



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological strip, map and sample excavation (a controlled strip) with metal detection

Site: Bosworth 1485 Sculpture Trail (Site 2), land south of Fenn Lanes, Sutton Cheney, Leicestershire

NGR: SP 39836 98449

Client: Bosworth 1485 (Leicestershire Promotions Limited)

Planning Authority: Hinckley and Bosworth District Council

Planning Ref: 23/00088/FUL

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**Written scheme of investigation for
Archaeological Strip, map and sample excavation with metal detection: Bosworth 1485
Sculpture Trail (Site 2), land south of Fenn Lanes, Sutton Cheney, Leicestershire**

1. Introduction

Definition and scope of the project

- 1.1 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of archaeological mitigation for Site 2 of the Bosworth 1485 Sculpture Trail (The Storm Breaks) located on land south of Fenn Lanes, Sutton Cheney, Leicestershire. The sculpture at Site 2 is one of several that are proposed in various locations across the historic battlefield area, and the archaeological mitigation is in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Section 16 Enhancing and Conserving the Historic Environment (MHCLG 2021) and will be submitted to the Planning Archaeologist for approval prior to any archaeological work taking place.
- 1.2 This WSI was commissioned by Bosworth 1485, Leicestershire Promotions Ltd. The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide a record of any archaeological remains in mitigation of the impact of the proposed development and addresses the requirements placed on the planning permission for a scheme of work comprising an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation (a controlled strip), plus metal detection.
- 1.3 Archaeological excavation is an intrusive form of archaeological work which will record the deposits before development. The definition of archaeological excavation, taken from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2020) is a programme of archaeological recording within a research framework to record, as appropriate, archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design.

2. Background

Context of the Project

- 2.1 Sutton Cheney lies in the Hinckley and Bosworth District of Leicestershire around 3km south-east of Market Bosworth and 4.3km north-west of Hinckley. The parish includes the hamlet of Dadlington that lies 2.7km south-west of Sutton Cheney and 1km north-east of Stoke Golding. The proposed sculpture site lies within a pasture field north-west of Dadlington of around 3.8ha, on flat land at a height of around 91m aOD.
- 2.2 The Battle of Bosworth is a well-known historical event marking a turning point in English history. The Battle took place on the 22 August 1485 between King Richard III and Henry Tudor, who would later be crowned Henry VII. Arguably it marks the end of the Wars of the Roses.
- 2.3 Permission has been granted for a number of new sculptures to be erected around the historic battlefield site at the Church of St. James, Sutton Cheney (Site 1), this site off of Fenns Lane (Site 2), and at the Battlefield Centre Sutton Cheney (Site 5) subject to an archaeological conditions. Separate WSIs will be produced for each site.
- 2.4 The sculptures are intended to follow the course of the battle around the battlefield. This site, Site 2, is entitled “The Storm Breaks” and represents the conflict between the Lancastrian and Yorkist participants (Figure 3).

