

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Land North and South of Lychgate Lane, Aston Flamville, Leicestershire

Blaby District Council Application No. 22/0048/FUL

Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council Application No. 22/00739/FUL

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Aston Flamville WSI
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November 2024

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1 INTRODUCTION

Introduction

- 1.1 RPS has been commissioned by Elgin Energy EsCo Ltd to prepare and agree a specification of works with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for a programme of archaeological investigation that is required in association with Blaby District Council planning application 22/0048/FUL. A second planning permission was issued by Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council on the 11th of July 2024 (22/00739/FUL).
- 1.2 The following archaeological conditions are attached to the planning permission:

Blaby District

27) Prior to commencement of development, a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a programme of Stage 1 archaeological evaluation (for exploratory trial trenching) will be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist. The Stage 1 archaeological evaluation will subsequently be undertaken in accordance with the approved WSI. Prior to the start of development, a report confirming the results of the evaluation will be submitted to and approved by the District Planning Authority in writing.

A) If archaeological remains of significance are reported during Stage 1 archaeological evaluation, further Stage 2 archaeological mitigation comprising a programme of monitoring and recording and/or excavation may be required prior to the commencement of development. The scope and methodology of any Stage 2 archaeological mitigation, including provision for the necessary post-excavation analysis, reporting and archive deposition, would be detailed in a supplementary Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which would be submitted to and approved in writing by the District Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist. If Stage 2 archaeological mitigation is required, no development shall take place until a programme of Stage 2 archaeological mitigation is implemented and all fieldwork completed, in accordance with the supplementary WSI.

B) Any WSI or supplementary WSI will confirm the provision for the publication and dissemination and deposition of resulting material.

Reason:

To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording and to protect the archaeological interests of the site.

28) Prior to any development in the Archaeological Exclusion Zones shown in the Concept Masterplan with Context 28803_9301 I or any updated Archaeological Exclusion Zones presented in the post-investigation materials associated with Condition 27, sufficient design mitigation including but not limited to the use of above ground cables, ballasted foundations or other means that completely avoid any ground intrusion will be required. These details shall be approved in writing by the District Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and maintained for the lifetime of the development (including any provision for site decommissioning) unless otherwise agreed in writing with the District Planning Authority.

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Hinckley & Bosworth Borough

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B. Any WSI or supplementary WSI will confirm the provision for the publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material.

Reason:

To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development, in accordance with To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with Policies DM11, 12 and 13 of the adopted Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2016).

27) Prior to any development in the Archaeological Exclusion Zones shown in the Concept Masterplan with Context 28803_9301 I or any updated Archaeological Exclusion Zones presented in the post-investigation materials associated with Condition 27, sufficient design mitigation including but not limited to the use of above ground cables, ballasted foundations or other means that completely avoid any ground intrusion will be required. These details shall be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and maintained for the lifetime of the development (including any provision for site decommissioning) unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority

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- 1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlines the scope of a programme of archaeological evaluation in relation to the conditions outlined above. The objective of this document is to provide the details, programme, methodology for the works, the means of reporting and the timescales for notification.
- 1.4 This project design and specification details the scope and methodology that has been agreed with the Local Planning Authority. It provides for the implementation of a programme of archaeological

works and the reporting of these results, as appropriate. This WSI forms the basis for the appointment of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological contractor to implement the works.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.5 The site comprises two parcels of agricultural land separated by the M69 motorway, centred on NGR 445548, 292295.
- 1.6 The northern parcel (Area 1) of the site is located to the west of the M69 Motorway and is made up of three large fields. The southern parcel (Area 2) comprises five agricultural fields to the east of the M69. The northern parcel is surrounded by high shrubbery on its eastern field boundary. The field boundaries of the southern parcel are marked by a series of drainage ditches and low shrubs.
- 1.7 The southern parcel is the larger parcel and slopes gently to the south. The northern parcel is entirely flat with a spot height of 98m above Ordnance Datum. Geological maps and publications indicate that the site is underlain by Mercia mudstone bedrock with superficial deposits of Woolston sand and gravel combined with river terrace deposits of sand and gravel.
- 1.8 The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data from the HER describes the southern parcel of the site as re-organised piecemeal enclosure (HLE7090) and the northern parcel as comprising a combination of piecemeal and re-organised piecemeal enclosure (HLE5017, HLE5012 and HLE7090).

