



**Archaeological Watching Brief  
Written Scheme of Investigation**

**36 Station Road**

**Stoke Golding**

**Leicestershire**

**CV13 6EZ**

**Final**

Heritage Consultancy and Planning Services Ltd T/A Groundworks Archaeology.  
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**Document Title:** Archaeological Watching Brief, Written Scheme of Investigation, 36 Station Road, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, CV13 6EZ

| Issue No. | Report Type:        | Checked by:   | Approved by:  | Date Approved: |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1         | Draft for LA Review | Aimie Roberts | Michael Blake | 13/01/2026     |
| 2         | Final Issue         | Aimie Roberts | Michael Blake | 15/01/2026     |
|           |                     |               |               |                |

**National Grid Reference:** SP 39533 97253

**Planning Reference:** 23/00483/FUL

**Project Code:** SRS26

**Museum Accession** X.A3.2026

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## **Appendix 1: Data Management Plan**

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## **Figures**

**Figure 1:** Site Location

**Figure 2:** Proposed Development Plan

**S. Non-technical summary**

- S1 Planning consent has been granted by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council (Ref: 23/00483/FUL) for a “Proposed new 5 bedroom house to part of the existing garden land of 36 Station Road, Stoke Golding”.*
- S2 Condition 9 requires the implementation of a scheme of archaeological mitigation which will comprise of archaeological monitoring and recording.*
- S3 On the completion of the investigation, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## **1. Site location and description**

- 1.1 The proposed development area is located within the grounds of and immediately south of 36 Station Road, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire. The site lies on the village fringe, approximately 4km north-east of Hinckley and 20km south-west of Leicester (figure 1). The proposed development site is presently a grassed area bounded by a drive to the west, a dwelling to the north, a hedge to the south and a mature tree lined boundary to the east. The site is centred on NGR SP 39533 97253 at an approximate height of 109m AOD.
- 1.2 The British Geological Survey records the bedrock geology as the Gunthorpe Member-Mudstone. These sedimentary rocks are fluvial, lacustrine and marine in origin. They are detrital, deposited in lagoons or shallow seas; where a hot, arid climate also leads to the precipitation of beds of evaporites. Superficial deposits are recorded as the Wigston Sand and Gravel Member. These sedimentary deposits are glacial in origin. They are detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary.

## **2. Planning background**

- 2.1 Planning consent has been granted by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council (Ref: 23/00483/FUL) for a "Proposed new 5 bedroom house to part of the existing garden land of 36 Station Road, Stoke Golding" (see figure 2 for proposed plan).
- 2.2 Condition 9 states that:  
"No development shall take place/commence until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For 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 and 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 allow proper investigation and recording of the site, which is potentially of archaeological and historic significance in accordance with Policies DM11, DM12 and DM13 of the adopted Site Allocations Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2016).

### **3. Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 3.1 A search of the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) with a 1km radius has identified 82 monuments and 39 events. There is one scheduled monument in the study area and one registered battlefield. Additionally, the proposed development site falls within the Stoke Golding Conservation Area.

#### **Prehistoric**

- 3.2 The Palaeolithic period was characterised by hunter gatherers using relatively simple stone tools. At this time the area was part of the Great Forest of Arden and numerous flint implements particularly hand axes have been found in the county suggesting repeated visits. It appears from the evidence that this activity was much reduced by the onset of the Ice Age.
- 3.3 As the climate became warmer and the ice sheets retreated, the forest was re-established. Scatters of flint are the most common evidence of Mesolithic activity, and it is likely that these scatters represent camps, either temporary or permanent in forest clearings. At the beginning of the Neolithic period the hunter-gatherer way of life was gradually being replaced by a simple farming economy. As farming developed, clearings were made in the forest.
- 3.4 The Bronze Age saw further development of farming communities with the establishment of field systems and more organised communities. Leicestershire being a rich agricultural area, farming continued to expand and by 1500 BC much of the woodland had been cleared and settled.
- 3.5 During the Iron Age, the population continued to expand and was divided into clearly demarcated tribal zones. This changing society is reflected in the ever-increasing number of settlements found across the county. There was a wider move to more defensive settlements witnessed in the later Iron Age with the construction of hillforts such as those at Burrough Hill, Breedon Hill and Beacon Hill.
- 3.6 Evidence for Prehistoric activity within the study area is fairly limited. And comprise mainly of stray finds. These include a plano-convex knife, a scraper and a flake, probably late Neolithic or early Bronze Age (HER Ref MLE9174) found on Hinckley Road, to the east of the proposed

