

An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Bosworth Lodge, Welford Road, near Husbands Bosworth



ARS Ltd Report 2021/62

March 2021

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<i>Project Name:</i>	Archaeological Evaluation Land at Bosworth Lodge, Welford Road, near Husbands Bosworth
<i>Site Code:</i>	BLE 21
<i>Planning Authority:</i>	Leicestershire County Council
<i>Planning Reference:</i>	20/00569/FUL
<i>Location:</i>	Land at Bosworth Lodge, Welford Road, near Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire, LE17 6NP
<i>Parish:</i>	Husbands Bosworth
<i>Geology:</i>	Siltstone and mudstone of Dyrham Formation
<i>NGR:</i>	SP 63468 87333
<i>Date of Fieldwork:</i>	08/03/2021-09/03/2021
<i>Date of Report:</i>	16/04/2021

Archaeological Research Services Ltd has undertaken an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Heritage Archaeology Ltd. On land at Bosworth Lodge, Welford Road, near Husbands Bosworth. The sites post code is LE17 6NP and is centered on SP 63468 87333 NGR.

The investigation forms part of pre-commencement works in support of a planning application (20/00569/FUL) for the erection of a single, two-bedroom detached property with associated landscaping and parking. The Proposed Development Area (PDA) sits in close proximity to the scheduled ancient monument of Pynslade Grange (NHLE 1010484 HER 342083), 200 metres to the south. The significance of the monument derives from it being one of only a small number of monastic granges which can be accurately located and planned. Furthermore, recent investigations within Leicestershire have revealed increasing evidence of Neolithic ditch systems as well as associated finds. Although none of these discoveries were connected with the PDA, the relatively unspoiled nature of the site increases the possibility that evidence for Iron Age activity could exist (Burpoe 2018).

The evaluation was undertaken between the 8th and 9th March 2021 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with the Leicestershire County Council (LCC) (Appendix III). The works comprised four non-targeted trenches that mirror the footprint of the PDA. The trench locations were positioned by Heritage Archaeology Ltd.

The evaluation consisted of four trenches designed to assess the presence/absence of archaeology in the footprint of the proposed detached property and associated parking. No archaeological remains were encountered, excepting several land drains. The subsoil observed was particularly deep and is interpreted as glacial till, most likely derived from the Beestonian, Anglian or Woolstonian glaciations (BGS 2021).

1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Scope of Work

1.1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) undertook archaeological trial trenching on behalf of Heritage Archaeology Ltd on the land at Bosworth Lodge, Welford Road, near Husbands Bosworth, centred on NGR SP 63468/87333.

1.1.2 Planning consent (20/00569/FUL) has been granted, subject to condition, by Leicestershire County Council for residential development on 0.15 hectares of land for a single, detached property and associated parking and landscaping (Figure 1), centred at NGR SP 63468/87333.

Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process under the provisions of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (MHCLG 2019). The Proposed Development Area (PDA) sits in close proximity to the scheduled ancient monument of Pinslade Grange (NHLE 1010484 HER 342083). The Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council therefore recommended that any planning permission be granted subject to the following conditions:

No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a staged programme of archaeological work, commencing with an initial phase of trial trenching has been undertaken. Each stage will be completed in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), which has been [submitted to and] approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives, and;

- *The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.*
- *The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.1.1.3.*

1.1.3 Condition 6 of the planning consent requires the implementation of a phased scheme of archaeological works. This report details the initial stage of the archaeological trial trenching which was conducted to establish the presence and nature of any potential archaeology, and to make this evidence (and any archived generated) publicly accessible in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) paragraph 199 (MHCLG 2019, 56).

1.1.4 The evaluation comprised the excavation and recording of two 5m x 2m trenches and two 10m x 1.2m trenches (Figure 2). The 10m trenches had to be extended to 1.8m

wide due to the minimum width of the available excavator bucket. Furthermore, trench 1 was moved ~0.5m to the south west with the permission of both the landowner and Heritage Archaeology Ltd., to avoid truncating tree roots of an existing tree line.

1.1.5 Works were undertaken in compliance with the agreed and approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and took place between 8th and 9th of March 2021. The trial trenching was undertaken by Simon Cosedge (Assistant Project Officer) and Alexandria Raynor (Trainee) at Archaeological Research Services Ltd. The project was managed by Dave Underhill (Project Manager) at ARS.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The village of Husbands Bosworth lies 9.6km to the south-west of Market Harborough and a little under 21km to the south-east of Leicester, on the A4304 between Market Harborough and Lutterworth. The site itself is located on the A5199 approximately 1.5 km north bound from the B5414 junction with A5199.

1.3 Site Description

1.3.1 The site covers c.0.15ha and is situated off the eastern side of the A5199 Welford Road, to the north of the village of Husbands Bosworth. The PDA stretches across two agricultural fields and encompasses two existing buildings. It is bounded to the north, east and south by open fields and is centred at NGR SP 63468 87333 (Figure 1). The field directly to the south of the PDA contains the scheduled monument Pinslade Grange (NHLE 1010484 HER 342083).

1.4 Geology and Soils

1.4.1 The underlying solid geology of the site comprises interbedded siltstone and mudstone of the Dyrham Formation, formed approximately 183 to 191 million years ago in the Jurassic Period when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas. This is overlain by superficial deposits of mid-Pleistocene till which formed at some point up to 2 million years ago through the action of ice and melt water from glacial retreat, most likely from the Beestonian, Anglian, or Woolstonian Stage (BGS 2021).

1.4.2 The soils of the PDA are classified as belonging to the Denchworth Soil Association (712b), which are pelo-stagnogley soils (SSEW 1983). These soils form over Jurassic and Cretaceous clay, and are characterised as “slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils with similar fine loamy over clayey soils. Some fine loamy over clayey soils with only slight seasonal waterlogging and some slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils. Landslips and associated irregular terrain locally” (CU 2021).

1.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.5.1 Until recently, the area of Leicestershire was thought to have very little evidence for prehistoric activity, however, recent investigations in the wider Leicestershire area have discovered Neolithic ditch systems with accompanying finds, as well as Bronze Age activity

including a metalworking hoard. Although there is no evidence of this kind of activity within the PDA, the undisturbed nature of the site makes it a distinct possibility (Burpoe 2018).

