
From: William Kelly <William.Kelly@leics.gov.uk>
Sent: 03 July 2023 13:58
To: Sullivan Archer
Cc: Planning Folder New
Subject: 23/00474/LBC & 23/00473/HOU | Proposed single storey rear extension and alterations to Grade II Listed Dwelling | 163 The Park Market Bosworth
Attachments: Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Historic Building Recording (Level 3).pdf; Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Strip, Map & Sample Excavation (ASMSE).pdf

Dear Sullivan,

23/00474/LBC & 23/00473/HOU | Proposed single storey rear extension and alterations to Grade II Listed Dwelling | 163 The Park Market Bosworth

Archaeological considerations

Thank you for your consultation on the above applications. We recommend that you advise the applicant of the following archaeological requirements, for the completion of the archaeological post-investigation mitigation works in accordance with the WSIs submitted and approved under the previous planning permissions (for 22/00076/HOU & 22/00077/LBC).

We can advise that in response to the previous applications for the site, the fieldwork outlined within the approved WSIs has been completed. We would advise that the resulting reports (Archaeological Strip, Map & Sample Excavation and Historic Building Recording – both submitted 15/06/2023) submitted in support of the current applications are satisfactory. The programme for post-investigation publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material remains the outstanding element of the archaeological work.

We would therefore advise that a condition requiring completion of the post-investigation programme (including archiving) should be attached to the decision. This is to be undertaken in accordance with the previously approved WSIs, which should also be formally submitted to the LPA in response to the current application. I have attached these WSIs to this email, for reference.

We therefore recommend that any planning permission be granted subject to the following planning condition (informed by paragraph 37 of Historic England's Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment GPA 2):

The programme for post-investigation publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material must be fulfilled within 12 months of completion of the fieldwork, and in accordance with the approved Written Schemes of Investigation (WSIs) [WSI reference numbers or dates of submission, for confirmation], unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording.

Please will you ensure a copy of the Decision Notice is sent to us in due course, to enable us to continue to monitor and safeguard the archaeology of this site. Should you or the applicant have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.

Kind Regards,

William

William Kelly | Senior Planning Archaeologist (Heritage) | Historic & Natural Environment Team | Planning, Historic & Natural Environment Department | Room 200, County Hall | Glenfield | Leicestershire | LE3 8RA
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163 The Park

Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, Leicestershire, CV13 0LP.

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Historic Building
Recording (Level 3)

NGR: *SK 41525 03352*

Site code: *MB23*

Accession number: *X.A12.2023*

Sean Cook BA (Hons) MCIfA

9th February 2023

1 Introduction

1.1 This document sets out details of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of Historic Building Recording at 163 The Park, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, Leicestershire, CV13 0LP. Planning permission has been granted (planning Ref: [22/00076/HOU](#)) for a single storey extension and alterations to Grade II Listed Dwelling. The permission is conditional on a programme of approved archaeological work requiring the implementation of a Level 3 Historic Building Recording as set out in Historic England guidance, Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (2016). Groundworks connected with the development are the subject of another WSI for Archaeological, Strip, Map & Sample Excavation (ASMSE) and Archaeological Recording (watching brief).

1.2 The dwelling was constructed in a neo-Dutch style in the late C19 as a lodge for Bosworth Park, its appearance and plan has altered little since its C19 construction. It is a key historic building, with important views when both entering and leaving Market Bosworth.

The proposed development area (PDA) involves various works to the Grade II Listed building, The Gatehouse, no. 163, The Park, Market Bosworth ([mle12165](#)). These include removal of the existing lean-to conservatory attached to the rear of The Gatehouse together with the removal of the detached single garage to the rear of the house and the erection of a single storey kitchen and living room extension with a basement garage and guest suite that extends to the rear and side of the existing house.

1.3 Market Bosworth is a market town and civil parish in western Leicestershire. The application site lies on the north-eastern end of the town at a height of about 124m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and is represented by a roughly rectangular shaped plot amounting to an area of about 1,700m²; the underlying geology comprises grey, brown clay with flint and chalk clasts (BGS, 2010).

2 Archaeological Background

2.1 A HER search has been requested on a 500m radius of the site, centred on [SP 41525 03352](#) and significant aspects of the data within the HER that is relevant to

the site, including an analysis of historical mapping will be included within the final report.