development area. To the south of Stoke Golding, fieldwalking north of Millfield Farm (Event No ELE8168) in 2006 recovered two flint scatters (HER Ref's MLE20294 and MLE20295); one of which (MLE20294) consisted of eight pieces of likely Palaeolithic flint including three flakes, an unfinished hand-axe, two core re-cortifications (one used as a hammerstone) and two others possibly of this date. The second (MLE20295) was a much larger scatter consisting of approximately 300 pieces, varying in date throughout the Mesolithic to Bronze Age periods, much of the flint appeared to be heat affected.

- 3.7 In close proximity to the site are two further prehistoric finds spots. Fieldwalking (Event No's ELE5117 & ELE8343) of areas used as landfill for upcast created during groundworks at Park House in the village centre recovered prehistoric flints (HER Ref's MLE20476 & MLE20477).

### **Roman**

- 3.8 For the first few decades following the Roman invasion of Britain in AD 43, the Leicestershire area found itself at the frontier of Roman rule. Major roads such the Fosse Way were established which ran through Leicester and went north to Lincoln (Lindum) and south-west towards Cirencester (Corinium) and Bath (Aquae Sulis) marking the western frontier of Roman rule in Britain for several decades. Watling Street passed close to Hinckley linking London (Londinium) with Chester (Deva Victrix). The area was heavily fortified during this period, and several military settlements were founded to defend the roads. The Roman period also saw the establishment of towns and an urban economy supported by villa estates in the hinterland. Leicester itself was the important site of the Roman city of Ratae Corieltavorum, the centre of the Coritani tribal territory.
- 3.9 There is only limited evidence of Roman and Romano British settlement activity in Stoke Golding. Fieldwalking in 2006 (Event No ELE8342) east of Higham Lane (south-west of the proposed development area) recovered two sherds of Roman pottery (HER Ref MLE20472). Archaeological monitoring of groundworks west of Park House within the village centre (Event No ELE5117) recovered Roman pottery (HER Ref MLE20475). Fieldwalking of the site used to dump upcast from the same site (Event No ELE8745) recovered a further 20 sherds (HER Ref MLE20475). A second dumping site was also fieldwalked (Event No ELE8745) recovering a further 24 sherds of Roman pottery (HER Ref MLE20478). Further fieldwalking (Event No ELE8168) south of the village recovered four sherds of Roman pottery (HER Ref MLE20291).
- 3.10 Within the village core a sherd of Roman grey ware was reported to have been found on a spoil heap at 3 Church Close in the 1990s (HER Ref MLE8504).

### **Early-medieval**

- 3.11 A significant concentration of sites and finds dating to the Early-medieval period are recorded by the HER within the search area suggesting settlement activity within the village and its surroundings. Within the village core salvage recording (Event No ELE5117) at 17 Station Road recovered a silver penny of King Eadgar (959-975) from within Medieval settlement activity (HER Ref MLE16635). Fieldwalking of the site used to dump upcast from the Station Road site on land off Higham Lane, south of the village recovered “some Anglo- Saxon” pottery (HER Ref MLE20480).
- 3.12 To the south of the proposed development area a possible Anglo Saxon Barrow (known as a *hlaew*,) was excavated in 1931 (Event No ELE906). The barrow was described as being “a mound 7' high and 25' in diameter, situated within a rectangular earthwork” (HER Ref MLE2903). Fragments of a rim and three enamelled escutcheons of a hanging bowl were recovered; a 7<sup>th</sup> century date was suggested. The mound was retained as a prospect mound and is now a scheduled ancient monument (NHLE 101768).
- 3.13 Immediately to the north of the proposed development area an iron spear ferrule (of likely early-Medieval origin) was found near the old sewage works in 1995 (HER Ref MLE9171).

