



September 2025

Dear Member

Welcome to your September Newsletter, which we hope you will find packed with interesting and informative articles. Should you have a hankering to write an article please send it to info@marketbosworthsociety.com and we will do our best to include it in the next issue.

Market Bosworth Country Park Video <https://youtu.be/x9GV-xiNKOM> this video was taken during the August visit to the park. It is only available via this link.

Bull in the Oak Junction (B585/A447)

Following the submission of the petition Leicestershire County Council responded that a feasibility study would be undertaken and the results made public in September. The latest news was in the form of an email:

Good evening, Nigel.

Thank you for your patience whilst we have carried out data collection and traffic modelling in order to investigate the petition submitted for Bull in the Oak.

Please accept my apologies that there is a delay with the final report process as the other steps took slightly longer than I anticipated at the start.

Once the report has been through peer review, which should take no longer than 3 weeks, I shall advise further.

I am hopeful that I will have more news for the October Issue. Watch this space.

Blocked Pavements

Following the meeting in June I have been working with others to progress the action points (Newsletter June 2025 refers). As a reminder of the action points here are the two appendices from that newsletter:

Appendix 1 Powers of the police, PCSOs and Civil Enforcement Officers

- In relation to PC and PCSO powers the following summarises it.
- PCSO's can give advice on cars which are parked on double yellow lines and single yellow lines.
- PCSO's have powers of seize vehicles when they are causing significant obstructions such fully blocking the pavement or parking on white zigzag.
- Police constables have the same powers as PCSOs plus to give Traffic Offence Record for obstruction, and parking on White Zigzags.

Civil enforcement officers lead on parking offences as Police officers and PCSO's cannot ticket or remove vehicles parked on double yellow lines and can only act for significant obstructions, vehicles in a dangerous position and white zig zag parking.

To add to this, it must also be noted that Police officers and PCSO's will be allocated incidents to deal with that are triaged and allocated around threat, harm, and risk, this will often mean that there is a delay in responding to parking matters which fit within the Police remit.

Given this delay the vehicles have often moved by the time a resource becomes available.

Appendix 2

Action Points and potential solutions identified.

The best way to address this is to look at a multi-agency problem solving approach.

If we can identify the key areas i.e. Station Road, Shenton Lane.

The key times, for example school drop off / pick up or evenings? weekday? weekends? To be resolved

- Then arrange for a couple of joint visits with Police and Civil enforcement to challenge and deal directly with offences. (Jarrod / Nikko)
- Further visits by volunteers and PCSO's at key times to place advisory notices on offending vehicles. (Nikko / Nigel)
- Arrange for comms / street signs if appropriate to be considered at key locations. (Jarrod)
- Visit local business that may be being used and ensure relevant signage and advice is present. (Jarrod)
- Police / HBBC / LCC comms around the issues. (NH29 Team)
- LCC / Highways review of road layout parking restrictions (if this can be planned?) (Jarrod to link in with LCC).

The PCSO team have been active in placing advisory notices on vehicles parked in such a way as to cause inconvenience for pedestrians and other users. I have not received any offers of volunteers but if you would like to take part or know of anyone who might please contact the Society via

info@marketbosworthsociety.com. Joshua Melen, County Councillor has been working hard to arrange for a meeting between the Society, Police and Civil Enforcement Officers and their managers but so far that has not been possible. The purpose of the meeting was to establish a rapport, share information, gain understanding and work towards a joint visit between the CEOs and the police to address issues such as parking on the Pedestrian Crossing and zig zags. The first image below was taken on the 19th of September at 17:24 when the parking restriction was in force. The second image (also below) was taken on the 20th of September at 17:57 also when the parking restriction was in force.



Both vehicles were blocking the view of drivers approaching the crossing making it highly dangerous for any pedestrian attempting to use the crossing. Work towards a resolution for this practise continues. I am certain that blocked pavements and vehicles parked on zigzags are not uniformly seen as a significant problem. But if someone has a cognitive impairment or anyone using a mobility aid or pushchair or even a shopping trolley it can be extremely inconvenient and dangerous. Please send any images or comments about Blocked Pavements or Dangerous parking to the contact address shown at the end of the newsletter. I am certain that members will agree with me that action is needed and needed urgently to prevent harm.



Meeting Report Master Fletcher – John Potter

A thoroughly entertaining and interesting lecture was enjoyed by members at our September meeting. John stepped in as Guest Speaker, and he could not have been a better choice. What a lecture it was.



