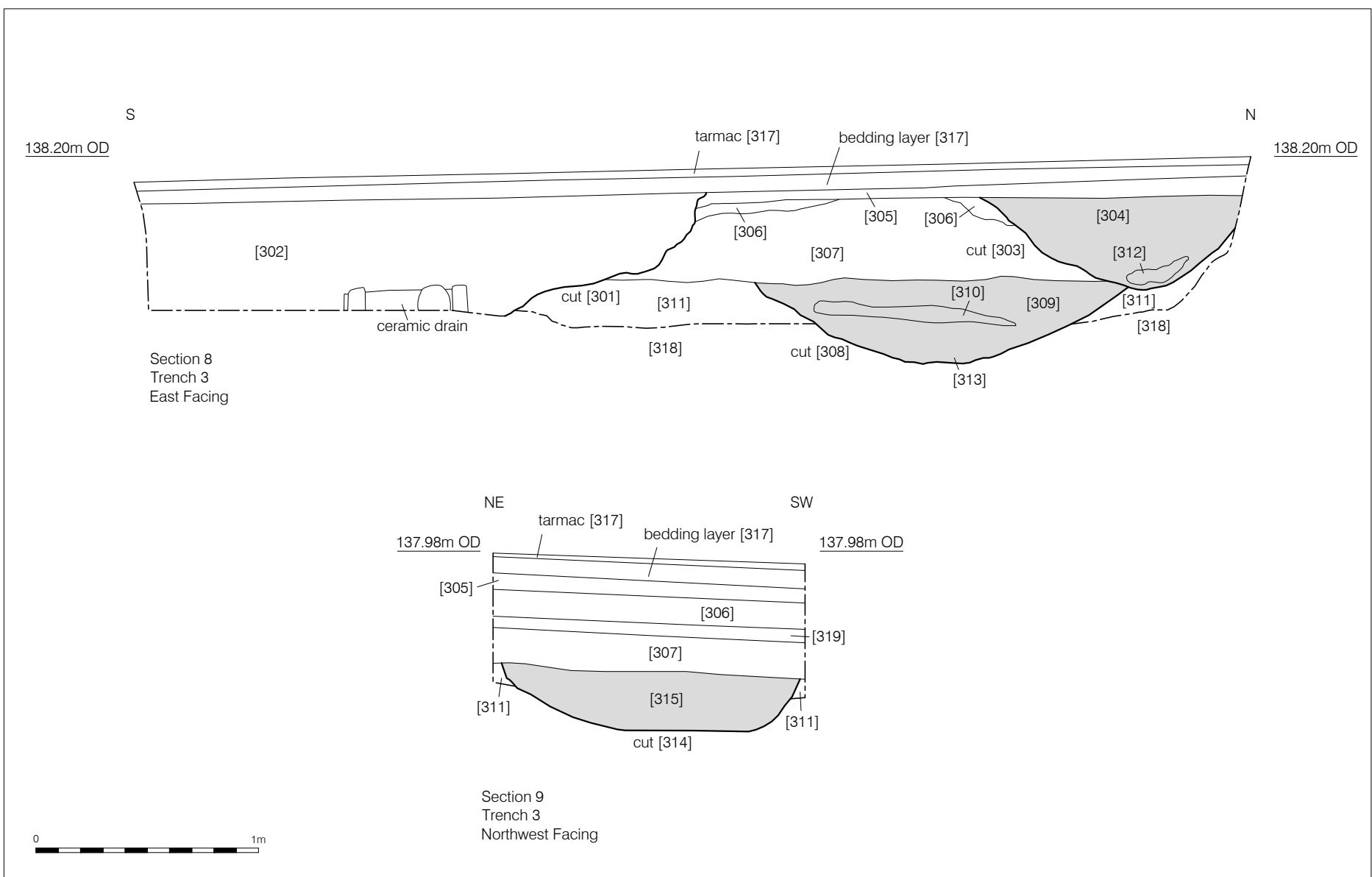
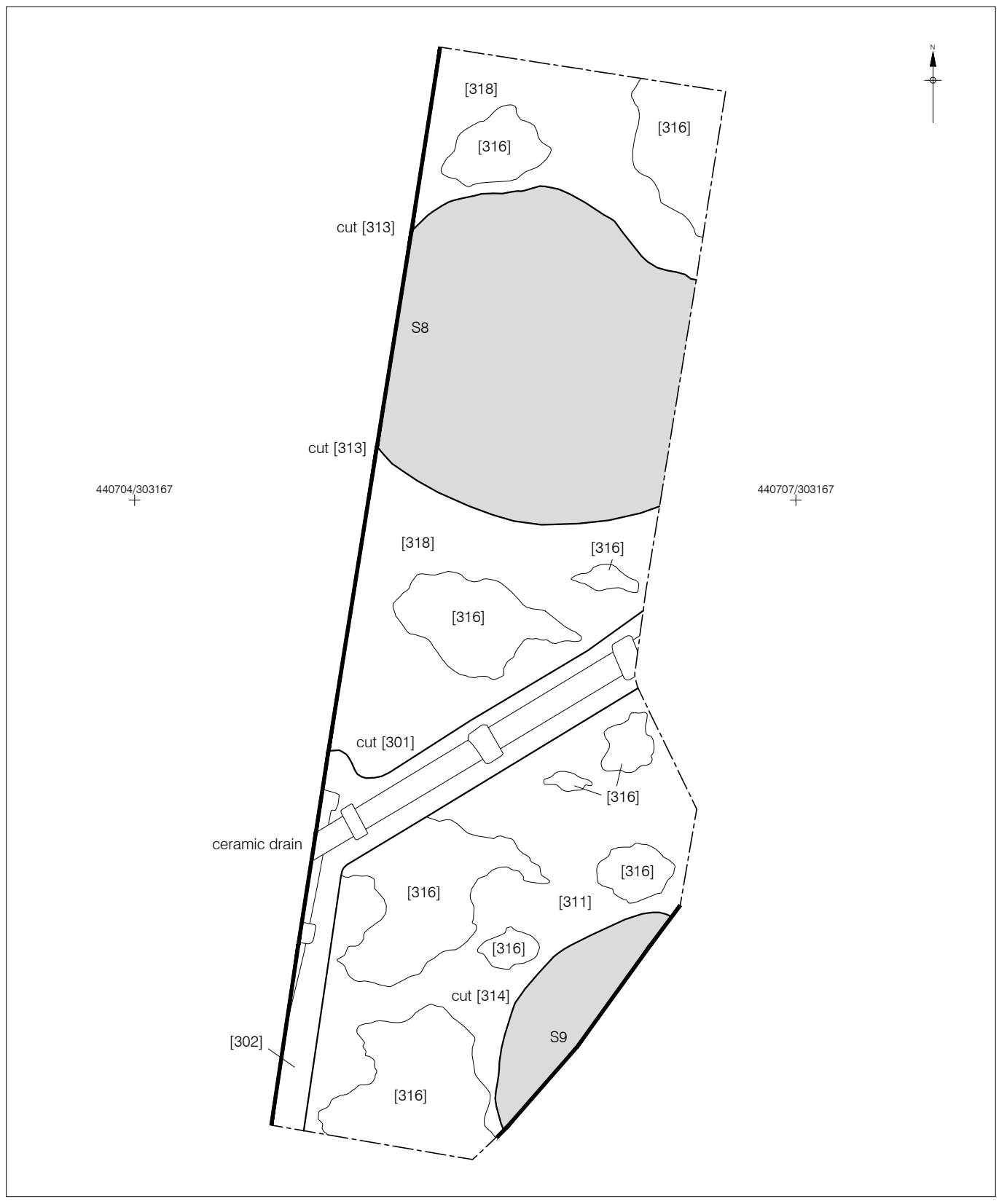


