

**LAND AT PIPE LANE, ORTON-ON-THE-HILL, LEICESTERSHIRE CV9 3NF:
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

ISSUE 1:	ISSUED FOR APPROVAL
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Local Planning Authority: Hinckley & Bosworth District Council

Central NGR: SK 30569 03746

Planning Reference 24/00284/OUT, 24/00270/FUL

Museum Accession Number: X.A66.2024

Site code: PLOL24

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FIGURES

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 2: TRENCH LAYOUT PLAN

SUMMARY

Two plots of land to the north of Pipe Lane, Orton-On-The Hill are subject to planning applications for a self-build/custom-build dwelling (Plot A) and a traditional detached dwelling (Plot B) and associated access. The Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council advised that an archaeological evaluation is required in order to assist with the determination of the planning application. It is proposed that four 20m trenches, two on each plot of land, are excavated in order to evaluate the archaeological resource at the site.

The site lies in the historic core of the settlement, close to earthwork platforms associated with the medieval village. The recorded location of the medieval manor house lies a short distance to the east of Plot A. Preservation of any archaeological remains in Plot A is likely to be good, given the apparent lack of ground disturbance in the area. A house and outbuildings are shown on historical maps in the western part of Plot B, but preservation of any remains outside these areas is also likely to be good.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) has been appointed by Frampton Town Planning Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on two land parcels to the north of Pipe Lane, Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire. This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation works.

1.2 Located 9km east of Tamworth, Orton-on-the-Hill lies within the administration of Hinckley & Bosworth District Council. The two land parcels front onto Pipe Lane and are separated by a narrow plot of land. Both plots are situated within the Orton-on-the-Hill Conservation Area. The parcels of land are irregular in shape and cover a total area of approximately 0.35ha.

1.3 The Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council, William Kelly, advised that an archaeological trial trench evaluation of the proposed development area is required.

1.4 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the following documents:

This Written Scheme of Investigation;

- Generic Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Leics. CC 2019);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1990);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015);
- Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and will operate within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The solid geology of the site is mudstone (Gunthorpe Member Mudstone Group) of the Triassic period. This is described as mudstone, red-brown, with subordinate dolomitic siltstone and fine-grained sandstone, greenish grey, common gypsum veins and nodules. No superficial deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey Viewer, www.bgs.ac.uk).

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 Both parcels of land lie on a gently rising ridge of high ground running southwest to northeast, on the northern side of a shallow valley. Plot A lies at about 100m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) along its south-eastern border with Pipe Lane and slopes noticeably up to its

northwest boundary at around 102m aOD. Plot B lies at about 98m aOD along its south-eastern border with Pipe Lane and slopes noticeably up to its northwest boundary at around 100m aOD.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 An Archaeological Impact Assessment was undertaken for the site (PCA 2024); this is summarised below.

3.1 Prehistoric

3.1.1 The Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (LHER) does not record any entries dated to the prehistoric period, although a linear crop mark running roughly southwest to northeast, apparently with a series of smaller linear features running off it to the southeast, are recorded c. 800m east of Plot B. The feature lacks dating evidence but the evidence from broadly similar, embanked enclosures, set on south facing, gently sloping or level ground may support a late prehistoric origin (e.g. Historic England 2011: 9).

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) records a find of an Iron Age brooch (LEIC-038D43) in the study area, but the exact location is not recorded.

3.2 Romano-British

3.2.1 The town of Mancetter (Roman Manduessedum), c. 7km to the south, is the nearest Roman settlement to the site. A Roman coin was found under the west end of Orton Hall when the foundations were being dug, c. 40m to the north of Plot A. The coin appears to have been struck for Constantius II and originate from the Trier mint, dating to the 4th century AD. The PAS records a Roman brooch (LEIC-DAA8B3) found in the study area.

3.3 Saxon

3.3.1 The place-name Orton derives from the Old English elements *ufan* ('over' or 'above') and *tun* ('enclosure' or 'settlement') describing a settlement on high ground (EPNS Online). The settlement is recorded in Domesday as 'Wortone' and described as in the possession of Henry the Earl Ferrers, comprising 29 households of 15 villagers, 13 smallholders and 1 slave. It consisted of six ploughlands and had an annual value of 5 pounds in 1086 (Domesday Online). This makes it one of the larger holdings recorded in Leicestershire and suggests there would have been a substantial Saxon settlement at Orton-on-the-Hill predating the Conquest, although no entries in the LHER are recorded for the Saxon period.