John brought many articles with him for us to see. His longbow was most impressive as it stood about 7' high (the scale is indicated by the kitchen door and emergency exit sign). John began by explaining that he was about to tell us was facts not myths and legends. He had spent many years searching out facts and dismissing fallacies. The two-finger sign which was alleged to have emanated from a French battle where they cut off the fingers of English archers was simply false. Any English archers were simply executed. It soon became clear that John was a master of his art and subject. Fletchers served an apprenticeship in the medieval era before they could be called a fletcher. As you may imagine making arrows was a skilled and precise task as the arrow was required to fly straight and true over long distances. Longbows can propel an arrow for over 400 yards or 370 metres and therefore true flight to hit a target at that distance was vital. The longbow was originally known as simply the bow the only alternative was the crossbow. It became the long bow many years later.

The sinking of the Marie Rose in 1545 has proven to be beneficial for researchers and historians. Many of the bows and arrows recovered in 1982 have been invaluable as a source of information about medieval archery. All bows used today are modelled on those discovered in the wreck. This includes the arrows as well. The

bow was made from Yew, both sapwood and dark wood are used which gives the bow its amazing ability to hurl arrows huge distances. Yew trees were often found in churchyards due to their ancient association with sacred sites, death, and the afterlife. Yews were sacred to Druids. Yew is also extremely poisonous and so they were grown in churchyards to protect local livestock from eating the poisonous leaves. Bows were made by hand and again there was a required period of apprenticeship before a man could be called a bowyer a term first used in the 13th Century. The bow John brought to show us had a pull of approximately 130 lbs or 60 kilograms. John showed us how to draw the bow by appearing to step inside it. This brought the drawing arm close to the right ear and the right eye in line with the string. They are a truly powerful weapon and in the right hands, deadly. It also dispelled another myth that archers were over 6' tall. The average height was around 5'8" and anyone of that height was perfectly capable of using a bow.

During the reign of Henry III, the 1252 Assize of Arms required that able-bodied men of a certain means between the ages of 15 and 60 be equipped with a bow and arrows and know how to use them — although residents of England's royal forests had to practice with blunt arrows to protect the king's game.

In 1363, King Edward III, who was king during the Hundred Years' War and convinced that archery skills were "almost wholly disused," declared that able-bodied men must practice archery on holidays. The Archery Law, enacted that same year, further demanded practice on Sundays. Edward also outlawed, on pain of imprisonment, watching or participating in "vain games of no value," a wide net that included handball, football, hurling stones, and cockfighting.

Boys as young as 7 were shown how to use a bow. Their targets were set close, 10 yards/10 metres away and as their confidence, strength and proficiency grew the target would be moved further back until they could shoot over 400 yards and hit their target. Practise arrows had a wooden tip. This was because wood was much cheaper than metal and safer. To replicate the weight of a metal tipped arrow in flight the wood at the end was



quite bulky. It was also much safer to use wooden tipped arrows. Not just as they would not penetrate and kill a person, but the archer could not be accused of poaching the King's deer! The weight of the practice arrow was therefore very similar to a war arrow and therefore training was of great value to the archers especially when called up to fight.

The makers of the metal war heads were known as arrow smiths, many being blacksmiths before they divided to specialise in making arrow tips. In between wars the arrow smiths returned to black smithery which may have resulted in the myth of turning arrows into ploughshares.

Another myth exposed was that Copper was used as a poison on the arrows. This was just as likely to poison the archer and in fact the copper was a soft metal used to help attach feathers and balance to an arrow. The feathers used for arrow flights were preferably taken from waterfowl as mites do not live on them, swan, heron, and egret were favourites as they offered good sized feathers with strong rachis and vanes.

Until 1471 bows and arrows were made by the same person but after that year it was separated in order that the two products could become specialized. There was a lot of resistance at the time as the trades did not want the roles to become separated but eventually, they were separate at the behest of the Bowers and Fletchers trade associations and not politicians as is sometimes believed. It was illegal for bowers to work in anything but daylight, they were barred from working by candlelight to ensure a good quality product. Fletchers were also banned from working by candlelight but that ban came much later. Fletchers were required to make 25 arrow a day to earn a living wage. The production of arrow was constant, and millions were in storage at any one time. The Tower of London stored several million arrows ready for war.

At Agincourt Henry, ahead due to his superior archers, began to take prisoners but as his progress continued, he realised that he was building up a sizeable army of French soldiers at his rear. Fearful that they may overcome their guards, he could spare fewer men to guard them as the battle progressed, he was forced to execute them. Many were drowned in a nearby river.