### **Medieval**

- 3.14 The place name Stoke Golding derives from the Old English *Stoc*, a very common name meaning outlying farmstead or hamlet, secondary settlement (Mills 1998), the prefix *Golding* was added later. Stoke is not recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, nor is it mentioned in the Leicestershire Survey, c.1125. The earliest documentary reference occurs in an Inquisition held following the death of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster in 1297. Stoke is mentioned twice; once as one of two fees held under the Earl by Robert de Campania in Wigston, Thurlaston, Normanton, Croft, Stoke and Upton service of suit of court and scutage (attending the Earl's manor court and contributing his proportion of the King's scutage charged on the Earl). Secondly as one fee in Sapcote, Stoke and Upton held under the Earl by Ralph Basset of Sapcote for the same service (Farnham 1925).
- 3.15 The HER records a number of archaeological features dating to the Medieval period. The historic settlement core of Stoke Golding (HER Ref MLE2908) has been established using historic mapping, the proposed development area is located on the western fringe of this core. Within this historic core an archaeological watching brief in 2006 (Event No ELE4467) at 16 Station Road recorded a shallow linear feature and one sherd of green glazed Medieval pottery (HER Ref MLE16036). South of Station Road Medieval features (HER Ref MLE16635), indicating settlement

activity was recorded during salvage excavation at 17 Station Road (Event No ELE5117). Fieldwalking of the site used to dump upcast from the Station Road site on land off Higham Lane Event No ELE8745), south of the village recovered 247 sherds of Medieval pottery (HER Ref MLE20479).

- 3.16 A number of Medieval features are recorded on the fringes of the historic core, these include a “Medieval object” - either a late Medieval scabbard chape or a saddle pommel found south of Crown Hill (HER Ref MLE9173). To the north of Crown Hill a belt fitting in the form of an oval loop, off which a long-necked dog’s head protrudes, was apparently found in approximately 2002, thought to be late Medieval scabbard slides (HER Ref MLE9172). To the north-east of the village a lead pilgrim flask with a scallop shell design was found west of Ivy House Farm (Event No ELE2356 HER Ref MLE6793).
- 3.17 The Battle of Bosworth Field in August 1485 was the final battle in the protracted dynastic struggle between the reigning dynasty of the House of Lancaster and the competing House of York, known as the Wars of the Roses, stemming largely from the deposition of Edward V by his uncle, Richard, Duke of Gloucester in 1483. The registered battlefield lies immediately to the west of the proposed development site (NHLE 1000004).

#### **Post-medieval**

- 3.18 The HER records a number of features of historic significance dating to the Post-medieval period within the search area. Within the village itself, on the site currently occupied by Park House is the site of an early Post-medieval building (HER Ref MLE17662). The building is recorded on Strillier's map of 1637 as 'The Mansion House and Parke'. The present 18<sup>th</sup> century Park House (HER MLE16267) may contain elements of this; an historic building appraisal (Event No ELE6043) recorded re-used roof timbers, two re-used 16/17<sup>th</sup> century doors and a sandstone cellar. An archaeological watching brief (Event No ELE7902) carried out on the barns associated with Park House recorded demolition rubble, mainly mortar with some tile, brick and lime plaster along with a series of footings, which appeared in three trenches as a linear feature running north south parallel to the current east wall of the barn. It was suggested that the footings and rubble relate to the early Medieval manor house which stood on the site, replaced in 1637 by one built by William Trimnell.
- 3.19 Immediately to the south of Park House is an area identified as “the Park” on old maps (HER Ref MLE2905). An earthwork survey in the 1980s (Event No ELE906) recorded traces of old buildings and levelled terraces and concluded the area represented “a fairly typical manorial garden of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries”. To the south of the Park two large fishponds

survive as earthworks (HER Ref MLE2904). The area is also designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument (and falls within the same designation as the NHLE101768).

- 3.20 Skirting the north and west of the village are the alignments of both a canal and a railway. The Ashby Canal (HER Ref MLE8916) opened in 1804, built by Robert Whitworth senior, Robert Whitworth junior, and William Jessop. The canal was taken over by the Midland Railway in 1846, the company allowed the canal to fall into disrepair to remove it as competition to their own railways and resultantly various sections were closed due to breaches etc. Following a similar alignment to the canal is the Ashby & Nuneaton Joint Railway (HER Ref MLE16051). The railway was opened in 1873 and was the first in Britain to run a double expansion engine (the 'Medusa' in 1878). In 1971 the line was closed and the track was removed. Part of the line has since re-opened as The Battlefield Line heritage railway. Branching from the Ashby & Nuneaton line is the Hinckley & Stoke Golding Branch Line (HER Ref MLE1650). The line was disused by the time of the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey in 1888, it was apparently completed but never used.

