



Plate 81: G6 – northwest end



Plate 82: G6 – trimmer joist to the northwest end (arrow)



Plate 83: G6 – window to the northeast

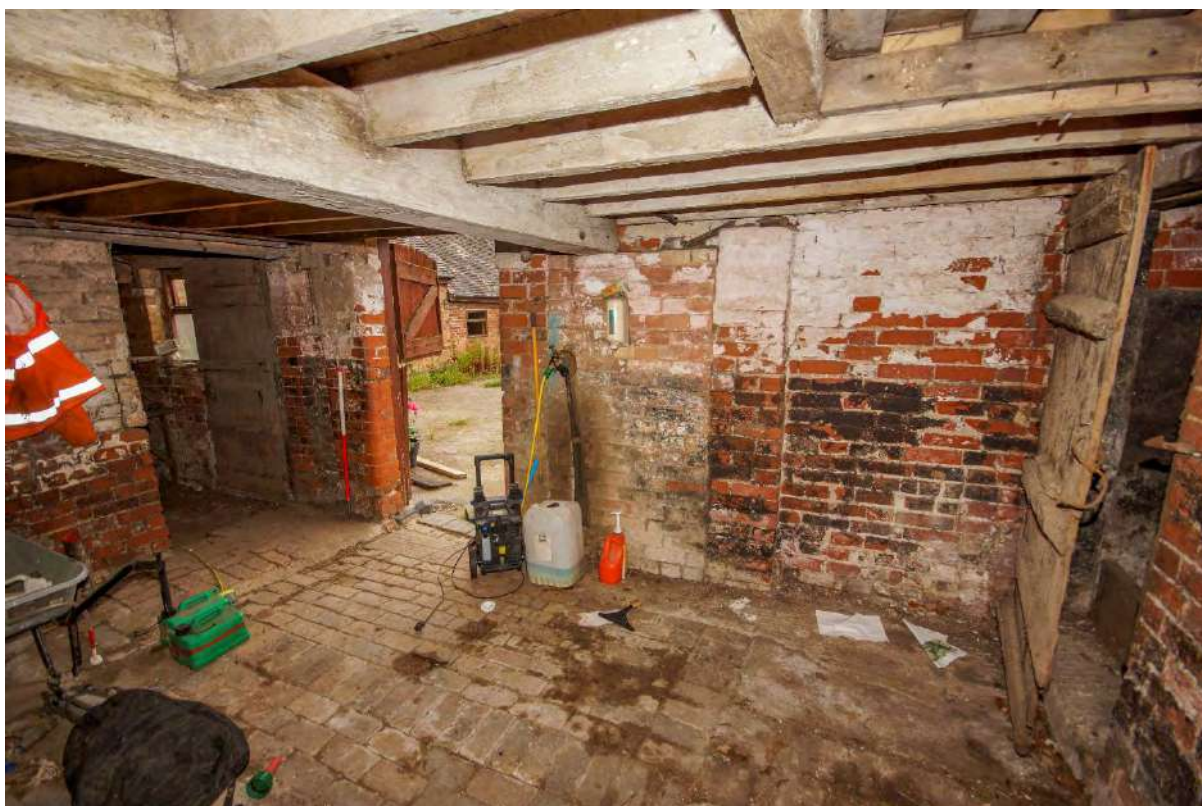


Plate 84: G6 – doorway to the courtyard



Plate 85: G7 – doorways to G6 (left) and G9 (right)



