



WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

No. 2 Copt Oak Road, Markfield,
Leicestershire

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Planning Ref. 23/01148/FUL

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This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd
standard operating procedures

**No. 2 Copt Oak Road
Markfield
Leicestershire**

**Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording**

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No. 2 Copt Oak Road, Markfield, Leicestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Written Scheme of Investigation

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been prepared by CFA Archaeology on behalf of Gordon White & Hood and details the methodology for undertaking Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at No. 2 Copt Oak Road, Markfield, Leicestershire (NGR SK 47395 12101, Fig. 1, the Site).
- 1.2 Planning permission was granted by Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council (Application no: 23/01148/FUL) for the construction of a new dwelling following full demolition of the present structure (Fig. 2).
- 1.3 A Consultee response was provided by William Kelly of Leicestershire Historic & Natural Environment Team (HNET) in response to the planning application which stated:

'The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies in an area of archaeological interest. A Middle Iron Age site was recorded c. 50m to the west of the proposed development (HER Ref.: MLE21792). Excavation in 2016 identified three phases of activity: an earlier stock corral, followed by an unenclosed Iron Age site consisting of four structures, which was later enclosed and more structures built. Six roundhouses were recorded in addition to some smaller structures. Roman activity has also been identified northwest of the application area through fieldwork undertaken between 2013-2016 (MLE25806).

Although the site has previously been disturbed by the construction of the current buildings, the proposed development extends beyond the current building footprint and archaeological remains could also be preserved in pockets within the present footprint. In view of the evidence from the surrounding landscape the application area is considered to have good potential for the presence of Iron Age buried remains, including settlement and occupation, and an additional potential for Roman activity.

In accordance with the NPPF (Section 16, paragraph 205), the Local Planning Authority should require a developer to record and advance the understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance.

To ensure that any archaeological remains present are dealt with appropriately, the applicant should provide professional archaeological Attendance for inspection and recording during the groundworks for the proposed development. A contingency provision for emergency recording and detailed excavation should be made, to the satisfaction of your authority in conjunction with your archaeological advisors in this

Department's Historic & Natural Environment Team (HNET). HNET will provide a formal Brief for the work at the applicant's request.

If planning permission is granted the applicant must obtain a suitable written scheme for the investigation and recording from an archaeological organisation acceptable to the planning authority. This should be submitted to HNET, as archaeological advisors to your authority, for approval before the start of development.

The Specification should comply with the above mentioned Brief, with this Department's "Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland" and with relevant Institute for Archaeologists "Standards" and "Code of Practice". It should include a suitable indication of arrangements for the implementation of the archaeological work, and the proposed timetable for the development.'

- 1.4 Condition 3 of the Decision Notice for the approved planning application states:

No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted in writing to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority. For the Land that is included within the WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives, and:

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

Reason: *To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with Policies DM11 and DM12 of the adopted Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2016), and Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (December 2023).*

- 1.5 In line with the above consultee comments and as part of satisfying condition 3 of the above-mentioned planning application this WSI is submitted for approval. The results of the archaeological works will then be used to further satisfy the condition. This WSI details the requirement for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording only, and any further archaeological work deemed necessary by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) will be detailed in a separate WSI/WSIs.

2 Site Background

- 2.1 The Site is located approximately 2.5km (1.5 miles) northwest of the historic village of Markfield and approximately 13.7km (8.5 miles) northwest of Leicester (Fig. 1). The Site is bound to the west by Copt Oak Road, which runs from the west side of Markfield to

the hamlet of Copt Oak to the north. A neighboring dwelling to the immediate north of the Site is shown on historic maps, consistently and presently labelled as 'Hobby Hall'. A 21st century dwelling has been constructed to the immediate east of the Site.

- 2.2 The British Geological Survey records the geological profile of the site as mudstone, of the Gunthorpe Member, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 247.1 and 237 million years ago during the Triassic period. Superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (Head) is recorded across the site, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed in the Quaternary period (BGS 2025). The overlying soils of the site are characterised as slowly permeable, seasonally wet acidic loamy and clayey soils typical of arable grassland landscapes (Landis 2025).