Archaeological Background

- 1.9 The site has been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) and geophysical survey.
- 1.10 The DBA was produced within the context and requirements of relevant national and local planning policy and guidance, including the NPPF and Historic England guidance on significance and setting. The historic development of the site, in addition to an appraisal of the significance of the designated heritage assets within the vicinity of the site, was used to inform the assessment of the proposals' potential impact on the historic environment (BWnS 2022).
- 1.11 Within the site itself, the DBA identified no designated heritage assets, such as scheduled monuments. Moreover, the HER identified no features of archaeological interest within the site and the only known features in the study area were considered of local interest only. The residual archaeological potential within the site is for buried remains dating from the Prehistoric to Medieval periods to survive beneath the topsoil (BWnS 2022).
- 1.12 The geophysical survey undertaken identified two areas containing possible archaeological features. One may be Roman in date; however, natural origins cannot be ruled out. Medieval to Post-Medieval ridge and furrow was also detected throughout most of the survey area, along with two former field boundaries (MOLA 2023).

2 SCOPE OF WORKS AND ITS AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Scope of Works

- 2.1 This document outlines a scope for archaeological evaluation trenching. One-hundred and thirty-two evaluation trenches will be excavated within the site as shown on Figures 2 and 3. Each trench will measure 30m long by 1.8m wide. Trenches may be re-positioned to avoid on-site constraints such as public rights of way and buried/overhead utilities.
- 2.2 Depending on the findings of the initial trial trenching there may be a requirement for a programme of archaeological mitigation. The requirement for and scope of any mitigation will be agreed through negotiation between the LPA Archaeological Advisor and RPS and carried out in accordance with a separate Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 2.3 The trial trenching will be undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined below.

Objectives

- 2.4 The objective of the archaeological work is to better understand the archaeological potential of the site in order that an informed decision can be made regarding mitigation requirements, if/as required.

Specific Aims

- 2.5 Research aims will be in line with the West Midlands Regional Research Framework and the East Midlands Regional Research Framework.
- 2.6 Specific aims include:
- If archaeological remains are present with the site, what is their date, character, extent, form, function, state of preservation and significance?

3 METHOD STATEMENT

General

- 3.1 In order that the investigation supplies information of the required quality, the Codes, Standards and Guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) form a requirement of this specification.
- 3.2 Should the archaeological trial trenches identify significant archaeological remains, a programme of mitigation may be required. If archaeological mitigation is required in those areas, it will be carried out in accordance with a separate WSI submitted to and approved by the LPA's Archaeological Advisor.
- 3.3 The position of the trial trenches may have to be adjusted if topographical features or site constraints prevent their excavation in the locations shown in Figures 2 and 3.
- 3.4 The archaeological contractor will be an organisation registered with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). This WSI will be updated accordingly if the details of the archaeological contractor need to be changed.
- 3.5 The archaeological contractor will be able to demonstrate that they can provide staffing and expertise with the appropriate skills and experience to address the likely requirements of the project. This would be through provision of staff CVs where requested and written agreement to follow the approved WSI.

Methodology

- 3.6 All areas requiring trial trench evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with this WSI and will be undertaken separately ahead of development.
- 3.7 Topsoil or overburden will be excavated by a 360° tracked or JCB-type machine, fitted with a toothless grading bucket, under the direct control of the site archaeologist to the depth of formation, the surface of in-situ subsoil/weathered natural, archaeological or significant palaeoenvironmental deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence.
- 3.8 Where archaeological deposits are exposed machining will cease and excavations will continue by hand to clean the exposed surface. Archaeological features and deposits will be fully recorded by context as per the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' [Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation](#). All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation.
- 3.9 All archaeological features will be investigated and as a minimum:
- discrete features will be 50% excavated, and
 - long linear features will be sample (up to 10%) excavated along their length – with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
- 3.10 If excavations reveal a substantial number of repetitive discrete features, such as stake-holes, the LPA Archaeological Advisor would require that these should be adequately sampled by excavation to understand their character rather than the complete excavation of all such features.
- 3.11 Should the above excavation sampling strategy not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts.
- 3.12 Any variation of the above will be undertaken in agreement with the LPA Archaeological Advisor.