3.4 Medieval

3.4.1 The two land parcels lie within the early medieval core of Orton-on-the-Hill. Plot A is close to the location of a medieval Manor House known as Orton Hall which was located on the other side of The Green, to the east of Plot A. It is recorded as being "An old manor house with a walled garden [which] stood here until 1786 when it was replaced. A curiosity of the old house

was a covered bellcote on the roof, from which a servant would summon the household to meals" (cited by Hartley 1988: 93). A medieval fishpond originally associated with the earlier Manor House is shown on the 19th and 20th century maps and is still extant today to the northeast of Plot A.

3.4.2 Aerial photographs taken by the RAF in 1948 show village earthworks dated to the medieval period (Hartley 2008), to the immediate south of Plots A and B, close to Lower Farm and to the west of Plot B near Peggs Farm. These features are interpreted as house platforms, suggesting the medieval settlement may have extended further south than the current layout of the village, placing Plots A and B nearer the centre of occupation in the medieval period.

The PAS records 12 individual finds of silver and copper alloy coins of medieval date in the wider study area. Although the coins lack provenance, they support a general view of an active, apparently prosperous settlement in the medieval period.

3.5 Post-Medieval

3.5.1 The LHER records several listed buildings of an early post-medieval date, which provide evidence for the village continuing as a substantial settlement. Lord of the Manor, Samuel Steele Parkins, rebuilt his ancestral home, the medieval Orton Hall as a modern Georgian Mansion in 1786. This replacement building is shown as Orton Hall on the 1886 to 1966 maps. Orton Hall was sold in 1918 and demolished in the late 1960s; it is not shown on the 1983 map.

Historical maps show that there was a building in the western half of Plot B from at least 1886; this was demolished at some point between 1966 and 1983.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

4.1 The site is the subject of a planning application (24/00284/OUT and 24/00270/FUL for Plots A and B respectively) for development. Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisor to the district council, has advised that an archaeological evaluation will be required to provide information to assist the determination of the application.

4.2 National Planning Policy on archaeology and built heritage is set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Revised in December 2023, National Planning Framework: Planning for the Historic Environment (NPPF) provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains.

4.3 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by Local policy and by other material considerations.

4.4 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Historic buildings within the study site or immediately adjacent to its boundaries.

4.6 Research Objectives

The on-line *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework, Interactive Digital Resource* will be referenced for specific research criteria. In addition, *The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**, ed. N Cooper (2006), along with the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*, ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012) will be referenced for specific research criteria.

The archaeological evaluation will address the following objectives:

- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation any archaeological remains affected by the investigation.
- To assess where appropriate any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site.

Specific research aims include:

- Identifying the potential for medieval and post-medieval settlement remains
- To assess the likely impact of the proposed development on potential archaeological remains

5 SCOPE OF TRIAL TRENCHING

5.1 A trenching scheme of four trenches, all at 20m long, is proposed. The trenches have been placed to cover the building footprint areas, and to avoid tree root protection zones on the site. The locations of the four trenches are shown on Figure 2.

6 MACHINE AND HAND EXCAVATIONS

6.1 All machine excavation of trial trenches will be carried out under constant archaeological direction by a suitably experienced archaeologist familiar with the ground conditions anticipated on the site.

6.2 Machine excavation of the trial trenches will be undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a flat-bladed bucket. No mechanical excavators, earthmoving or other vehicles will travel within any excavated trench until it has been signed off by the Senior Planning Archaeologist or specific agreement has been reached to enable re-stripping.

6.3 PCA will maintain a constant watch and closely inspect on an on-going basis surfaces exposed during the course of machining. Surfaces will be maintained clear of loose spoil.

6.4 Machine-excavated deposits and the exposed surface will be regularly scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts. Exposed surfaces and excavated spoil will be scanned by metal detector.

6.5 The excavation by machine is to be taken down to the top of any significant archaeological level or to the top of 'natural' subsoil where no archaeological deposits have been found at a higher level. In the event of significant archaeological deposits being encountered the Senior Planning Archaeologist is to be informed immediately. Some further limited excavation may be required to clarify the nature, character and date of the archaeological deposits but the primary objective is to establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits, their depth and extent.

