

**Hinckley and District General Hospital
Mount Road
Hinckley
Leicestershire**

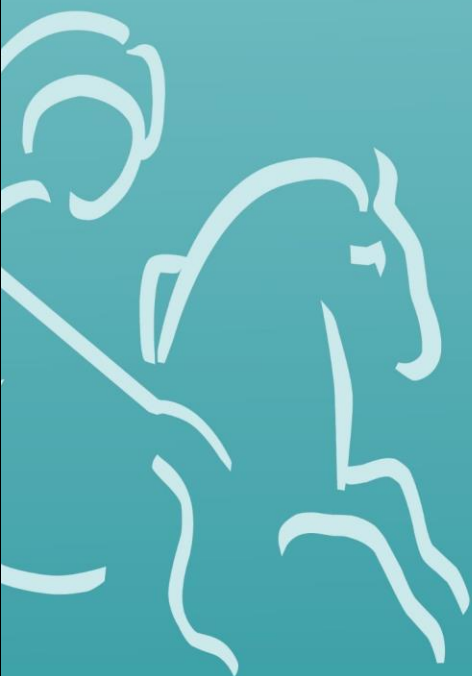
*Written Scheme of Investigation for
an Archaeological Evaluation*



for:
NHS Property Services Ltd.

CA Project: MK1034
CA Site Code: HDH24
Accession number: X.A12.2024

January 2024



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Mount Road

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FIGURES

FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION PLAN (1:25,000)

FIGURE 2 PROPOSED TRENCHES LOCATION

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation of land at Hinckley and District General Hospital, Mount Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire (The Site; centred at NGR: 442914 293718; Fig. 1). This WSI has been prepared for NHS Property Services Ltd (the Client).
- 1.2. A planning application for the redevelopment of a Community Diagnostic Centre (CDC) and Endoscopy building (planning ref: 23/00851/OUT) has been made to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council (HBBC).
- 1.3. In response to a consultation on the above application (dated 28 September 2023), William Kelly, the Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council (SPALCC) advised that an appropriate programme of archaeological works be undertaken, including a post-determination phase of exploratory trial trenching, followed, as necessary, by a second phase of intrusive and non-intrusive investigation and recording. Each stage will be completed in accordance with a distinct and specific WSI.
- 1.4. The SPALCC also recommended a Level 2 Historic Building Survey of the 1938 extensions to the original Cottage Hospital, to be undertaken in accordance with a separate WSI.
- 1.5. This WSI pertains to the initial trial trenching phase and will be submitted to the SPALCC for review prior to commencing on Site.
- 1.6. This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014a; updated December 2023); the *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2023); *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (HE 2015a) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (HE 2015b).

The Site

- 1.7. The Site is approximately 0.39ha in extent, located in the southeastern corner of Hinckley and District Hospital, to the north of Mount Road (Fig. 2). The western half of the Site is largely occupied by a single storey prefabricated building that was

formerly in use for adult physiotherapy and children's therapy facilities. To the east of the Site is an irregular-shaped structure comprising the original Cottage Hospital, which has been subject to various later extensions and alterations since it was built in circa 1900. The area between these two structures is occupied by a lawn and dotted with small trees while a small car park is located to the north of the Site and accessed via a driveway situated along the Site's western limit. The Site lies at approximately 120m aOD in the south-west, rising to c.130m aOD in the north-east.

- 1.8. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Mercia Mudstone Group, a sedimentary bedrock which formed between 252.2 and 201.3 million years ago during the Triassic period. This is overlain diamicton of the Oadby Member, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 480 and 423 thousand years ago, during the Quaternary period (BGS 2024).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The detailed archaeological background of the Site has been previously presented as part of a Heritage Assessment (HA) produced by CA (CA 2023). The following paragraphs are drawn and summarised from that source.