Plate 86: G7 – northeast wall with remains of stone masonry



Plate 87: G7 – bridging flitch beams



Plate 88: G7 – flitch beam and belt drive wheel attached to longitudinal beam

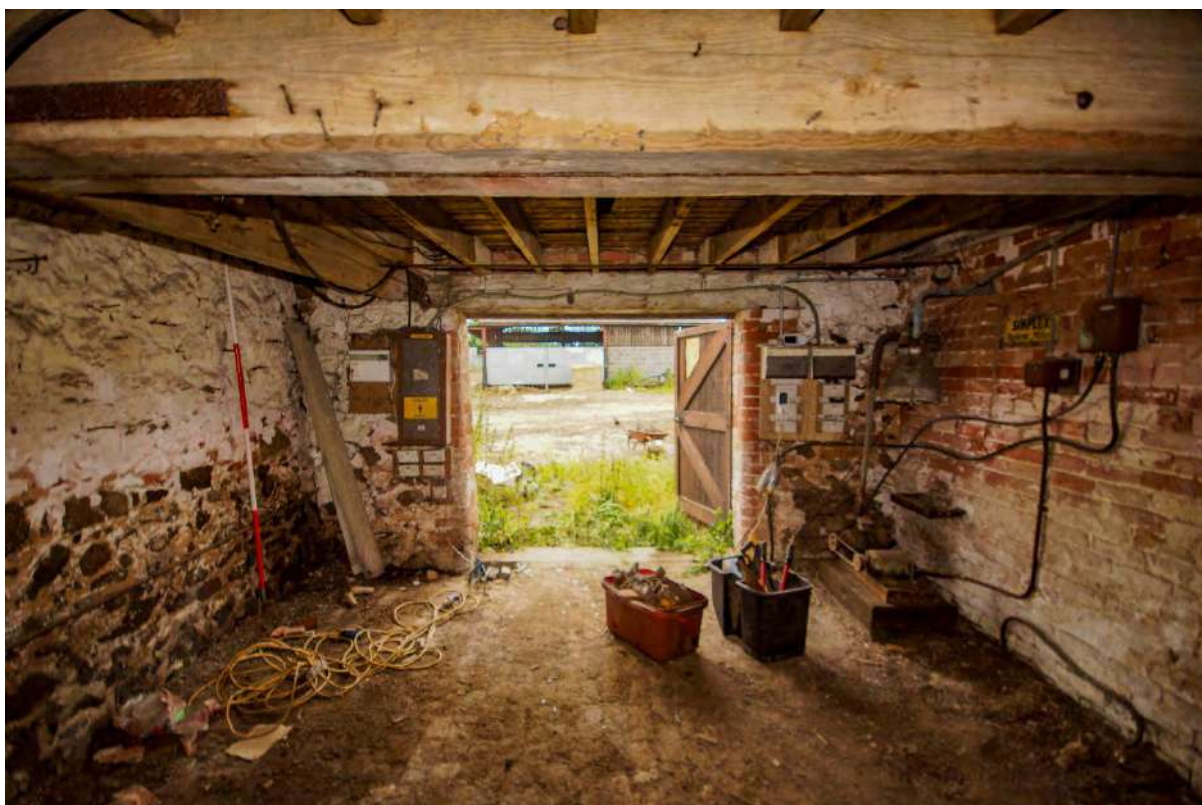


Plate 89: G7 – southeast wall with large doorway

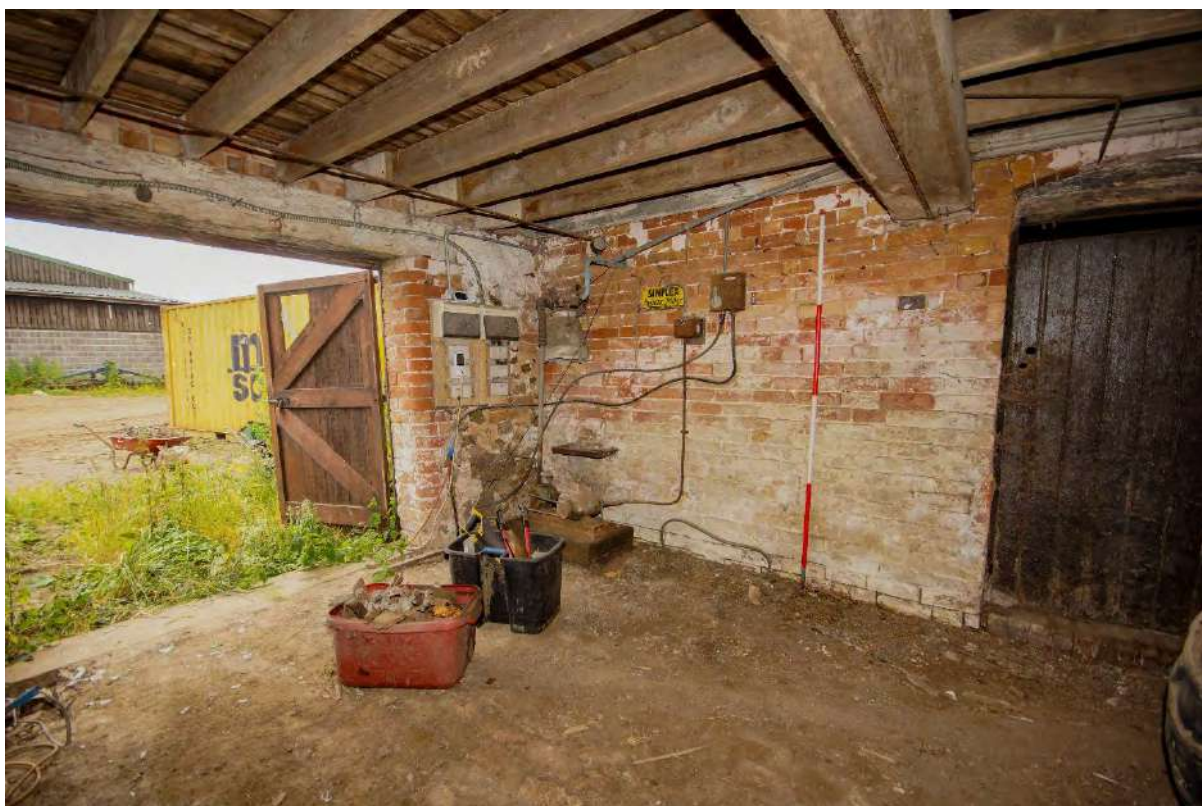


Plate 90: G7 – detail of flitch beam and internal doorway to G11



Plate 91: G7 – window openings to the courtyard