6.6 If archaeological remains of limited significance are found to be present cutting through or overlying soils (e.g. colluvium) which conceal lower archaeological horizons then these will need to be recorded and investigated prior to removal of the underlying soil with the agreement of the Senior Planning Archaeologist.

6.7 Machine excavation from the surface must be taken down in spits of no more than 100mm thickness to ensure that deposits and features are not over-excavated and that any artefacts/biological evidence in the soil are recorded.

6.8 Test sondages may need to be excavated through 'natural' subsoil in trial trenches to confirm that the appropriate geological horizons have been reached. Such sondages will be positioned to avoid damage to archaeological remains.

7 INVESTIGATION AND SAMPLING STRATEGY

7.1 Archaeological features or structures will generally only be sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them. Full excavation of features/structures/burials will not be undertaken at this stage unless otherwise agreed with the Senior Planning Archaeologist and the client. Care will be taken not to damage archaeological deposits, features, structures or burials through excessive use of mechanical excavation.

7.2 Where necessary the surface and sections of trenches will be hand cleaned to define archaeological deposits and features clearly.

7.3 Measures will be taken to protect particularly significant, valuable or sensitive archaeological remains from exposure, accidental damage and / or theft.

7.4 No trenches will be backfilled until agreed with the Senior Planning Archaeologist. However, it is expected that the trenches will be backfilled promptly, no later than 3 days following completion of the investigation.

Burial Remains

7.5 Inhumation and cremation burials will normally be left in-situ for the purposes of evaluation. Subject to agreement with the Senior Planning Archaeologist, graves may be partially excavated to confirm the presence of human remains and their state of preservation but skeletal remains will be left *in situ*. Graves will be scanned by metal detector to assess whether any grave objects are likely to be present.

7.6 Inhumation and cremation burials which are in a fragile state and are likely to be damaged by the reinstatement of evaluation trenches will be excavated and lifted subject to agreement with the Senior Planning Archaeologist.

7.7 PCA will put in place arrangements to ensure the security, protection from deterioration and damage, and the respectful treatment of human remains and burial goods.

7.8 PCA will have available within the team or on call an appropriately qualified and experienced osteo-archaeologist to supervise the excavation and removal of any human remains (where this is necessary) from the site.

7.9 In the event that human burials are discovered, a Ministry of Justice Licence will be required (in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857) before the remains can be lifted. The need for a Ministry of Justice Licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains. Application for a Licence will be made by PCA. PCA will to comply with the conditions of the Licence and discuss any requirements of that Licence which conflict with the agreed method of investigation with the Senior Planning Archaeologist.

8 FINDS RECOVERY PROCESSING AND TREATMENT

8.1 All artefacts (excluding any human remains) recovered during the excavations on the site are the property of the Landowner. They are to be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, *Conservation Guidelines no.2* and on completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme the landowner will arrange for them to be deposited in a museum or similar repository agreed with the Senior Planning Archaeologist and the Local Planning Authority.

8.2 Artefacts will be excavated carefully by hand. PCA will use an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological conservator to assist in the lifting of fragile finds of significance and / or value.

8.3 Artefacts will be collected and bagged by archaeological context. The location of special finds will be recorded in three dimensions. Three-dimensional recording of in-situ flint working deposits (if encountered) will be carried out.

8.4 Records of artefact assemblages will clearly state how they have been recovered, sub-

sampled and processed.

8.5 Excavated artefacts will be bagged upon recovery or placed in finds trays. They must not be left loose on site.

8.6 **Treatment of treasure** - Finds, discovered by PCA, falling under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) who is the designated treasure co-ordinator for the area, the landowner and the Senior Planning Archaeologist. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) must be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure. Failure to report within 14 days is a criminal offence. The Treasure Receipt and Report must include the date and circumstances of the discovery, the identity of the finder (put as unit/contractor) and (as exactly as possible) the location of the find.

9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

9.1 Where appropriate, programs of archaeological science and environmental sampling will be commissioned, sufficient to provide an appropriate record of the palaeo-environmental significance of the affected heritage assets. The results of this work will be presented in the final report.

9.2 Where necessary the advice of the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor will be sought regarding specialist sampling requirements and any scientific applications relevant to the archaeological evaluation of this site.