- 3.13 Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be employed. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits, if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with guidance in [Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation](#).
- 3.14 There will be provision within the project organisation for the site attendance of specialists who can advise on sampling strategies for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental information and with regard to specialist dating techniques, such as archaeomagnetic and OSL dating.
- 3.15 Topsoil should be examined and scanned with a metal detector for the recovery of artefacts.
- 3.16 Artefacts should be labelled and bagged on site.
- 3.17 An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. Laser or inkjet prints of digital images, while acceptable for inclusion in the report, are not an acceptable medium for archives. Digital images taken during the course of the fieldwork will form part of the digital archive to be submitted and curated by the ADS (see archive section below). The drawn and written record must be on an appropriately archivable medium. Photographs will be taken with a high resolution digital SLR camera with sensors exceeding 12 mega pixels.
- 3.18 Where human remains are encountered, their excavation and removal will only be undertaken on receipt of the appropriate licence from the Ministry of Justice. Any consents or licences required will be obtained on behalf of the client by the archaeological contractor. The District Coroner will be informed immediately. Wherever possible, human remains will be left in-situ during the evaluation trenching. In most case it will be preferable that any human remains will be excavated and lifted during the archaeological mitigation phase of works. This will enable sufficient time for a MoJ licence to be sought and sufficient time for the planning of excavation and recording, ensuring that relevant specialists will be available.
- 3.19 Should any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, be exposed, these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.20 The results of the desk-based research and a copy of the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation will be made available to the site director/supervisor to enable the adequate interpretation of exposed features/deposits during fieldwork and so that the agreed programme of works is understood and undertaken.

Monitoring

- 3.21 The RPS archaeological consultant will agree monitoring arrangements with the LPA Archaeological Advisor and give two weeks' notice (unless a shorter period is agreed) of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.
- 3.22 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report.
- 3.23 The archaeological contractor undertaking the fieldwork will notify the LPA Archaeological Advisor upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.

Reporting

- 3.24 Upon completion of the fieldwork and required post-excavation analysis an illustrated report will be prepared. The report will collate the written, graphic, visible and recorded information outlined above
- 3.25 The report will include:
- a summary of the project's background;
 - description and illustration of the site location;
 - a methodology of the works undertaken;
 - include plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
 - a description of the project's results;
 - an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
 - a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
 - site layout plans on an OS base;
 - a plan showing the location of the areas subject to the archaeological excavations in relation to the site boundaries;
 - detailed plans of areas in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas need not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
 - section drawings of deposits and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile areas need not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
 - site matrices where appropriate;
 - photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
 - a consideration of evidence within its wider context;
 - a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
 - specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;
 - an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).
- 3.26 The fieldwork report will be available within three months of the completion on site, dependent upon the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc. the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then the LPA Archaeological Advisor will be informed

of this and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the LPA Archaeological Advisor and the archaeological contractor. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the fieldwork.

- 3.27 A draft report will be submitted to the LPA Archaeological Advisor for comment prior to its formal submission to the Planning Authority.
- 3.28 Should the development proceed in a staged manner, with each stage requiring archaeological fieldwork, and where a period of more than three months between each stage is anticipated or occurs, then the archaeological contractor will prepare an interim illustrated summary report at the end of each stage. The report will set out the results of that phase of archaeological works, including the results of any specialist assessment or analysis undertaken.
- 3.29 On completion of the final report, in addition to copies required by the Client, a digital copy of the report (in a format to be agreed in advance with the LPA Archaeological Advisor) will be submitted to the LPA Archaeological Advisor on the understanding that it will be deposited for public reference in the HER and via a web-based version of the HER.
- 3.30 The results of the project, even if negative, will be submitted for publication in appropriate academic journals. As a minimum this will include the submission of a summary of the findings to the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*.
- 3.31 The archaeological consultant and/or contractor will complete an online [OASIS](#) (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) form in respect of the archaeological work. This will include the uploading of a digital version of the report. The report will also include the OASIS ID number. An OASIS accession number will be drawn prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.