3 Archaeological and Historic Background

- 3.1 The following is a brief summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site and the area within a 1km radius. The post-medieval to modern section was previously compiled for the Historic Building Survey WSI (Noga 2025) and is reproduced below.

Prehistoric

- 3.2 Several findspots of prehistoric date have been recorded within the surrounding area of the Site. A flint scatter of 10 struck flints were recovered c.200m to the west of the Site at Bardon Hill Quarry during fieldwalking. Other finds of prehistoric date include a Neolithic flint axe which was found in the wall of an old pantry being demolished at Kellam's Farm, c.1km north of the Site.

Iron Age

An extensive Middle Iron Age settlement was excavated at Bardon Hill Quarry, c.50m west of the Site. The settlement occupied an area of approximately 7800m² and was located at the prominent outcrop of Rise Rocks. The settlement comprised a series of roundhouses with associated stock pens and was later encompassed by a rectangular enclosure. Pottery recovered from the site indicated a division between buildings used for cooking and eating, and those used for cereal processing and housing of livestock (Francis *et al.* 2020). Also of note, 600m to the west of the main settlement area was an extensive Early Iron Age pit alignment consisting over at least 128 pits, distributed north to south across a distance of just over 510m, possibly representing the boundary between two areas of pasture, belonging to different social or kinship groups (Mustchin and Richmond 2023).

Roman

- 3.3 A small amount of Romano-British activity was recorded at Bardon Hall Quarry (discussed above), which included a few ditches and pits containing Romano-British pottery sherds.

Medieval

- 3.4 Markfield is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 under the placename '*Merchenefeld*' which is derived from the Anglian work '*Merce*' meaning 'The Mercians' and the Old English '*feld*' meaning 'open country' and thus 'Mercian's open land'. In the Domesday Book of 1086 Markfield was recorded as being within the hundred of Guthlaxton and in the county of Leicestershire, it had a recorded population of two households putting it in the smallest 20% of settlements recorded at the time. Among its land and resources recorded were two ploughlands and woodland (OpenDomesday 2025).
- 3.5 A possible medieval moated site is located roughly 1km north of the Site at Kellam's Farm, Bardon. The site holds Scheduled Monument status (NHLE 1012527) and comprises an oval moat in a low-lying position east of Bardon Hill. The date of the monument is unknown, though it is thought to be of possible Iron Age or Medieval date.

Post Medieval to Modern

- 3.6 In the early 19th century, Markfield was more centralised near the intersection of London Road and Main Street, including a Workhouse active in 1813 (Lockley 2024). The 1841 Census Return identified occupants of Markfield being employed as agricultural labourers (78), framers (30), framework knitters (79), cordwainer or shoemakers (14), dressmaker or seamstress (10), lace runners (13), male servants (27) and female servants (21) (Lockley 2024).
- 3.7 Framework knitting, or 'fancy work', was likely invented in the East Midlands and was one of the main products of the region from the 17th century onwards (Barrow upon Soar Heritage Group 2019a & Heritage Crafts 2025). Frame knitting was a domestic industry that required as much light as possible, therefore buildings with elongated windows, often inserted into existing walls, and lack of internal walls are typical characteristics of knitter's workshops (Barrow upon Soar Heritage Group 2019b). Generally, a whole family worked in the industry and lived in abject poverty (Heritage Crafts 2025). The industry mostly disappeared in the second half of the 19th century with the introduction of steam powered knitting machines in factories (Heritage Crafts 2025).
- 3.8 The 1846 Trade directory described Markfield as 'a large, irregularly built village, of rough stone houses, has many framework knitters, and is picturesquely seated among the lofty rocky hills... It comprises of 1203 inhabitants and about 2300 acres of land, interspersed with rocks, and mostly having a light soil. Markfield Hill is a continuation of the lofty Bardon Hills, and on its summit is a windmill, commanding extensive views of the surrounding county, and the most romantic parts of Charnwood Forest on the north' (White 1846).
- 3.9 The Markfield Granite Quarry was opened in 1852 and became a major employer, however it was abandoned by the First World War. The local geology is South

Charnwood Diorite, given the name 'Markfieldite' in 1909 (Markfield History Group 2024). The hardwearing stone contains a mix of pink, green, and black minerals and was utilised for kerbstones, paving setts, and older local houses.