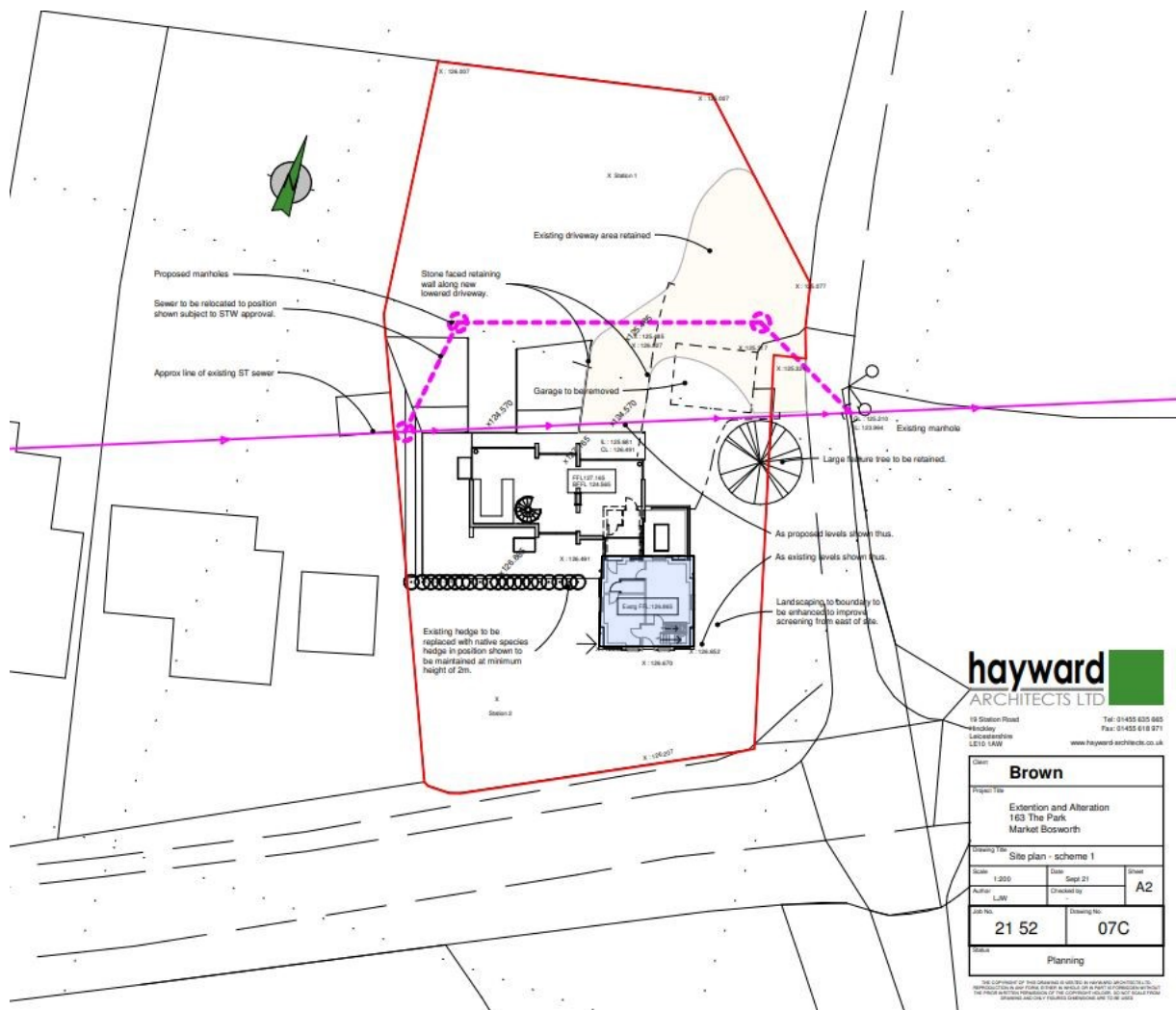
- 2.2 The Gatehouse at no. 163, The Park is a Grade II listed building. The property is a detached, two-storey dwelling constructed of mellowed orange brickwork, with distinctive crowned Dutch gables and a slate roof. The property has a square floor plan that has been extended by the addition of a lean-to conservatory on the rear elevation and its principal elevation faces south onto The Park. It is described by the HER as the lodge to Bosworth Park, built late C19 in a neo-Dutch style ([mle12165](#)).

“House, or lodge to Bosworth Park, approximately 1890 in a neo-Dutch style. Brick with stone dressings and slate roof. Square in plan, symmetrical about each axis, each elevation comprising an ornate Dutch gable. Doorway in bolection moulded architrave flanked by 4-light stone mullioned and transomed window, and capped by one also, above a cartouche of stone with scrolled volutes. Side elevations each also contain 4-light mullioned and transomed windows. Hipped roof rises to central stack with terracotta panels and stone decorative bands. Stone modillion eaves cornice.”

- 2.3 The four gate piers to Bosworth Park to the front of no. 163 are also Grade II listed ([mle12162](#)). Four gate piers forming gateway to park. Probably late C19, but in style of C17. Rusticated limestone ashlar. Taller inner piers have fluted applied shafts with scrolled volutes on inner face. Ramified capping urns above cornice. Smaller outer piers are similarly detailed, but with ball finials.