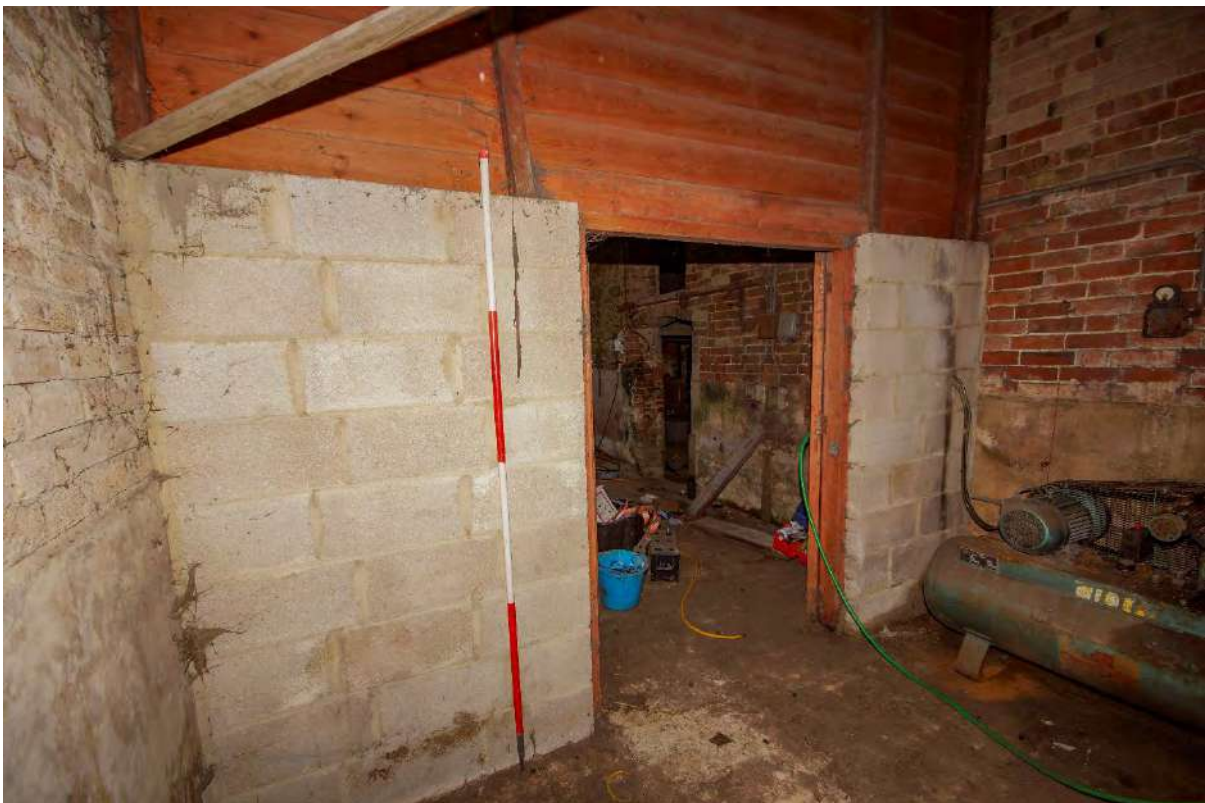


Plate 92: G8 – later concrete blockwork with doorway to G9



Plate 93: G8 – construction joint between the northwest and the northeast walls



Plate 94: G8 – northwest wall with construction joint to the southwest end (arrow)



Plate 95: G9 – workshop with a later partition to G10



Plate 96: G9 – southwest wall with blocked first-floor window opening



Plate 97: G9 – stone built southwest wall with window openings and doorways on each level



Plate 98: G9 – brick-built section to the northwest end of the southwest wall



Plate 99: G9 – northeast wall with a large opening to the rear yard



Plate 100: G10 – concrete blockwork partition with doorway to G9



Plate 101: G10 – southwest wall with stone masonry and later cement plinth



Plate 102: G11 – doorway to the courtyard



Plate 103: G11 – brick pillars and infilled brick panels with central window openings