- 3.10 The 1847 Tithe Plan and Apportionments of the Parish of Markfield lists John Ward as the owner and occupier of the property at plot 443, as well as owning plots 439, 440, 441, and 442. The plots form an L-shape to the south of the house, each described as 'Shaw Lane Close' and either arable or pasture. Neighbouring Hobby Hall at plot 444 was owned by Thomas Hall and occupied by Thomas Tyler, who also occupied eight additional surrounding pasture and arable plots.
- 3.11 Historical documents generally listed No. 2 Copt Oak and neighbouring Hobby Hall both as 'Hobby Hall'. Until 1901, Copt Oak Road was instead an extension of the southern road 'Shaw Lane'. Census Returns from 1841, 1851, and 1861 identify two entries for John Ward on Shaw Lane, presumed father and son, neighbouring Thomas Tyler. The Wards are listed as a farmer and agricultural labourer of 30 acres, reduced to 15 acres in 1861. The Ward and Tyler families are no longer listed on Shaw Lane from 1871 onwards, and Hobby Hall is not listed on census returns again until the 1911 Census Return. Generally, except for the Inn, early census records do not distinguish the properties along the Copt Oak Road, formerly Shaw Lane.
- 3.12 The late 19th century occupants of Shaw Lane from Copt Oak are generally listed with occupations such as farmers, granite quarryman, coalminers, seamstresses.

4 Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.1 There are no known intrusive or non-intrusive archaeological surveys which have been undertaken at the Site itself, though extensive excavations have been undertaken at Bardon Hill Quarry, c.50m west of the site which has been discussed above.

5 Project Objectives

- 5.1 The aims of the Archaeological Monitoring and Recording are:
 - To undertake Archaeological Monitoring and Recording to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features or deposits.
 - To identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development.
 - To establish the potential impacts of the proposed development and associated infrastructure and to allow mitigation measures to be proposed, where appropriate.
- 5.2 Research questions will be derived from the East Midlands Regional Framework (Regional Frameworks 2024) during the course of the project, dependent on the results.

6 Archaeological Methods

- 6.1 CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Work will be conducted regarding the Institute's Standards documents (CIfA 2020 and 2023a-b), relevant Historic England guidance documents (Historic England 2011, 2015a and 2015b), the 'Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland' (HNET) and this WSI. Recording of all elements will be done following established CFA procedures. The archaeological works will be undertaken in liaison with the Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council (LCC).
- 6.2 Should there be unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries that warrant more detailed recorded than is described in this WSI, the archaeological contractor, CFA Archaeology Ltd., will contact the monitoring archaeologist for LCC Archaeology with the relevant information an agreement can be reached on the implementation of any contingencies, which may include emergency recording and more detailed excavation, or which may require a revision to or an addendum to the submitted WSI.
- 6.3 A visual inspection of the Site will be undertaken before the commencement of works, including identification of any surface features of potential archaeological interest, areas of potentially significant disturbance, and any hazards or constraints in undertaking further archaeological work on site.
- 6.4 All groundworks associated with the proposed development with the potential to disturb any surviving archaeological deposits (including the excavation of foundations, installation of drainage, hard landscaping etc.), will be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. Where these ground works take place, topsoil (where present), made ground and subsoil will be removed with a toothless grading/ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision in successive spits of 0.10m thickness to the depth of the natural substrate, to the first significant archaeological horizon, or to the depth of the proposed groundworks, whichever is reached first.
- 6.5 If archaeological deposits are encountered, then machining will cease in that area to allow the supervising archaeologist time to investigate the exposed deposits. Following the initial machine excavation, no further excavation will take place until any archaeological features have been investigated, and the area has been signed off by the monitoring archaeologist for LCC. Archaeological contexts or suspected archaeological contexts will be cleaned by hand as appropriate to allow their extents to be mapped in plan. If areas requiring monitoring are determined during the Archaeological Monitoring and Recording to be highly truncated by modern development, then, with consultation with the monitoring archaeologist for the LCC, it may be agreed that these can be excluded from further monitoring.
- 6.6 All archaeological or suspected archaeological features will be cleaned and investigated by hand. Where these prove modern (20th century or later) they may then be discounted. The complete stratigraphic sequence, down to natural geological

deposits, will be excavated and all inter-relationships and intersections between any features identified will be investigated and recorded.