Figure 4
Trench 2 Plan and Section
1:40 at A4



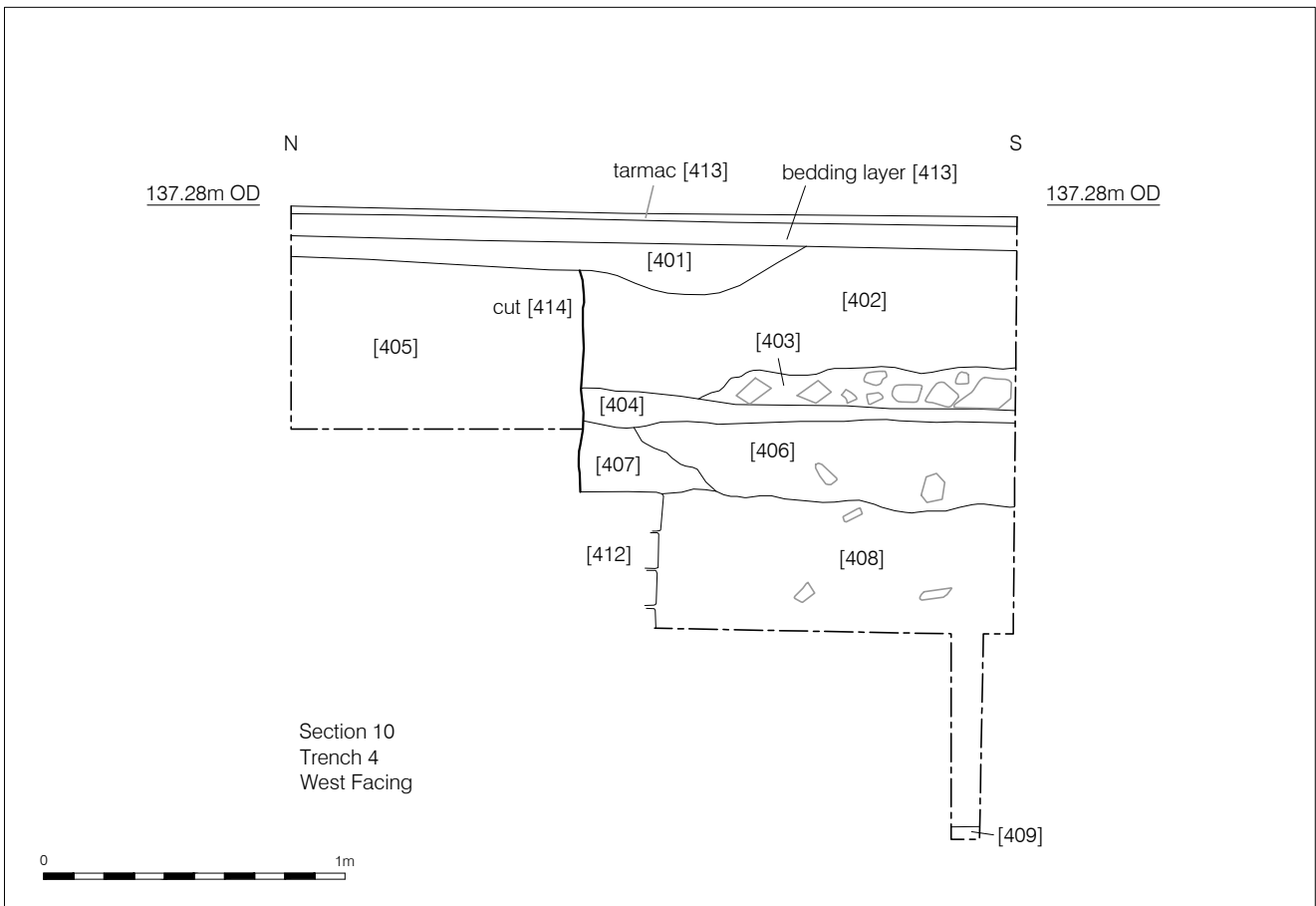