Prehistoric

- 2.2. No prehistoric finds or features are recorded within the Site. The nearest prehistoric artefacts to be identified in the vicinity of the Site include an Iron Age brooch (MLE6500), found at the Hinckley Castle, and late prehistoric flints (MLE22694) found at the site of the Vicarage, St Mary's Road, both approximately 160m to the north and the west of the Site respectively. Other finds include a Bronze Age spearhead (MLE6351) found c.450m south of the Site on the Flood Relief Basin adjacent to East Close, and a Neolithic arrowhead (MLE19788), located at Merevale Close, c.900m south-west of the Site.
- 2.3. Approximately 1km south-west of the Site, a large-scale trial trench evaluation at Sketchley Brook (ELE7685) discovered a prehistoric pit containing Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and some burnt bone.

Romano-British

- 2.4. No Roman finds or features are recorded within the Site. A Roman brooch (MLE7939) was found in the Flood Relief Basin, c.350m south of the Site; Roman pottery (MLE18561) discovered at the Hinckley Priory site, c.150m west of the Site; and

Roman coins (MLE7941) were recovered from a site in Walton Terrace, c.600m west of the Site. A bust, named the 'Hinckley Bust' (338092), was discovered in 1930 after the demolition of cottages on the site of the priory barn, c. 800, north-east of the Site. A Roman glass bottle, pottery sherds and portions of tessellated pavement (338134) were also found in the general area of the bust's discovery site. The Roman road of Watling Street, now the A5, runs along the southwestern edge of Hinckley c.2km to the south-west of the Site.

Early medieval and medieval

- 2.5. No early medieval or medieval finds or features have been recorded within the Site.
- 2.6. The Site lies immediately south-east of the historic settlement core of Hinckley. In the early 1100s a small priory was established under the mother house of Lyre Abbey in La Vielle-Lyre, Normandy, c.115m west of the Site. Excavations in 2015 at the priory site revealed possible timber buildings, a cobbled yard and pond features (ELE9927, MLE2878, MLE2880).
- 2.7. A motte and bailey fortified Norman castle was established in 1151 by Hugh de Grantmesnil, Earl of Leicester c.100m north of the Site. Significant remains of the bailey and part of the moat, including associated underground archaeology, are designated as a Scheduled Monument (SM1010299), and preserved in Argent's Mead Park (MLE2890/338131).
- 2.8. St. Mary's church (MLE13020) is located c.170m east of the Site, built in 1240 on the site of an earlier Norman church which it is believed was the abbey church to the priory.
- 2.9. A medieval pit (MLE21398) was identified c.50m west of the Site, and a medieval feature (MLE22085) containing a sherd of pottery, a piece of medieval roof tile and a piece of brick tile, were recorded c.60m north-west of the Site. Finds further afield from the Site include road remains (MLE2896), c.400m west of the Site, a medieval well (MLE2877), c.390m north-west of the Site, Tudor bricks, c.360m south of the Site and a medieval coin hoard (MLE6792), c.440m east the Site.

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.10. Hinckley expanded at a rapid rate during the post-medieval period due to the development of the industry of stocking weaving, but the Site appears to have remained undeveloped until the late 19th century.

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- 2.11. Hinckley's open land was enclosed by an Act of Parliament in 1759 and though cartography does not exist from this period, a map of 1782 by J. Robinson does show the northern part of the Site within enclosed land and describes it as 'lawn', which generally refers to grassy ground likely in use as pasture.
- 2.12. The 1844 Tithe map shows one farmstead at the southwestern corner of the Site, but no above ground remains of any of the former farmstead buildings survive and this area of the Site is located beneath the current driveway.
- 2.13. The 1888 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) shows that the Site remains across agricultural fields very similar in formation to that shown on the 1844 Tithe map.
- 2.14. In 1903 the 2nd Edition OS map illustrates that Cottage Hospital has been built in its earliest plan form, and terraced domestic development has occurred along the roadsides of Hill Street and Mount Lane outside of the Site boundaries.
- 2.15. By the production of the OS mapping of 1928 two semidetached houses have been constructed in the southwestern corner of the Site, including rear yards, in the location of the current single storey prefabricated building.
- 2.16. The OS map of 1992 shows even greater expansion of the Cottage Hospital; the former terraced and detached houses on Hill Street and Mount Road have been demolished for further hospital buildings. The prefabricated building on the south-west corner of the site is also extant by this time, replacing two former dwellings.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation is to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the Site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable HBBC, as advised by the SPALCC, to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal. This process is in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DLUHC 2023).
- 3.2. A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 5).