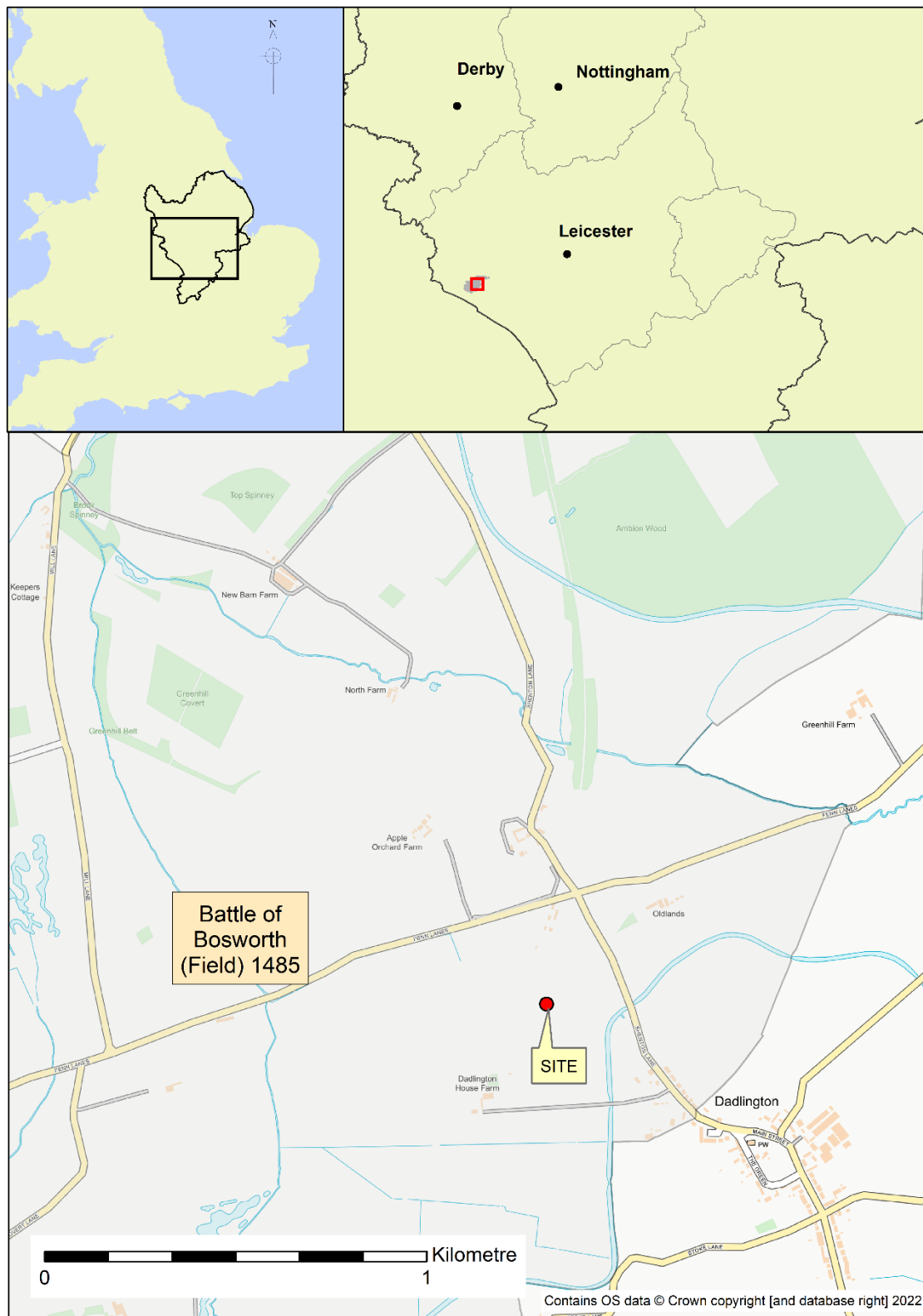


Figure 1: The Site location in relation registered battlefield, and local and regional borders.

Topography and Geology

- 2.5 The sculpture is to be situated within the field approximately halfway along the public footpath that crosses the field from north to south. The field is surrounded by hedges and trees on all sides. To the east lies Shenton Lane (with gated access into the field)

and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. To the north is a partial hedgerow with a gap at the western end leading into a further field with Fenn Lanes to the north. To the west lies the line of the former railway as a raised embankment, which has truncated the original rectangular shape of the field and runs north-east to south-west.

- 2.6 The British Geological Website indicates that the underlying geology of the area is likely to be Gunthorpe Member Mudstone overlain by Wolston Clay (clay, silt and sand) (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk>).
- 2.7 The Soilscape website indicates that the soils within the assessment area are likely to be Soilscape 18: Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales>).