I mentioned John's bow earlier and many bows were around 7' or 2.15 metres. Bows varied in size and strength; arrow varied in length and weight an archer had to be incredibly skilful to send an arrow to a target with any accuracy. The strings were made of fibres from hemp or linen and rarely silk. Some used animal hair or even hide and sinew, human hair could be used to make strings. The expression keeps it under your hat may have evolved from Archery. Archers needed to carry spare strings, and they did not have pockets as we do. They would use a pouch, and the problem was that when a string was pulled out so came the other contents. Archers also wore a cloth cap often with a thin metal plate to offer some protection to the head from falling arrows sent over by the other side. The strings would have made a welcome insulation betwixt head and metal plate, and it is for these reasons that strings were kept under the hat.

John went on to explain how the bow was used in battle and the strategies employed. In the Battle of Towton 21,000 men were killed about 1% of the population in 1461. The likely death toll was closer to 28,000 as many lingered for a few weeks or months before succumbing to their injuries. As an archer you were expected to return your enemies arrows, it was cheaper than using your own but of course you needed to have avoided them in the first place.

As usual I have missed out much of what John had to say but I hope that you will be able to understand just how much information was made available in a humorous and engaging manner. Some of you may have seen John at Congerstone last weekend as he kindly joined in and demonstrated fletching and archery in our min-medieval festival. A great night, thank you John.

Next Month – 16th October 2025 “The Story of Bosworth shops” – Market



Bosworth Society

There have been so many changes to the shops in Market Bosworth, which one's do you remember? Come along and have a listen to a lecture from the MBS Archive about the previous shops in Market Bosworth. Be prepared to answer and ask questions and see how many you can recall.

As this is a local talk, please be sure to mention it to your friends and neighbours.

They will be made very welcome, and you never know they may decide to join the Society. At the last Annual General Meeting I did ask each member to do their best to introduce a new member to the Society. This is an excellent way of getting people to see what the Society is all about as it combines the Archive and the lecture meetings together.

For little more than the suggested donation guests could become full members and come to all the meetings and visits. Anyone joining between now and March will not be asked to renew until March 2027, a real bargain and a good evening's entertainment combined.

The Oldest Tree in Market Bosworth

For some time now, certainly since 2021, Peter Loseby has claimed that the oldest tree in Market Bosworth is



a Yew tree living at Bosworth Hall. Peter is quite certain that the tree is the oldest (anyone who suggests he may recall the planting is being quite rude) and has received more information. Following our guided walk around the Country Park, James Lovatt had a look at the tree. Hi, considers that any Yew with a girth of 4.9 metres or more is more than 500 years old. James is arranging for the forestry manager at Leicestershire County Council to conduct a survey in the hope of a more accurate assessment of the trees age. It is certainly a magnificent tree and well worth a visit (between the lawn and the little Victorian bridge over the moat). You

can read about the tree here: [Market Bosworth - Bosworth Hall 6633 - Ancient Yew Group](#) The image above

was taken from that site and is copyright to Peter. I will make sure that we keep you apprised of any further information – watch this space!

Remember that if you do not have access to the internet Market Bosworth Community Library will be happy to connect you via their computers and helpful volunteers. If you did not manage to attend the guided walk you can see a video of the walk here: <https://youtu.be/x9GV-xiNKOM>

St. James Church Sutton Cheney

Lynne and I recently attended a service at St. James to dedicate the King Richard III Artwork (more of that later) in the churchyard. It was a lovely evening, and the service was quite moving as we remembered those who perished in the battle. There was a display in the church which featured amongst other items a model of the Alms Houses made when Peter Foss was Head of English at St. Martins Catholic School, now a



voluntary academy.

The artwork, captured here by Lynne is a splendid piece of work and depicts King Richard III on the eve before the battle. The piece is called the “Calm Before the Storm” and is evocative of the King praying for victory on the morrow. The light was just beginning to fade which has given the wonderful effect of the golden King beginning to darken to grey, his fate already sealed it would seem. Below are a few other photographs taken that evening.

There are plenty more images here: [St. James Parish Church – Dedication of King Richard III Artwork 21st August 2025 « Market Bosworth Society](#)

There is a display of images showing Sutton Cheney over the years and an explanation about the model of the Almes Houses which can be seen in the background of the two images on the left below. I hope you manage to get to Sutton Cheney to see the display although by the time this issue is distributed time will be running out.



Rose Laying 22nd August 2025

Each year on the anniversary of the Battle of Bosworth there is a ceremony held at the Bosworth Battlefield Heritage Centre and Country Park to remember those who took part in the battle. For the last few years, I have been invited to attend.

We usually assemble in the Courtyard before making our way to the Sun Dial below the ensigns of the two main battle participants. King Richard III and Henry Tudor who was to become King Henry VII and to usher in the Tudor Period. The photograph below shows Rector Paul Betts (centre) together with others as we gathered around the sundial to listen to Richard Knox explain the battle and then to pray for the souls of the dead.