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- 3.3. The specific objective of the evaluation is to investigate the potential presence of early medieval and medieval archaeology relating to the historic settlement of Hinckley.
- 3.4. If significant archaeological remains are identified, the evaluation report will make reference to the relevant sections of the online *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework* (RFN 2024; <https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/>), and previous version of the research framework, including *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Cooper 2006) and *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight et al. 2012), so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional contexts.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation will comprise the excavation of 5nr trenches: 3nr trenches measuring 20m long by 1.6m wide, and 2nr trenches measuring 10m long by 1.6m wide, at the locations shown on Figure 2.
- 4.2. The trenches have been located to target the footprint of the proposed new building and provide a representative sample of the Site.
- 4.3. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. They will be scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and genny equipment, in accordance with the *CA Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. With the approval of the SPALC, the position of the trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services or other constraints.
- 4.4. Overburden will be stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.
- 4.5. Following machining, any archaeological features present will be investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded by written and measured description. Records will be entered directly into the CA Digital Recording System

(DRS) and/or onto pro-forma site recording sheets. Hand-drawn sections of excavated archaeological features will be prepared (scale 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate). Features/deposits will be recorded in plan using Leica GPS or Total Station (as appropriate), in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*.

- 4.6. Photographs will be taken of all archaeological features and overview shots of each trench, in the form of high-quality digital images of at least 12 megapixels, using a DSLR camera. These will be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location, and direction of shot. Graduated metric scales of appropriate lengths will be used and vertical scales may be used against deep sections in combination with horizontal scales as needed. Digital photographs intended for archive purposes will comply with the latest best practice – i.e. high quality non-proprietary raw files (DNG) or TIFF images. Photography will follow guidance set out in the Historic England document *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (HE 2015c). Photographic images will be downloaded to the CA servers at the end of each working day.
- 4.7. Sufficient features should be excavated to determine the character and extent of buried remains identified during the trial trenching. Archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. This should normally comprise a minimum sample excavation of: 50% of each discrete feature; 10% of each linear feature with slots measuring at least 1m in width wherever possible; special features/deposits including burials, structural remains, kilns, etc. will be sufficiently cleaned to confirm their nature and, where possible, date but will not otherwise be excavated unless agreed with the SPALCC (see below). Whilst excavation of every feature is not expected, justification will be provided where excavation of features has not taken place. Excavation (where undertaken) will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be carried out in such a way as to allow for more detailed investigations to be conducted at a later date.
- 4.8. Upon completion of the evaluation, all trenches will be backfilled with the arisings by a mechanical excavator. No trenches will be backfilled without the approval of the SPALCC.

Artefacts

- 4.9. Artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*. Artefacts will be collected and bagged by context. Artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

Environmental remains

- 4.10. The selection, collection and processing of environmental samples will follow the guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (EH 2011) and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.11. Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential and, where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of the Site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and the SPALCC, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.
- 4.12. Secure, phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures, will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits (where excavated; see *Human remains*, below) will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples will be taken for the recovery of slag and hammerscale.
- 4.13. Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples will be considered for the recovery of waterlogged remains (including insects, molluscs and pollen) and any charred remains. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits, such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeochannels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from suitable deposits as appropriate to allow soil and

sediment description/interpretation, as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.