Method of Excavation

- 6.7 All excavation and on-site recording will be carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, photography, and completing standard CFA record forms.
- 6.8 The location of the monitored groundworks will be recorded using industry standard surveying equipment and tied to the OS National Grid. Vertical survey control will be tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum.
- 6.9 Unless otherwise agreed with the Planning Archaeologist for the LCC, investigation of exposed features will allow for at least a minimum sample excavation of:
- 50% of each discrete pit-like features, postholes etc.;
 - 10% of each linear feature, targeting terminals and intersections, with slots measuring at least 1m in width wherever possible;
 - 100% of special features/deposits including burials, structural remains, kilns, etc.
- 6.10 Sections will be recorded by means of a measured drawing at an appropriate scale, typically at 1:10. The height of a datum on the drawing will be calculated and recorded. The locations of sections will be recorded on the site plans.
- 6.11 Cut features will be recorded in profile, hand planned at an appropriate scale, normally 1:20, and their location accurately identified on the appropriate site plans.
- 6.12 Photographs will include an appropriate scale, an arrow to indicate the direction of north, and a photo information board. All photographs will be recorded on a photographic register detailing subject, location, and direction of shot. Photographs taken will adhere to Historic England's guidance '*Digital Image Capture and File Storage*' (Historic England, 2015a). Photographs should be taken with a high-resolution digital SLR camera with sensors exceeding 12 Mega pixels and taken using the highest quality setting. Photographs should be stored in both JPEG and RAW formats and metadata will be embedded in the RAW files, to include: the name of the site, the national grid reference for the site, the date, the subject, the direction of the shot, and reference to CFA Archaeology Ltd.

Artefact and Environmental Recovery

- 6.13 All artefacts, including faunal remains, will be retained for analysis. Post-excavation storage requirements will be assessed. Modern finds (c. 20th century onward) will be recorded but not retained. Collection and post-excavation work on artefacts will follow current ClfA guidance (ClfA 2020).

- 6.14 If any finds are uncovered which may fall under the purview of the Treasure Act 1996, the terms of the aforementioned Act will be followed. Any finds will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner. Where removal cannot be affected on the same day as discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 6.15 Any human remains encountered will be reported to the appropriate authorities and left in situ, covered, and protected. Any discovery of human remains should be promptly reported to the LCC planning archaeologist. Additionally, it is advised to inform the coroner immediately upon their discovery. If removal is deemed necessary, a Ministry of Justice Burial License will be obtained, and excavation will comply with the relevant regulations and government guidance (CFA internal policy, *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England [APABE] 2017).
- 6.16 CFA's palaeoenvironmental specialist will: assess the environmental potential of the site; advise on whether the deposits have potential for conducting palaeobotanical or other soil analysis; and assess the potential for the preservation of faunal remains. Environmental sampling will be carried out in accordance with current guidelines (Historic England 2011), namely that bulk samples will be taken from all securely stratified deposits using a strategy of systematic and judgement sampling.
- 6.17 Samples will consist of 40 litres of environmental material recovered from, at a minimum, the basal deposits of any archaeological features. Environmental samples will not usually be recovered from intersections or unclear relationship sample sections.