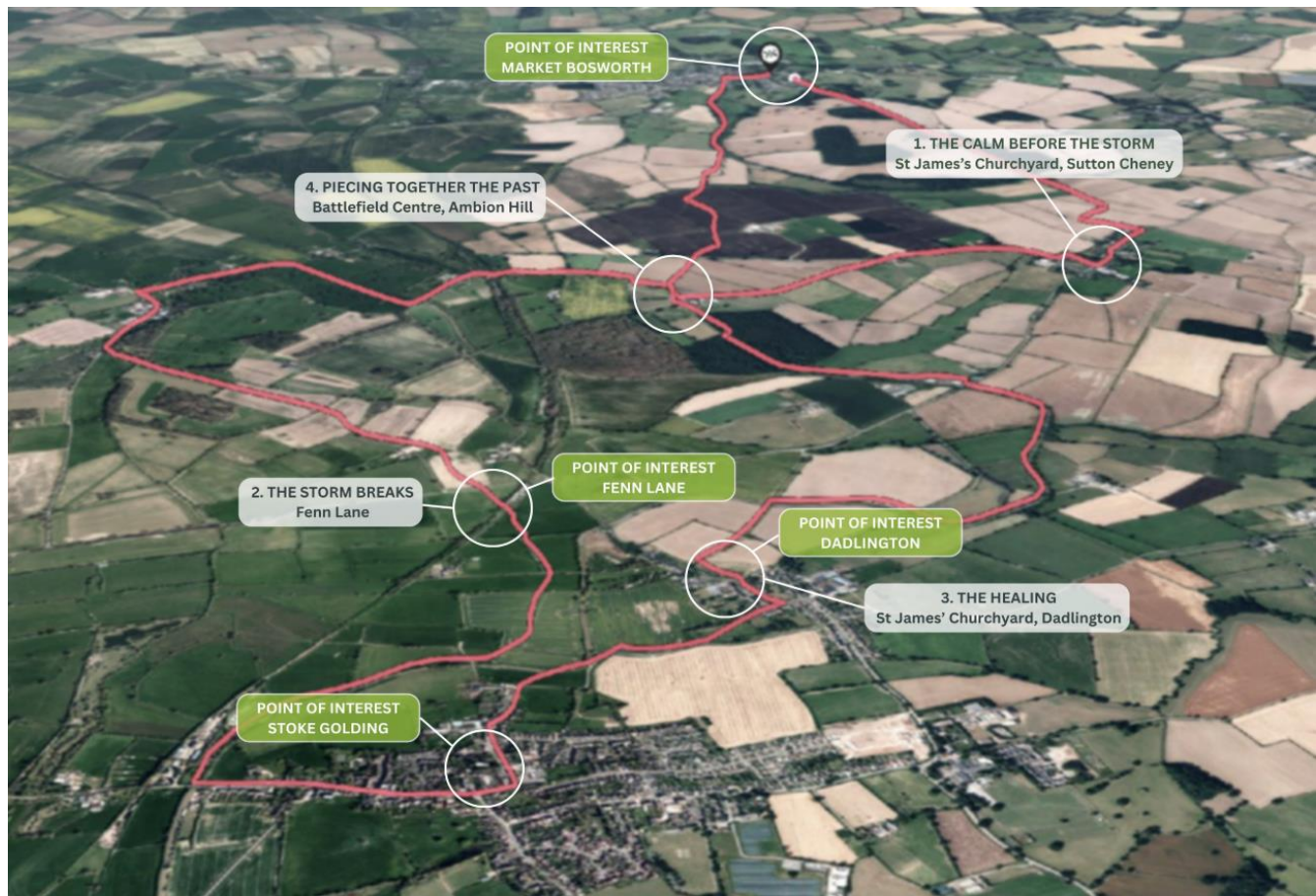


Once again, I chose a white rose to commemorate King Richard III but there was still a good representation of red roses too. You can see a few more photographs here: [Rose Laying Ceremony 22nd August 2025 « Market Bosworth Society](#)