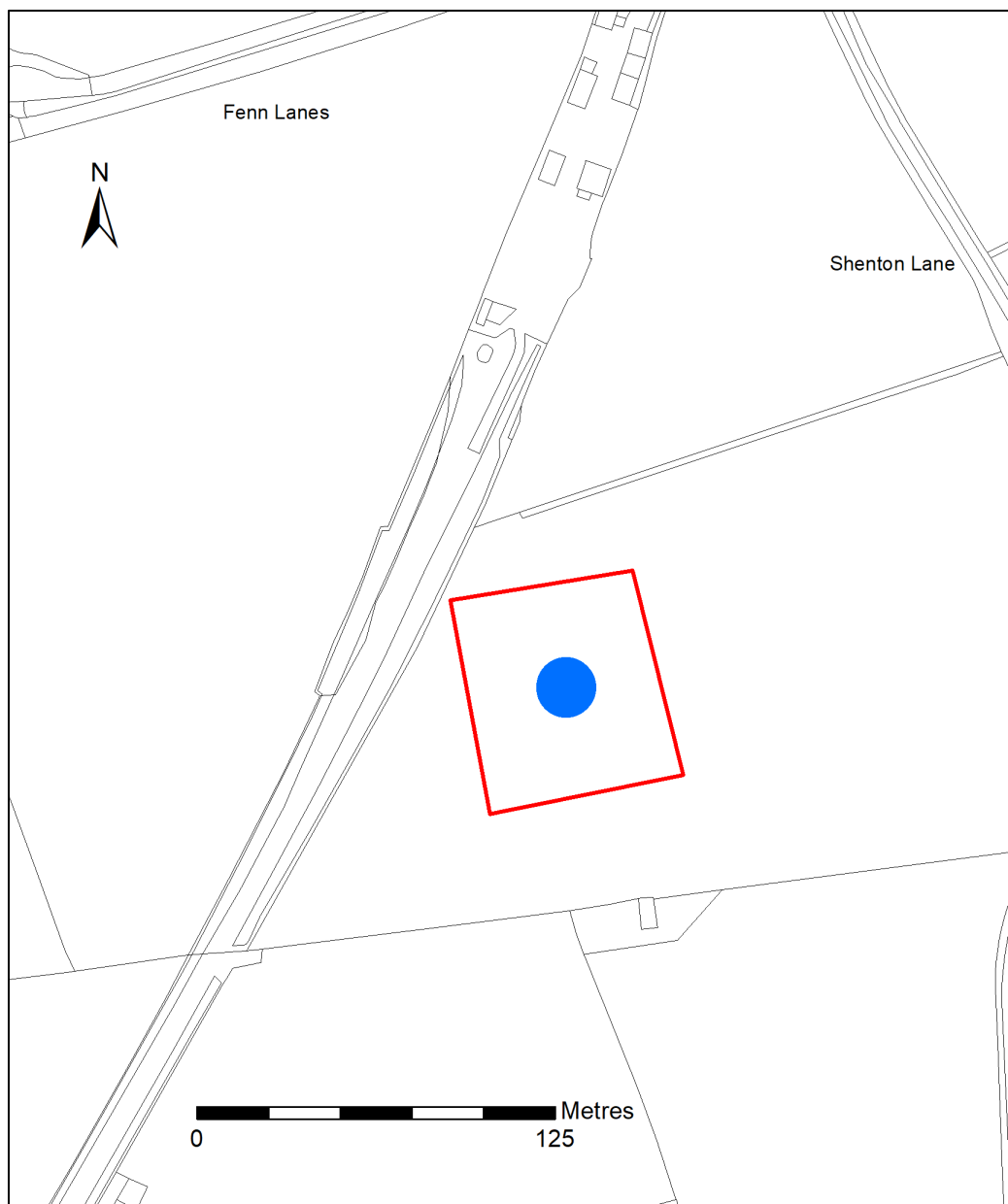


Figure 2: Detailed site location plan showing proposals
Plan provided by client



Figure 3: Initial proposed impression of Site 2 sculpture
Supplied by client

Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.8 A desk-based assessment was produced for the proposed sculpture site and all four other proposed sites. The following is summarised from the Site 2 assessment. The assessment included the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) for the area within a 250m radius of the proposed site. The HER event numbers and monument numbers are shown in bold in the text (Hunt and Hyam 2022).
- 2.9 The village of Sutton Cheney is of Anglo-Saxon/early medieval origin. The place-name ‘Sutton’ is a very common English place-name meaning, simply ‘the south place or

farm'. It is normally associated with a larger village or town; in this case Sutton is the village to the south of Market Bosworth (Mills 2003). The village, and the churchyard site, fall within the Sutton Cheney Conservation Area.