7 Analysis and Reporting

Artefact and Environmental Sample Analysis

- 7.1 All finds, if appropriate, will be retained, washed, and assessed in accordance to accepted professional standards. For all categories of material recovered, including finds, palaeoenvironmental, industrial, and other specialist samples, an assessment by an appropriately experienced specialist will be undertaken. Samples will be processed and sorted, and any artefacts recovered provided to the appropriate specialist(s) to be considered alongside the hand-recovered material. Basic stratigraphic information will be supplied to the project specialists.
- 7.2 All finds are to be treated in accordance with current best practice guidance (Campbell et al. 2011). Finds will be cleaned and marked according to accepted principles and in line with appropriate period/material guidelines.
- 7.3 For ceramic assemblages, recording shall be carried out in a manner compatible with existing typological series in local pottery reference collections. The guidelines for the standards of pottery recording in archaeology (HE 2016)

- 7.4 Environmental samples will be processed to aid in the recovery of artefactual material, including ceramics, animal and fish bones, human remains, industrial residues, charcoal, and mineralised plant remains. Specialist samples such as monoliths or cores will be processed separately, as appropriate.
- 7.5 Where material suitable for scientific dating is recovered, such as charcoal or bone, sufficient dating will be undertaken to meet the aims of the excavation. These materials will be identified to species and assessed for suitability prior to submission to a dating laboratory.
- 7.6 Artefact assessment reports will include the production of a descriptive catalogue including quantification of finds by context and discussion or interpretation, if appropriate. Finds critical for dating or interpretation will be illustrated or digitally photographed. Environmental assessment reports will include the identification of the remains, a quantification by context, appropriate discussion or interpretation, and a description of the processing methodology.

Reporting

- 7.7 A report will be produced which includes background information on the project, a description of the methodology, and a full description and interpretation of the results.
- 7.8 Specifically, the report will contain:
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
 - The site location given as an 8-figure grid reference;
 - A front cover/frontispiece which includes the planning application number and the national grid reference of the site;
 - The dates on which the work was undertaken;
 - A description of the site location and geology;
 - A description of the historic and archaeological background of the site;
 - An explanation of any agreed variations from the WSI, including justification for any work not undertaken;
 - A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken, and the results obtained.
 - Contexts and feature descriptions;
 - Maps and other illustrations at an appropriate scale including sections and detailed plans of all excavated features;
 - A specialist assessment report for all finds materials including palaeoenvironmental and other samples;
 - A description of any environmental or other specialist work undertaken and outline of the results obtained;
 - A selection of photographs of work in progress;
 - Recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work;
 - A discussion of how the work contributed to the aims and objectives set out in the project design;

- A bibliography;
 - A context index;
 - An archive index;
 - An OASIS summary sheet
- 7.9 A draft copy of the report will be issued to the Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council (LCC) for comment before being finalised. A copy of the report (PDF-A format) will be sent directly to the Leicestershire County Council, Historic Environment Record (LCC HER) no later than six months after the completion of the project, unless otherwise agreed with the Planning Archaeologist. One digital copy (PDF-A format) and one unbound hard copy of the final report will be deposited with an appropriate museum within a suitable timescale following the completion of fieldwork. This will ensure that the report is made available as a public document as part of the Historic Environment Record.
- 7.10 If significant remains are encountered, then arrangements will be made for the publication of results within an appropriate journal.

Archive Preparation and Deposition

- 7.11 The archive will be prepared in line with *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections* (Leicestershire County Council, 2013) and other appropriate guidelines (ClfA 2020b). Arrangements should also be made with LMS for deposition of the archive and an appropriate repository.
- 7.12 As a minimum a summary of findings should be submitted to the 'Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society (LAHS). The Accession number for this project is X.A36.2025.
- 7.13 It is expected that Leicestershire Museum will accept the complete excavation archive, including primary site records, research archives, and finds. CFA Archaeology will prepare the excavation archive to meet the selected museum's deposition requirements.
- 7.14 The Leicestershire County Historic Environment Record (HER) will be provided with spatial data of the Archaeological Monitoring and Recording area which will be submitted in a suitable GIS format.
- 7.15 CFA are ISO 9001 accredited, with all our internal archiving and digital record systems being fully compliant with ClfA Standards and Guidance, particularly the guidance on Planning and Data Management Plans for Archaeological Projects (2022). The digital archive will be subject to a selection process, depending on the results of the works, and the resulting digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). All digital deposition will be undertaken in line with guidance from ADS (2023) and ClfA (2022).