1.5.2 Pinslade Grange (NHLE 1010484 HER 342083) is an example of a medieval monastic grange that would have been owned and run by a monastic community. The earthwork remains of the grange are located c.2.5km to the north of Husbands Bosworth and immediately adjoin the southern boundary of the PDA. The grange would have supplied food and raw materials to the monastic house as well as producing surplus to sell for profit. The first examples of monastic granges appeared in the 12th century and they continued in use until the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII c.1540. Pinslade Grange now survives as a series of earthworks including a triangular enclosure measuring approximately 235 x 200m defined by a ditch, a fishpond and the moated site within the enclosure. The outer ditch survives to varying degrees around the site's perimeter. Artefacts recovered from the site include tiles, slate and medieval ceramics.

1.5.3 Pinslade Grange is a scheduled monument (NHLE 1010484 HER 342083), which recognises it as a 'nationally important archaeological site'. The site survives in good condition and has the potential to contain preserved archaeological remains. The significance of the site derives from it being only one of a small number of monastic granges that can be accurately located and planned. Furthermore, of those that are known, many have been damaged or destroyed by later agricultural practices.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

2.1.1 The archaeological works had the potential to provide evidence relating to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in the *Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012), most notably the following:

- Research Objective 7F for the High Medieval (1066-1485) period: Investigate the development, structure and landholdings of manorial estate centers.
- Research Objective 8G for the Post-Medieval (1485-1750) period: Study the post-Dissolution re-use of monastic structures and the continuity of monastic estates.

2.2 The Evaluation

2.2.1 The archaeological evaluation aimed to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence of archaeologically significant features and the character and extent of those features within the PDA.

2.2.2 The following objectives were adhered to in accomplishing this aim:

- Identify, sample and fully record archaeological deposits and features within the evaluation trenches.
- Obtain, where possible, relative dating and dating frameworks for deposits and features encountered.

- Establish the nature, date, character, extents and level of preservation of deposits and structures.

3 Method Statement

3.1 Introduction

The methodology for the evaluation is outlined in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix III) but has been summarised here.

3.2 Coverage

3.2.1 Four trenches were excavated across the site, which sampled an initial area of c.60m², equivalent of 3% the entire site and comprised:

- Two 10 x 2 meter trenches
- Two 5 x 2 meter trench

3.2.2 Trench locations were predetermined by the Client (Heritage Archaeology Ltd). The trenches were not located to target any particular archaeological features and were positioned in such a way to ensure maximum coverage of the proposed developments footprint. Trenches 1 and 2 were positioned where the proposed driveway and garden is planned. Trenches 3 and 4 are located to test the ground for any archaeological remains in the area of the proposed dwelling. It was necessary for the widths of trenches 1 and 3 altered prior to excavation due to the width of the available excavator bucket.

3.3 Standards

3.3.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2019) and *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2020a).

3.3.2 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work. Health and Safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

3.4 The Evaluation

3.4.1 Trenches were sited in accordance with a pre-agreed trench plan using a Leica Smartrover GPS to a tolerance of 0.025m. The same GPS was later utilised to locate drawn plans and sections and to take spot heights within the trenches.

3.4.2 Each trench was opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. Excavation was undertaken in spits to the first natural horizon.

3.4.3 Each trench was cleaned by hand to expose and clarify any potential archaeological features. Pre-excavation photographs were taken of each cleaned trench (figures 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7).

3.4.4 All trenches were tied into Ordnance Survey, all deposits were levelled and their spot heights calculated in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

4 Description and Results

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Trenches 1 and 3 measured 10m by 2m and trenches 2 and 4 measured 5m by 2m (Figure 2). To avoid damaging large tree roots within the range of the canopy trench 1 had to be stepped 2m away from the south western limit. The roots were encountered at a depth of 0.32m. Furthermore to prevent any damage to a land drain trench 1 was also staggered 0.5m southwards. These alterations were made with the permission of the land owner and Heritage Archaeology Ltd.

4.1.2 The trenches were placed specifically to allow the potential impact of the footprint of the proposed dwelling and surrounding driveway and landscaping to be assessed and examined (Figure 2).

4.1.3 No archaeological features or deposits were revealed and the following section provides a brief description of each trench (Figure 3).

4.1.4 This section should be read in conjunction both with the figures presented in Appendix I and the context summary tables presented in Appendix II.

4.1.5 A trench summary table (Table 1) is presented below. This provides a synthesis of the presence/absence of archaeology in each of the trenches, as well as the depths of the topsoil/over burden and subsoil below ground level (BGL).

Field No	Trench No	Archaeology? Y/N	Period	Top soil thickness	Sub soil thickness
1	1	N	N/A	0.36m	0.64m
	2	N	N/A	0.30m	0.70m
	3	N	N/A	0.32m	0.68m
	4	N	N/A	0.10m	0.70m

Table 1. Trench summary table demonstrating presence/absence of archaeology/excavated deposits and topsoil/subsoil depths

4.1.4 Topsoil on the site characteristically comprised a medium to dark greyish/brown clay silt with occasional small sub angular stone inclusions in its matrix. It typically overlay a subsoil or colluvial layer of mid grey/brown with moderate amounts of sub angular stones and small water rolled pebbles in its matrix.

4.1.5 The trenches are located within a field that has largely been used as pastoral farm land and subsequently has seen very little topsoil disturbance as part of its recent agricultural past.

4.1.6 Extant land drains that were encountered during the evaluation were left intact.

4.2 Trenches

Also see Context Tables in in Appendix II.