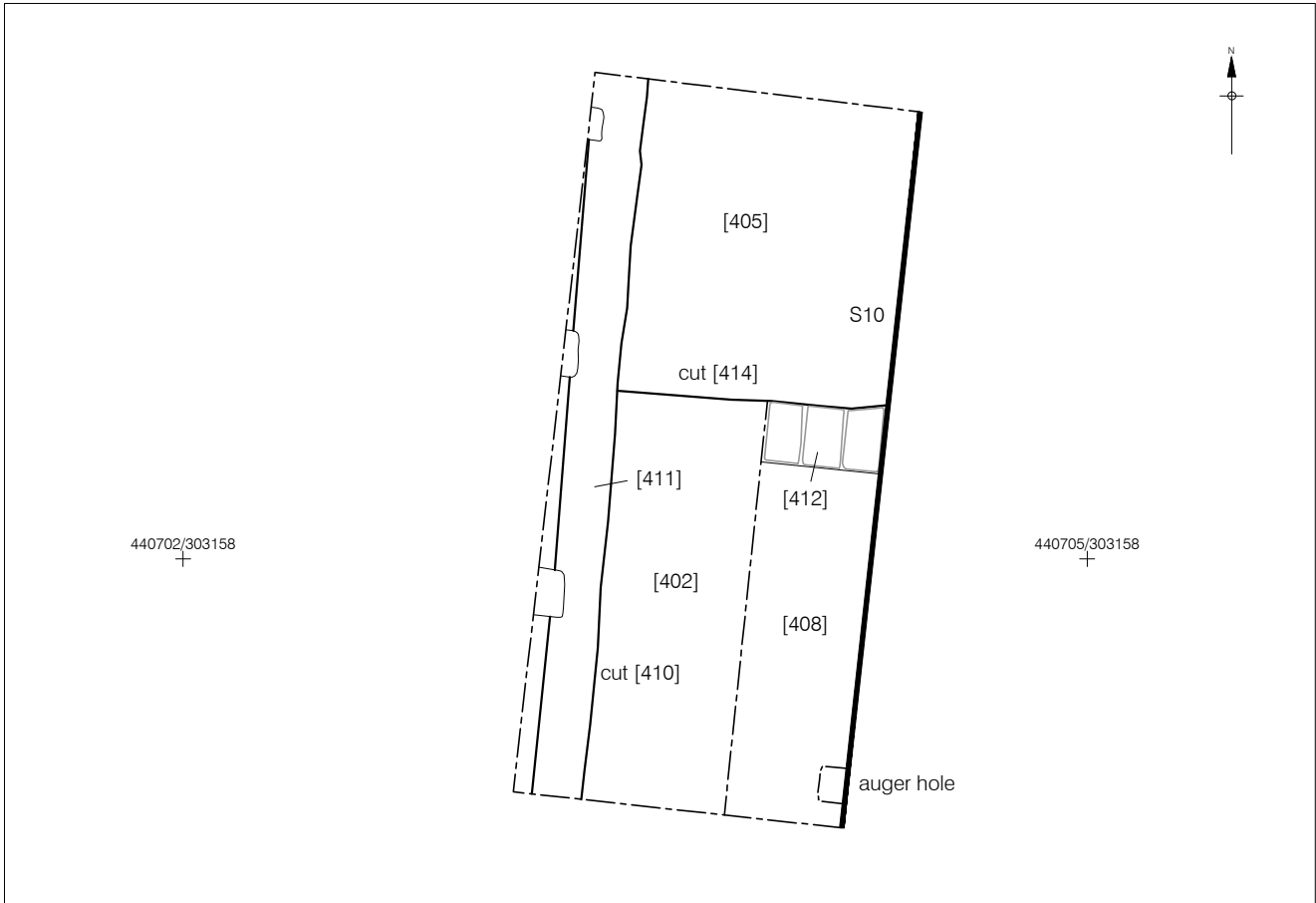
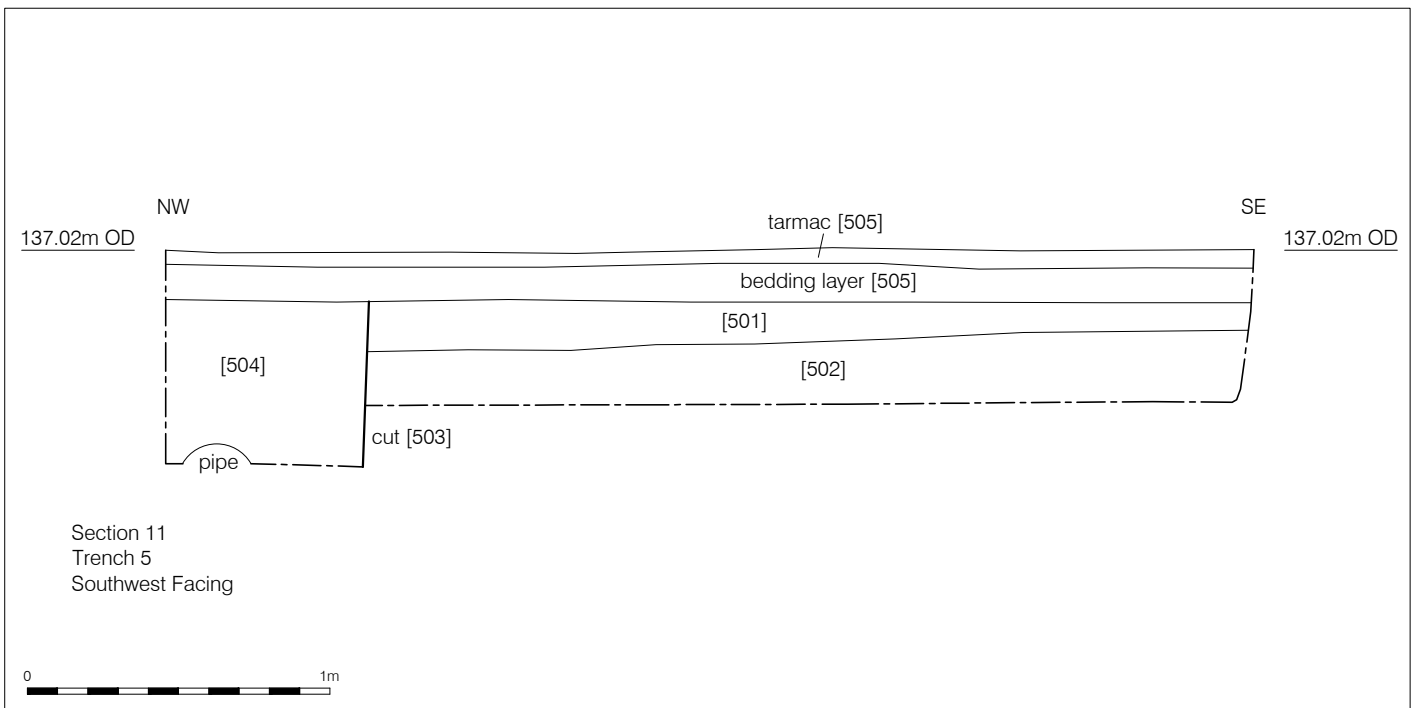