Deposition of Archive and Finds

- 3.32 The archive will be deposited with the Leicestershire Museums Service. The archaeological contractor will liaise with the relevant museum services prior to the commencement of fieldwork to ensure that there is an agreement between the two services.
- 3.33 Completion of the project is dependent on the compilation of an ordered and integrated project archive by the archaeological contractor in accordance with this Specification, the ClfA [Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives](#) and with [Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment](#) (MoRPHE). The archive must also be transferred for long-term curation to a recognised, accredited or trusted repository. An archive is defined as “all records and materials recovered during an archaeological project and identified for long term preservation, including artefacts, ecofacts and other environmental remains, waste products, scientific samples and also written and visual documentation in paper, film and digital form” ([ARCHES](#)).
- 3.34 The Archaeology Data Service advises that “Good data management from the very beginning of a project can be key to its success and makes preserving data and preparing it for deposit with ADS much easier”.
- 3.35 The archive will consist of two elements, the artefactual and digital, the latter comprising all born-digital data and digital copies made of the primary site records and images.
- 3.36 It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited within six months of the completion of fieldwork, pending specialist input. The archive will conform to *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections* in addition to other appropriate professional guidelines.

The Material (Finds) Archive

- 3.37 Items in the material archive must be cleaned (or otherwise appropriately treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the relevant museum. It is advised that early consultation with the museum will facilitate transfer of the material archive.

- 3.38 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), should be deposited with the appropriate museum, in a manner to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the LPA Archaeological Advisor. The composition of the archive shall conform to the collecting museum's accession guidelines for depositing archaeological material. The acceptance of an archive by the museum will be in accordance with the museum's accession/collection policies and early consultation with the relevant collecting museum is advised.
- 3.39 The archaeological contractor will, on behalf of the museum, obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum. It is preferable for this agreement to be made at the earliest possible stage following assessment after data-collection. It is not advisable to wait until the archive has been compiled before obtaining transfer of title.
- 3.40 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.

Deposition of the digital archive

- 3.41 The digital archive will consist of:
- all born-digital data (images, survey data, digital correspondence, site data collected digitally etc.) and
 - digital copies made of all other relevant written and drawn data produced and/or collected during fieldwork – i.e. the primary record comprising context records and indices, sample sheets and indices, finds records and indices, site drawings – earthwork surveys, sections and plans, as well as relevant sketches or notes that aid the interpretation and understanding of the site and its recording, any relevant information undertaken as part of the post-excavation assessment or analysis, etc.
- 3.42 The digital archive will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository and thus made publicly accessible, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (December 2023). It is understood that the only suitable repository for digital archaeological archive is the [Archaeology Data Service](#) (ADS). Digital archive must be compiled in accordance with the [standards and requirements](#) of the ADS.
- 3.43 It is expected that a licence to copyright for documentary material, in both physical and digital forms, will be given to the receiving repository. This must be stated within the Written Scheme of Investigation, which should also identify the recipients of each element of the documentary archive.