- 4.14. The need for more specialist samples (such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology) will be evaluated on Site. If required, any such samples will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialists.
- 4.15. Sample processing will be carried out in conjunction with the relevant specialists. Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. More specialist samples, such as those for pollen, will be prepared by the relevant specialists.

Treasure

- 4.16. Upon discovery of treasure, CA will notify the Client and the SPALCC immediately. CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. Findings will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.

Human remains

- 4.17. In the event that human remains are encountered, CA will notify the Client, the SPALCC and the Coroner immediately. Any human remains (skeletal or cremated) will be treated with due decency and respect at all times.
- 4.18. Small slots will be hand-excavated across any suspected burial features (inhumations or cremated bone deposits) in order to confirm the presence and condition of any human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not normally be disturbed through any further investigation at the evaluation stage and will be left *in situ* where possible.
- 4.19. Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or where full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary, exhumation will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroner's Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation of human remains and associated post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (ClfA 2017), *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (HE 2018) and *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (APABE 2017).

5. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

Reporting

- 5.1. The post-excavation part of the project will follow the formula laid out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (HE 2015b).
- 5.2. An illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the evaluation results. This report will include:
- an abstract preceding the main body of the report, containing the essential elements of the results;
 - a summary of the project's background;
 - a description and illustration of the site location;
 - a methodology of the works undertaken;
 - integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
 - a description of the evaluation results;
 - an interpretation of the evaluation results, including a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional context;
 - a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey (or equivalent) base-map;
 - a plan showing the locations of the trenches in relation to the site boundaries;
 - plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features were recorded. These plans will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will also be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not normally be illustrated;
 - appropriate section drawings of trenches and archaeological features. These drawings will include OD heights and will be at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. Drawings will show orientation in relation to north/south/east/west;
 - photographs showing significant archaeological 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 photograph captions;

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- summary tables of the recorded contexts and recovered artefacts;
 - a summary of the contents of the project archive and details of its location;
 - specialist assessment or analysis reports (where undertaken). Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessments will take into account the wider local/regional contexts and will include:
 - specialist aims and objectives;
 - processing methodologies (where relevant);
 - any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality;
 - quantities of material; types of material present; distribution of material;
 - for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation;
 - a summary and discussion of the results, to include significance in a local and regional context.

5.3. The draft evaluation report will be distributed to the Client and the SPALCC for review prior to finalisation. All copies of the report (draft and final) will be issued in pdf format.

Academic and public dissemination

5.4. The results of the project, even if negative, will be submitted for publication in appropriate academic journals. As a minimum CA will provide a summary of findings to the 'Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society'. Where wider dissemination is appropriate and the significance of the results warrants, a full copy of the report in an appropriate format shall be submitted for publication in relevant academic journals.

5.5. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain. This will include a digital (pdf) copy of the final report, which will also appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

5.6. A pdf/A copy of the final report will be deposited with the Leicestershire and Rutland HER no later than six months after completion of the project, unless otherwise agreed with the SPALCC.

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- 5.7. A digital (pdf) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via CA's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page at: (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk>).

Archive deposition

- 5.8. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals the Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections guidelines (LCC 2022).
- 5.9. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2014b; updated October 2020), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (AAF 2011), *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (EAC 2019), the *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (ClfA/Historic England 2019; updated March 2022), as well as the Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections guidelines (LCC 2022).
- 5.10. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological works at the Site (if required), the evaluation archive may be combined with that for any subsequent works and deposited as a single archive. Confirmation of this will be included in any forthcoming WSI.
- 5.11. CA has made arrangements with Leicestershire County Museum Service (Accession Number: X.A12.2024) for the deposition of the Site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. Artefacts, environmental and organic material will be labelled, processed and analysed in a manner compatible with the Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections guidelines (LCC 2022).