9.3 If appropriate, environmental samples will be taken from features to enable their date, nature, extent and condition to be described and analysed. Samples will be taken from the fills of features where organic materials may be preserved, such as pits, ditches and other deposits, especially if waterlogged. English Heritage Environmental Guidelines (2011) *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* will be adhered to.

9.4 Where appropriate the guidance in the following English Heritage/Historic England papers (latest editions) available through the HELM website (www.helm.org.uk) will be followed:

- "Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation, and curation of waterlogged wood"
- "Dendrochronology – guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates"
- "Archaeometallurgy"
- "Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation"
- "Human bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment"

Documents and Analytical Reports”

- “Geoarchaeology”
- “Wet Wood and Leather”
- “Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates”
- “Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork”

10 RECORDING

10.1 All trenches, structures, deposits, burials and finds will be recorded according to accepted professional standards. Sufficient data will be recorded to allow for the required level of assessment and reporting (see section 13).

10.2 Recording must be carried out to a sufficiently high standard to provide a full record of the deposits evaluated, including in trenches where no archaeology is identified.

10.3 All features, deposits and finds are to be recorded according to accepted professional standards.

10.4 All archaeological contexts are to be recorded individually on context record sheets. A further, more general record of the work, comprising a description and discussion of the archaeology, is to be maintained as appropriate. Context sheets are to be primarily filled in by the archaeologist excavating the feature or deposit.

10.5 A plan to indicate the location of the boundaries of the evaluated area and the site grid is to be drawn at a scale of 1:1250 (or a similar appropriate scale). Plans indicating the location of the excavated trenches and the location of all archaeological features encountered are to be drawn at an appropriate scale. An overall site plan is to be maintained at a scale of 1:100 or larger scale where appropriate. Sections will be drawn at a scale of 1:10. Significant archaeological features will normally be drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 if appropriate. All detailed plans and sections are to be related to the 1:100 or 1:1250 plans. The 1:1250 and 1:100 plans are to be accurately related to the National Grid.

10.6 Long sections indicating the full stratigraphic sequence will be drawn for all trenches. Where a very simple sequence is revealed representative sections (minimum 1m wide) at each end of the trench will be sufficient, but where more complex stratigraphy is encountered, complete trench sections will be drawn. In the case of complex stratigraphy, all four sections will be drawn.

10.7 All plans and sections are to be levelled with respect to OD.

10.8 All plans and sections are to be drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled.

10.9 Photography will form an integral part of the recording strategy. All photos will be taken using a digital SLR camera with sensors exceeding 12 mega pixels, using the highest quality setting available on the camera. All photographs will incorporate scales, an identification board

(clearly detailing site code & context information) and directional north arrow. All photographs were feasible, will be taken in appropriate light conditions.

10.10 The complete site archive including finds and environmental samples are kept in a secure place throughout the period of evaluation and post excavation works.

11 BACKFILLING AND COMPLETION OF FIELDWORK

11.1 On completion, trenches will be backfilled with the spoil arisings – this does not constitute reinstatement.

11.2 Where vulnerable archaeological deposits/structures/burials remain within trial trenches these will be appropriately protected from damage as part of the backfilling.

12 REPORTING

12.1 Within three-four weeks of completion of the evaluation fieldwork PCA will produce a report, copies of which (as a minimum) are to be provided to:

- the Developer/Client
- the Senior Planning Archaeologist
- the Local Planning Authority
- the Historic Environment Record

12.2 The Report will include as a minimum:

- a non-technical summary
- a table of contents
- an introduction including a list of staff members involved in the project
- summary geological, archaeological and historical background details for the site
- a statement for the aims of the project
- a full description of the results of the evaluation
- plans and sections at the appropriate scale cross-referenced with the written description
- appropriate maps, photographs
- a discussion of the location, date, extent, nature, condition, quality and significance of any archaeological deposits identified
- all finds and environmental specialist reports
- an interpretation of the results of the evaluation in relation to the archaeology in the vicinity
- a bibliography of sources consulted
- an index to the project archive

- the OASIS record

12.3 The report will be submitted to the Senior Planning Archaeologist in digital format. The digital copy will be supplied in .pdf format and will contain all text, images and plans.

12.4 A summary of the evaluation findings will be submitted to the '*Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*'. Where wider dissemination is appropriate and the significance of the results warrant, a full copy of the report in an appropriate format shall be submitted for publication in relevant academic journals.