Bosworth 1485 Art Trail

I was delighted to be invited by Martin Peters of Leicestershire Promotions, as a member of the Art Trail steering committee, to attend the celebration of the installation of the Artwork. It has been a long journey and credit to all concerned in seeing it to its completion. The main sponsor is Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council Assistant Director Culture, Health, Town Centre, and Rural Services Simon Jones. The concept and delivery of the Artwork was entrusted to Stephen Broadbent [Welcome to Broadbent Studio](#). The project was managed by Gemma Tallis who you may know better as the Project Officer for Bosworth Links. It has taken nine years from concept to delivery. Every conceivable hurdle has been met and overcome, and it is a triumph of determination over difficulties. Sadly, not every town or village has a piece of art due to a variety of reasons. Installations have been made in The Fenn Lanes, Dadlington, Sutton Cheney, The Bosworth Battlefield Heritage Centre and Country Park with other locations being marked by information boards. It has been hard and at times difficult work, but the trail is indeed something to be proud of. It is already gathering international interest and is expected to deliver millions of pounds to the area from increased tourism. Rather than give a full report of the Art Trail here I will direct you to the website where you will be able to read all about the Art Trail and other activities and items, such as discovering things to do, short breaks (if you have family coming to visit and are short of room) exploring Hinckley & Bosworth, where to eat, cultural and leisure events and what's on. You will find it all here [Richard III Country](#). Remember that the Market Bosworth Community Library do have all the connections you will need to see the website if you do not have a connection at home. I am certain they will be pleased to see you and show

you how to visit the website and navigate your way around once there. The map of the Art Trail is shown below. You can walk to all the art works, and they are well worth visiting.



I made a video of the speeches and you can find it here: <https://youtu.be/xskxJtAD1U0> with a video of the unveiling of the Information Board at the Battle of Bosworth Heritage Centre and Country park here: <https://youtu.be/yCBwWot5Bc0> There is a page via Latest News with a few images as well as these links.

Dame Carol Black

Former pupil of the Dixie Grammar School has been awarded a GBE by King Charles III.

Dear Dame Carol,

many congratulations on your latest Honour. Well deserved.

Hoping you are in good health and still enjoying your running!

Very best wishes,

Walter Baynes

Dixie Grammar School Patron

On behalf of your many friends in the Dixie Grammar School Association

Newsletter December 2023 refers.

“More than a Name”



- this was a phrase used by the late Maurice Harris as he researched the names on the Market Bosworth War Memorial and St Peter's Roll of Honour for those who had served in both World Wars. Maurice did a tremendous amount of research, and we now know the resting place of each person who died in these conflicts. However, there is so much more to find out. The youngest, the oldest, which regiment they served with, what they did before they were called up and what happened to those who came home? Names as shown on Roll of Honour in St Peter's Church (starting with A):

Thomas Adcock served in both the Boer War and WWI. He died age 39 on the 7th of November 1915. His name is not on the Market Bosworth War Memorial nor marked as

killed on the Roll of Honour. Originally missed off Hinckley War Memorial but his name was added in October 2005.

William Adcock was born in 1876. As the recruitment age limit in the British Army in 1914 was 38. Did he lie about his age when he joined up?

Victor Aires - sadly, we have no information.

John H Allcott died 16 November 1916 age 23.

Norman William Allcott fought alongside his brother on the Western Front in the Leicestershire Regiment. William, apparently, shot the sniper who killed his brother. Also remembered on the Carlton Roll of Honour.

Edward Armson, Frederick Armson, Henry Armson – are these men related?

David Austin - sadly, we have no information.

Ernest Ayriss served with the Army Service Corps then the Royal Horse and Field Artillery.

George Ayriss was wounded in July 1916 then discharged through sickness in 1917.

William Ayriss was wounded and discharged in August 1917. He rejoined a siege depot, Royal Garrison Artillery in 1919.

Any information the society holds regarding the War Memorial or Roll of Honour can now be found on our website <https://www.marketbosworthsociety.com/archives/index.php> Perhaps you can help with some information? If so, Market Bosworth Society would like to hear from you. Email -

info@marketbosworth.com or contact Marion Lambourne 01455 290978

By Marion Lambourn September 2025.

Time for a quiz

This month it is all about Bill the Basher or as you know him King William I The Conqueror.

1. When was William the Conqueror crowned king of England?

- A. 1 June 1060
- B. 22 January 1061
- C. 3 September 1058
- D. 25 December 1066

2. Where was William the Conqueror born?

- A. Reims
- B. Falaise
- C. Nantes
- D. Winchester

3. When did William the Conqueror become duke of Normandy?

- A. 1035
- B. 1028
- C. 1024
- D. 1051

4. Who condemned William the Conqueror's marriage to Matilda as incestuous?

- A. Clement II
- B. Leo IX
- C. Benedict IX
- D. Damasus II

5. Where did William the Conqueror defeat Henry I, king of France and Geoffrey Martel, count of Anjou, in 1054?

- A. Trafalgar
- B. Brussels
- C. Mortemer
- D. Glasgow

6. Who swore an oath that William the Conqueror will be king of England and later retracted claiming it was under duress?