- 2.10 In early literature the village is often referred to as Sutton-juxta-Bosworth. The affix 'Cheney', originally 'Cheynell', comes from the name of the farmer that was the tenant on the land at Sutton in the time of Henry III (Nichols 1811).
- 2.11 The sculpture will lie close to the hamlet of Dadlington. The place-name of Dadlington is derived from the Anglo-Saxon personal name 'Daedela' and the Old English '-ingtūn'; '*a settlement associated with*'. Therefore the village's name means 'farm/settlement of Daedela' (<http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk>).
- 2.12 The site lies close to areas covered by the Bosworth Battlefield Survey, carried out from 2005-2010. This project led by Dr Glenn Foard of the Battlefields Trust, ran for these five years, combining documentary, topographical and fieldwork research. The Project aimed to piece together the landscape of 1485, including site such as Shakespeare's famous marsh, where Richard III lost his horse, and to locate any evidence of the Battle. A metal detecting survey of a huge area of land finally recovered a unique collection of medieval cannon balls and a scatter of small items lost by combatants in the Battle. Many of the fields surrounding the village were included in the survey including those to the direct south and north-west of the assessment area (HER Event No. **ELE8443**). (see Ford and Curry 2013).
- 2.13 From metal detector surveys between 2005 and 2010 a number of finds were made of items probably related to the Battle of Bosworth. The items comprise a badge, finger rings and horse fittings. The area of the registered battlefield (List Entry 1000004) was subsequently redrawn in 2013 and is shown in Figure 1. The site lies fully within the registered battlefield. The approximate centre of most intense combat is thought to lie 300m to the west-north-west (see Ford 2018).

Prehistoric and Roman

- 2.14 There are no known prehistoric sites within a 250m radius of the assessment area. There are two known Roman sites within a 250m radius of the proposed sculpture site. The first of these is Fenn Lanes, which lies 240m north of the site. This is the former Mancetter Road, a Roman road from Leicester (Ratae Corieltauvorum) to Mancetter (Manduessedum). The line is marked by current day roads and cropmarks.
- 2.15 Groundworks through the area along the line of the road have revealed cobbles, bedding layers and other features associated with the road (HER Ref No. **MLE3019**). Around 200m south-east of the assessment area is the findspot for a Roman brooch, which was found during metal detecting in 2006 (**MLE20612**).

Anglo-Saxon to Medieval

- 2.16 There are no known Anglo-Saxon or medieval sites recorded on the HER within a 250m radius of the site, although several findspots for metal finds are recorded (see above).

Post-medieval to modern

- 2.17 The Ashby Canal runs through the south-eastern edge of the field in which the assessment area lies. The canal ran from Ashby Woulds down to the Coventry Canal in Warwickshire. It opened in 1804, but was taken over by the Midland Railway in 1846.

- 2.18 In 1923 the Midland Railway was amalgamated into the London Midland and Scottish, and maintenance of the canal declined. It further declined after the nationalisation of the railways in 1948. By 1957 the canal in Measham was described as an open sewer. The stretch of the canal between Snarestone Pumping Station and Measham was finally abandoned in 1966 (**MLE8916**).
- 2.19 The line of the Ashby and Nuneaton Joint railway runs around 60m west of the assessment area on a north-east to south-west alignment (**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. The Battlefield Line uses part of the line, running from Shackerstone to Shenton via Market Bosworth.

3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The main objectives of the archaeological work are:
- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
 - To establish the character, extent and date range and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits.
 - To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits and features encountered.
 - To record any archaeological deposits and produce an archive and report of any results.
- 3.2 Within the stated project aims, the principal objective of the recording is to establish the nature, extent, date, depth and significance of the heritage assets within their local and regional context.