4.2.1 Trench 1

(Figure 3)

4.2.1.1 Topsoil (101) and subsoil (102) were removed from Trench 1, in the south-east corner of the PDA, by machine, under archaeological supervision to a depth of 1m below ground level BGL, 162.76m aOD at which depth the underlying orange brown silt and mudstone natural was revealed. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed. The footprint of the trench was moved southwards by about 0.3m to avoid an extant land drain. Furthermore, the south east end of the trench was only excavated to a depth of 0.25m to avoid damaging live tree roots of an overhanging tree. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

4.2.2 Trench 2

(Figure 4)

4.2.2.1 Trench 2 was excavated in spits as with the other trenches down to a depth of 1.18m BGL, 162.84m aOD before encountering the underlying natural. The subsoil (202) seemed to resemble a glacial till deposit that potentially formed over a long period of time given its depth. A slight slope (~0.05) from east to west was observed at the base of the trench which is reflected by the general lay of the land. An extant land drain was observed in the south west corner of the trench and was removed with the land owners' permission before being replaced prior to backfilling. No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

4.2.3 Trench 3

(Figures 5 and 6)

4.2.3.1 The topsoil (301) in trench 3 was removed followed by the subsoil (302) down to the natural (303) at a depth of 0.7m BGL, 163.54m aOD. The natural appeared somewhat different in this trench and as well as being noticeably shallower, comprised more of a gravelly clay than silt and mudstone natural observed in the other trenches. A possible archaeological feature was detected about 3.5m from the southern limit. Upon excavation however it was revealed to be a crudely cut land drain [304] for a pipe (305), and filled by subsoil material (302). No archaeological remains or deposit were uncovered.

4.2.4 Trench 4

(Figure 7)

4.2.4.1 As with the previous trenches, topsoil (401) followed by subsoil (402) was removed in spits to a depth of 0.8m BGL, 164.62 aOD. The subsoil here contained more inclusions of flint and mudstone than in the other trenches and the change from natural (403) to subsoil was almost imperceptible. A narrow sondage was excavated at the east end of the trench to a depth of 1.5m BGL, no change in consistency or composition was observed and it was confidently attributed to the natural geology. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

5 Conclusion

The archaeological evaluation on the land at Bosworth Lodge, Welford Road, near Husbands Bosworth revealed no archaeological finds, deposits or features. This investigation has thus determined that, it is unlikely that any archaeological remains are present within the PDA.

6 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

6.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

6.2 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the *Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988)*.

7 Statement of Indemnity

7.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

8 Archive

8.1 As the evaluation produced no archaeologically significant finds, it is not necessary to deposit an archive with the Leicestershire County Council Museums Service.

8.2 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> has been initiated and completed for this work and all parts of the OASIS online form completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report.

9 Acknowledgements

9.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank Heritage Archaeology Ltd for commissioning the project. We would also like to thank Chloe Cronogue-Freeman Leicestershire County Council Senior Planning Archaeologist for her assistance with the project.

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APPENDIX I: FIGURES



Site name: Bosworth Lodge
 Date: February 2021
 Drawn by: PH
 Scale: Varies

This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
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Figure 1:
Site location



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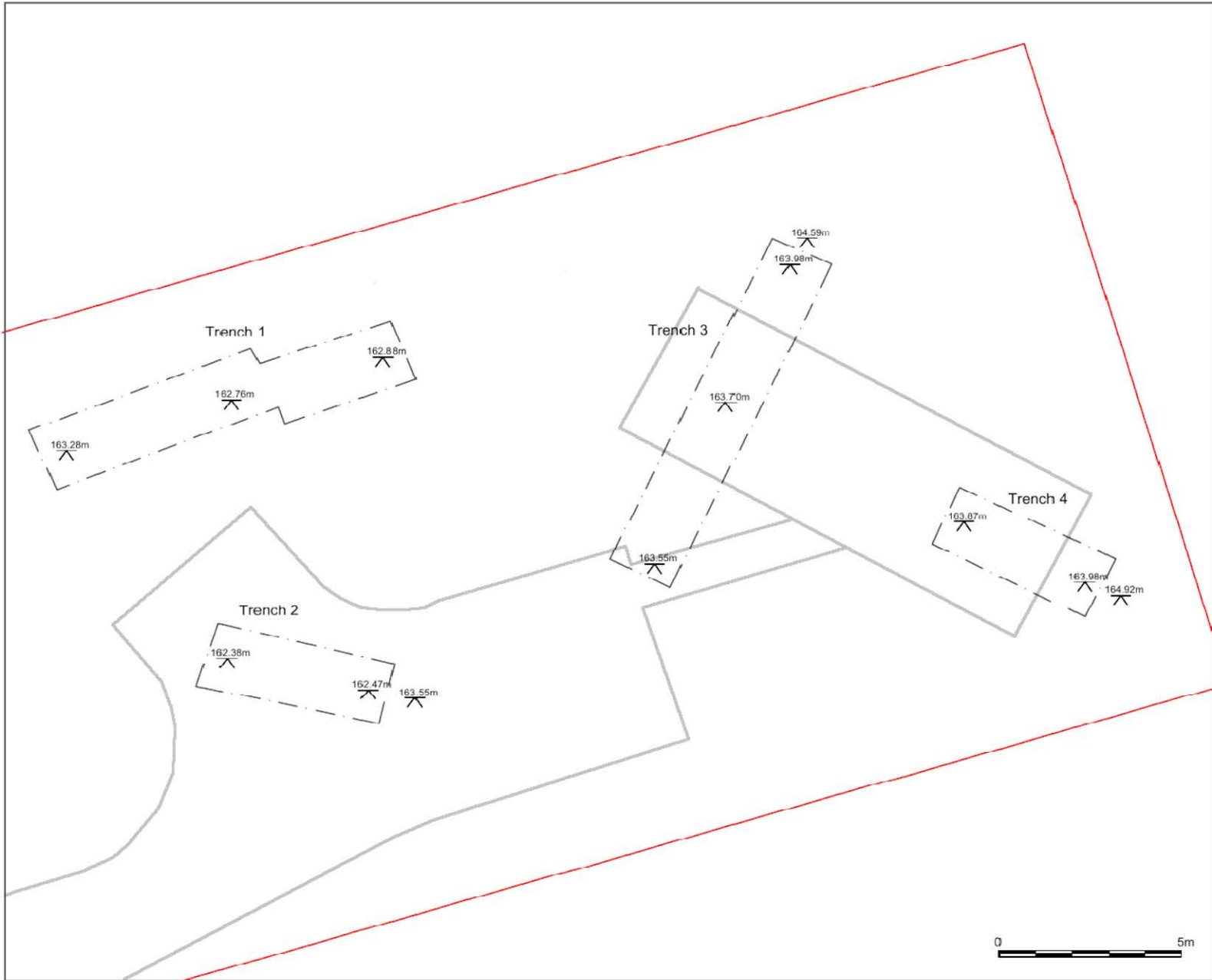





Figure 2: Site plan showing the location of trenches within the development plan.