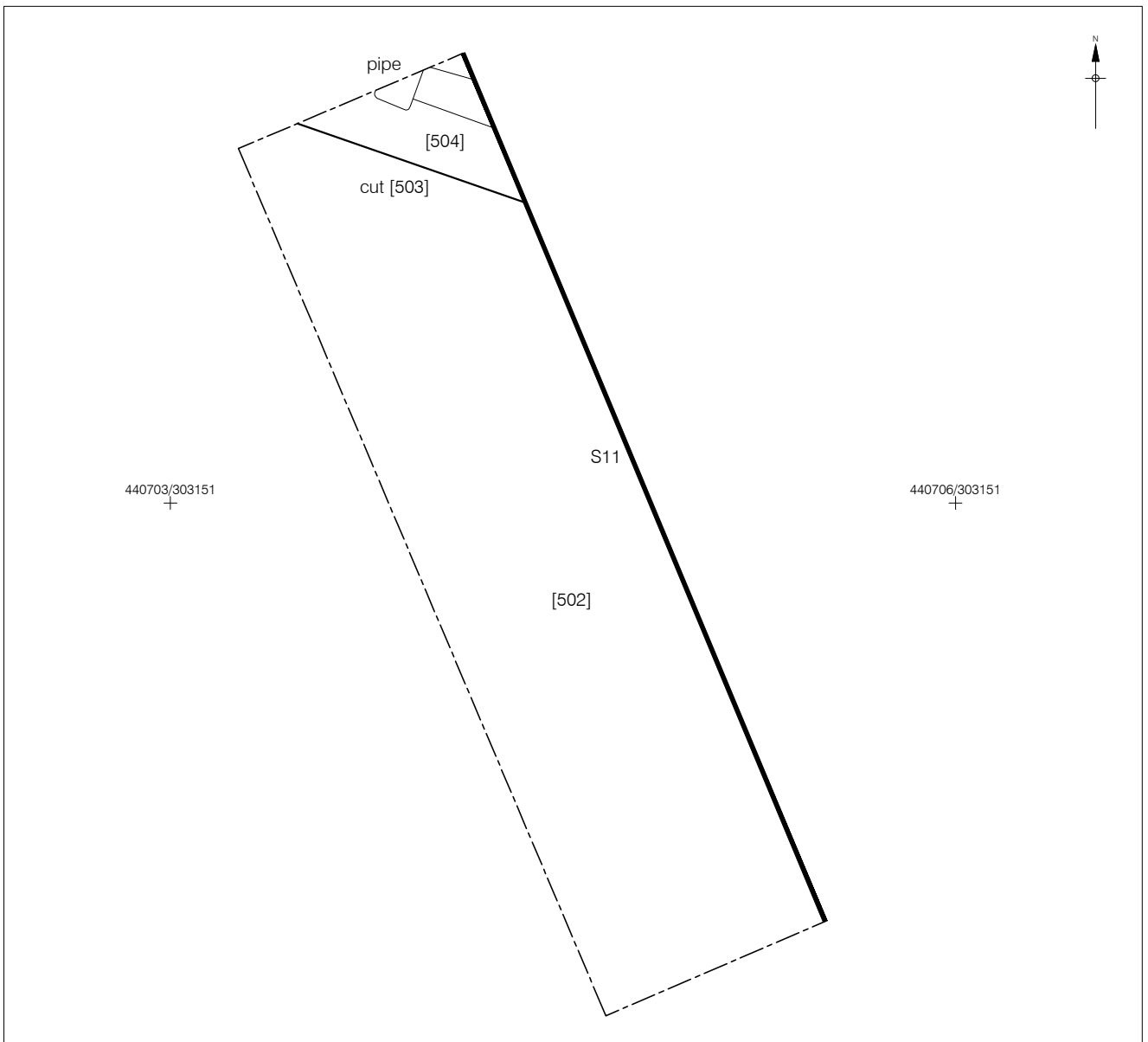


Figure 6
Trench 4 Plan and Section