13 ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION

13.1 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections* (Leicestershire County Council 2013, updated 2024), and with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (UKIC 1990), and "Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation" (Archaeological Archives Forum 2011). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited in accordance with the provisional arrangements made with a suitable museum or repository at the onset of fieldwork. Any alternative arrangements will be agreed with the Senior Planning Archaeologist and the Local Planning Authority. The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service, in line with Leicestershire Museum Service requirements.

13.2 An Accession number has been obtained prior to commencement of work: X.A66.2024; Site code: PLOL24.

13.3 Upon completion of the fieldwork, the online OASIS form <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/> will be completed. Once the report has become a public document, following their incorporation into the HER, it will be uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service website where it may be freely consulted. The report will be provided to the HER as an archival pdfA 1a copy.

14 MONITORING AND LIAISON

14.1 PCA will allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the evaluation fieldwork, by the client/developer, the Senior Planning Archaeologist or any designated representative of the Local Planning Authority.

14.2 Once the trenches have been evaluated and an initial assessment of the archaeology carried out, there will be an on-site meeting with the Senior Planning Archaeologist to determine if further evaluation work is appropriate in order to meet the objectives.

14.3 PCA will liaise closely with the Senior Planning Archaeologist throughout the course of the evaluation to arrange for on-site meetings at key decision points.

15 HEALTH AND SAFETY

15.1 PCA will conduct the work in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. The Archaeological Contractor will also follow the guidance set out in “Health and Safety in Field Archaeology” (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers 1997).

15.2 PCA Health and Safety Policy and a procedures manual will be available on site and. Site staff will have an appropriate level of training to enable them to carry out fieldwork safely.

15.3 PCA will maintain the site in a safe condition. All hazards will be appropriately identified and managed. Deep excavations will be appropriately fenced. PCA will carry out a risk assessment and complete a Health and Safety Method Statement prior to commencement of fieldwork and where appropriate a COSHH assessment. Risks and measures to reduce risk will be communicated to all working on and visiting the site.

15.4 PCA will provide site accommodation (staff vehicles) and welfare (toilet facilities) as well as the hire of a machine.

16 HER

16.1 PCA will provide the Historic Environment Record with copies of all reports in digital format (archival pdfA 1a).

17 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

17.1 The duration of the fieldwork is expected to take approximately two days depending on site and ground conditions.

17.2 The archaeological field team will comprise one Supervisor and up to two further Archaeologists who will deal with the archaeology within each trench.

17.3 Subject to approval from the Senior Planning Archaeologist it is proposed to commence the evaluation as soon as possible (mid-late June) at the request of the client. The work can only start with approval of this WSI by the Senior Planning Archaeologist.

17.4 The following table lists the personnel who may be involved in both archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation:

Role	Name
<i>Project Management</i>	Rebecca Nichols (PCA)

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Role	Name
<i>Archaeological Supervision</i>	Charlie Crawford (PCA)
<i>Archaeological Assistants</i>	TBC (PCA)
<i>Illustrations</i>	PCA CAD Dept
<i>Prehistoric Pottery</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA)/Ian Rowlandson
<i>Roman Pottery</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA)/Ian Rowlandson
<i>Post-Roman Pottery</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA)/Jane Young
<i>Ceramic Building Material</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA)/Jane Young
<i>Architectural Stone Work</i>	Kevin Hayward (PCA)
<i>Petrology</i>	Kevin Hayward (PCA)
<i>Animal Bone</i>	Kevin Rielly (PCA)/James Rackham
<i>Human Remains</i>	James Langthorne (PCA)
<i>Lithics</i>	Barry Bishop
<i>Timber</i>	Maisie Taylor/Mike Bamforth
<i>Glass</i>	Gary Taylor (PCA)
<i>Small Finds</i>	Gary Taylor (PCA)
<i>Roman Coins</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA)/ Dr Malcolm Lyne
<i>Metalwork</i>	Gary Taylor (PCA)
<i>Leather</i>	Gary Taylor (PCA) or Quita Mould
<i>Iron Slag</i>	Gary Taylor (PCA) or Jane Cowgill
<i>Conservation</i>	York Archaeological Trust
<i>Environmental Archaeology</i>	Val Fryer/James Rackham

REFERENCES

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*

Cooper, N (ed), 2006 *The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**,