-  Limit of Excavation
-  Limit of Proposed development area (PDA)
-  164.92m Height above Ordnance Datum (aOD)



Site name: Bosworth Lodge
 Date: 11/03/2021
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Figure 3. Shot of Trench 1 facing south west



Figure 4. Shot of Trench 2 facing south west



Figure 5. Shot of trench 3 facing north east

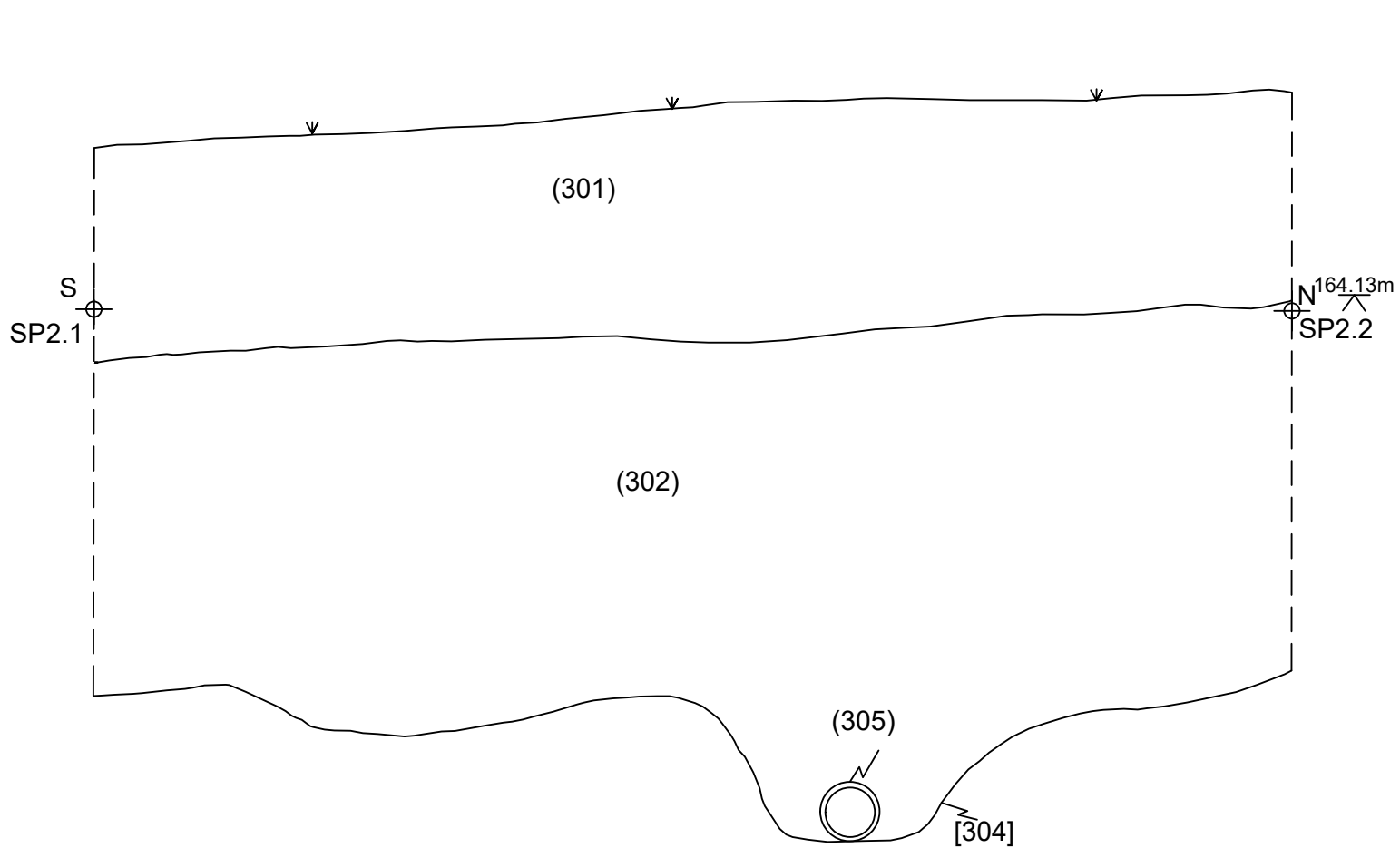


Figure 6. Representative section shot of Trench 3 facing south east



Figure 7. Shot of Trench 4 facing south east

Figure 8: Representative section of Trench 3 including land drain (305)



- 164.13m Height above Ordnance Datum (aOD)
- Section point
- Context limit
- Limits of section



Site name: Bosworth Lodge
 Date: 11/03/2021
 Drawn by: SAC

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APPENDIX II: Context Summary Table

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
1	101	Deposit/Topsoil	Medium textured, mid to dark grey/brown silty sandy clay with infrequent, small sub-angular and rounded stone inclusions.	0.36m/10m x 2m	0
	102	Deposit/Subsoil	Medium textured, mid grey/brown clay/silt with frequent amounts of flint chalk and mudstone inclusions. Likely represents a glacial till subsoil deposit.	0.64m/10m x 2m	0.36m
	103	Deposit/Geological natural	Medium textured, homogenous mid yellow/orange silt clay. Represents upper horizon of natural silt and mudstone geology.	∞/10m x 2m	1m
2	201	Deposit/Topsoil	Medium textured, mid to dark grey/brown silty sandy clay with infrequent, small sub-angular and rounded stone inclusions.	0.3m/ 5m x 2m	0
	202	Deposit/Subsoil	Mixed mid grey/brown silt with occasional small pebbles. Medium textured, mid grey/brown clay/silt with frequent amounts of flint chalk and mudstone inclusions. Likely represents a glacial till subsoil deposit.	0.7m/5m x 2m	0.3m
	203	Deposit/Geological natural	Medium textured, homogenous mid yellow/orange silt clay. Represents upper horizon of natural silt and mudstone geology.	∞/5m x 2m	1m
3	301	Deposit/Topsoil	Medium textured, mid to dark grey/brown silty sandy clay with infrequent, small sub-angular and rounded stone inclusions.	0.32m/10m x 2m	0
	302	Deposit/Subsoil	Medium textured, mid grey/brown clay/silt with frequent amounts of flint chalk and mudstone inclusions. Likely represents a glacial till subsoil deposit.	0.68m/10 mx 2m	0.32m
	303	Deposit/Geological natural	Coarse, mid orange/brown silty, gravelly clay with a large quantity of silt and mudstone inclusions. Represents upper horizon of natural silt and mudstone geology.	∞/10m x 2m	1m

Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Bosworth Lodge, Welford Road, near Husbands Bosworth

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
	304	Cut of Land Drain	Crude construction cut aligned east-west for land drain (305). Fairly linear and shallow, appears to have been backfilled by subsoil (302).	(l) 2m ^{+ext} x (w) 0.5m x (d) 0.2m	0.82m
	305	Land Drain	360° circular orange/red clay land drain within cut [304]. Post medieval.	0.2m (diameter) x (l) 2m ^{+ext}	0.91m
4	401	Deposit/Topsoil	Medium textured, mid to dark grey/brown silty sandy clay with infrequent, small sub-angular and rounded stone inclusions.	0.1m/ 5m x 2m	0
	402	Deposit/Subsoil	Medium textured, mid grey/brown clay/silt with frequent amounts of flint chalk and mudstone inclusions. Likely represents a glacial till subsoil deposit.	0.7m/ 55m x 2m	0.1m
	403	Fill of pit [404]	Medium textured, mid orang/grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of mudstone. Represents upper horizon of natural silt and mudstone geology.	∞ / 5m x 2m	1.5m

Table 2. Context summary table displaying all deposits and their dimensions

APPENDIX III: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**Land at Bosworth Lodge, Welford Road, near Husbands Bosworth
Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Trial Trenching**

February 2021



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Prepared on behalf of: Heritage Archaeology Ltd
Date of compilation: February 2021
Compiled by: Philippa Hunter ACIfA
Planning Reference: 20/00569/FUL
Local Authority: Leicestershire County Council
Site central NGR: SP 63468 87333

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of Heritage Archaeology Ltd. It details a scheme of archaeological trial trenching on land at Bosworth Lodge, Welford Road, near Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire. The trial trenching is to be carried out as a condition of an approved planning application (20/00569/FUL) for the erection of a single, two-bedroom detached property with associated parking and landscaping.

1.1.2 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) sits in close proximity to the scheduled ancient monument of Pinslade Grange (NHLE 1010484 HER 342083). The Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council therefore recommended that any planning permission be granted subject to the following planning conditions:

No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a staged programme of archaeological work, commencing with an initial phase of trial trenching has been undertaken. Each stage will be completed in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), which has been [submitted to and] approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives, and

- *The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works*
- *The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.1.1.3.*

1.1.3 A previous Heritage Impact Assessment for the site concluded that, given the nature of the local topography as well as the distance and orientation of the PDA from Pinslade Grange, the development did not have the potential to impact negatively upon the setting or significance of the scheduled ancient monument.

1.1.4 This WSI confirms the nature of the archaeological trial trenching to be undertaken by ARS Ltd at Bosworth Lodge, Welford Road, near Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire. This will be in accordance with the archaeological brief *Generic Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Trail Trenching)* (Leicestershire County Council 2019) provided by Chloe Cronogue-Freeman, Leicestershire County Council Senior Planning Archaeologist.

1.1.5 The aim of the programme of works is, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* paragraph 199 (MHCLG 2019, 56), 'to record and advance

understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.’

1.2 Site Description and Location

1.2.1 The village of Husbands Bosworth lies 9.6km to the south-west of Market Harborough and a little under 21km to the south-east of Leicester, on the A4304 between Market Harborough and Lutterworth.

1.2.2 The ‘red line boundary’ of the site (c.0.15ha in area) is situated off the eastern side of the A5199 Welford Road, to the north of the village of Husbands Bosworth. The PDA stretches across two agricultural fields and encompasses two existing buildings. It is bounded to the north, east and south by open fields and is centred at NGR SP 63468 87333 (Figure 1). The field directly to the south of the PDA contains the scheduled monument Pinslade Grange (NHLE 1010484 HER 342083).

1.3 Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the site comprises interbedded siltstone and mudstone of the Dyrham Formation, formed approximately 183 to 191 million years ago in the Jurassic Period when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas. This is overlain by superficial deposits of mid-Pleistocene till (BGS 2021).

1.3.2 The soils of the PDA are classified as belonging to the Denchworth Soil Association (712b), which are pelo-stagnogley soils (SSEW 1983). These soils form over Jurassic and Cretaceous clay, and are characterised as “*slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils with similar fine loamy over clayey soils. Some fine foamy over clayey soils with only slight seasonal waterlogging and some slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils. Landslips and associated irregular terrain locally*” (CU 2018).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Until recently, the area of Leicestershire was thought to have very little evidence for prehistoric activity however recent investigations have discovered Neolithic ditch systems with accompanying finds, as well as Bronze Age activity including a metalworking hoard. Evidence for Iron Age activity within the area of the PDA includes enclosures, roundhouses and a pit alignment (Burpoe 2018).

2.2 Pinslade Grange (NHLE 1010484 HER 342083) is an example of a medieval monastic grange that would have been owned and run by a monastic community. The earthwork remains of the grange are located c.2.5km to the north of Husbands Bosworth. The grange would have supplied food and raw materials to the monastic house as well as producing surplus to sell for profit. The first examples of monastic granges appeared in the 12th century and they continued in use until the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII c.1540. Pinslade Grange now survives as a series of earthworks including a triangular enclosure measuring approximately 235 x 200m defined by a ditch, a fishpond and the moated site within the enclosure. The outer

ditch survives to varying degrees around the site's perimeter. Artefacts recovered from the site include tiles, slate and medieval ceramics.

2.3 Pinslade Grange is a scheduled monument (NHLE 1010484 HER 342083), which recognises it as a 'nationally important archaeological site' (Historic England website). The site survives in good condition and has the potential to contain preserved archaeological remains. The significance of the site derives from it being only one of a small number of monastic granges that can be accurately located on the ground. Furthermore, of those that are known, many have been damaged or destroyed by later agricultural practices.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The proposed archaeological works have the potential to provide evidence relating to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in the *Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012), notably the following:

- ◆ Research Objective 7F for the High Medieval (1066-1485) period: Investigate the development, structure and landholdings of manorial estate centres
- ◆ Research Objective 8G for the Post-Medieval (1485-1750) period: Study the post-Dissolution re-use of monastic structures and the continuity of monastic estates

3.2 Archaeological Trial Trenching Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The archaeological trial trenching will aim to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence of archaeologically significant features and the character and extent of those features within the PDA.