Selection strategy

- 5.12. As noted in para. 4.8, artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.
- 5.13. The site-selected material archive returned to the CA offices will be reviewed following analysis. Stakeholders will make selection decisions based on CA Finds

Manager/Officer reports and selection recommendations. The selection will take place during archive compilation. After discussion with the relevant museum Curator and the CA Finds Managers/Officers, it is possible that no material post-dating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Digital archive

- 5.14. A digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). This archive will be compiled in accordance with the *ADS Guidelines for Depositors* (ADS 2021).

Data management

- 5.15. All born-digital and digitally-transferred project data created during fieldwork and post-excavation (other than duplicated files) will be stored by CA. Upon project completion and deposition, the data will be transferred to a secure external server. Data will be selected for inclusion in the final digital archive, as detailed below. It is proposed that data selection will occur following completion of post-excavation work.
- 5.16. Selected digital files will be transferred to the ADS, in line with the relevant guidance and standards. In adherence to CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives*, it is proposed that the selected files will include final versions only. Digital photographs will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* and *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (HE 2015c). Data produced by external specialists or sub-contractors will be granted under license to CA to allow inclusion in the digital archive as required.

6. PROGRAMME

- 6.1. It is anticipated that the project fieldwork will require three to four days on Site to complete, including backfilling with the arisings.
- 6.2. It is anticipated that analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further four weeks, depending on the quantity and complexity of features and finds encountered.

7. PROJECT STAFF

- 7.1. This project will be under the management of Daniele Pirisino, ACIfA, Assistant Project Manager, CA (the Project Manager). The Project Manager will direct the

overall conduct of the evaluation during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader, who will be on-site throughout the project.

7.2. The field team will consist of a maximum of 3 staff (1 Project Officer and 2 Archaeologists).

7.3. Specialists who may be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

- **Ceramics:** Ed McSloy BA (Hons) MCIfA (CA), Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA), Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) PhD MCIfA (CA), Stephen Benfield BA (CA), Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA), Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA), Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA), and Laura Pearson (CA).
- **Metalwork:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA), Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA)
- **Flint:** Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (CA) and Pippa Bradley BA MPhil Dip Post-Ex MCIfA (CA)
- **Animal bone:** Andy Clarke BA ACIfA (Hons) MA (CA) and Matilda Holmes PhD BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance)
- **Human bone:** Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIfA (CA)
- **Environmental remains:** Sarah Wyles MCIfA (CA)
- **Conservation:** Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
- **Geoarchaeology:** Keith Wilkinson PhD (ARCA)
- **Building recording:** Peter Davenport MCIfA FSA (freelance)

7.4. Depending on the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered, it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by CA is given as Appendix A.

8. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

8.1. CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent health and safety legislation, as well as the CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). Any client/developer/Principal Contractor policies

and/or procedures will also be followed. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

9. INSURANCES

- 9.1. CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £15,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

10. MONITORING

- 10.1. Notification of the start of Site works will be made to the SPALCC at least one week in advance, so that there will be opportunities to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the work. No trenches will be backfilled without approval from the SPALCC.

11. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 11.1. CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2019) and the *Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on Archaeology and the Historic Environment* (CIfA 2014c; updated October 2020).
- 11.2. CA operates an internal quality assurance system as follows: projects are overseen by a Project Manager, who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive, who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors and, in cases of dispute, recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

12. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

- 12.1. It is not anticipated that this evaluation will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the evaluation results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 5.

13. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 13.1. CA has a fully documented mandatory performance management system for all staff. This system reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets

targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning career development programme for its staff. This ensures a consistent and high-quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.

- 13.2. As part of CA's requirement for continuing professional development, all members of staff are required to maintain a personal development plan and an associated log; these are reviewed within the performance management system.