- 7.16 Consent for full transfer of title of finds to the recipient museum will be agreed in principle with the landowner at the outset. Confirmation of transfer of title from the landowner, and confirmation of assignment of copyright, along with a full archive inventory, will be submitted with a project completion form to the recipient museum. The Leicestershire County Historic Environment Record (HER) officer will be provided with a copy of the completion form, including the assigned accession number.
- 7.17 The recipient archive will be licensed to use the deposited material in perpetuity, without restrictions; this licence will allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.
- 7.18 The requirements of the repository will be adhered to, and the Leicestershire County HER will be notified in advance. Contact will be made with the archiving museum prior to the start of any fieldwork to confirm their acceptance of the archive and to receive an accession number. The nominated museum will be notified at set stages of the project, including at project initiation (comprising a project initiation form), a mid-point review, and completion stages, to discuss archaeological archiving requirements.
- 7.19 An online OASIS form will be completed within three months of the completion of the work. An appropriately formatted copy of the report will also be uploaded to OASIS within three months of the completion of the work.

8 Resources and Programming

8.1 Key Personnel

- 8.1.1 **Phil Mann (BA MCIfA)** is a Senior Project Manager for CFA Archaeology. Phil has project managed numerous archaeological projects of all periods throughout the country including those undertaken for large infrastructure projects.
- 8.1.2 **A Field Director** from CFA will be selected from CFA's pool of Field Officers, depending on availability, all of whom have appropriate experience. The CV for the selected Field Officer can be forwarded prior to the start of the project.
- 8.1.3 **Dr Shelly Werner (BSc MPhil PhD)** is CFA's Graphics Manager, responsible for the organisation and management of all GIS, CAD and Illustrative material. She is an experienced illustrator with specialist knowledge in GIS consultancy and standing building survey and has worked on a variety of projects in Scotland and England.
- 8.1.4 Post-excavation and environmental coordination will be managed by CFAs post excavation and archiving manager **Christina Hills**; CVs for CFA's 'in house' specialists or external consultants can be supplied on request.

8.2 Project Specialists

Archaeobotany	Mhairi Hastie BSc MSc ACIfA (CFA Archaeology)
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Archaeozoology	Joshua Toulson BA MSc ACIfA (CFA Archaeology)
Ceramic building material	Jamie Walker BA MCIfA (CFA Archaeology)
Clay pipes	Joshua Toulson BA MSc ACIfA (CFA Archaeology)
Conservation laboratory	Ian Panter (York Archaeological Trust)
Dendrochronology	Ian Tyers
Industrial residue	Gerry McDonnell PhD
Leather	Quita Mould
Mollusca and fish remains	Joshua Toulson BA MSc ACIfA (CFA Archaeology)
Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery	Alex Gibson PhD
Osteoarchaeology	Malin Holst MSc
Palynology	Robert McCulloch BA PhD (University of Stirling)
Post-medieval small finds	Gail Drinkall
Post-Roman pottery	Paul Blinkhorn BA PhD
Roman and Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery	Jamie Walker (CFA Archaeology)
Roman glass	Hilary Cool
Soil micromorphology	Clare Ellis BA PhD MCIfA
Worked bone	Joshua Toulson BA MSc ACIfA (CFA Archaeology)
Worked Flint and Stone	Ann Clarke

Table 1: List of Artefact and Ecofact Specialists

- 8.2.1 The above list is not exhaustive, should unusual or locally specific archaeological materials be discovered; appropriate specialists will be sought on the advice of the regional Historic England scientific advisor.

9 Health and Safety and the Environment

- 9.1 All CFA staff have been inducted into CFA's Health and Safety Policy and will operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. All work for the project will be subject to Risk Assessment procedures and a Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) will be produced, disseminated, and agreed with all staff on site.
- 9.2 CFA's ISO140001:2015 certification is a sign that we take environmental matters within the company seriously; we are mindful of our environmental footprint and are constantly looking for ways in which to limit our environmental impact without compromising the quality of our work or the service we provide to our clients. Copies of our environmental policies are available on request.

