Land at Clump Farm, Hinckley Road, Leicestershire LE9 7TJ:

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority:	**Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council**
Central National Grid Reference:	**SK 48105 00021**
Museum Accession Number:	**X.A52.2025**
Planning Reference:	**21/01242/FUL**
Site Code:	**CFPL25**
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May 2025

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) has been appointed by Clump Farm Solar Limited, to compile a written scheme of investigation for archaeological evaluation on land at Clump Farm, Thurlaston, Leicestershire (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The Site lies c. 2km to the northeast of Earl Shilton in Leicestershire, on the north side of Hinckley Road (A47) and is currently arable land (Figure 1).

1.1.3 Planning permission (21/01242/FUL) for a solar energy farm was granted on 10th May 2023 by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. This Written Scheme of Investigation has been written as part of a condition of the planning permission.

1.1.4 An archaeological evaluation will be undertaken. The trench locations have been informed by previous archaeological work including a desk-based assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2021), geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2021) and in consultation with the Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisor to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council.

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

- This Written Scheme of Investigation
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1990)
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023)
- Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023)

1.1.6 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 Conduct' (2022).

2. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 GEOLOGY

2.1.1 The solid geology underlying the Site is variable. In the north of the Site the solid geology is Edwalton Member mudstone, in the centre of the Site are interbedded Cotgrave Member sandstones and in the south of the Site is mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member. Superficial deposits of mid Pleistocene Diamicton are shown in two areas in the north of the Site (British Geological Survey 2025).

2.1.2 The Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute identifies the soils of the site as Soilscape 18: slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes).

2.2 TOPOGRAPHY

2.2.1 The site lies at 105m AOD in the northwest and 92m AOD in the southeast.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 A Desk-Based Assessment has been written for the Site (Cotswold Archaeology 2021); this is summarised below.

3.1.2 A rectangular enclosure is recorded on the HER in the centre of the Site; the date of this is uncertain but it may date to the prehistoric period or alternatively be associated with post-medieval water management.

3.1.3 The earliest archaeological remains in the vicinity of the Site comprise three Neolithic flints that were found close to the Site. Ring ditches, potentially dating to the Bronze Age, have been identified on aerial photographs c. 450m to the south, 700m to the west and 900m to the north. Bronze Age finds including a scraper and an axe have been found c. 300m to the north and c. 850m to the northeast respectively, and a thumbnail scraper has been found in the general area. Cropmarks of sub-rectangular features, possibly dating to the prehistoric period, are recorded on the HER database c. 320m to the west, and 400m and 500m to the north. A pit feature is recorded 550m to the southwest and a double ditch to the ditch 950m to the northeast.

3.1.4 Iron Age pottery and quern stones have been found c. 430m to the south of the Site, and a concentrated scatter of Romano-British pottery c. 420m to the south, suggesting a continuous occupation site. Iron Age finds including a coin, two mounts and a harness fitting have been found close to the Site. A Roman road (Margary 57b) is located 1.1km to the north of the Site, with a settlement including a possible kiln on its southern side, c.350m north of the Site. Another Romano-British settlement and kiln site has been found c.320m to the east. Numerous artefacts of Roman-British date have been found close to the Site, including coins, brooches, kiln furniture, mounts and harnesses.

3.1.5 During the early medieval period the Site was part of Hereswode Forest; this probably consisted of woodland areas interspersed with areas of unenclosed common or wasteland. The settlements of Peckleton and Earl Shilton, c. 800m northwest and c. 900m southwest of the Site respectively, are recorded in the Domesday Book. Thirteen early medieval finds including a spindle whorls, stirrups, buckles, a coin, a mount and

a pin have been found in the vicinity of the Site.

3.1.6 During the medieval period, Hereswode Forest was turned into pasture and heath, and the Site became part of Tooley Park, a hunting park that was first recorded in 1279. A fishpond of probably post-medieval date is depicted on historical maps in the south of the Site; no earthwork remains of this survive. A large bank measuring 2m high and 10m wide, just to the south of the Site, is probably part of the pale of Tooley Park. Brokensale Park, also recorded in 1279, is located to the south of the Site.

3.1.7 A moated manorial site is located c. 830m northwest of the Site, and earthworks including a hollow way, a house platform and enclosures are located close to the manor. The Manor of Bassett House is located c.250m south of the Site; this was probably associated with the deserted medieval village of Normanton. Numerous artefacts from the medieval period have been found in the vicinity of the Site, including coins, spindle whorls, buckles and a dagger.