- A. Harold II
- B. James II
- C. Hardecanut
- D. George I

7. Where was the Battle of Hastings?

- A. 5 March 1069
- B. 3 April 1070
- C. 14 October 1066
- D. 4 August 1061

8. Whom did William the Conqueror appoint archbishop of Canterbury?

- A. Lanfranc
- B. Wulfstan
- C. St. Anselm
- D. St. Theodore

9. When did William the Conqueror die?

- A. 5 February 1092
- B. 6 May 1110
- C. 9 September 1087
- D. 11 November 1088

10. Where did William the Conqueror die?

- A. London
- B. Rouen
- C. Paris
- D. Chartres

Can You Help

David Woolerton has been in touch and is interested to learn if anyone has an hourglass (not an egg timer) but the genuine time piece. This is from the Glafs question earlier. David also added "Both Robert Leake and I think that the boy walking down the lane in your photographic quiz last month is probably the photographer's son walking home from school, which might pinpoint where they lived. Not far from you?" Which is true, in 1968 I did as I do now live on Warwick Lane. I cannot recall any boys of that age living on either Warwick or Shenton Lane. Has that clue stirred any thoughts?

Then we received:

Dear Sirs,

Do you have any information or images of any Argyles of Market Bosworth please?

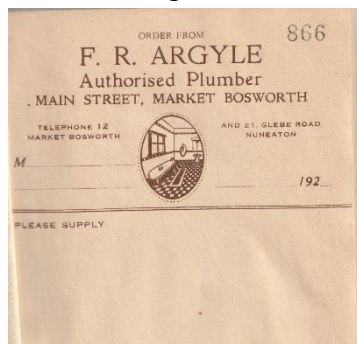
I recently stayed at the Hall for a few days. I searched all the graveyard, without success.

I was impressed by the Town. Your people are so friendly. I have looked over your website and must compliment you on it.

Kind regards

Richard Argyle

I acknowledged Richard's email and sent him a copy of this document we hold in the Archive.



Robert replied with "I have now been able to check the church records for the Argyle family, but no graves of that family have been recorded in the churchyard. Of course, there are so many unrecorded graves if there was no gravestone or if the graves have been grown over. Records of burials are not all that reliable"!

Best Wishes

Robert

Having received my email, Richard responded to tell me that "This is fantastic.

Thank you so much.

I have an ancestor Samuel who married a lady from the Messenger family."

So, we now have a lead to the Messenger family. Margaret Howard responded and we agreed she should email Richard directly. Margaret sent Richard an email:

Hello Richard

Nigel has passed on to me your email to the Market Bosworth Society regarding ARGYLES in Bosworth. The Bosworth church registers are on FindMyPast which I can look at for you. There are quite a lot of ARGYLES, so I am checking whether you already have the details before sending them. Also do you need the census details?

There is a book of invoices in the Bosworth Archive for a Frank R.

ARGYLE plumber, Main Street, Market

Bosworth and 21 Glebe Road Nuneaton. He also appears in trade directories between 1928 and 1933 under ARGYLE / ARGUILE.

I did some research on him and found he was born Frank Roy on 13th May.

1899 at 7 Glebe Road Nuneaton, the son of Harry and Clara nee HAGGAR, married Emma MORTIMER at St. Peter's Church, Market Bosworth on 26th January 1928 and died in 1971 in the Peterborough Registration District.

Emma MORTIMER was born in 1895 in Batley, Yorkshire, daughter of Seth and Ada nee ASQUITH. She died in early 1934 in the Dewsbury Registration District which covers Batley and Frank remarried later in 1934 to Dora SMITH in the Whittlesey Registration District. There doesn't appear to have been any children of either marriage.

In the 1939 Register they are living at the New Crown public house in Whittlesey. Frank is still a plumber and Dora the manageress of the licensed house."

Best wishes

Margaret

Well done, Margaret, some useful information there. I responded with my own recollections:

"I seem to recall that I went to School with an Yvonne Argyle, but they lived on Dragon Lane, Newbold Verdon. Yvonne was about my age so would have been born between 1958 and 1959 (I was born in December 1958). I seem to recall that they moved from Dragon Lane to a larger house around 1972/3 but cannot recall where they moved to. This information may not be relevant, but Richard sounds to be around my age, and I do recall that Yvonne had a brother (think a year or two younger - but don't quote me we are going back over 50 years). I can remember her at Market Bosworth High School but think she did not go to the Bosworth College in Desford but went instead to another school, the one at Stoke Golding, now St. Martin's Catholic Academy.

All that may be of use or may be a completely different Argyle (I seem to think that the grandmother was a friend to my grandmother - but could be wrong). Isn't memory a wonderful thing.....

Thanks again for copying me in, I will be interested to hear what response you receive.