10 Monitoring

- 10.1 Close contact will be maintained with the client and Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council (LCC) for the purposes of monitoring the project. Important or unexpected discoveries will be communicated to them, and a monitoring visit will be arranged if appropriate. Any monitoring visit will include a site tour and overview by the senior archaeologist present and the opportunity will be afforded to

view all excavation areas, artefactual finds still on site, and any records that are not in immediate use.

- 10.2 The Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council (LCC) will be provided with a minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of on-site works. contact numbers for the site will be forwarded in advance of the work starting.

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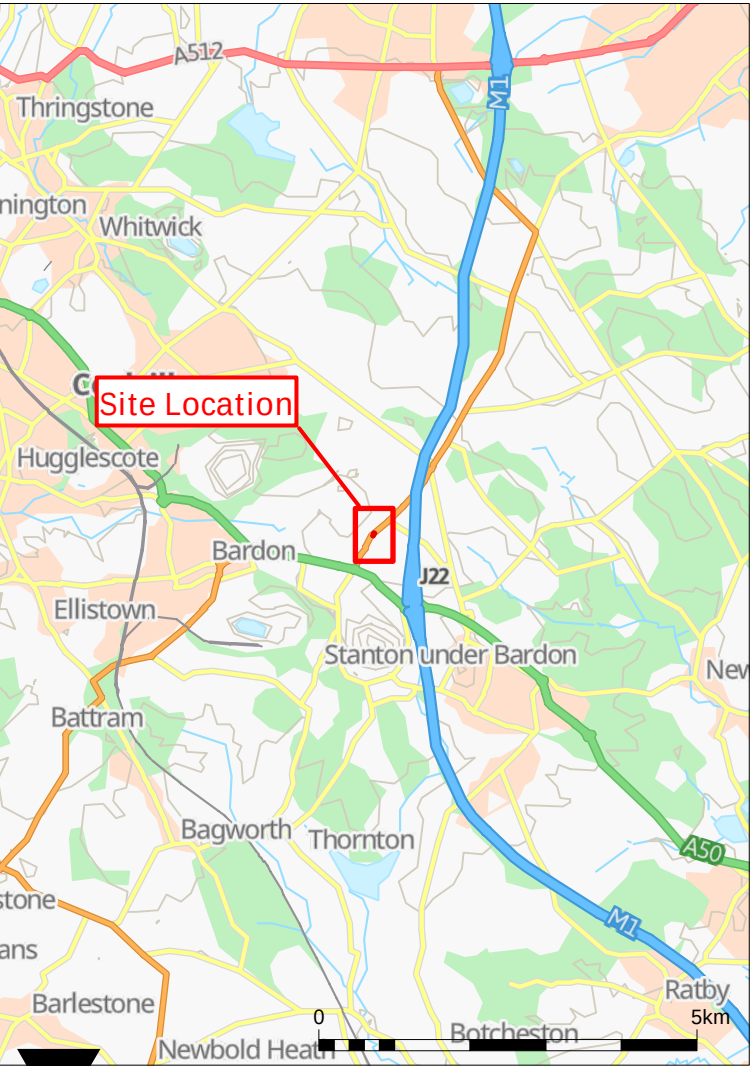
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FIGURES



Key:

Red Line boundary

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CFA
ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Site Location and Area of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Project: **No. 2 Copt Oak Road, Markfield, Leicestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording**

Client:
Gordon White & Hood

Scale at A3:
1:300

Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 26/03/2025
Report No: -		Fig. No: 1



Key:

Red Line boundary

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Title:
Proposed Site Plan

Project: No. 2 Copt Oak Road,
Markfield, Leicestershire:
Written Scheme of Investigation
for Archaeological Monitoring
and Recording

Client:
Gordon White & Hood

Scale at A3:
1:219

Drawn by: SW	Checked: RM	Date: 07/04/2025
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Report No: -	Fig. No: 2
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