#### **4. Aims and Objectives**

- 4.1 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) defines archaeological monitoring and recording as “a formal programme of observation, investigation and recording conducted during works carried out for non-archaeological reasons, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.”
- 4.2 The general aims of the project are to undertake the detailed monitoring of all development works which have the potential to impact archaeological remains and to examine by hand, record and interpret all archaeological deposits, features, structures, artefacts and ecofacts which will be impacted by the development, in order to facilitate the preservation by record of archaeological remains ahead of their physical loss. The mitigation will also provide an opportunity to identify remains of greater than expected significance ahead of their destruction allowing for further appropriate mitigation measures to be agreed.
- 4.3 The objectives of the project are:
- To establish the presence or otherwise of archaeological features within the proposed development site;
  - To mitigate the impact of the development on any identified archaeological remains;

- To record stratigraphic information (as detailed in the methodology);
- To retrieve finds including artefacts and ecofacts from stratigraphic contexts (as detailed in the methodology);
- To produce a photographic archive detailing any archaeological remains encountered;
- To produce a fully illustrated report drawing together the results and conclusions of the programme; and
- To consider the evidence within local and regional contexts, where appropriate.

### **Research Objectives**

- 4.4 The East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (EMHERF) identifies areas where there are major gaps in our current understanding and key research questions that need to be addressed. The results of the investigation will be analysed and provision will be made for updating the research framework where the results of the fieldwork contribute towards agenda topics.

## **5. Methodology**

- 5.1 All work will be carried out according to professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its Code of Conduct (CIfA 2022a). The work will also conform to the agreed WSI. The fieldwork will be undertaken by James Roberts and / or Michael Blake.
- 5.2 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring and a Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.3 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to Leicestershire HER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.
- 5.4 The groundworks will comprise of traditional strip footings, general ground reduction and associated services excavated by 360 excavator equipped with a toothless bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.

Should archaeological features be present then they will be fully investigated and recorded as follows.

- 5.5 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 5.6 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to come under the provisions of the Treasure Act (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 5.7 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.
- 5.8 Where practicable, the contractor will scan the spoil from the developer's ground works. Additionally all features will be scanned by metal detector.
- 5.9 A high quality un-interpolated digital photographic record will be maintained throughout the project. This will include all features along with working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork. Scale bars and a north arrow will be used in all photographs as appropriate (with vertical scales against deep sections in combination with horizontal scales). A high resolution digital SLR of not less than 12 megapixels with an APS-C or larger sensor will be utilised set to the highest quality setting. The images will be saved as jpegs for archive purposes. Site photography will follow the Historic England guidance document 'Digital Image Capture and File Storage' (2015). All digital data will be downloaded to secure servers on a daily basis with appropriate backups.
- 5.10 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left in situ and reported to the planning archaeologist. These remains will only be excavated if absolutely necessary, but should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate. Any excavation of human remains will require an addendum to the WSI.
- 5.11 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled according to the individual context from which they were recovered for later washing and further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive with appropriate

conservation and analysis e.g. X radiography for appropriate items. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made. Appropriate provision will be made for the application of scientific dating techniques such as radiocarbon, dendrochronology, archaeomagnetic, OSL and thermoluminescence. The advice of the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor will be sought in advance of the application of these techniques.

- 5.12 Where appropriate the following (but not limited to) English Heritage/ Historic England Guidance and other specialist papers will be followed:

Archaeometallurgy (2001).

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/archaeometallurgy/>

X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork (2006).

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/x-radiography-of-archaeologicalmetalwork/>

Investigative Conservation: Guidelines on How the Detailed Examination of Artefacts from Archaeological Sites can Shed Light on their Manufacture and Use (2008). <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/investigative-conservation/>

Watkinson, D and Neal V, *First Aid for Finds* (London: Rescue/UKICAS 2001)

Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.

[http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS&GFinds\\_1.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS&GFinds_1.pdf)

- 5.13 Environmental sampling will be undertaken (where appropriate and if required by the planning archaeologist) of the fills of relevant archaeological features and/or significant archaeological deposits as well as to allow the characterisation of soil profiles, plant remains, molluscs, faunal remains and pollen sequences. Where deposits are dry, bulk samples for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and finds, will be taken from sealed and datable features such as pits, ditches, hearths and floors. Each context will normally be sampled. The size of the sample is expected to be in the range of 40 litres per context or 100% of smaller contexts. Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features. Where deposits are wet, waterlogged or peaty, monoliths will be taken along cleaned vertical surfaces for the retrieval of pollen, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera. For wet, waterlogged or peaty deposits, bulk samples of 20 litres will be taken from visible layers or spits for the retrieval of plant macro-remains and insects. Environmental samples from

dry deposits will normally be processed by flotation following the excavation fieldwork and the residues will be sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that have not floated. The samples will be extracted and recorded in accordance with Environmental Archaeology (English Heritage) and in consultation with the appointed specialist and the Historic England science advisor.