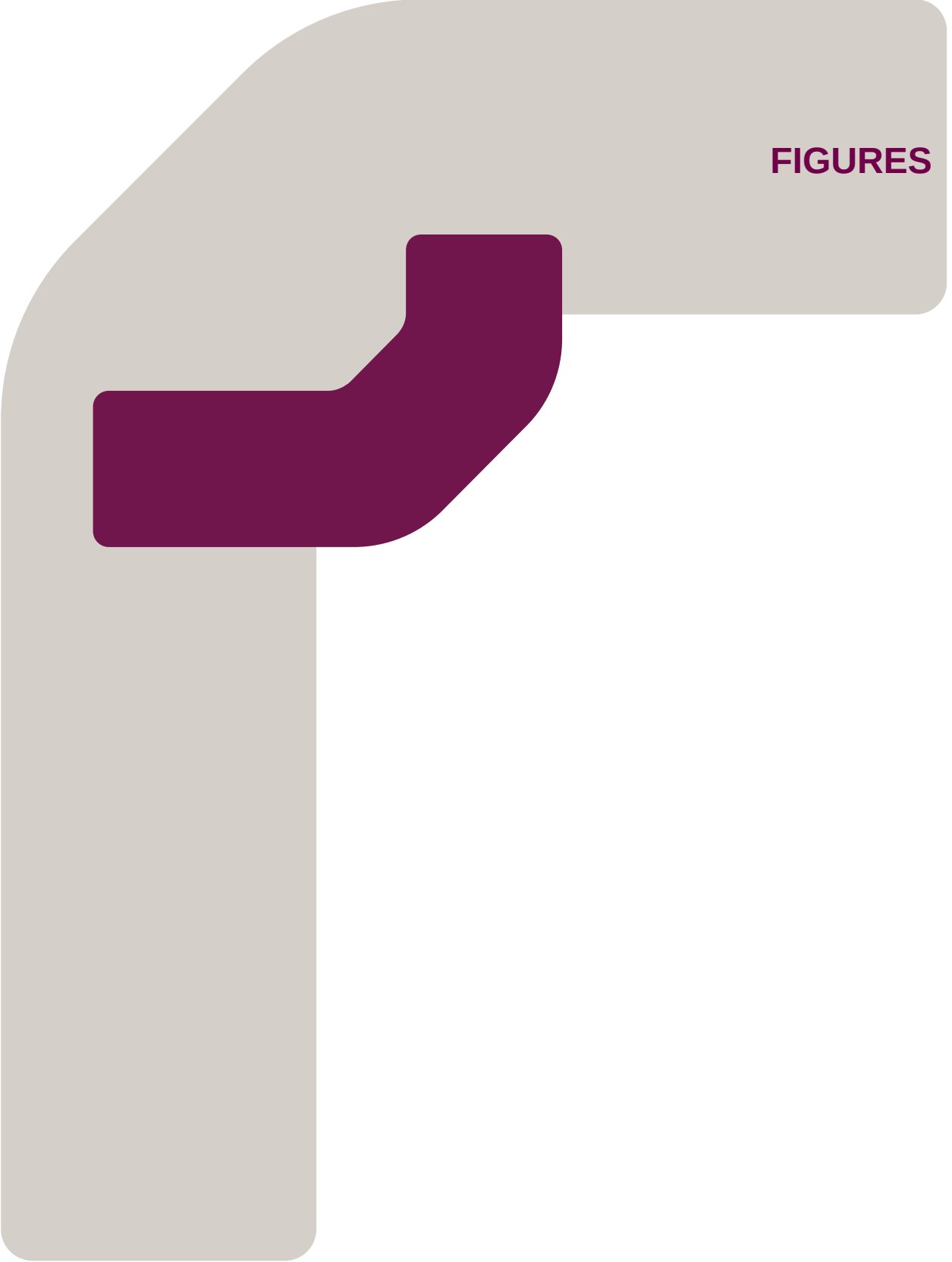
Public Outreach

- 3.44 Should the excavations expose significant archaeological or artefactual deposits then the archaeological consultant will consider, with the developer or their agent, whether a programme of public outreach should be implemented. This may take a variety of forms, from the provision of notice boards on the site boundary with information on the site and the ongoing results of the archaeological excavations, and the preparation of press releases, through to public open day(s) and talks to local interested organisations. While the cost for undertaking such outreach is borne by the applicant/agent, in certain circumstances the LPA Archaeological Advisor may be able to offer assistance in outreach undertaken.