3.2.2 The following objectives will contribute towards accomplishing this aim:

- ◆ Record any archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ◆ Sufficiently sample the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- ◆ Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform established aims and objectives, and identify if additional aims might be achieved

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 The trial trenching will involve the machine-excavation of four trial trenches. The trenches will be as follows and are equivalent to a 3% sample of the total site area (Figure 2):

- ◆ Trench 1 – 10 x 1.2m orientated east-west in the northern part of the PDA to test the ground for archaeological remains in the area of proposed landscaping.
- ◆ Trench 2 – 5 x 2m orientated east-west in the northern part of the site to test the ground for archaeological remains in the area of proposed landscaping and parking.
- ◆ Trench 3 – 10 x 1.2m orientated northeast-southwest to test the ground for archaeological remains in the area of the proposed dwelling.
- ◆ Trench 4 – 5 x 2m orientated northwest-southeast to test the ground for archaeological remains in the area of the proposed dwelling.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 All elements of the archaeological trial trenching will be carried out in accordance with ClfA's Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2020).

4.2.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified for their respective project roles and have substantial experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification.

4.2.3 Topsoil will be removed by a tracked or wheeled excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. The topsoil and subsoil will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon, if present, in successive level spits.

4.2.4 Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately if necessary and will in all circumstances be stored at least 1m away from the trench edges.

4.2.5 Machine movements will be strictly controlled so that no machinery will track over areas that have previously been stripped unless these areas have been signed off.

4.2.6 All trenches will be appropriately cleaned by hand to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.

4.2.7 All excavated spoil will be scanned visually to recover small finds. Finds so recovered will be recorded with their location of origin ascribed. Finds will be retained and recorded.

4.2.8 Isolated, discrete features such as non-structural pits or features representing industrial activities will be 50% sampled, if they produce artefacts then provision is made for full excavation.

4.2.9 Representative samples of bricks from brick-built structures and selective products of the brick working process will be retained for specialist analysis where appropriate.

4.2.10 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer will also be notified.

HM Coroner

Finds Liaison Officer

Mrs Anne Pember

Megan Gard

The Coroner's Court

Rutland County Museum

Town Hall

Catmos Street

Town Hall Square

Oakham

Leicester

Rutland

LE1 9BG

LE15 6HW

Tel:

Tel: 01572 758131

Email: leicester.coroner@leicester.gov.uk Email: mgard@rutland.gov.uk

4.2.11 In the event of Treasure finds the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council will be notified and, if necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

4.2.12 The on-site archaeologist will be given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time will be allowed for recording any such features.

4.2.13 ARS Ltd will ensure that heavy plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded. Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site. Regular contact will be ensured between ARS Ltd. and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd. is kept up to date with site works and given the chance to respond appropriately and in line with the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council's requirements.

4.2.14 A risk assessment will be undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations will be adhered to at all times.

4.3 Recording and Sampling

4.3.1 The trenches will be tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The trenches will be recorded in accordance with the ARS Ltd. field recording manual.

4.3.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pre-printed record sheets with text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate measured scale plans and sections/elevations will be drawn where required at the appropriate and in accordance with best practice. In addition to relevant illustrations, provision for rectified photographic recording shall be made, if deemed necessary.

4.3.3 Where archaeological features and/or deposits are identified during the trial trenching, then a sufficient quantity of the said features will be investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed. All features thus investigated will be recorded in plan and section and significant archaeological finds recovered will be retained for analysis. Any archaeological features identified will be photographed and drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 and in section at a scale of 1:10. The stratigraphy, where relevant and apparent, will be recorded. All significant archaeological features will be photographed (with scale) *in-situ* and their location recorded on a plan of the site.

4.3.4 For brick structures, the record will include details of brick dimensions and type (handmade/machine-made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins). Brick samples will be taken for structures likely to pre-date the mid-19th century.

4.3.5 A full photographic record will be compiled using a digital camera, a Fuji XP90 with 16.4 MP resolution, and a register of all photographs will be kept. The photographic record will encompass all encountered archaeological entities. In addition key relationships between entities, where these help demonstrate sequence or form, will also be photographed. A clearly visible, graduated metric scale will be included in all record shots. A supplementary record of working images will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.

4.3.6 A plan of the excavated areas will be maintained, features noted and section lines recorded. All drawings will be carried out at an appropriate scale and all contexts will be recorded using a single context recording system. Sample representative levels will be taken to record the maximum depth of excavation and /or natural should no archaeological features be uncovered. The site archive will include plans and sections at an appropriate scale, a scale photographic record, and full stratigraphic records on recording forms/context sheets or their electronic equivalent. Should archaeological features be present then the locations and height AOD of the features will be accurately fixed, surveying in either the planning baselines or the features themselves.

4.3.7 Any human remains discovered will initially be left in-situ and, if removal is deemed necessary, this will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations and in discussion with the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council.

4.3.8 A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled for all trenches where superimposed archaeological deposits, features or structures are encountered.

5 FINDS PROCESSING AND STORAGE

5.1 Finds Processing and Storage Statement

5.1.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the collection,*

documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2020) and the *UKIC Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage* (1990).

5.1.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.

5.1.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

5.1.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

5.1.5 During and after the archaeological trial trenching all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

5.1.6 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and the Leicestershire County Council Museums Service prior to the work taking place. This will be in-line with current Covid-19 guidelines. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

5.1.7 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

6 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Ideally at least one week prior notice of the commencement of the fieldwork is to be given to the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council:

Chloe Cronogue-Freeman

Senior Planning Archaeologist

Leicestershire County Council

Room 200, Penn Lloyd Building

Leicester Road,

Glenfield,

Leicestershire,

LE3 8RA.

Tel: 0116 305 5027

Email: chloe.cronogue-freeman@leics.gov.uk

6.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the County Council Historic Environment Officer during the course of the work.