3 Method of work

- 3.1 The objective of the archaeological investigation and building recording will be to obtain a detailed analysis and description of the history, character, date, techniques of construction, phasing and significance of the structure. The fieldwork and reporting will comprise a Level 3 building record, as defined in Understanding Historic Buildings (Historic England, 2016).
- 3.2 Primary and secondary sources relating to the building will be consulted and any relevant information included in the report.



Site plan showing location of the existing building (shaded blue) and the proposed extension.

3.3 Photography will comply with the following standards in accordance with Historic England guidance document 'Digital Image Capture and File Storage' (2015).

- All photographs will be taken in colour and will include a suitable scale bar, where applicable a north arrow. A photographic register will be kept of each shot.
- All photographs (except general shots) will include a legible information board displaying the Site Code or Accession Number and the principal context number.
- Photographs will be taken with a high-resolution digital SLR camera with sensors exceeding 12 Mega pixels using the highest quality setting.

- All digital photographs will be saved with a file name that uses the Accession Number, then an underscore followed by 'Figure' and a simple numerical sequence, e.g. XA1232014_Figure123.

4 Recording

4.1 On-site work will include a photographic record:

- i) General view or views of the exterior of the building
- ii) external elevations including any external detail relevant to the buildings design
- ii) internal room spaces and roof structures including details relevant to the buildings design.
- iv) details of architectural and functional fixtures
- v) views of the building in its setting and the wider landscape

4.2 Drawings, may include:

- i) collation and annotation of existing drawings
- ii) annotated scaled elevations
- iii) phased plan of the building and photo locations
- iv) drawings that clarify the findings and the interpretation of the buildings
- v) illustrations of dateable fixtures and fittings and a record of historic carpenter's marks, apotropaic marks and graffiti
- vi) annotated scaled plans

5 Staff and timetable

5.1 All work will be carried out following procedures set down in the Standards and Guidance for archaeological investigation and building recording (CIfA, 2014).

5.3 On-site work is expected to take approximately 1 day and will be carried out by Sean Cook BA MCIfA and Jill Atherton MCIfA.

5.4 It is envisaged that the report will be completed within six months following on-site work.

6 Site Monitoring

- 6.1 The curatorial department within the Leicestershire County Council Historic & Natural Environment Team (HNET) will be responsible for monitoring the work.
- 6.2 Any significant variations to the proposal specified in this WSI will be agreed by the Planning Archaeologist or their representative.

7 Reporting and archive preparation

- 7.1 Following completion of fieldwork and illustrative analysis, a written detailed report with illustrations will be compiled.

The report will be structured to include:

- a summary
- introduction
- archaeological and historical background
- methodology
- building description
- discussion

it will also include figures and plates illustrating the building and its details.

- 7.2 An approved digital copy of the report (in pdf/A format) detailing the results of the archaeological investigation and building recording will be sent to the Leicestershire HER.
- 7.3 Should the structure be of public interest, then text, photographs and interpretive illustrations will be combined in a short publication will be produced, suitable for inclusion within an appropriate archaeological journal. As a minimum a summary of findings will be included in the 'Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society.

8 Deposition of archive

- 8.1 The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service, a digital copy of the report will also be uploaded through the on-line OASIS form.
- 8.2 The archive will be prepared in line with *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections* (Leicestershire County Council, 2013).

9 Health and Safety

- 9.1 One Ten Archaeology will conduct work in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.
- 9.2 Safety helmets and high visibility jackets will be used by personnel as necessary.
- 9.3 One Ten Archaeology holds Public and Employers Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

10 Bibliography

CIfA, 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Building Recording*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

CIfA, 2019. *Code of Conduct*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Geological survey of Great Britain, 2010. (England and Wales); Coalville (bedrock and superficial deposits edition), sheet 155; 1:50,000 series.

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Medlycott, M. (ed.), 2011. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.24, 2011.

OS 1903

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163 The Park

Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, Leicestershire, CV13 0LP.

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Strip,
Map & Sample Excavation (ASMSE).

NGR: *SK 41525 03352*

Site code: *MB23*

Museum accession number: *X.A12.2023*

Sean Cook BA (Hons) MCIfA

15th February 2023

one ten archaeology

6 Elm Close, Pebworth, Stratford upon Avon, Warwickshire, CV37 8XL

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document sets out details of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation (ASMSE) at 163 The Park, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, Leicestershire, CV13 0LP. Planning permission has been granted (*planning Ref: 22/00076/HOU*) for a single storey extension and alterations to the Grade II Listed Dwelling. The proposed development comprising an extension and lowered driveway may impact on archaeological remains and permission is subject to ASMSE of the main area of impact. Archaeological Recording (watching brief) will be carried out during groundworks connected with the new development which are external to the ASMSE area. The WSI for this is outlined in Appendix 1.