The trail has gone a little cold as we have not heard again from Richard. But do you remember the Argyle family or even the Messengers? Do tell.

Then we received:

Dear Mr Palmer,

I hope this email finds you well.

I'm writing today, regarding a historical query, that I was hoping that you could help me with.

Recently, I paid a visit to the statue of Hercules in between Market Bosworth and Sutton Cheney (which I think is such a brilliant hidden treasure in our community).

But upon admiring the statue, I noticed that the statue is currently missing its arm.

I was wondering whether if there were any records as to when the arm was lost and how so?

Further to that, I was also wondering if anyone knows as to what happened to the dislocated arm? Is it in a museum somewhere? In archive somewhere? In possession of the current landowner? Perhaps

even returned to surviving Dixie Family?

I'd love to know what you may know about this subject. I'm very aware this is a rather an obscure question, but I thought it would be great to know.

Thank you for your time and whatever you may find.

Thank you,

Sam Meller

Hi Sam

Thank you for your email. We seldom visit the statue as it is on private land with no formal public access. The land is in the ownership of Fred Wynne of Manor Farm, Sutton Cheney.

I have no records of the arm being lost although the statue has been in poor condition for many years. It was brought back by the Fourth Baronet, Sir Wolston Dixie (1700 – 1767) following his grand tour and is Hercules slaying the Nemean Lion and he should be holding a net and a spear (some say dagger/small sword).

I do have some images of the statue so will look them out and share with you. You will be able to see then if the damage is recent.

I was able to send Sam an old image of the Hercules statue and a link to some newer drone footage.

I have attached an image we have of the Hercules statue. It came from a now defunct website, the



predecessor of the Public Statues and Sculpture Association. The image was made some time in the 1960's, 1964 approximately, but as the site is no longer and all the information lost, I cannot be more accurate. I have also included a link to a piece of drone footage taken by a local man in 2018. Here is the link: [Hercules Grade II Listed Monument - YouTube](#) There is also a coloured image on that link so have included that also. I believe it to be of a similar stature in better condition. The statue is believed to be Iranian but was sourced from Greece. Whilst we know it arrived in the 18th Century it may be considerably earlier than that as many artefacts found their way from Arab countries to Greece and Italy to be purchased during grand tours.

Thank you for raising such an interesting question.

Over to you, please add what you can or correct what has been said so far.



Hi all!

THE HUNT IS ON to find Hinckley and Bosworth residents who make a difference to the lives of others through **volunteering**.

The Borough Council's Making a Difference community awards include individual, and group categories as follows:

1. **Creating a Sense of Community Pride Individual:** an individual who is inspirational in supporting and engaging their local communities leading to enriched lives for residents
2. **Creating a Sense of Community Pride Group:** a group who are inspirational in supporting and engaging their local communities leading to enriched lives for residents
3. **Young volunteer(s):** A young person or a group (under 18) who volunteer and contribute their time, energy and skills to benefit others within our community
4. **Protecting our community's environment:** An individual or group who volunteer to improve where we live, making it a better place for us all by enhancing wellbeing, our safety, and responsibilities in relation to our planet
5. **Contributing to our local heritage, tourism or culture:** An individual or group who enable others to appreciate and benefit from our local heritage, tourism and cultural offer, which attracts visitors and makes this a borough for us all to enjoy.

Please share amongst your networks. 😊

To nominate a group or individual please visit:

<https://www.hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk/makingadifference>

Nominations must be received by Friday 17 October 2025. A judging panel will consider all nominations, and the awards will be presented at the voluntary and community sector celebration event at Hinckley Rugby Club on Thursday 13 November 2025. All individuals nominated, and representatives from groups nominated, will be invited to attend.