3.1.8 During the early post-medieval period Tooley Park was converted to agricultural land. Tooley Hall, a stately house dating to at least 1630 but probably earlier, extended into the Site. The house was rebuilt in around 1800 and was used as a farmhouse in the mid-19th century, and was demolished in the late 19th century. Nineteenth century maps show the Site as mainly agricultural land with small areas of woodland; the areas of woodland were removed during the 20th century.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

4.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1.1 A planning application (21/01242/FUL) for a solar energy farm was granted on 10th May 2023 by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. The Senior Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisor to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council has been included in the design of the current trench layout. The results of the evaluation will be submitted to the archaeological advisor and may necessitate further archaeological mitigation following a full future planning application.

4.1.2 National Planning Policy on archaeology and built heritage is set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Revised in December 2024, 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. In considering any future 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.

4.2 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

4.2.1 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.

4.2.2 The archaeological evaluation will address the following objectives:

- To determine the presence / absence, date, depth etc of any archaeological features and/ or deposits within the development area
- To assess the remains in terms of local, regional and national context;
- To assess the likely scale of the development impact which will inform the determination of the planning application and the requirement for and scope of further archaeological work;
- 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

5. SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION

5.1 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

5.1.1 An evaluation comprising 200 trenches is proposed, each trench measuring 30m long and 1.8m wide, representing a 2% sample of the Site. The attached plan shows the notional position for the trenches (**Figure 2**).

6. MACHINE AND HAND EXCAVATIONS

6.1 MACHINE EXCAVATIONS

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

6.1.2 Machine excavation of the trial trench will be undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a flat-bladed bucket. No mechanical excavators, earthmoving or other vehicles will travel within the excavated trench until it has been signed off by the Senior Planning

Archaeologist or specific agreement has been reached to enable re-stripping.

6.1.3 PCA will maintain a constant watch and closely inspect on an on-going basis surface or archaeological features/ deposits exposed during the course of machining. Surfaces will be maintained clear of loose spoil.

6.1.4 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.

6.1.5 The excavation by machine is to be taken down to the top of any significant archaeological level or to the top of 'natural' substrate 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. The aim is to establish character, date, depth, significance, extent, and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits exposed, as well as just presence or absence. Therefore, all features will be investigated archaeologically as per the CIfA guidelines and the, unless otherwise agreed with the Senior Planning Archaeologist.

6.1.6 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.

6.1.7 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.

6.1.8 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.

6.1.9 Stepped trenches or shoring may be required so that the full archaeological sequence is exposed, and deeper features can be properly excavated.

7. INVESTIGATION AND SAMPLING STRATEGY

7.1 GENERAL

7.1.1 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. An excavated sample of 50% of all discrete features (pits/ postholes etc) and 100% of structural discrete features (structural postholes, beamslots etc) will be excavated, a minimum slot of 1m length will be excavated in all linear features. Relationship slots, excavated to determine a clear stratigraphic sequence between features will also be undertaken.

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

7.1.3 Care will be taken not to damage archaeological deposits, features, structures or burials through excessive use of mechanical excavation. No features or deposits will be excavated with a machine unless agreed to by the Senior Planning Archaeologist. Measures will be taken to protect particularly significant, valuable, or sensitive archaeological remains from exposure, accidental damage and / or theft.

7.1.4 No trenches will be backfilled until agreed with the Senior Planning Archaeologist.

7.2 HUMAN REMAINS

7.2.1 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 detectors to assess whether any grave objects are likely to be present.

7.2.2 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.

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

7.2.4 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.

7.2.5 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 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 FINDS RECOVERY

8.1.1 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.

8.1.2 Artefacts will be collected and bagged by archaeological context. Excavated artefacts will be bagged upon recovery or placed in finds trays and will not be left loose on site. 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. Records of artefact assemblages will clearly state how they have been recovered, sub-sampled and processed.

8.2 TREATMENT OF TREASURE

8.2.1 Finds, discovered by PCA, falling under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002 and amendment order 2023) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the Leicestershire and Rutland Finds Liaison Officer (FLO), who is the designated treasure co-ordinator for Leicestershire, 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. ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING AND SCIENTIFIC DATING

9.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

9.1.1 Where appropriate, environmental sampling will be undertaken 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. The broad aim of such sampling is to recover evidence relating to the past environment and economy of the site, and how these changed over time under both natural and anthropogenic influence.