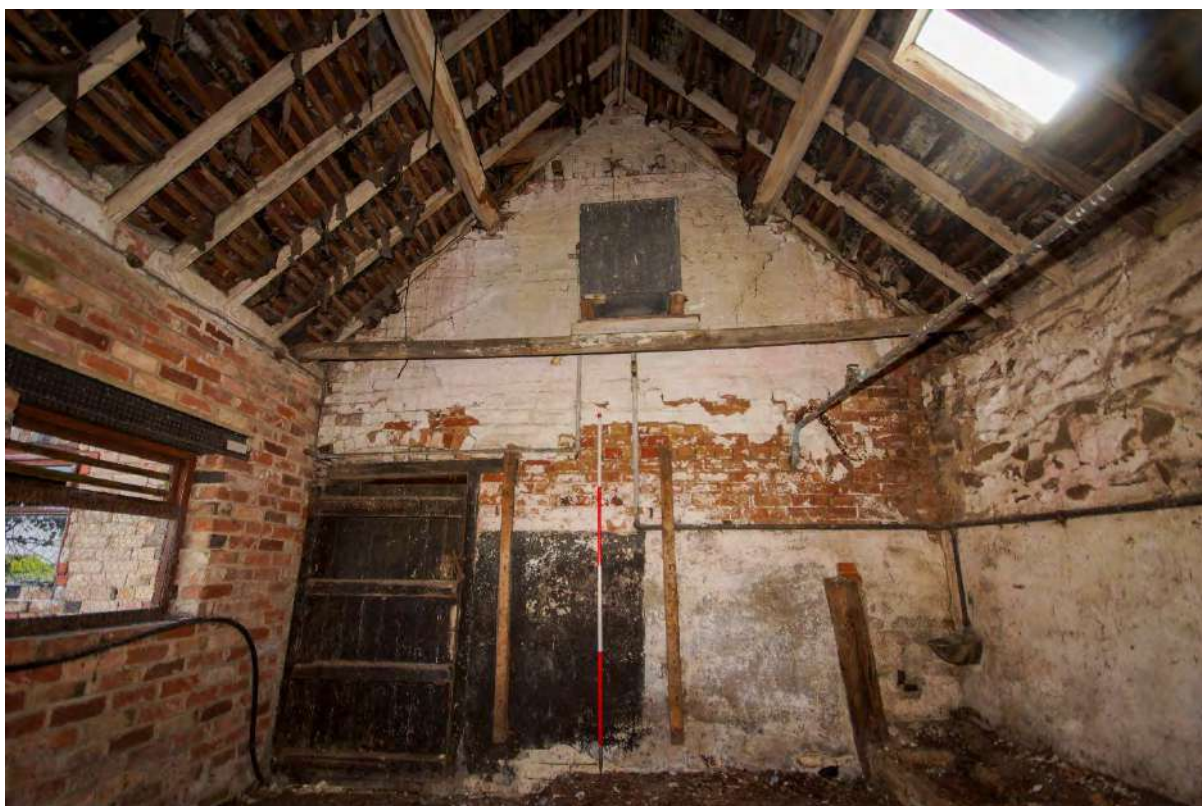


Plate 104: G11 – northeast wall with doorway to G7 and window opening to the gable



Plate 105: G11 – stone-built southeast wall abutted by concrete boskin and stalls



Plate 106: G11 – southwest gable wall with doorway to G12



Plate 107: G11 – detail of ledged door



Plate 108: G11 – detail of composite king-bolt truss



Plate 109: G12 – doorway to the courtyard flanked by infilled brick panels with central window openings