The Historic Environment Record (HER) shows us that the site is of archaeological importance. The building is located nearby the historic settlement core of Market Bosworth ([mle2935](#)), and on the park pale of Southwood Deer Park ([mle2931](#)).

There is potential for medieval buried remains to be found within this area. A prehistoric flint scatter ([mle24214](#)) and a Roman coin hoard ([mle10309](#)), recovered 650m and 510m respectively to the SE of the application area, indicate further potential for remains of these periods within the site.

There is good potential for significant post-medieval buried remains within the surroundings of The Gatehouse from activities associated with the building itself. This information has the potential to further contextualise the building and its development as a gateway feature for the park.

- 1.2 Market Bosworth is a market town and civil parish in western Leicestershire. The application site lies on the north-eastern end of the town at a height of about 124m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and is represented by a roughly rectangular shaped plot amounting to an area of about 1,700m²; the underlying geology comprises grey, brown clay with flint and chalk clasts (BGS, 2010).

2 *Historical and Archaeological background*

- 2.1 Market Bosworth is most famously near to the site of the decisive final battle of the Wars of the Roses. The town's historic cattle market closed in 1996. Building work here and at other sites has revealed evidence of a settlement on the hill since the Bronze Age. Remains of a Roman villa have been found on the east side of Barton Road. Bosworth as an Anglo-Saxon village dates from the C8. Before the Norman Conquest of 1066, there were two manors at Bosworth.

Following the Norman conquest, as recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, both the Anglo-Saxon manors and the village were part of the lands awarded by William the Conqueror to the Count of Meulan from Normandy, Robert de Beaumont, 1st Earl of Leicester. Subsequently, the village passed by marriage dowry to the English branching of the French House of Harcourt. King Edward I gave a royal charter to Sir William Harcourt allowing a market to be held every Wednesday. The village took the name Market Bosworth in 1285 and was established as a town. The two oldest buildings in Bosworth, St. Peter's Church, and the Red Lion pub, were built during the C14.

The Battle of Bosworth took place to south of the town in 1485 as the final significant battle in the Wars of the Roses between the House of Lancaster and the House of York, resulting in the death of King Richard III.

- 2.2 A HER search has been completed on a 500m radius of the site, centred on [SP 41525 03352](#) and a summary of the details are outlined below.

Southwood Park ([mle2931](#)) is mentioned in 1292/3 and is probably on the site of the modern Bosworth Park. Evidence that the parks to the north and south of the Hall were once organised in a much more formal pattern. The curving boundaries of this park are still apparently to the south of Market Bosworth, enclosing an area of woods and grassland, and including several fishponds. The park is mentioned in 1232 and 1293.

The Gatehouse at no. 163, The Park is a detached, two storey Grade II listed dwelling, described by the HER as the lodge to Bosworth Park, built late C19 in a neo-Dutch style ([mle12165](#)) as a lodge for Bosworth Park alongside the adjacent C17 park gate pillars, which mark the entrance to the Market Bosworth Country Park.

The four gate piers to Bosworth Park to the front of no. 163 are also Grade II listed ([mle12162](#)). Four gate piers forming gateway to park.

Probably late C19, but in style of C17. Rusticated limestone ashlar. Taller inner piers have fluted applied shafts with scrolled volutes on inner face. Ramified capping urns above cornice. Smaller outer piers are similarly detailed, but with ball finials.

3 Methodology

- 3.1 The aim of the work is to carry out a programme of Archaeological Strip, Map & Sample Excavation (ASMSE) prior to development on the site. ASMSE falls within the category of Archaeological Excavation as defined by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).
- 3.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) defines an Archaeological Excavation as 'a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design' (CIfA 2014a).
- 3.3 The CIfA defines the purpose of an Archaeological Excavation thus (ibid): The purpose of excavation is to examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives, to seek a better understanding of and compile a lasting record of that resource, to analyse and interpret the results, and disseminate them.

In general, the aims of the investigation will include:

- i) establishing the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation on the development site.
- ii) recovering artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region.
- iii) recovering palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

More specifically, the SMSE will investigate the potential for:

iv) finds and/or deposits of prehistoric and Roman date related to ([HER ref.: m1e9941-2](#)).

v) significant post-medieval buried remains within the surroundings of The Gatehouse from activities associated with the building itself. This information has the potential to further contextualise the building and its development as a gateway feature for the park.

3.4 The aims of the SMSE will be guided by the relevant research framework for the east of England Regional Research Framework (Medlycott, 2011) in which elements of the prehistoric, Roman and medieval research agenda specific to rural landscapes and settlements will be explored.