Research Objectives

- 3.3 The site has the potential to add to research objectives mainly from the Roman and medieval periods, identified within *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13, (ed. Cooper 2006), and *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (ed. Knight et al 2012), and updated here: <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/>
- 3.4 The proximity of the Roman road at Fenn Lanes and the findspots for Roman and medieval artefacts in the vicinity of the site indicates that there is a potential for archaeology relating to these periods. There is therefore potential for remains that could contribute to the following Research Objectives:

Roman:

5.1.3: *How may our understanding of Romano-British sites known only from metal-detected and fieldwalking finds be enhanced?*

5.1.4: *How can we advance our knowledge of the chronology of Romano-British metal finds, particularly brooches?*

5.7.1: *Can the chronology of road construction and links between road building and campaigns of conquest be clarified?*

Medieval:

7.2.1: *How can we elucidate further the development of nucleated villages, and in particular the contribution of the Danelaw to changes in village morphology?*

7.4.6: *How should battlefield sites be further investigated?*

- 3.5 These research aims have been identified based on the current state of knowledge within the area of the scheme and will be re-assessed and updated during the course of the fieldwork.

4. Constraints

- 4.1 The client will be asked to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination, the location of live services and any ecological or other constraints before the archaeological works commence.
- 4.2 Access for vehicles is from Shenton Lane to the east of the proposed site. The public footpath runs into the site from the south towards Fenn Lanes but access is limited to stiles.
- 4.3 A public footpath runs through the site from north to south.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (2020) and adhere to their *Code of Conduct* (2019).
- 5.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology set out below will be discussed and agreed with the planning archaeologist and the client in advance of implementation.
- 5.3 The accession number (**X.A151.2022**) will be used to identify all records and artefacts.
- 5.4 Prior to any groundworks, general photographs of the site will be taken.
- 5.5 The impacted soils of the area will be scanned with a metal detector before groundworks can commence. Excavation of soils should take place in 10cm spits, with each being subject to metal detecting scanning prior to further reduction. Any archaeological features revealed during the controlled strip will be scanned by metal detector prior to excavation. Spoil heaps will also be scanned by metal detector.
- 5.6 The area of a geotechnical trial hole (~2mx0.6m) excavated prior to the machine strip of the area will be scanned by metal detector.
- 5.7 Excavation will be carried out by the client's contractor. If a machine is to be used it will be appropriate for the work and must be fitted with a flat-bladed bucket to expose the underlying strata. The machine will not track over any surfaces until the archaeologist has inspected and cleared the area.
- 5.8 The sculptures will lie each side of a drystone path revetment that will lead along the line of the existing footpath. The dimensions of the sculpture will be around 4.5m in

height with a base of around 19m in diameter. The foundations will be around 6.3m in diameter and will be around 750mm deep.

- 5.9 All exposed features will be investigated. Should significant archaeological remains be identified a programme of excavation and recording may be necessary, using additional personnel as necessary.
- 5.10 Archaeological deposits will be recorded and excavated using standard ULAS procedures. Sufficient proportions of any archaeological features or deposits will be hand excavated in order to provide the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence.
- 5.11 Unless otherwise agreed with the planning archaeologist, standard sample excavation will include
- 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.,
- 5.12 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
- 5.13 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made using an appropriate system related to the OS grid. Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared and tied into the overall site plan. Relevant OD heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 5.14 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.
- 5.15 All photographs (except general or publicity shots) will be taken with a high resolution digital camera and will include a suitable scale bar, north arrow and information to identify the site and where appropriate the context.
- 5.16 The photographic record will follow the standards set out in Historic England 2015, *Digital Image Capture and File Storage* and the standards required by Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for storage and archiving: <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/Downloads.xhtml>
- 5.17 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations, and all site records and finds will be kept securely.

Contingency Provisions

- 5.18 While ULAS attempts to foresee and make allowances for all possible site specific constraints, there may on occasion be unusual circumstances which have not been included in the programme or quote, which may entail additional costs and/or time for the client. These could include: unavoidable delays due to bad weather, vandalism, poor ground conditions, areas requiring shoring or stepping, unknown contamination or services, further work required by the Planning Archaeologist (e.g. extensions to

trenches, extra trenches or changes to excavation sample sizes) or significant archaeological deposits that may require specialist input.