14. REFERENCES

AAF (Archaeological Archives Forum) 2011 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*

ADS (Archaeology Data Service), 2021. *Guidelines for Depositors*

APABE (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England) 2017 *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2024 *BGS Geology Viewer*
<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> Accessed January 2024

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-
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APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIfA (University of Southampton) Anna Doherty MA (Archaeology South-East) Sarah Percival MA MCIfA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA) Ciar Boyle Gifford BA, MA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIfA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA) Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA) Ciar Boyle Gifford BA, MA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7 Laura Pearson BA, MA, PCIfA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Amphorae stamps)	David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) PhD MCIfA Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIfA (freelance) Sue Anderson, M Phil, MCIfA, FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) PhD MCIfA Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIfA, FSA (freelance)
South-West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIfA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Marek Lewcun (freelance) Kieron Heard (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (freelance)
Ceramic building material	Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA) Laura Pearson BA, MA, PCIfA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7 Ciar Boyle Gifford BA, MA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7 Richenda Goffin (Roman painted wall plaster) CBM, BA MCIfA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA) Peter Warry PhD (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIfA, FSA (freelance)

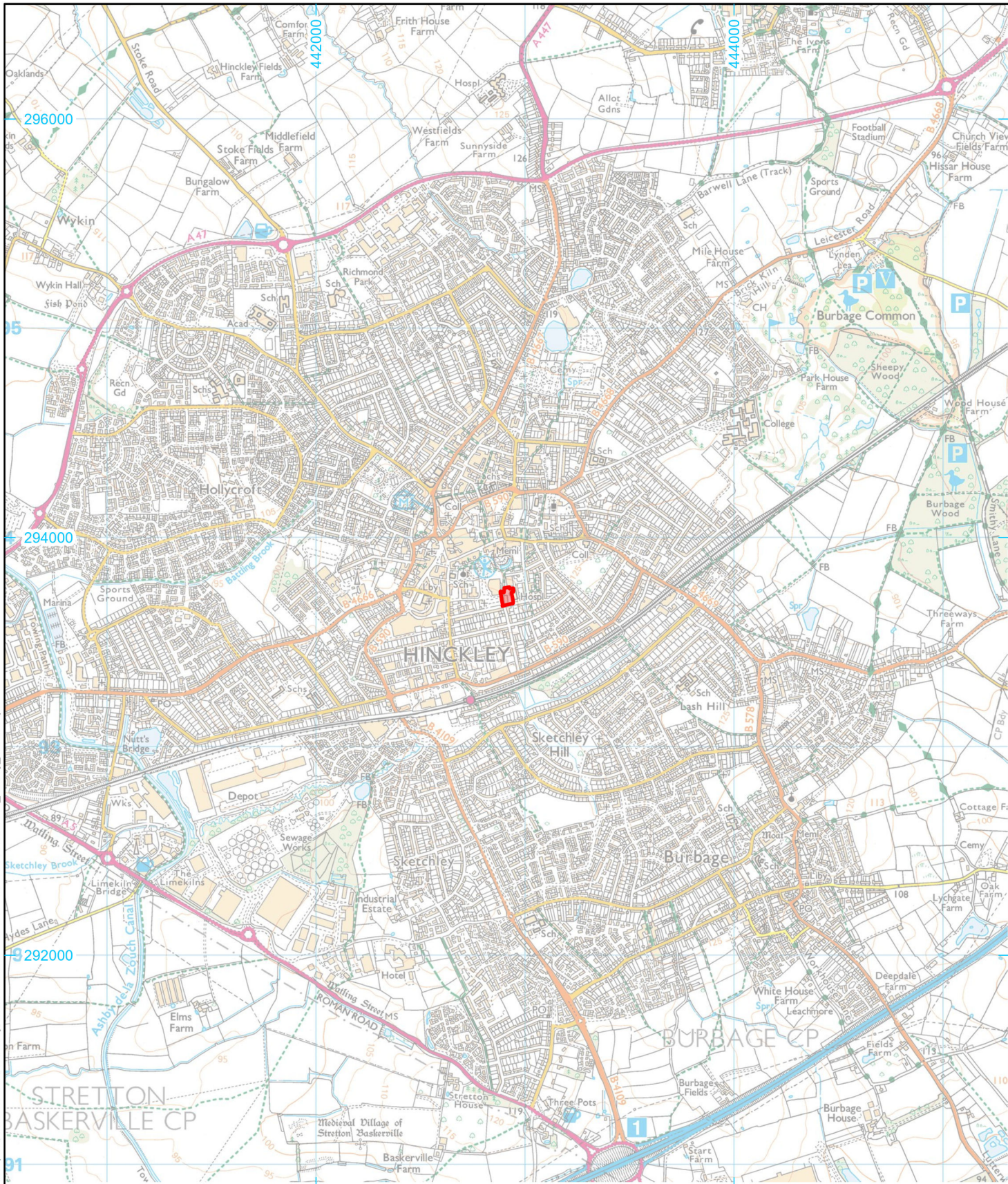
Other finds

Small finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (freelance) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIfA (CA) Steve Benfield CA I Riddler PhD (freelance) Alison Sheridan PhD (National Museum of Scotland)
Metal artefacts	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Alex Bliss BA, AlfA (CA) Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA) Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIfA (freelance) Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) I Riddler PhD (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Pippa Bradley BA MPhil Dip Post-Ex MCIfA (CA) Michael Green (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