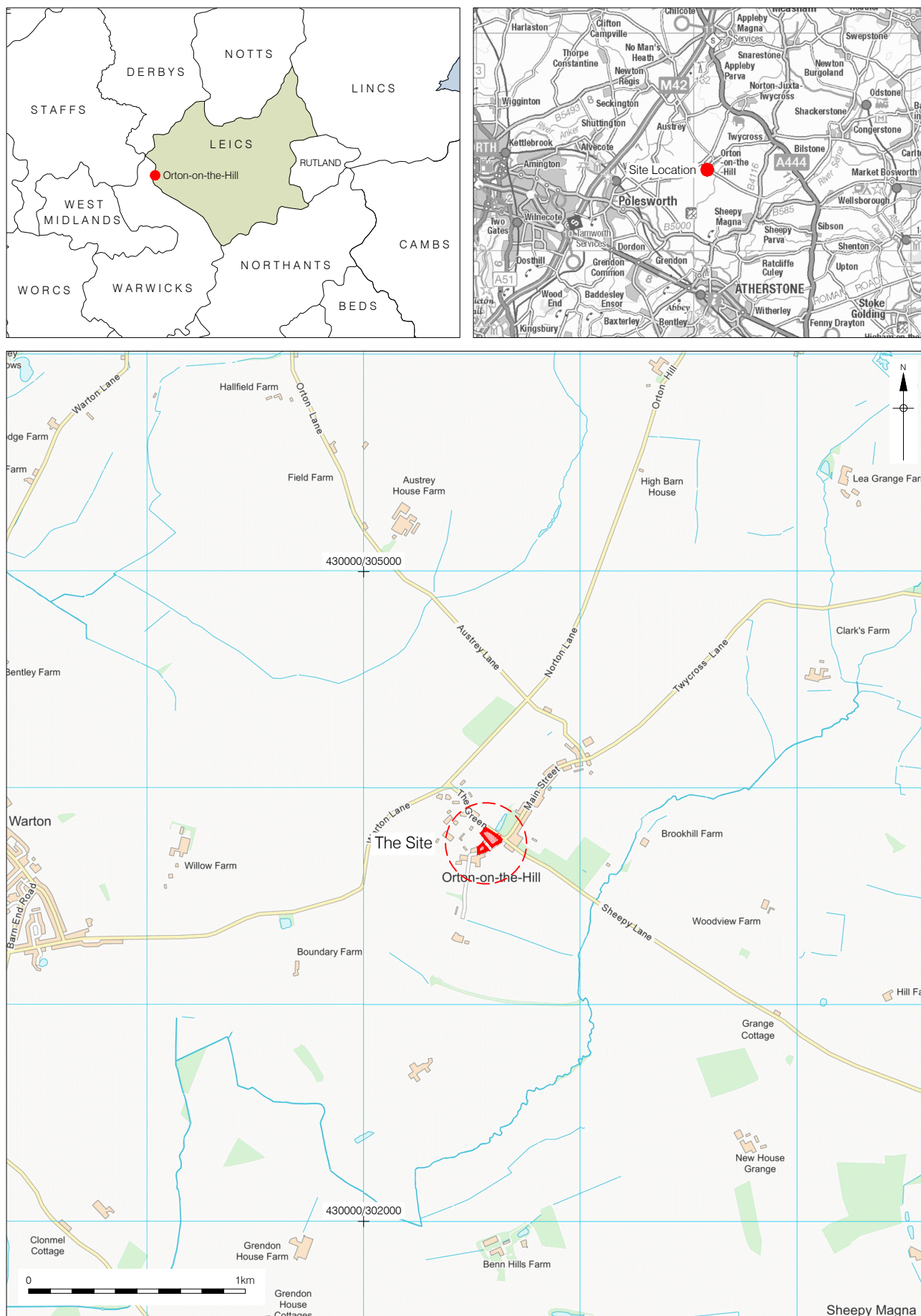
DCLG, 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*

English Heritage, 1990 *Management of Archaeological Projects*

Historic England, 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*

Knight, D, Vyner, B & Allen, C (eds), 2012 *the East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*

Leicestershire County Council, 2019 *Generic Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Trial Trenching)*





0 50m

Figure 2
Detailed Site Plan showing Proposed Trench Locations and Root Protection Zones
1:1,000 at A4