- 5.19 In the event of potentially significant archaeological deposits being found or further work being required for which the resources allocated are not sufficient or which are of sufficient significance to merit an alternative approach the archaeologist will inform the client, the planning archaeologist and the planning authority in order for detailed discussion between all relevant parties to take place. Following assessment of the archaeological remains ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

Monitoring

- 5.20 Notification of the start of the site works will be made to the Planning Archaeologist prior to commencement of the archaeological work in order that monitoring arrangements can be made. All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2020).
- 5.21 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Planning Archaeologist, Planning Authority and the Client, if required, subject to the health and safety requirements of the site.

6. Finds

- 6.1 All finds and samples will be bagged separately, marked with the accession number/site code and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2020).
- 6.2 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained however, certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording, with the approval of the Planning Archaeologist.
- 6.3 All objects or remains of archaeological interest, discovered in or under the site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the site by the Client other than articles subject to the Treasure Act, shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination shall transfer ownership of all archaeological discoveries unconditionally to the appropriate authority for storage in perpetuity.

Treasure

- 6.4 In the event of discovery of artefacts that might constitute Treasure under the definition of The Treasure Act 1996 and its revisions (Treasure (Designation) Order 2002), these will be excavated and removed to a safe place. The Client, Coroner, the Planning Archaeologist and the Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) will be informed immediately. A treasure receipt will be completed and submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days.

Human Remains

- 6.5 If human remains are encountered they will be left in situ. ULAS will inform the Client and the Planning Archaeologist immediately. If excavation of human remains is required ULAS will obtain a Ministry of Justice Licence (Section 25 of the Burial Act

1857). All excavation and post-excavation will also be in accordance with the standards set out in CIfA *Technical Paper 7: Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human remains* (Brickley and McKinley 2004) and *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2017). If remains are removed from site the final placing of human remains following analysis will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice License.

7. Environmental Samples

- 7.1 All environmental work will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (*Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. 2011).
- 7.2 Although the environmental potential of the site is uncertain, if archaeological features are sample excavated, the following environmental sampling strategy will be adopted, following consultation with the ULAS Environmental Officer.
- A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well-sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
 - Any buried soils or well-sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
 - Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
 - Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated.
- 7.3 All collected samples will be labelled with the accession number/site code, context and sequential sample numbers.
- 7.4 Appropriate contexts (i.e. datable) will be bulk sampled (50 litres or the whole context depending on size) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and insects.
- 7.5 Recovery of small animal bones, bird bone and large molluscs will normally be achieved through processing other bulk samples or 50 litre samples may be taken specifically to sample particularly rich deposits.
- 7.6 Wet sieving with flotation will be carried out using a sieving tank with a 0.5mm mesh and a 0.3mm flotation sieve. The small size mesh will be used initially as flotation of plant remains may be incomplete and some may remain in the residue. The residue >0.5mm from the tank will be separated into coarse fractions of over 4mm and fine fractions of >0.5-4mm. The coarse fractions will be sorted for finds. The fine fractions and flots will be evaluated and prioritised; only those with remains apparent will be sorted. The prioritised flots will not be sorted until the analysis stage when phasing information is available. Flots will be scanned and plant remains from selected contexts will be identified and further sampling, sieving and sorting targeted towards higher potential deposits.
- 7.7 Where evidence of industrial processes are present (e.g. indicated by the presence of slag or hearth bases), samples will be taken for the analysis of industrial residues (e.g. hammer scale).

Scientific Dating

- 7.8 Due care will be taken to identify deposits and structures which may have potential for scientific dating. Suitable samples for radiocarbon dating will be subsampled from the

processed and identified plant remains in the bulk samples and monolith sample (if taken) as deemed appropriate. Consideration will also be given to the use of Dendrochronology, Archaeomagnetic dating, Thermoluminescence and Optical Luminescence Dating (TL and OSL). Specialists will be consulted in this regard and where deemed appropriate to provide advice and where necessary supervise sampling, take readings and undertake post-excavation reporting.