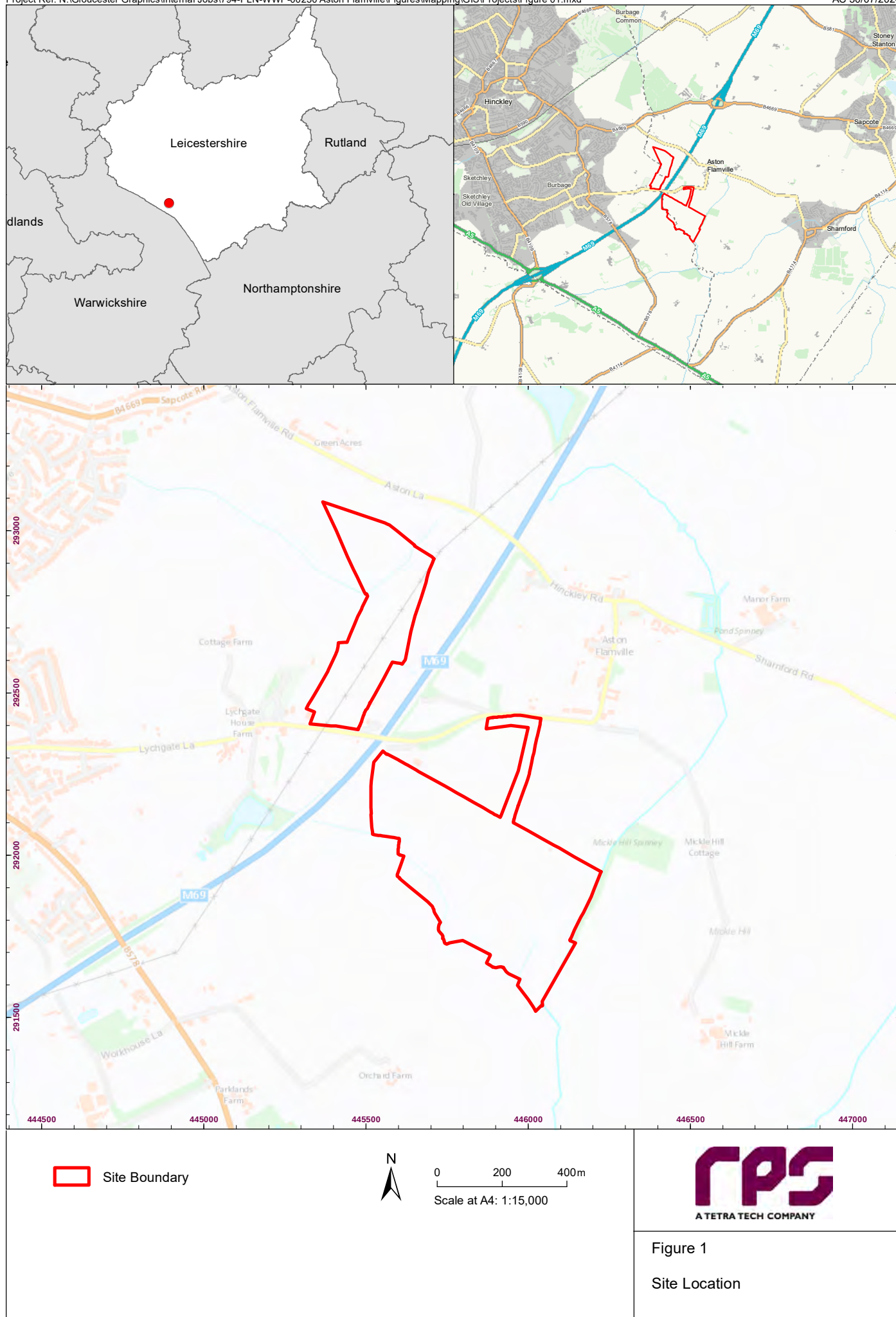
References

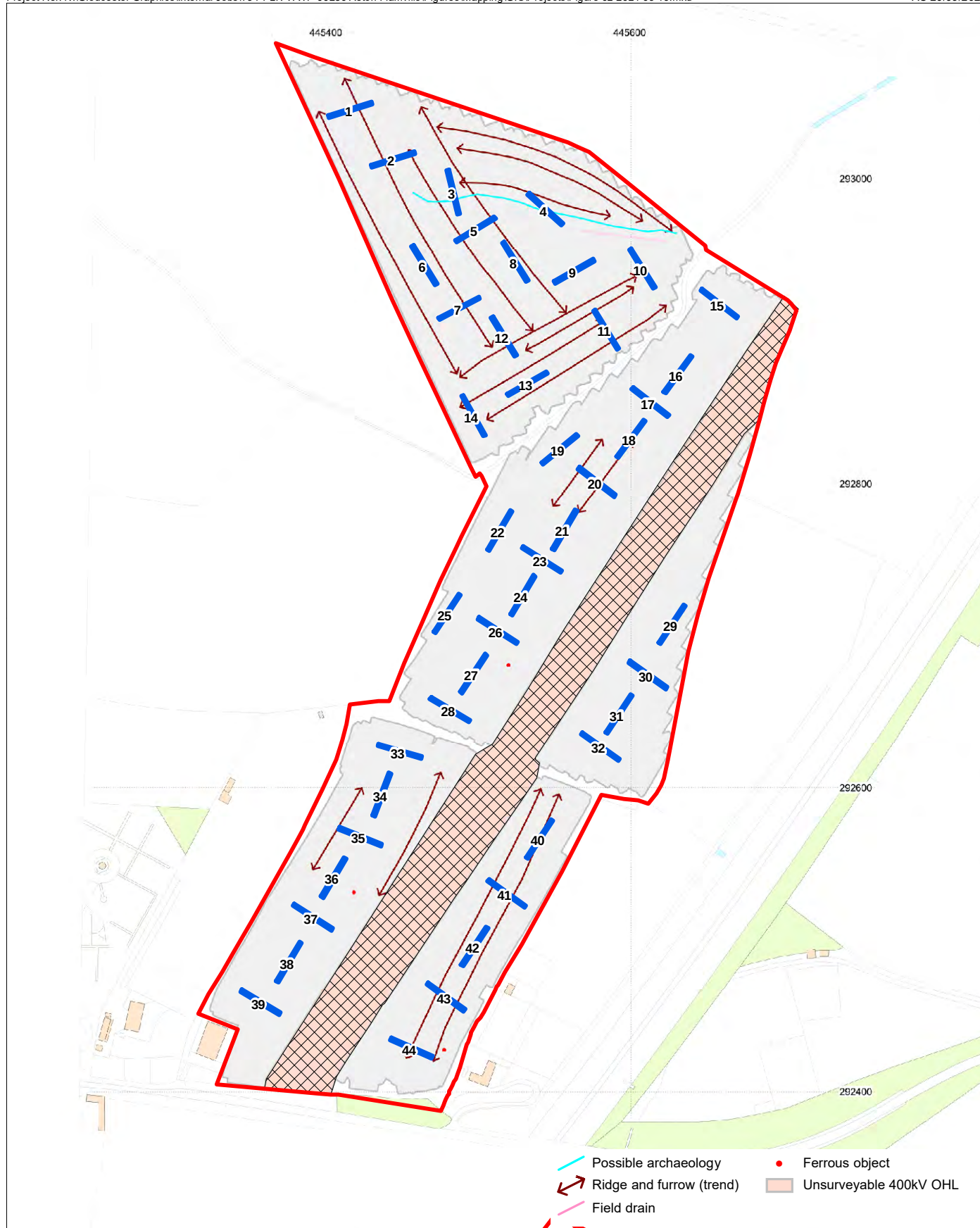
BWnS (2022) *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Land North and South of Lychgate Lane, Aston Flamville*

MOLA (2023) *Archaeological Geophysical Survey of Land off Lychgate Lane, Aston Flamville, Leicestershire*