(Palaeolithic)	Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked stone	Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIfA (freelance) Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIfA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA) Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance) Sarah Paynter PhD (Historic England) Rachel Tyson PhD (freelance) Hugh Wilmott PhD (University of Sheffield)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Alex Bliss (CA) Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) Jude Plouviez (freelance) Andrew Brown PhD (British Museum) Richard Kelleher PhD (Fitzwilliam Museum) Philip de Jersey PhD (Ashmolean Museum)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) Sue Harrington PhD (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance) David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance)
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIfA (freelance)

Biological remains

Animal bone	Clare Randall MCIfA (CA) Matilda Holmes BSc MSc PhD ACIfA (freelance) Andrew Clarke ACIfA CA Julie Curl (freelance)
Human bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIfA (CA) Frankie Wildmun (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIfA, FSA (freelance)

Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA MCIfA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIfA (CA) Anna West BSc (CA) Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIfA (ARCA)
Pollen	Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIfA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred plant remains	Sarah Wyles BA MCIfA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIfA (CA) Anna West BSc (CA)
Wood/charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIfA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) Sheils Bordman (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA MCIfA (CA) Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIfA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIfA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Scientific dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Bayesian chronological modelling	Derek Hamilton PhD (SUERC) Frances Healey PhD (freelance) Professor John Hines (Cardiff University)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)



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PROJECT TITLE
Hinckley And District General Hospital,
Mount Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire

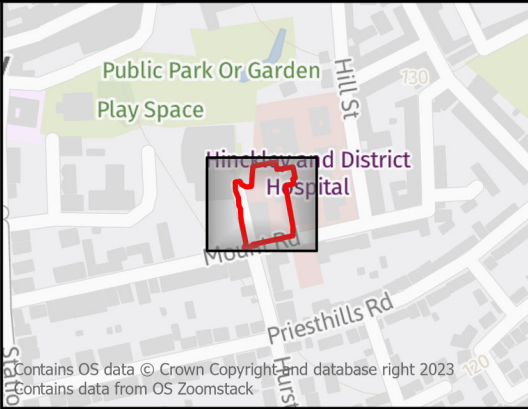
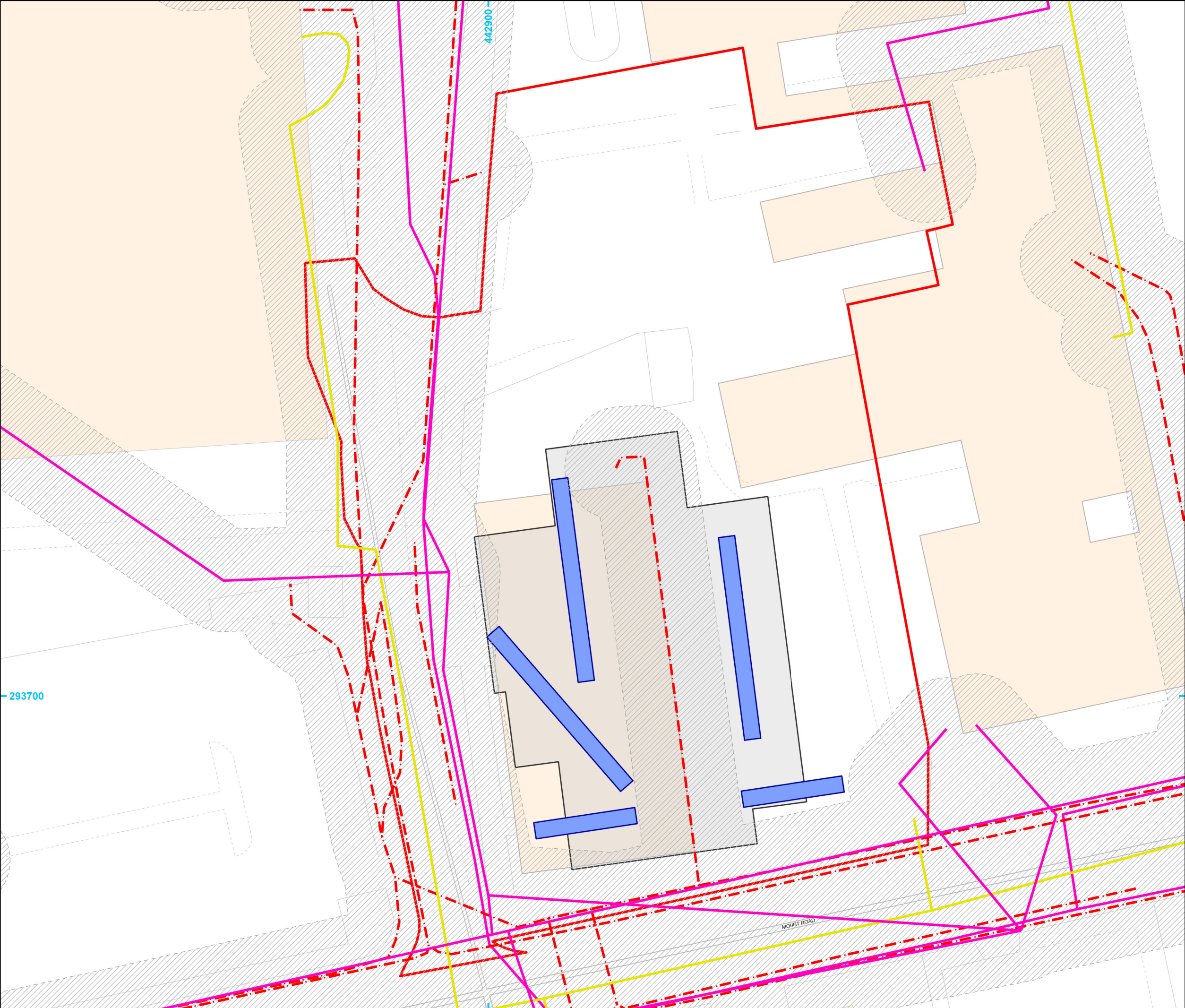
FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	DL	PROJECT NO.	MK1034
CHECKED BY	DP	DATE	18/01/2024
APPROVED BY	DP	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1

Document Path: P:\MK1034 - Hinckley And District General Hospital, Mount Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire - EVGIS\ArcGIS Pro\MK1034_survey_master.aprx



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Proposed Building Footprint

Constraints

- Cadent Gas
- National Grid Electric
- Telecomms (Virgin, BT)
- Constraint



0 15m

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PROJECT TITLE
Hinckley And District General Hospital,
Mount Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire

Proposed Trench Location

DRAWN BY	DL	PROJECT NO	MK1034	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DP	DATE	19/01/2024	2
APPROVED BY	DP	SCALE@A3	1:350	

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