9.1.2 Environmental samples will be taken from sealed deposits in order to recover micro- and macro-botanical environmental remains, as well as small artefacts that are not readily recovered by hand, such as flint- and metal-working debris. Bulk samples will be taken by the excavator, in consultation with the project manager and environmental specialist. On site sampling will largely comprise bulk environmental sampling of 40 litres (where the feature allows for this volume) to be hand collected and retained for analysis in suitable sealed containers (10L buckets). Additional sampling on site may include pollen and soil micromorphological tins (ranging from 10cm to 50cm in length) which will be either sterile plastic or metal containers which will be taken form appropriate features and deposits and sealed on site to prevent modern contamination.

9.1.3 All sediment samples will be processed, sorted and assessed in accordance with best practice guidance.

9.1.4 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:

- *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*
- *Geoarchaeology*
- *Human bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports*
- *Wet Wood and Leather*
- *Archaeometallurgy*
- *Dendrochronology*
- *Radiocarbon Dating*
- *Luminescence Dating*
- *Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates*
- *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork*

9.2 SCIENTIFIC DATING

9.2.1 Where necessary the advice of the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor will be sought regarding specialist sampling requirements and any scientific applications relevant to the archaeological evaluation of this site. Scientific dating methods, such as radiocarbon dating, luminescence dating, archaeomagnetic dating or dendrochronology will be undertaken if appropriate and if deemed informative for the types of features and material encountered on the site. Scientific dating methods may be used to date material from significant features, either to confirm dates indicated by other finds or to date significant features which have not yielded any other finds. The need for scientific dating will be discussed on site with a suitable specialist, the Senior Planning Archaeologist and the client.

10. RECORDING

10.1.1 All trenches, structures, deposits, burials and finds will be recorded according to accepted professional standards. Sufficient data will be recorded to reach the required level of assessment and reporting (see Section 12). Recording will 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.

10.1.2 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 archaeology, is to be maintained as appropriate. Context sheets are to be primarily filled in by the archaeologist excavating the feature or deposit.

10.1.3 A plan to indicate the location of the boundaries of the evaluated area and the site grid is to be prepared 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 prepared at an appropriate scale. An overall site plan is to be maintained at a scale of 1:100 or larger scale where appropriate. Sections of all excavated features will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 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.

10.1.4 If a complex stratigraphic sequence is identified, long sections will be drawn for all trenches. Where a very simple sequence is revealed representative sections (minimum 1m wide) will be sufficient. In the case of complex stratigraphy, all four sections will be drawn. All plans and sections are to be levelled with respect to OD. The location of all features, deposits, excavated slots and drawn plans/ sections will be recorded digitally using a Geomax GPS with accuracy greater than 10mm and tied

directly into the national grid.

10.1.5 Photography will form an integral part of the recording strategy. All photos will be taken using a digital SLR camera with sensors exceeding 12 megapixels, 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.

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

10.1.7 All records (digital, written, drawn and photographic) will be checked periodically by the site supervisor throughout the duration of the fieldwork to ensure that an accurate record of the work is maintained.

11. BACKFILLING AND COMPLETION OF FIELDWORK

11.1.1 If requested by the client, on completion of the fieldwork and following agreement from the Senior Planning Archaeologist, trenches will be backfilled with arisings – this does not constitute reinstatement. Where vulnerable archaeological deposits/structures/burials remain within trial trenches these will be appropriately protected from damage as part of the backfilling.

12. REPORTING

12.1.1 Within two-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

12.1.2 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 and 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
- Consideration of the results in terms of local and/ or regional significance; with reference to published regional and/or national frameworks (in particular the East Midlands Framework – Knight et al. 2012)
- A bibliography of sources consulted
- An index to the project archive
- The OASIS record

12.1.3 The report will be submitted to the Senior Planning Archaeologist of Leicester County Council acting as archaeological advisor to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council, in digital format. The digital copy will be supplied in .pdf format and will contain all text, images and plans.

12.1.4 Notes on the investigation will be submitted to the relevant local and national journals: *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*, and *Britannia* for findings of Roman date and *Medieval Archaeology* or *Post-Medieval Archaeology* for discoveries of medieval or post-medieval date.