1:25 at A4



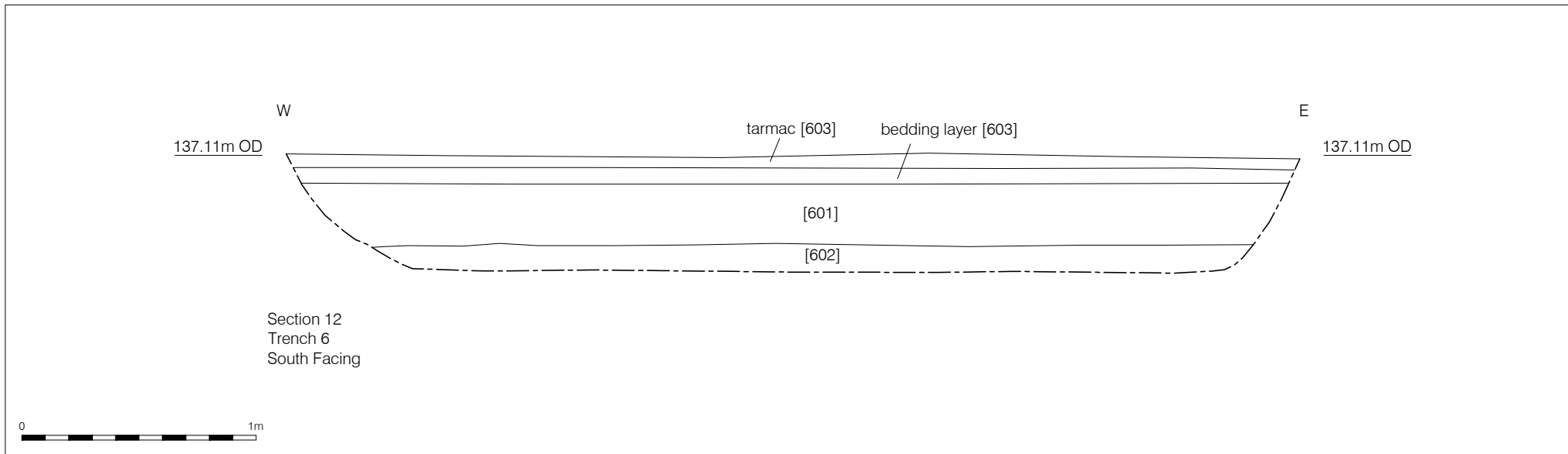
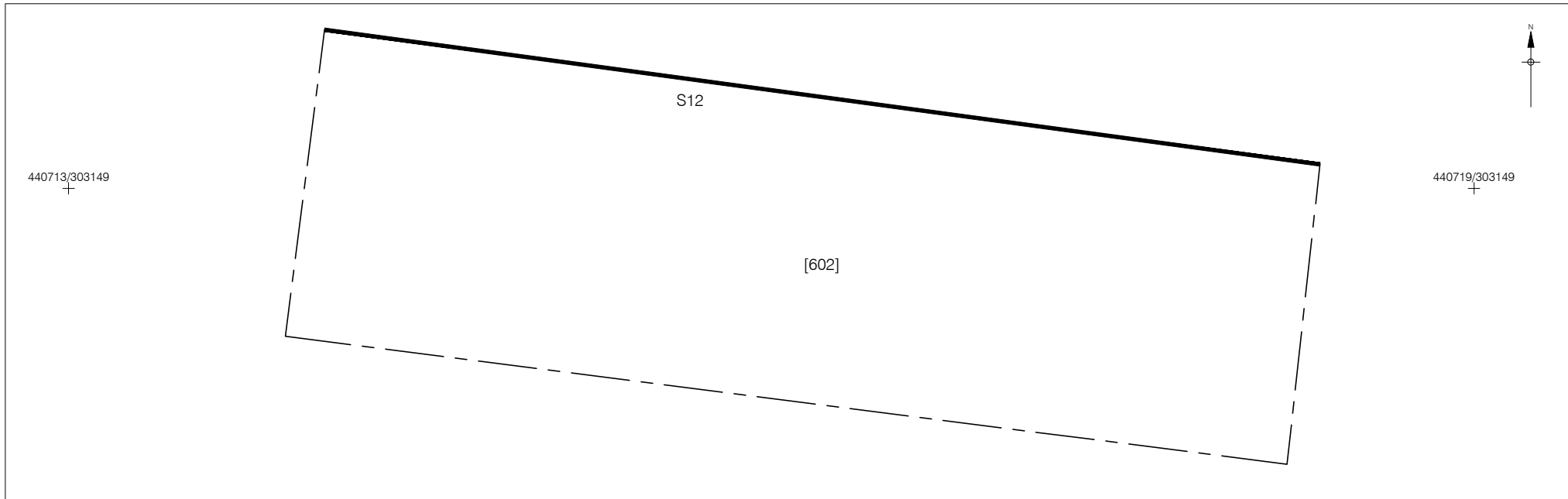