Plate 110: G12 – paved floor with drainage gully and boskin of former cow stalls



Plate 111: G12 – northeast gable wall with doorway to G11



Plate 112: G12 – stone-built southeast wall abutted by concrete stalls



Plate 113: G12 – southwest wall with stone and brick gable



Plate 114: G12 – detail of composite king-bolt truss



Plate 115: G13 – northwest wall with small opening to the gable wall



Plate 116: G13 – opposite gable wall with blocked opening



Plate 117: G13 – rear side wall to the northeast



Plate 118: G13 – later brick gable for the roof of the adjacent G12



Plate 119: F1 – window opening to the courtyard



Plate 120: F1 – doorway to the former farmhouse concealed by a later gable wall



Plate 121: F1 – window to the rear northwest wall



Plate 122: F1 – chimney breast to the northeast wall



Plate 123: F2 – first-floor room of Building 2 with two queen-post trusses



Plate 124: F2 – gable with taking-in door above G2

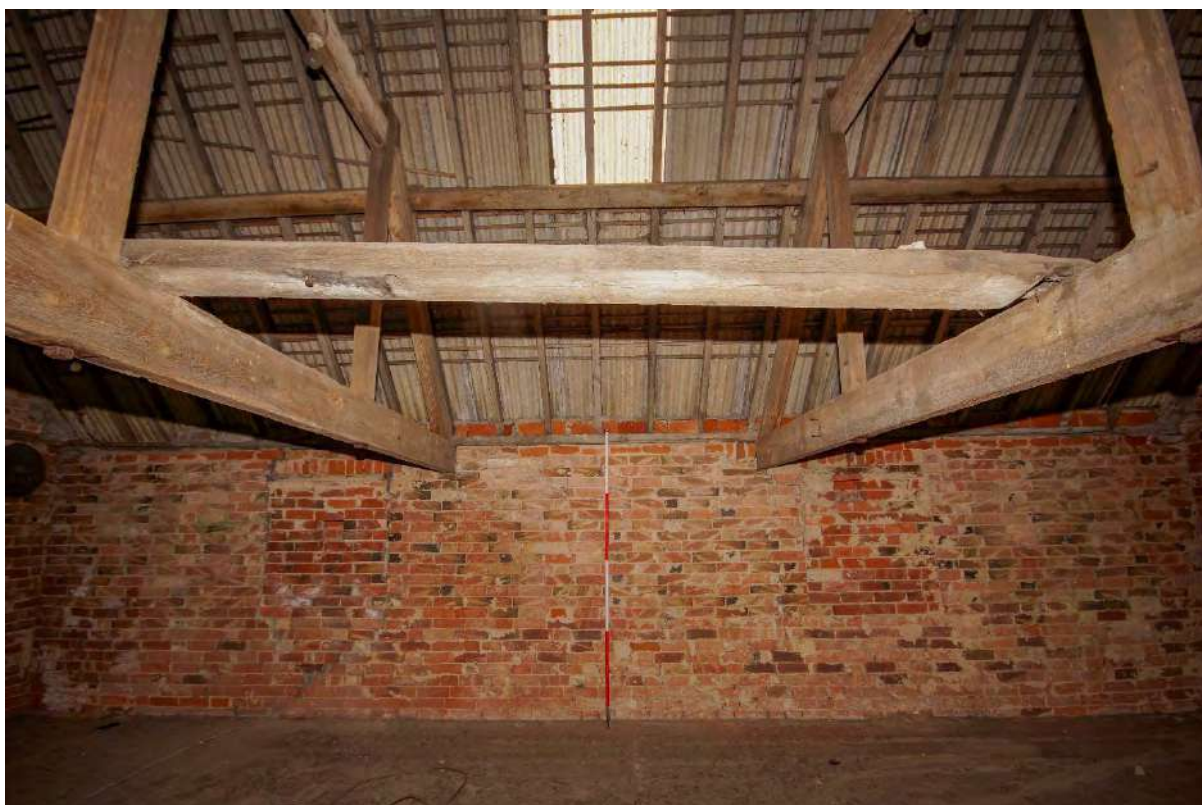


Plate 125: F2 – blocked window opening to the rear northeast wall



Plate 126: F2 – southeast gable wall with doorway to F3



Plate 127: F3 – northwest gable wall with scars of former lower gable



Plate 128: F3 – taking-in door to the rear northeast wall



Plate 129: F3 – stone masonry within the northeast wall



Plate 130: F3 – blocked window opening



Plate 131: F3 – gable brick wall to the southeast



Plate 132: F3 – long first-floor of Building 3 with three queen-post trusses



Plate 133: F3 – window openings to the courtyard



Plate 134: F3 – detail of queen-post truss

APPENDIX 1: KEY OASIS FORM DETAILS

OASIS Summary for yorkarch3-528761

OASIS ID (UID)	yorkarch3-528761
Project Name	Wood Farm, Coalville, Leicestershire: Historic Building Recording level 3
Sitename	Wood Farm, Coalville, Leicestershire
Sitecode	9650
Project Identifier(s)	Wood Farm, Coalville, Leicestershire: Historic Building Recording
Activity type	Analytical Buildings Record (level 3)
Planning Id	21/00531/HYB
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	York Archaeology
Project Dates	24-Jun-2024 - 28-Jun-2024
Location	Wood Farm, Coalville, Leicestershire NGR : SK 44642 10390 LL : 52.689365250998485, -1.340980136331715 12 Fig : 444642,310390
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Leicestershire Local Authority District : Hinckley and Bosworth Parish : Stanton-under-Bardon
Project Methodology	York Archaeology was commissioned by Oxalis Planning to undertake a level 3 historic building recording of a series of historic buildings within Wood Farm (Bardon 3), Coalville, Leicestershire, in advance of proposed demolition of the historic buildings, as part of a planning condition (planning application ref. 21/0531/HYB). The work was undertaken in June 2024.
Project Results	Wood Farm comprises six historic buildings arranged around an open courtyard facing southwest onto Stanton Lane. The buildings show several phases of construction suggesting that their design evolved over time, rather than being a single phase of planned construction, such as would be seen in a model farm. The farm appears to have originated from the late 18th century through to the 20th century. The earliest phase of the building is stone-built, and may relate to the buildings depicted on the pre-enclosure map.
Keywords	
Funder	Private or public corporation Oxalis Planning
HER	Leicestershire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

APPENDIX 2: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Wood Farm, Coalville, Leicestershire:
Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording and
Archaeological Evaluation