## **6. Monitoring arrangements**

- 6.1 The planning archaeologist will be kept regularly informed of the project progress and provision will be made for monitoring the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 6.2 The contractor will give the planning archaeologist a minimum of one week's notice prior to the commencement of fieldwork and notification when it has been completed.

## **7 Digital Data Management Plan**

- 7.1 The digital data management plan (DMP) is included in appendix 1.

## **8. Post-fieldwork methodology**

- 8.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive. A stratagraphical matrix of the archaeological features and/or deposits present on the site will be compiled.
- 8.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed and packaged according to the individual context from which they were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive. An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to Bianca Madden (ACR) and treated in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 8.3 Provision will be made for the post-excavation processing and analysis of any environmental samples taken during the course of the on-site fieldwork.
- 8.4 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site (if appropriate).

- 8.5 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.
- 8.6 Based upon the relatively small scale of the investigation, it is intended that all material will be collected, and a discard policy agreed with the specialists and other stakeholders in line with the ClfA toolkit for Recording Archaeological Materials. The ClfA toolkit for selecting archaeological archives will be applied to the physical and digital records generated by the project and agreement sought for discard at the archive stage (see 10.3 below).

## **9. Reporting procedures**

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological watching brief will be completed within two months after the completion of the site fieldwork. Any delays will be relayed to the relevant authorities.

- 9.2 The report will consist of:

A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation;

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the investigation;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including plans of all archaeological features and sections thereof (including representative sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections.

## **10. Archive preparation and deposition**

- 10.1 The archive will consist of the full written, drawn and photographic records (including working drawings, notes, digital records, etc). It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. The site Accession Number will be appropriately marked on all elements forming part of the site/project archive.
- 10.2 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological evaluation will be sorted and ordered in line with *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections* (Leicestershire County Council, 2024). The process will also conform to MoRPHE (HE 2015) and the ClfA document “Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives” (2020b).
- 10.3 Groundworks Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by Leicestershire Museums Service, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and fully documented in the project archive. Material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by the museum, or by Groundworks Archaeology.
- 10.4 Groundworks Archaeology will endeavour to secure transfer of title for the archive at the beginning of the project. Should the legal owner(s) decide to retain any of the finds they will be made aware of their responsibility for their future preservation and maintenance. The finds will only be transferred to the legal owner following the completion of analysis, conservation, publication and provision for long term storage and accessibility has been established. If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full paper copy of the archive shall be housed with the receiving museum. The report will include details of the title to the finds.
- 10.5 The archive will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums Service under accession number X.A3.2026. A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the Leicestershire Historic Environment Team at the time of deposition.
- 10.6 The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

- 10.7 Should the investigation prove negative then the archive will comprise of a digital archive as specified in the ClfA toolkit “Archaeological archives from sterile projects” which will be uploaded as a single document via OASIS for curation via ADS.

## **11. Publication and dissemination**

- 11.1 A digital copy of the summary report in PDF/A format shall be supplied to the office of the Historic Environment Team for verification and assessment. When the report has been agreed a final digital copy will then be supplied to the Leicestershire HER and published to OASIS.
- 11.2 If required, at the appropriate time the contractor will send a short report of the evidence for inclusion in the summaries of the County Journal and other relevant journals (these are defined as any or all of: "Past", "Britannia", "Medieval Archaeology", "Post-medieval Archaeology"). If full journal publication is required, the developer will be responsible for the costs involved. As a minimum a summary of the findings will be provided to the *“Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society”*.
- 11.3 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, then publication in an appropriate peer reviewed journal may also be necessary.

## **12. Other factors (including contingency)**

- 12.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the planning archaeologist.
- 12.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 12.3 Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the planning archaeologist and the client; this is only likely to occur if human remains are discovered which would require a separate WSI.

## **13. Variations to the proposed scheme**

- 13.1 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this written scheme of investigation.