3.5 dependent on results, research aims from earlier and later periods will be explored prior to the preparation of the report.

4 Field methodology

4.1 The archaeological field work and post-excavation assessment will be carried out in accordance with the code of conduct (CIfA, 2019) and the standards and guidance for archaeological excavations produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014).

4.2 The footprint of the proposed development area (shown in figure below as shaded blue) will be mechanically stripped down to the first archaeological horizon or the natural substrate. Archaeological features/deposits will be sampled, excavated by hand in order to determine the date, character etc. of features/deposits encountered.

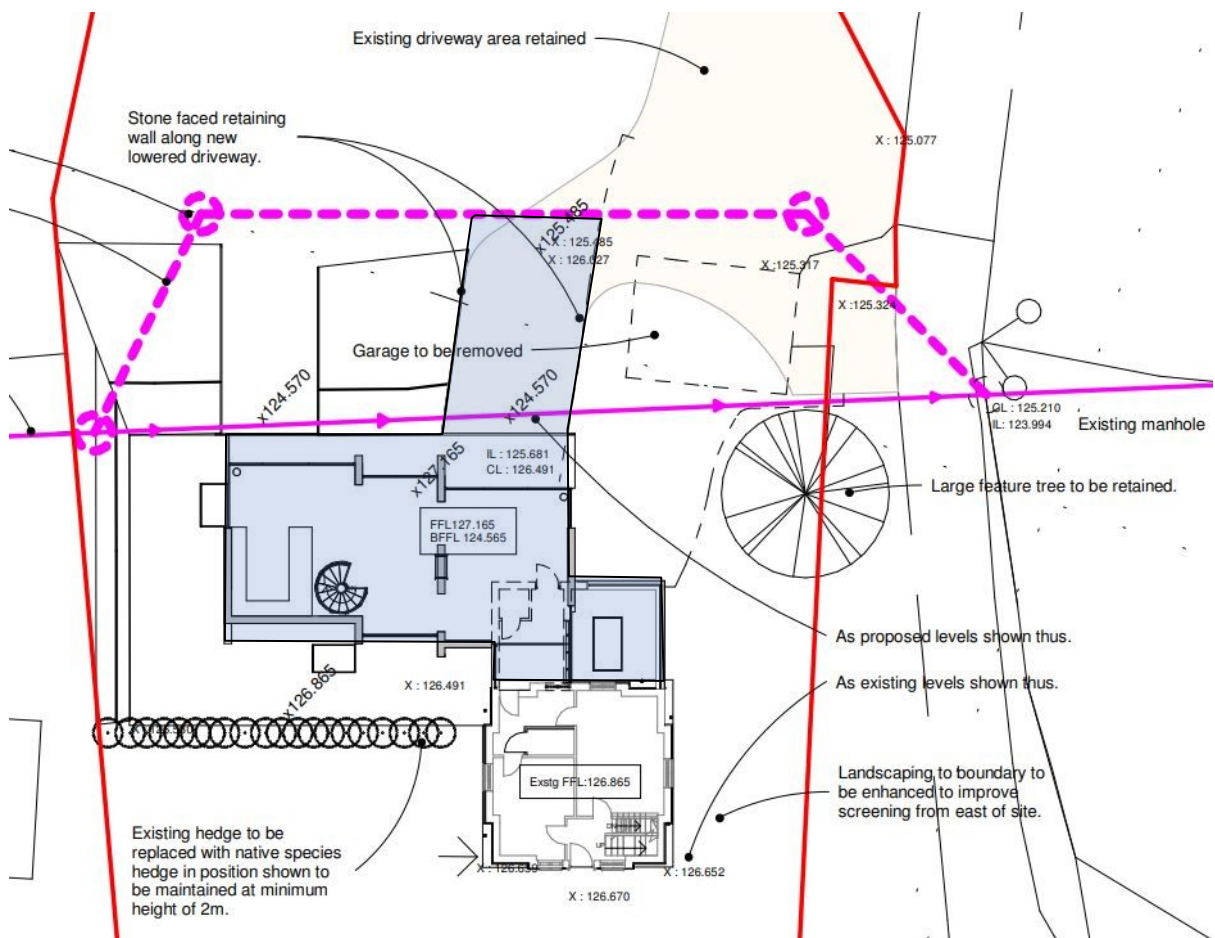
5 Excavation Guidelines

5.1 A representative sample of any archaeological features or deposits that are identified will be excavated by hand. For the purposes of the report, the site stratigraphy will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

5.2 Where human remains are encountered, these will be planned and recorded in detail and will initially be left in situ. Where excavation of

remains is required, this will be conducted following the regulations of the requisite home Office license.