6.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the County Council Historic Environment Officer or their representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological trial trenching.

7 TIMETABLE, STAFFING AND RESOURCES

7.1 The Project Manager for the trial trenching will be Karl Taylor at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Michael Nicholson at ARS Ltd. An outline timetable for project implementation is presented below

Task	Commencement date
Commencement of archaeological trial trenching	08.03.21

Table 1. Outline timetable for project implementation

7.2 Finds analysis will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

- ◆ Flint and prehistoric pottery: Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ◆ Romano-British pottery: Ian Rowlandson
- ◆ Samian ware: Dr Gwladys Monteil
- ◆ Medieval and post-medieval pottery: Dr Chris Cumberpatch/Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ◆ Clay pipes: Mike Wood MCIfA
- ◆ Plant macrofossils and charcoals: Elise McLellan
- ◆ Human and animal bone: Milena Grzybowska
- ◆ Radiocarbon dating: Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
- ◆ Finds conservation: Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

8 REPORT

8.1 Following completion of the archaeological trial trenching, Archaeological Research Services Ltd will produce a report which will include,

- ◆ Non-technical summary
- ◆ Introductory statement
- ◆ Aims and purpose of the project
- ◆ Methodology

- ◆ A location plan showing all excavated trenches and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- ◆ Plans and sections of all excavated trenches
- ◆ Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections
- ◆ An objective summary statement of results
- ◆ Conclusions
- ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices to include
 - ◆ Specialist Reports
 - ◆ Structural and Stratigraphic details
- ◆ Index to archive and details of archive location
- ◆ References
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ◆ A copy of the OASIS form

8.2 One bound copy of the final report and a PDF/A version, sent digitally, will be deposited with the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report should be uploaded as part of the OASIS record.

9 ARCHIVE SELECTION STRATEGY

9.1 Selection of the working project archive will be guided by the aims and objectives of the project, as set out in this Written Scheme of Investigation, the East Midlands Regional Research Framework and the Leicestershire County Council Museums Service’s Policy.

9.2 Documentary Archive

9.2.1 All original documentary material created and collected during the archaeological works will be selected for inclusion in the final archive. Any duplicates (including photocopies) of original documents will not be included in the final archive, in line with the Leicestershire County Council Museums Service’s Policy.

9.2.2 The deselected documents will be recycled, subject to final checks by the Post-Excavation and Archives Officer.

9.3 Digital Archive

9.3.1 All digital data created over the course of this project will be collected, stored, and selected for final deposition in line with the project’s Data Management Plan which will be agreed upon with the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council.

9.3.2 The key types of digital data produced will include:

Type	Data
Text	Digital copies of the Written Scheme of Investigation and final report
Images	Site photography, scans of site drawings, graphics for reports, digitised drawings
Finds Data	Finds reports and tables, conservation records, images

9.3.3 Only final copies of any born digital data will be selected and deposited in the final project archive.

9.3.4 Digital data to be included in the final archive will be reviewed during the Post-Excavation and archiving phase of works.

9.3.5 The project manager and digital archive repository will be consulted on the fate of any deselected material. Deselected material is expected to include duplicates and any non-final versions of data. Digital photographs will be assessed during post-excavation works and selected in line with HE *Digital Image Capture and File Storage* (2015). The deselected material will be stored on the ARS Ltd server for a period before reviewed and deleted.

9.4 Material Archive

9.4.1 The selection of material finds for final deposition in the archaeological archive will be decided in collaboration with the finds specialist during the post-excavation phase, based on addressing the aims and objectives of the project set out in this WSI, the East Midlands Regional Research Framework, and the Leicestershire County Council Museums Service’s Policy.

9.4.2 No material will be discarded without processing and recording. Deselected material can be retained as part of a handling or teaching collection, returned to the landowner, or discarded as agreed by the landowner, specialists, collecting museum and planning archaeologist.

10 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

10.1 An Accession Number has been provided by Leicestershire County Council Museums Service. The accession number is X.A26.2021.

10.2 Should the archaeological works produce no archaeologically significant finds and, if agreed with the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council, then it will not be necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum, which in this case is the Leicestershire County Council Museums Service. This is in line with the Leicestershire County Council Museums Service’s Policy.

10.3 Should the archaeological works produce archaeologically significant finds, a project archive will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd with the Leicestershire County Council Museums Service. The archive will consist of the primary record and synthetic works arising from the project, including documents, plans, sections, photographs, and electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement.

10.4 High resolution digital photographs would, in discussion with the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council, be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outline in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

10.5 One bound copy of the final report and a PDF/A version, sent digitally, will be deposited with the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

10.6 The archive will be deposited in line with *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), ClfA's (2020b) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, and Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*. In addition, the recommendations of the Leicestershire County Council Museums Service will be adhered to. The archive will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.

10.7 The Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity should the site produce archaeologically significant, unusual, or unexpected finds.

10.8 Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with project dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive and its contents will be outlined in the report and the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

10.9 All retained artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive.

10.10 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts deposited with the archive as digital images on disc.

10.11 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report.

11 GENERAL ITEMS

11.1 Health and Safety

11.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all out workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. A copy of the risk assessment will be sent to the CAA prior to the commencement of site work. ARS Ltd retains Citation as its expert health and safety consultants and the appointed Health and Safety Officer for the company is Tony Brennan.

11.2 Insurance Cover

11.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability, public liability, professional indemnity and all-risks cover.

11.3 Community Engagement and Outreach

11.3.1 Any opportunities for engaging the local community in any archaeological findings will be sought, for example guided site tour(s) and/or dissemination of information via ARS Ltd's website and local media.

11.4 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

11.4.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made in agreement with and prior written approval of the CAA.