- 13.2 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the planning archaeologist.
- 13.3 Should the planning archaeologist require any additional investigation which is beyond the scope of this document, then the cost and duration of these supplementary works will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

#### **14. Resources**

- 14.1 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by James Roberts and where necessary specialist analysis from MOLA (Northampton) and the named individuals below:-

|                         |                                     |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Paul Blinkhorn          | Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics |
| Andy Chapman            | Prehistoric Pottery                 |
| Jane Timby              | Roman Pottery and CBM               |
| Dr Lynne Bevan          | Flint and small finds               |
| Wendy Smith             | Environmental                       |
| Dr Tom Hoyle            | Geoarchaeology                      |
| Dr Sheila Hamilton Dyer | Zooarchaeology                      |
| Malin Holst             | Osteoarchaeology                    |
| Leigh Allen             | Metalwork                           |
| James Wright            | Stone                               |

- 14.2 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by Bianca Madden (ACR).
- 14.3 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

#### **15. Copyright**

- 15.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

#### **16. Ownership**

- 16.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be deposited with The Leicestershire Museums Service.

## **17. Insurance**

17.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 with Towergate Insurance.

## **18. General**

18.1 The requirements of the WSI will be met in full where reasonably practicable. The scope of fieldwork detailed in the main part of the WSI is aimed at meeting the objectives of the project in a cost-effective manner.

18.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be discussed and agreed with the archaeological curator in advance of implementation.