- 5.3 Finds that constitute 'treasure' under the Treasure Act 1996 will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner, in the event that they cannot be removed during the same day then suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 5.4 Due care will be taken to identify deposits that may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Historic England, 2011). Samples will be taken, processed, and assessed for potential.



Site plan showing SMSE area shaded in blue (proposed extension & lowered driveway).

6 *Excavation of archaeological deposits.*

6.1 The various types of features and deposits revealed following the removal of non-significant overburden will be subject to the following sampling levels which will be undertaken by hand.

a) any deposits relating to funerary/ritual activity (eg, burials, cremations) and domestic/industrial activity (post-holes, hearths, floor surfaces/floor make-up deposits) will if required, be investigated by removing a 100% sample of the deposit from each feature.

b) Pits will require a minimum of a 50% sample of the deposits from each feature, but a 100% sample may be necessary should significant assemblages of finds be present; linear features (eg, ditches/gullies, paths/tracks) will require a minimum of a 20% sample of the deposits from each feature.

7 *Recording of archaeological deposits*

7.1 During excavation all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with the Museum of London Field Archaeology Manual. This will include (sections at 1:10 and plans at 1:20) a scale bar and north arrow which are recognised standards for site recording during archaeological excavation. In the event, that no archaeological deposits are encountered, as an absolute minimum a written, drawn and photographic record will be compiled.

7.2 Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans and sections at appropriate scales and related to the Ordnance datum. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record.

7.3 A photographic record of all stratigraphic units will be compiled in accordance with Historic England guidelines (EH, 2015) using a digital SLR camera with a minimum of 20 mega pixels formatted for archival purposes as TIFF images.

8 *Staff and timetable*

- 8.1 The project will be managed by Sean Cook BA MCIfA, One Ten Archaeology who will also be responsible for on-site work. The team will consist of 1 site director and 1-4 assistants.
- 8.2 Depending on the results it is envisaged that the project will require approximately 5-10 days to complete. Analysis of the results and completion of the final report will, dependant on the results, take a minimum of 3-6 months dependant on specialist availability.
- 8.3 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project during the post-excavation stage as necessary are:

Animal bone	Matilda Holmes
Coins	Richard Reece
Conservation	Pieta Greaves
Human skeletal remains	Gaynor Western
Pottery (post Roman)	Paul Blinkhorn/Philip Mills
Pottery (Roman)	Philip Mills/Rebekah Pressler
Pottery (prehistoric)	Elaine Morris
Small find ID	Nina Crummy
Palaeo-environmental	Val Fryer

- 8.4 Pottery reports will be expected to refer to the appropriate type series, including the Leicestershire type series for Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery.

9 *Report and Archive preparation*

- 9.1 As part of the reporting process consideration will be given to how the project has contributed to the *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework* (EMHERF), detailed in section (3.4).
- 9.2 The archaeological archive and artefact collection arising from the work will be appropriately conserved and prepared in line with The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire County Council Museum

Collections (Leicestershire County Council, 2014). It will be held with One Ten Archaeology until deposition can be arranged with the Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections Services. Artefacts will be deposited subject to agreement with the legal landowner.

9.3 In preparation for museum deposition, all finds and samples will be cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed separately and related to the context record. Documentary records will be catalogued and appropriately conserved.

9.4 An illustrated report will be compiled detailing the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeo-environmental deposits etc. The report will include an assessment of the impact of the development on archaeological remains. The structure of the report will include the following;

A non-technical summary

Introduction

Methodology

Description of deposits

Finds

Discussion

Impact of development

10 *Archive*

10.1 A digital pdf/a copy of the report detailing the results of the archaeological work will be sent to the Archaeological Advisor for comment. An approved copy of the report will be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record, on the understanding that it will be made available as a public document after an appropriate period (not exceeding 6 months from the completion of fieldwork).

10.2 An on-line form will be submitted to OASIS and it is anticipated that the digital archive resulting from the work will be deposited with the ADS within 6 months of completion of the project. Deposition of the archive to the County Museum Service will be made within 12 months of completion of the final report.

- 10.3 It is anticipated that on completion of the project as a minimum a short summary of the results will be provided for publication to the Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society. Should the results warrant wider dissemination, a full copy of the report, in an appropriate format shall be submitted for publication in the relevant academic journal.

11 Health and Safety

- 11.1 One Ten Archaeology will conduct all excavation work in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.
- 11.2 Notices and fencing will be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets and high visibility jackets will be used by all personnel as necessary.
- 11.3 One Ten Archaeology holds Public and Employers Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

12 Bibliography

CIfA, 2019. *Code of Conduct*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) 'Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation'

Geological survey of Great Britain, 2010. (England and Wales); Coalville (bedrock and superficial deposits edition), sheet 155; 1:50,000 series.