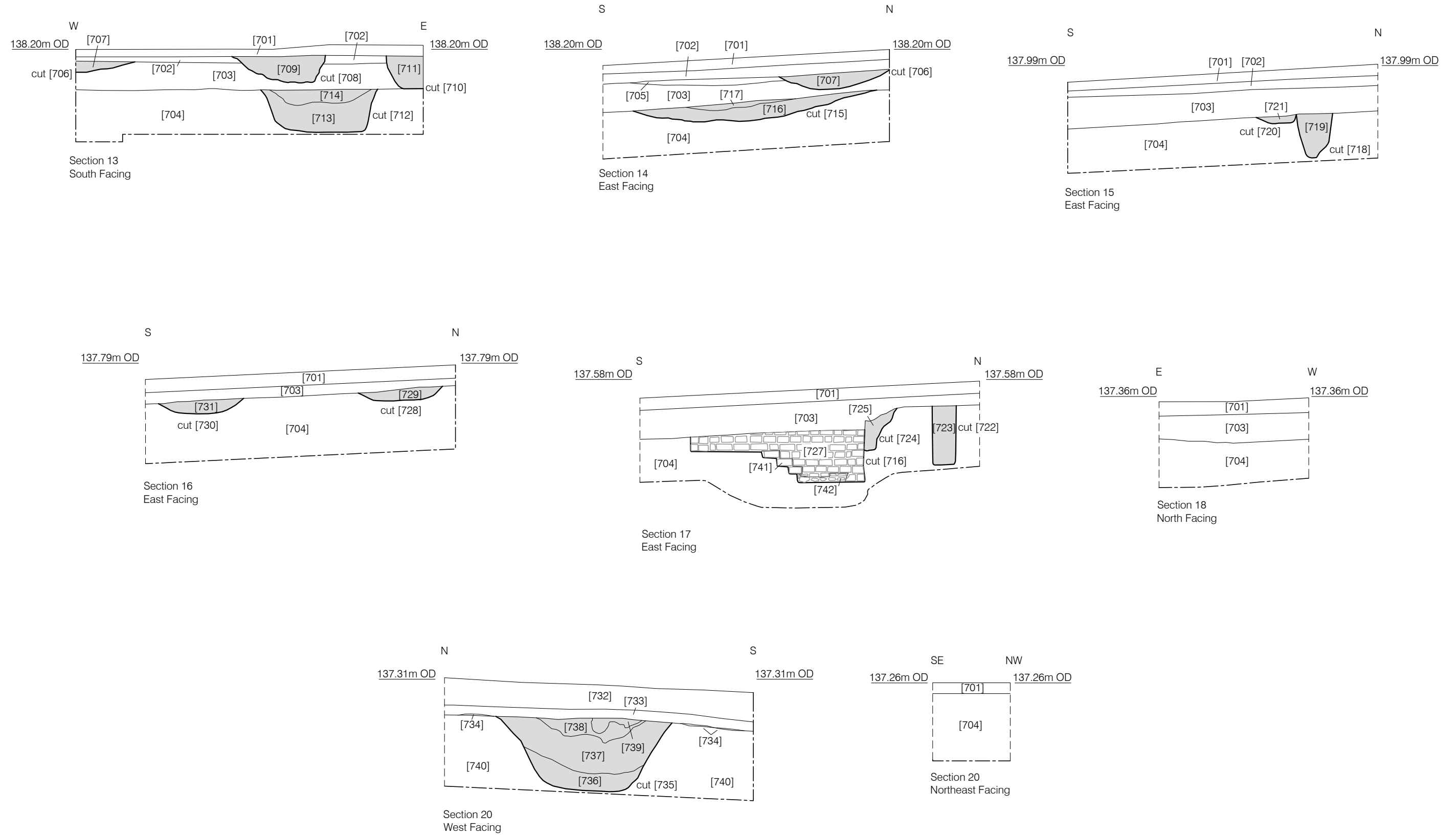




Figure 3
Trench 7
1:100 at A4



0 2m
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Figure 10
 Trench 7 Sections
 1:50 at A3

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