8. Timetable and Personnel

- 8.1 An exact date for the work has yet to be fixed; it is likely to take place in summer 2023, subject to approval of the WSI.
- 8.2 This project will be under the management of Matthew Beamish (MCIfA). The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the excavation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility will rest with the Site Supervisor who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 8.3 The site supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.
- 8.4 ULAS uses in-house and external specialists for post-excavation work as follows

Environmental analysis and reporting:	Rachel Small MA Will Johnson MA
Prehistoric and Roman Pottery:	Nicholas Cooper BSc, Dip post-ex, FSA, MCIfA Elizabeth Johnson BSc MA (Roman pottery) member SGRP
Post-Roman Pottery:	Alice Forward Ph D
Animal bone	Jennifer Browning BA, MA, MCIfA (Animal Bone) Rachel Small MA Will Johnson MA
Human bone	Jennifer Browning BA, MA, MCIfA Rachel Small BSc York Osteological Unit (external)
Small Finds	Nicholas Cooper BSc, Dip post-ex, FSA, MCIfA
Industrial residues and building materials	Heidi Addison BA
Wood/Geoarchaeology	Matthew Beamish, MA (cantab), MCIfA

- 8.5 Experts to be consulted in the event of the recovery of metal finds associated with the battlefield include: Richard Knox, Leicestershire County Council, Richard Mackinder, Ambion Historical and Archaeological research Group and Dr Glenn Foard, Reader in Battlefield Archaeology

9. Post Excavation Analysis and Reporting

- 9.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CIfA (2020b), ULAS procedures and the relevant Museums for transferring archaeological archives (Leicestershire County Council 2018).
- 9.2 A draft report in will usually follow within four weeks. The report will include:
 - A non-technical summary
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.

- A description of the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of all archaeological deposits recorded during groundworks
 -
 - Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
 - A summary of artefacts, specialist reports and a consideration of the evidence within its local, regional, national context.
 - An index of the contents and location of the archive.
 - Bibliography.
- 9.3 A draft digital version of the report will be provided for the client, the Planning Archaeologist and the Local Planning Authority for approval. Once approved the final report will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.
- 9.4 An, indexed, site archive will be prepared and deposited with the agreed museum in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Brown 2011), CIfA 2020 and the relevant museum guidelines (LCC 2018, *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections*).

Publication and dissemination of results

- 9.5 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.
- 9.6 Arrangements will be made for an appropriate level of academic publication of the results of the excavations. As a minimum, a brief site summary in text format will be provided for the local archaeological journal (Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society). Where wider dissemination is appropriate and the significance of the results warrant, a full copy of the report in an appropriate format shall be submitted for publication in relevant academic journals.
- 9.7 ULAS supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. An online OASIS form will be completed detailing the results of the project. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into the HER it will be uploaded onto the web-site.

10. Public Engagement and Publicity

- 10.1 The work is small scale and not anticipated to be suitable for public involvement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made available via the ADS website, publication and if significant archaeological deposits are found talks and presentations to the local population can be provided.
- 10.2 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.

11. Health and Safety

- 11.1 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, University of Leicester Statement Of Safety Policy Health and Safety and Environmental policies as well as any Principal Contractor's policies or procedures. A site specific Risk Assessment and Method

Statement will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork. This will be monitored on site and updated as necessary.

- 11.2 The safety of ULAS staff will take priority over the desire to record archaeological deposits.

12. Insurance

- 12.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability, Professional Indemnity and Employers Liability Insurance as documented in the RAMS.

13. Quality Assurance

- 13.1 ULAS is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. All ULAS Project Managers hold Member status and all ULAS Projects are overseen by the Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project.

14. Staff Training and CPD

- 14.1 All ULAS staff are subject to University of Leicester's Personal Development Discussion (PDD) strategy which reviews personal performance, identifies targets and areas for improvement and identified the need for appropriate. All members of staff are required to maintain a Personal Development Plan.

15. Bibliography

(All websites accessed 16/06/2023)

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