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Medlycott, M. (ed.), 2011. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.24, 2011.

APPENDIX 1: Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Recording (watching brief).

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document sets out details of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological recording ('watching brief') at 163 The Park, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, Leicestershire, CV13 0LP. Planning permission has been granted (*planning Ref: 22/00076/HOU*) for a single storey extension and alterations to the Grade II Listed Dwelling. The proposed development comprising an extension and lowered driveway may impact on archaeological remains and permission is subject to ASMSE of the main area of impact. Archaeological Recording (watching brief) will be carried out on any groundworks connected with the new development which are external to the ASMSE area. This may include a new patio area.

2 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 2.1 The HER has been consulted with a 500m radial search centred on the site in order to understand the archaeology of the locality. Significant aspects of the data within the HER that is relevant to the site will be included in the final report.

3 Method of work

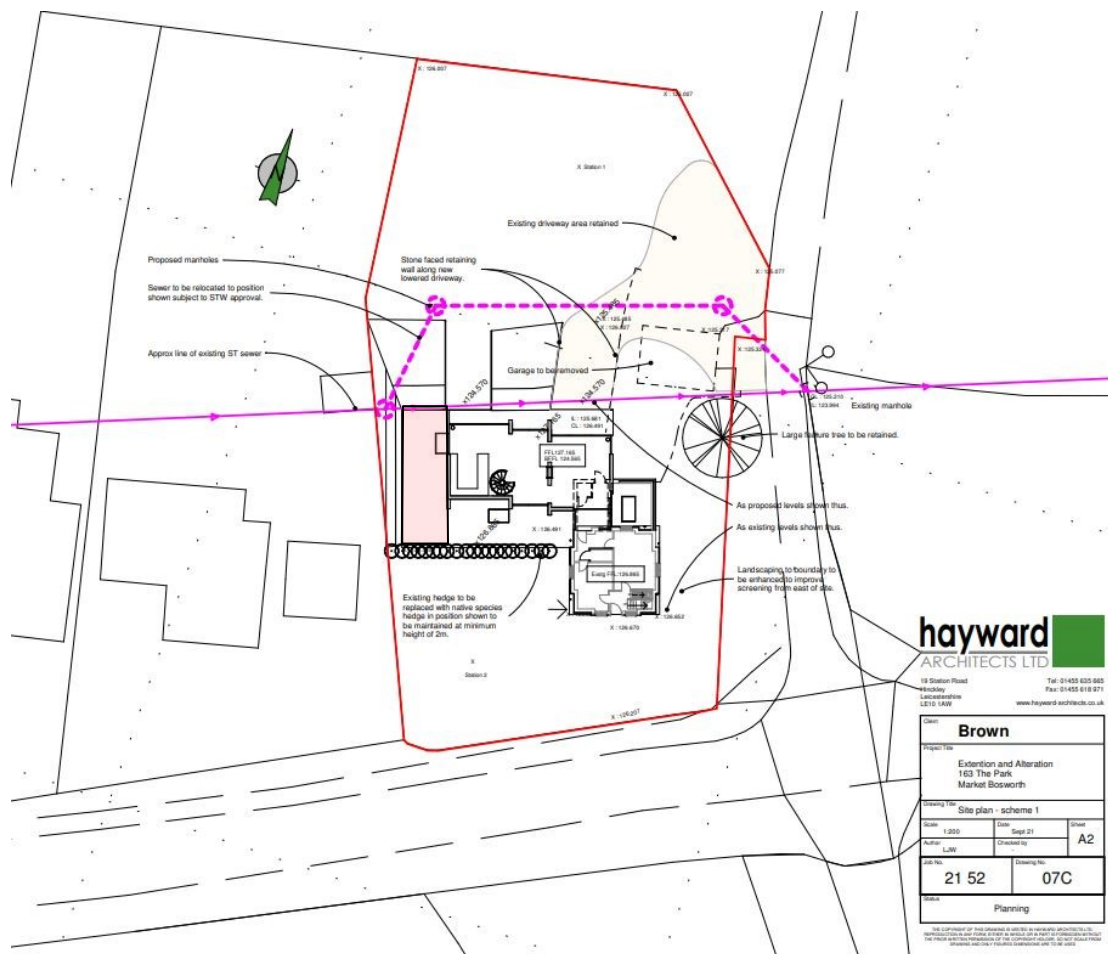
- 3.1 The objective of the archaeological recording will be to obtain an appropriate record of any archaeological deposits or finds disturbed or exposed during groundworks.
- 3.2 Machine excavation will only be used for the removal of non-archaeologically significant material (modern deposits) and will be used to excavate these layers stratigraphically. All machining will be conducted under close archaeological supervision at all times using a toothless bucket and will cease when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate is

revealed (whichever is encountered first). Excavation will continue by hand thereafter.