12.1.5 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 AND DEPOSITION

13.1.1 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections* (Leicestershire County Council, 2024), *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 at a suitable repository, in accordance with the provisional arrangements made at the onset of fieldwork. Any alternative arrangements will be agreed with the Senior Planning Archaeologist and the Local Planning Authority.

13.1.2 The Accession number for the project from Leicestershire County Council Archives service is X.A52.2025.

13.1.3 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 its incorporation into the HER, it will be uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service web site where it may be freely consulted. The digital archive will also be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service.

13.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

13.2.1 PCA will provide the Historic Environment Record with copies of all reports in digital pdf/a format.

14. MONITORING AND LIAISON

14.1.1 A minimum of 10 working days' notice of commencement of the work all be given to the Senior Planning Archaeologist so that appropriate monitoring arrangements can be made.

14.1.2 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 Archaeological Advisor to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council or any designated representative of the Local Planning Authority. PCA will liaise closely with the Archaeological Advisor to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council throughout the course of the works to arrange for on-site meetings at key decision points.

15. HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

15.1.2 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.

15.1.3 PCA will provide site accommodation, welfare and toilet facilities as well as the hire of a machine.

15.1.4 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. Professional Indemnity £5,000,000 RSA (Saturn) P8531NAECE/1026,

Public & Products Liability £10,000,000 Aviva & Towergate Underwriting, 24765101CHC/000133, EOL001198/0104, Employers Liability £10,000,000 Aviva 24765101CHC/000133.

16. RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

16.1.1 The duration of the fieldwork is dependent on the site and ground conditions but is expected to take around 6-8 weeks.

16.1.2 The archaeological evaluation will be carried out after the harvest season, probably starting in late August or early September.

16.1.3 The archaeological field team will comprise 1 Supervisor and 3-4 further Archaeologists who will deal with the archaeology within the trench.

16.1.4 In order for the Senior Planning Archaeologist to adequately schedule monitoring they will require at least ten working days' notice prior to the commencement of the work. This may be reduced by written agreement with the Senior Planning Archaeologist.

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

Role	***Name***
Project Management	Rebecca Nichols (PCA)
Archaeological Supervision	TBA (PCA)
Archaeological Assistant	TBA (PCA staff)
Illustrations	PCA CAD dept.
Prehistoric Pottery	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Ian Rowlandson
Roman Pottery	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Ian Rowlandson
Post-Roman Pottery	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Jane Young
Ceramic Building Material	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Jane Young
Architectural Stonework	Kevin Hayward
Petrology	Kevin Hayward
Animal Bone	Kevin Rielly (PCA)
Human Remains	James Langthorne (PCA)
Lithics	Barry Bishop
Timber	Maisie Taylor or Mike Bamforth
Glass	Gary Taylor (PCA) or John Shepherd
Small Finds	Gary Taylor (PCA)
Roman Coins	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Dr Malcolm Lyne
Metalwork	Gary Taylor (PCA)
Leather	Gary Taylor (PCA) / Quita Mould
Iron Slag	Gary Taylor (PCA) or Jane Cowgill
Conservation	York Archaeological Trust
Environmental Archaeology	PCA/James Rackham/Val Fryer

17. REFERENCES

17.1 WRITTEN SOURCES

Archaeological Archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2023a Standard for Archaeological Evaluation

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2023, Universal Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2022b Code of Conduct

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020c Standards and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives

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

Cotswold Archaeology, 2021 *Land at Clump Farm, Thurlaston, Leicestershire: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*

MHCLG, 2024 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Ekwall, E, 1989 The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names (4th edition)

English Heritage, 2011 Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation

Historic England, 2015 Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide

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

Magnitude Survey, 2021 *Geophysical Survey Clump Farm Solar*

Taylor, J. & Brown, G., 2009 PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual Operations Manual 1