Many thanks

Simon D. Jones

Assistant Director - Culture, Health, Town & Rural
Services

Tel: 01455 255699

Email: simon.jones@hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk

Web: www.hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk

Hinckley Hub, Rugby Road, Hinckley, Leics
LE10 0FR

**Hinckley & Bosworth
Borough Council**

BOSWORTH LINKS

Digging up the past



I have saved the best until last this month. As you will know Bosworth Links began in 2016 in the Wheatsheaf Courtyard Coffee Shop. As Lester made us coffees, Peter Loseby, Heather Broughton, Richard Liddington, and I met to discuss if the Society should embark upon what was a huge undertaking. Charnwood Roots had just completed, and Peter thought that a similar project would answer some questions in Market Bosworth. Well, we agreed and the quest to fill in a gap in our knowledge about the settlement of Market Bosworth between 410 and the Romans leaving (although most did not leave at all) and the Domesday Book in 1086. As you know we held our first dig in 2017 and a second in 2018. In 2019 we then dug several more pits and a trench to answer some outstanding questions. Not only had we answered the question but had pushed our knowledge back 4,000 years to the Neolithic Era and right up to date with the 21st Century. It was after the 2017 dig and during preparations for the 2018 dig that I had an idea. It started as a support option for other towns and villages who wanted to carry out their own excavations and evolved into a question about the local villages to Market Bosworth. Initially sceptical the Bosworth Links committee soon embraced the idea, and we moved onto Bosworth links The Villages. The question now was how the villages fared over the ages compared to the hub town and what similarities or differences could be identified. We finally settled upon Carlton, Coton, Shenton, Cadeby, Sutton Cheney and Congerstone as a good representation of lowland and highland, Saxon, and Viking villages. Regrettably, we could not contact Fred Wynne at Sutton Cheney and so Shackerstone was brought in as a late substitute, but as Teddy Sheringham used to do for Manchester United Shackerstone did for Bosworth Links, what a substitute! I will not go further as Mathew Morris has promised to come to Market Bosworth in March (after our Annual General Meeting) to tell us what the Bosworth Links project has discovered in a lecture he has called "The Story of Seven Settlements." If that does not boost attendance at the AGM, my 10th then I do not know what will. Ah, Congerstone, sorry I digressed a little. We planned to dig a target number of 15 pits which would give us a good coverage of the village. We had not factored in the enthusiasm of the homeowners of Congerstone or the volunteers to Bosworth links, some of the volunteers have been with us from 2017. In the end we dug 22 test pits. It is too early to say what the results are, but we found a good volume of artefacts from pottery sherds, glass, flint, and metal. They have been washed and sent off to the University of Leicester Archaeological Services for cataloguing and identification. Mathew will then write his last reports. I was taken aback by the comments of the volunteers and some of the householders who want Bosworth Links to carry on. We had decided that Congerstone would be our last foray into test pitting archaeology, but I guess you should never say never. For now, I am having a rest. Congerstone was a huge success with a mini festival supported by Eddie Smallwood Barber Surgeon and Medieval Medicine, Andrew Kight of 1485, John Potter Master fletcher, Market Bosworth Society, Peter Liddle Finds Identification and 22, yes 22 (146% of target) test pits, over 17 homeowners and 130 volunteers. Even the weather was kind to us, not sending the ground softening rain until after the festival had finished at four o'clock on Saturday. It was another fantastic weekend, and I even managed to identify a shard of pottery correctly. A huge thank you to all the volunteers and homeowners and to the Bosworth Links Committee, Mathew Morris. Lead Archaeologist, Gemma Tallis, Project Officer, Marion Lambourn, Honorary Treasurer, Judy Buckel, Jon Whiting, Mary Lowles a fantastic team. A team who have given their time and expertise freely and generously, without which the project could not have succeeded as it has. Equally valuable to the project is Bill Newsinger who has made seven superb videos. Bill has managed to capture the digs, the spirit of the digs and the very essence of Bosworth links. A final (ish) thank you to Peter Loseby, without his idea and

foresight the project would simply not exist. Although when he recruited me to chair the Society, I had no idea what he had in mind.....

The photographs are available on the Bosworth Links page, www.marketbosworthsociety.com/bosworth-links. I do as well have an extra treat for you. Volunteer David Baughn has written a song which he performed for the first time at the wrap up meeting on Sunday. Luckily Bill still had his video camera switched on and captured the song, you can see and hear it here: https://youtu.be/S9ymXe8r_ew
More about The Story of Seven Settlements in future issues but for now keep the 19th of March free in your diary. You will not want to miss that one.

Contact Details Please see the website www.marketbosworthsociety.com for information or email on info@marketbosworthsociety.com or if you would like to call MBS then 07930149408. Correspondence can be sent to Market Bosworth Society, c/o 29 Warwick Lane, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire CV13 0JU. Membership subscriptions (single £14.00 joint £21.00) can be paid by BACS/Bank Transfer using the following Details. Market Bosworth Society, Virgin Money Sorting Code 82-11-07 account number 00452350. Please place your surname (and the last three characters from your postal code – if permitted) in the reference section. For example, mine would be palmer0ju.

If you have any items you would like to preserve for future generations, please contact MBS, or any Committee member.

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Nigel Palmer

Chairman

Answers to William I The Conqueror Quiz

Answers to William I The Conqueror Quiz

- 1 D
- 2 B
- 3 A
- 4 B
- 5 C
- 6 A
- 7 C
- 8 A
- 9 C
- 10 B

If anyone thought William, the Conqueror was a chiropodist because he could cure corns deduct 5 points!