- 3.3 Due care will be taken to identify deposits that may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Historic England, 2011). Samples will be taken, processed and assessed for potential.

4 *Watching brief Guidelines*

- 4.1 One Ten Archaeology will conduct all works in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent health and safety legislation.
- 4.2 A representative sample of any archaeological features or deposits that are identified will be excavated by hand (see section 5.2 below for sampling strategy). For the purposes of the report, the site stratigraphy will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 4.3 All excavation, both by machine and by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be worthy of preservation *in situ*. Should the need arise the relevant curatorial authority will be informed.
- 4.4 Where human remains are encountered, these will be planned and recorded in detail and will initially be left in situ. Where excavation of remains is required, this will be conducted following the regulations of the requisite Home Office license.



Proposed site plan showing potential watching brief area (shaded pink)

4.5 All finds that may constitute 'treasure' under the Treasure Act, 1996 will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

5 Recording

5.1 All work will be carried out following procedures set down in the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual, a recognised standard for site recording during archaeological excavation.

5.2 In the event that no archaeological deposits are encountered, as an absolute minimum a written, drawn and photographic record will be compiled to include:

A pro-forma context record for each stratigraphic unit.

Plans for each excavated area showing:

- a) The extent of the area (tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on a plan at a scale of 1:1250 or 1:2500).
- b) The extent of all stratigraphic units and appropriate detail within stratigraphic units. Overall site plans will be produced at a scale of 1:100 or 1: 200, whilst plans of stratigraphic units will be at 1:20.
- c) Sections or profiles (at a scale of 1:10 in areas of detailed excavation) will be drawn of all stratigraphic units and related to the Ordnance datum.
- d) A photographic record of all stratigraphic units will be compiled in addition to a representative record of the progress of the archaeological work.

5.3 Excavation of archaeological features.

The various types of features and deposits revealed following the removal of non-significant overburden will be subject to the following sampling levels which will be undertaken by hand.

- a) any deposits relating to funerary/ritual activity (eg, burials, cremations) and domestic/industrial activity (post-holes, hearths, floor surfaces/floor make-up deposits) will be investigated by removing a 100% sample of the deposit from each feature.
- b) Pits will require a minimum of a 50% sample of the deposits from each feature, but a 100% sample may be necessary should significant assemblages of finds be present; linear features (eg, ditches/gullies, paths/tracks) will require a minimum of a 20% sample of the deposits from each feature.

- 5.4 On-site work is expected to last for the duration of all ground works and will be supervised by Sean Cook BA MCIfA.

- 5.5 It is expected that the report will be produced within 6 months of the completion of on-site work.

6 *Reporting requirements*

- 6.1 The project will be undertaken in compliance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA, 2014).
- 6.2 In accordance with guidelines (CIfA, 2014), an illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeo-environmental deposits etc. It will include the combined results of both the initial evaluation and the subsequent watching brief. It will also include a description of the methodology employed during excavation; plans showing survey areas; sections and plans at an appropriate scale showing location and position of trenches dug and features located; section drawings will include heights OD; plans will include OD spot heights for all principal strata and features; a list of and spot dates for any significant finds recovered and a description and interpretation of the deposits identified.
- 6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence recovered on site will be clearly distinguished from the interpretation of those features during compilation of the subsequent report.
- 6.4 A digital (in pdf format) and hard copy of the report will be sent to the Planning Authority.
- 6.5 Should significant archaeological remains occur during excavation; suitably qualified specialists may be required for advice during excavation and also during subsequent post-excavation work. Specialist services available to One Ten Archaeology are listed below.

Animal bone	Jennifer Wood
Coins	Dr Roger white
Conservation	Pieta greaves
Ecofactual data	Val Fryer
Human skeletal remains	Gaynor Western

Pottery (post Roman)	Paul Blinkhorn
Pottery (Roman)	Dr Philip Mills
Pottery (prehistoric)	Dr Elaine Morris
Slag	Rebecca Sillwood
Small find ID	Rebecca Sillwood

- 6.6 The finds assessment report will reference all ceramics to the county type fabric series.

7 *Deposition of archive*

- 7.1 The archaeological archive and artefact collection arising from the work will be appropriately conserved and deposited with the Leicestershire County Museum Service. The artefact collection will be deposited subject to agreement with the legal landowner.

- 7.2 A digital copy of the report will be deposited with Archaeology Data Service through OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>).

8 *Bibliography*

CIfA, 2014. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Briefs*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Historic England, 1995. *Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation, and curation of waterlogged wood*.

Historic England 2011. *A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (second edition).