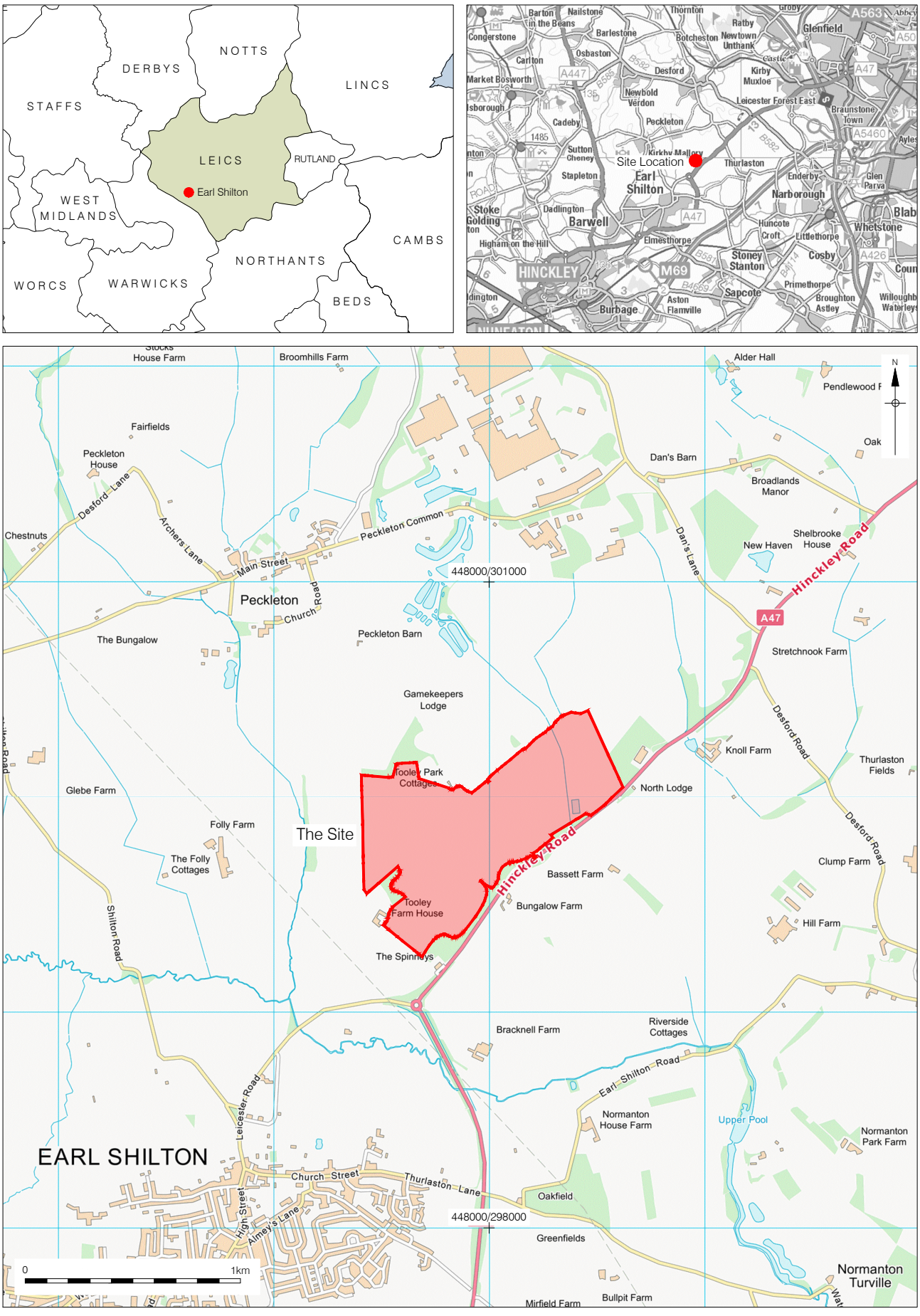
Walker, K., 1990 Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC)

17.2 WEBSITES

The British Geological Survey Map (BGS) – http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework, Interactive Digital resource https://www2.le.ac.uk/services/ulas/discoveries/publications/the-east-midlands-archaeological-research-framework

The above were accessed on 14th April 2025



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4

P:\PROJECT DATA\Out of London\Leicestershire\Land at Clump Farm, Peckleton Hinckley Rd\CAD\WSI\Fig 02_Proposed Trench Locations_REV.dwg

Interpretation

FERROUS	AGRICULTURAL	ARCHAEOLOGY?
SERVICE PIPE	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY	ARCHAEOLOGY
MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	GEOLOGY	CROPMARKS
FIELD DRAIN	UNCERTAIN	

Public Right of Way

OH Electric with 6m Buffer

Water Main with 6m Buffer

Water Main with 6m Buffer

447300/299850

447300/299850

N

0 250m

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Figure 2
Proposed Trenches overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results
1:5,000 at A3