11.4.2 Any further works archaeological works, will be subject to an addendum to this WSI or a separate WSI.

11.5 Publicity and Copyright

11.5.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

12 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1: FIGURES



Site name: Bosworth Lodge
 Date: February 2021
 Drawn by: PH
 Scale: Varies

This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
 © Crown copyright and database right 2021

Figure 1:
Site location



Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB

Tel: 01629 814540

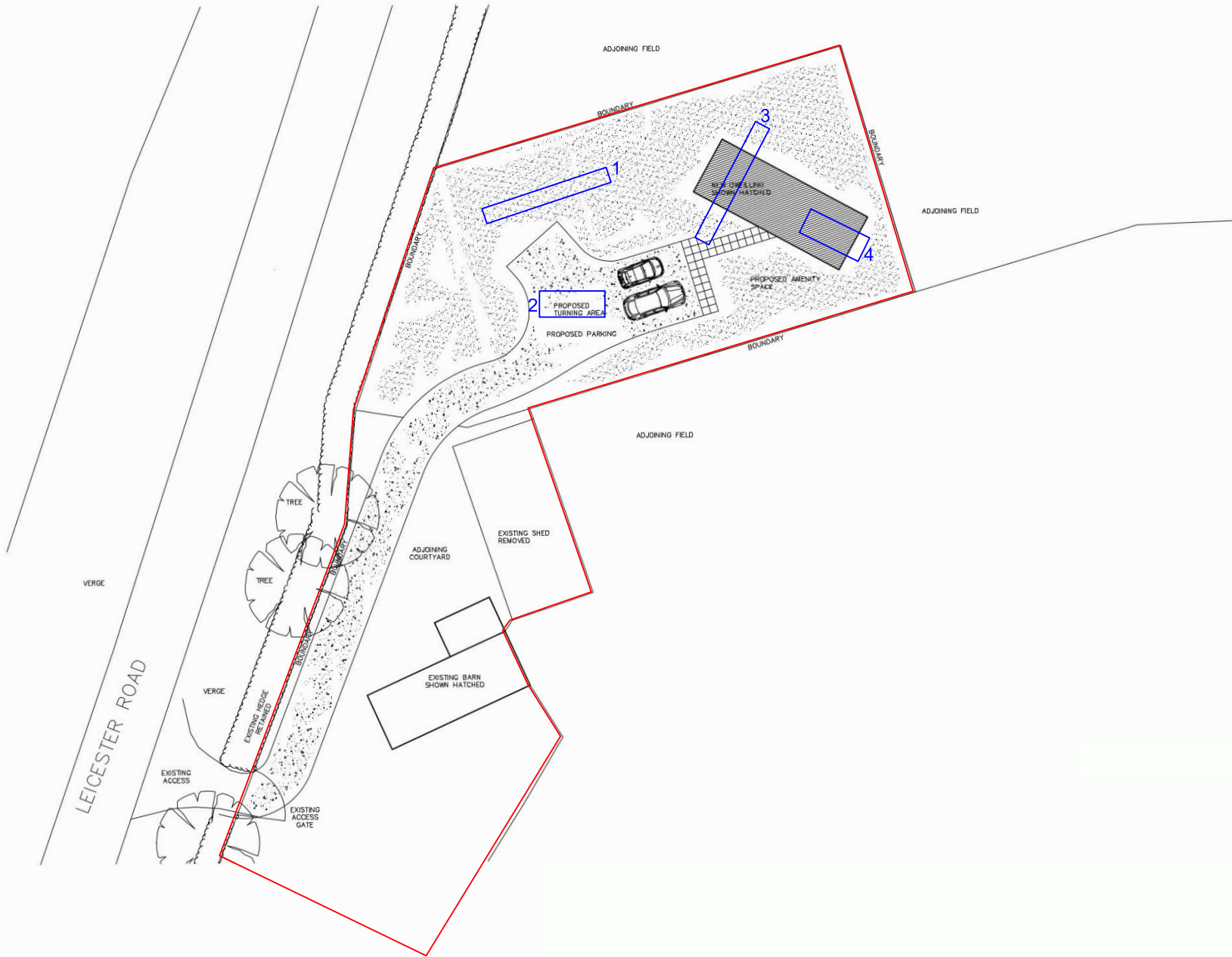
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 RESEARCH SERVICES LTD
 Digging with Purpose

Figure 2: A plan of the proposed development with proposed trench locations overlaid.

- PDA
- Proposed trench location



Site name: Bosworth Lodge
 Date: February 2021
 Drawn by: PH

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB



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APPENDIX 2: BRIEF

APPENDIX IV: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-417551

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Bosworth Lodge, Welford Road, Near Husbands Bosworth
Short description of the project	Archaeological Research Services Ltd has undertaken an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Heritage Archaeology Ltd. on land at Bosworth Lodge, Welford Road, near Husbands Bosworth. The investigation forms part of pre-commencement works in support of a planning application (20/00569/FUL) for the erection of a single, two-bedroom detached property with associated landscaping and parking. The Proposed Development Area (PDA) sits in close proximity to the scheduled ancient monument of Pinslade Grange (NHLE 1010484 HER 342083), 200 metres to the south. The significance of the monument derives from it being one of only a small number of monastic granges which can be accurately located and planned. Furthermore, recent investigations within Leicestershire have revealed increasing evidence of Neolithic ditch systems as well as associated finds. Although none of these discoveries were connected with the PDA, the relatively unspoiled nature of the site increases the possibility that evidence for Iron Age activity could exist (Burpoe 2018). The evaluation was undertaken between the 8th and 9th March 2021 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with the Leicestershire County Council (LCC) (Appendix III). The works comprised four non-targeted trenches that mirror the footprint of the PDA. The trench locations were positioned by Heritage Archaeology Ltd. The evaluation consisted of four trenches designed to assess the presence/absence of archaeology in the footprint of the proposed detached property and associated parking. No archaeological remains were encountered, excepting several land drains. The subsoil observed was particularly deep and is interpreted as glacial till, most likely derived from the Beestonian, Anglian or Woolstonian glaciations (BGS 2021).
Project dates	Start: 08-03-2021 End: 09-03-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	20/00569/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	BLE21 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England
 Site location LEICESTERSHIRE LEICESTER LEICESTER Archaeological Evaluation at lond on Bosworth Lodge, Welford Road, Near Husbands Bosworth
 Postcode LE17 6NP
 Study area 0.15 Hectares
 Site coordinates SP 63468 87333 52.479856802384 -1.065365729281 52 28 47 N 001 03 55 W Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 162.38m Max: 164.62m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Project brief originator Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Project design originator Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Project director/manager Dr David Underhill
 Project supervisor Simon Cosedge
 Type of sponsor/funding body Client
 Name of sponsor/funding body Heritage Archaeology Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive Exists? No
 Paper Archive Exists? No

Project bibliography 1

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