FIGURES





- Site Boundary
- Proposed Trial Trenches
- Overhead Cables

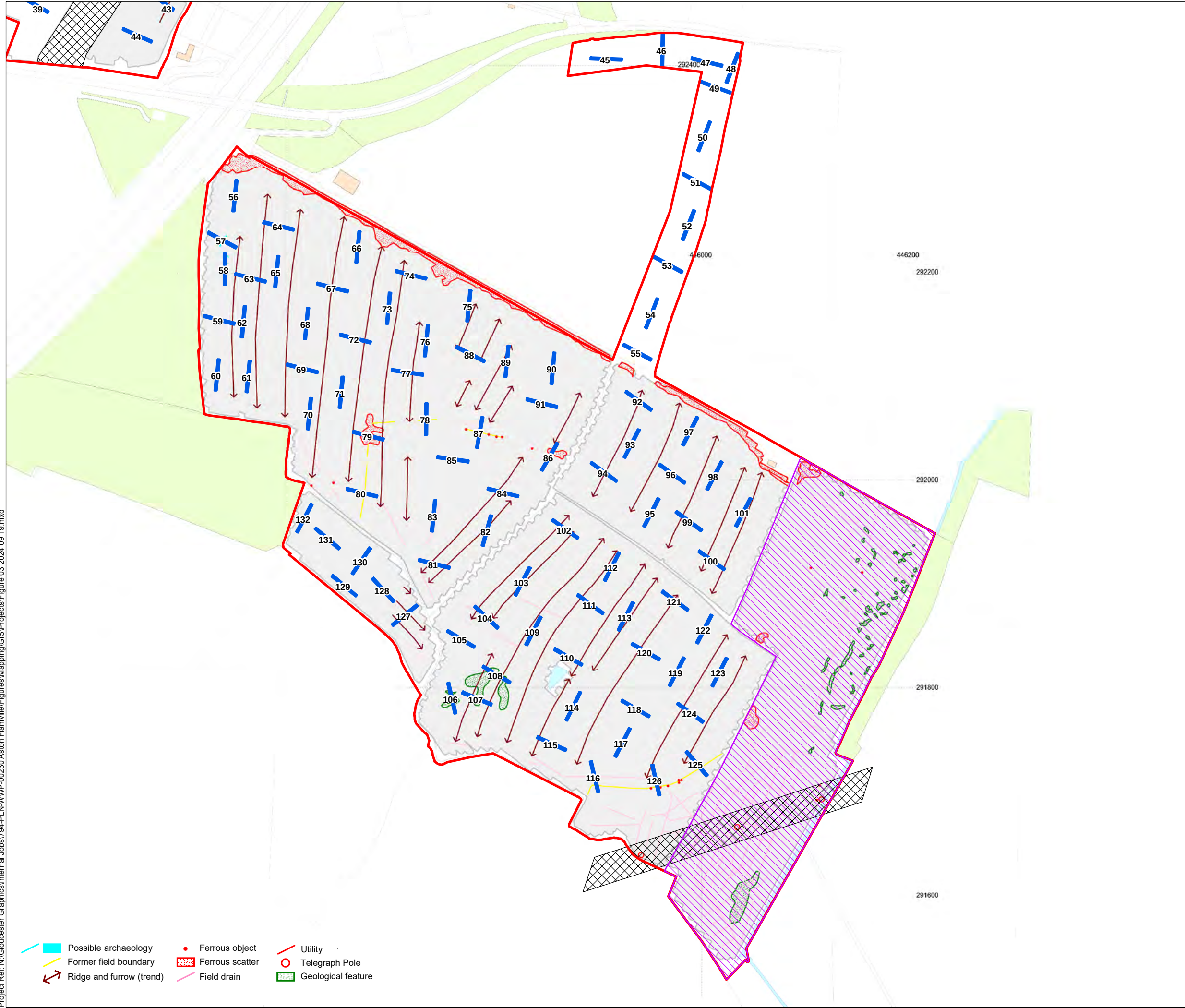


0 30 60 90m
Scale at A4: 1:3,500



Figure 2

Proposed Trench Location Plan –
Area 1



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Flood Zone & Meadow
- Proposed Trial Trenches
- Overhead Cables



0 50 100m
Scale at A3: 1:3,500



Figure 3

Proposed Trench Location Plan –
Area 2



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