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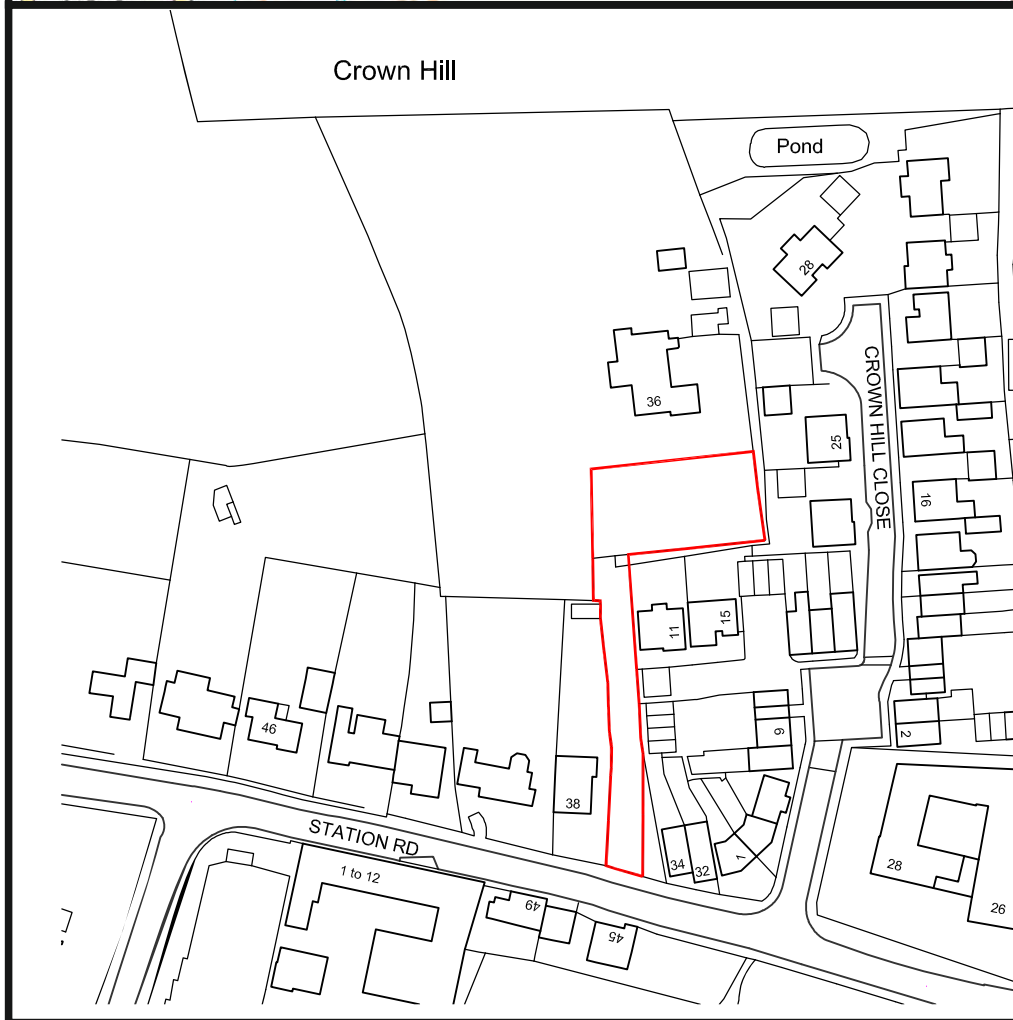
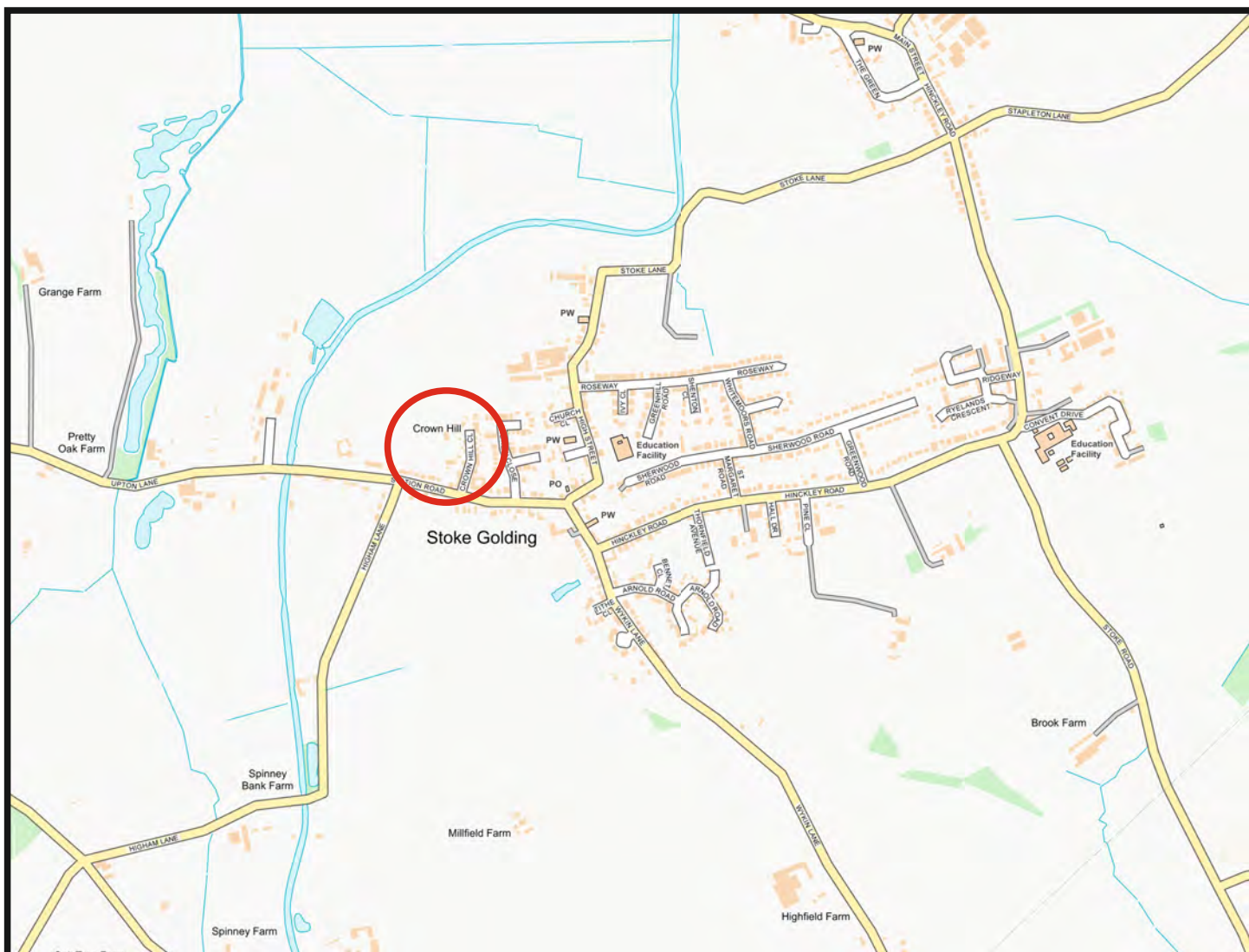
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1:1250

Figure 1: Site Location