York Archaeology: Sheffield
Campo House, 54 Campo Lane, Sheffield, S1 2EG

Phone: +44 (0)114 2728884
yaenquiries@yorkat.co.uk www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk



Key Project Information

Project name	Bardon 3, Coalville
Report title	Wood Farm, Coalville, Leicestershire: WSI for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Investigations
Report status	DRAFT
YA project no.	3352
Client	Oxalis Planning
NGR	SK 44642 10390
Local Planning Authority	Hinckley and Bosworth District Council
Planning reference	21/00531/HYB
Author	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano & Kath Bentley
Illustrations	Michael Hughes
Editor	Dr Kris Poole
Report number and date	YA/2022/181 25/10/2022
Version and filename	V1: 3352 Bardon 3, Coalville WSI HBR & EVAL.docx

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Figure

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Site Plan

Figure 3: Trench Locations over Proposed Site Plan

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1. Planning consent has been granted, following a successful appeal (21/00022/PP), to develop the site of Wood Farm, Stanton Lane, Ellistown, Coalville, Leicestershire LE67 1FF (planning ref. 21/0531/HYB). The proposal is for: *Hybrid application comprising of Outline permission for the erection buildings for storage and distribution uses (Class B8), general industry (Class B2) and associated infrastructure including the formation of a new access (All matters reserved expect for access) and Full planning permission for the demolition of existing farmstead and relocation, including the erection of 2 replacement farm managers dwellings and associated agriculture buildings and structures.*
- 1.2. The following archaeological condition has been recommended on the development:
 11. *No development shall commence, including works of demolition and site clearance/ground preparation unless and until a staged programme of archaeological work (to include Historic Building Survey and below-ground investigation, commencing with an initial phase of trial trenching) has been undertaken. Each stage is to be completed in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which shall previously have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include an assessment of significance and research objectives, together with:*
 - *the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works; and,*
 - *a programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication and dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.*

Reason: To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation, recording, dissemination and archiving
- 1.3. The Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council recommended that the conditional archaeological works should comprise a Level 3 Historic Building Record (as outlined in Historic England 2016) of the traditional farm buildings identified in a previous assessment produced by Trent & Peak Archaeology (now rebranded York Archaeology) in 2020 (Lobb 2020), which was submitted to the Local Planning Authority in support of the proposed development. The Level 3 survey will provide a record of the historic structures prior to their proposed demolition. In terms of below-ground archaeological investigations, the Senior Planning Archaeologist also recommended an archaeological trial trenching evaluation in order to assess the archaeological potential of key areas of the site and allow for any necessary archaeological mitigation measures.
- 1.4. The scope of the archaeological work will comprise an archaeological evaluation prior to any construction. Depending on the results of this phase of mitigation, archaeological work may be required in advance of and/or during groundworks for the development.
- 1.5. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to the requirements by the Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council. It sets out the aims and methodology of the Level 3 historic building recording, archaeological evaluation, reporting and archiving/dissemination. The work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI, and according to the principles of the Chartered

Institute for Archaeology (ClfA) *Code of Conduct* (2021) and all relevant standards and guidance (2020a, b).

2. SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

- 2.1. The site is divided into two areas, of which the western one is much larger and contains the historic Wood Farm (centred on SK 44642 10390). The site is surrounded on all sides by open fields. Wood Farm consists of several agricultural ranges arranged around a central courtyard. The buildings are of late-18th to early-19th century character with numerous alterations and additions.
- 2.2. The site lies approximately equidistant from the villages of Ellistown and Stanton under Bardon, on the border with the North West Leicestershire and Hinckley & Bosworth Districts of Leicestershire. To the north lies Bardon Hill, an extinct volcano which last erupted about 570million years ago, forming a localised distinctive granite bedrock that is quarried today for construction purposes.
- 2.3. The western area of the site lies on the east side of the B585, north of Stanton Lane and south of Cliffe Hill Quarry, approximately centred on NGR SK 44996 10474. It comprises c 31.5 hectares of agricultural land, 12 fields of varying size and shape, as well as the buildings of Wood Farm which lie on Stanton Lane, close to the south-western corner of the site. The woodland which forms the northern site boundary separates the site from the railway line to Cliffe Hill, which links to the Leicester – Burton-upon-Trent line.
- 2.4. The underlying geology consists of Edwalton Member Mudstone, while the superficial geology consists of the Oadby Member Diamicton (British Geological Survey 2022).
- 2.5. The soils within the site are recorded as Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute 2022).
- 2.6. Previous ground investigations on the Site have indicated that a large component of the western part of the Site has been built up with made ground, to depths of between 1m and 4m across the majority of the Site. This material is understood to derive from quarry overburden soils deposit on the Site approximately 30 years ago (Ground Investigation & Piling Ltd 2019). The Senior Planning Archaeologist, in their comments on the application, determined that this made ground likely reduced the potential archaeological impacts of the scheme.
- 2.7. The topography of the landscape of the area is rolling, with the western area occupying a generally south-facing slope that undulates, overlooking flatter land to the south. The highest contour lines crossing the western part of the site show levels a little above 175m OD to the northeast and northwest of the existing buildings at Wood Farm and in the north-eastern corner of the redline boundary of the site, with levels falling to 160m OD or below along the southern edge of the site.

3. DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

- 3.1. Traditional farm buildings such as the ones within Wood Farm, are a diminishing resource within rural landscapes and the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council considers that the site retains value as an undesignated heritage asset.
- 3.2. The proposal involves demolition of the existing historic buildings on site and redevelopment of the land to accommodate large warehouses, offices and carparking.
- 3.3. Appraisal of the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) indicates the historic Wood Farm is, or has the potential to constitute a heritage asset (or assets) with a

significant archaeological and heritage interest (National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 16, paragraph 189 and Annex 2).

- 3.4. There are no known constraints on access to the site.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1. A Desk-based Assessment (DBA) for the site was produced by PCAS (2019) in support of the planning application. This document provides research into the history and development of the site and a 1km study area around it, which is summarised here as follows.
- 4.2. A scatter of prehistoric tools that have been recovered from the area around the site are considered indicative of the typical nomadic activity that characterised the early prehistoric period, as the small communities, probably extended family groups, moved around according to available food and other resources. There are no confirmed features from this period, only the scatter of unstratified artefacts.
- 4.3. The site lies in a landscape of Roman roads, the Via Devana to the south and two possible roads along Beveridge Lane to the north and crossing Main Street to the east. Despite this, there are no confirmed Roman period features in the study area, however the presence of the scatters of Roman pottery to the west of Stanton under Bardon, close to the eastern Site, in conjunction with the quern stone fragments, all indicate the presence of a small domestic and agricultural site, probably lying on the outskirts of the modern village. This likely comprises a farmstead; domestic buildings and associated agricultural buildings and field system, possibly a later Iron Age farm that is developed and continues to be farmed into the Roman period, much like the farmstead excavated close to Louella Stud, c 2km northwest and just off of Beveridge Lane (LHER ref: MLE21698). Considering the proximity of the Roman town at Leicester, and the smaller town at Ibstock on the Via Devana, this area was probably relatively dense with farms that supplied the neighbouring towns and cities.
- 4.4. It is possible that the settlement of Stanton under Bardon has its origins in this Roman farmstead, although the village is thought to have a Saxon origin based on place name evidence. By the end of the Saxon period Stanton was a substantial village surviving throughout the medieval period although possibly experienced some settlement contraction or shift as evidenced by the earthworks. Domestic activity would have been focused here in and around the village, with outlying areas utilised for agriculture or exploited for the natural resources. The deer parks to the north and south sandwiched the open common fields of Stanton under Bardon.
- 4.5. The field system recorded on early mapping shows early, piecemeal enclosures in the medieval and early post-medieval period, prior to the Parliamentary enclosures of the 18th and 19th century. Some of these enclosures may have been related to the early Wood Farm, while others closer to the village in the area of the eastern Site are likely to have been for livestock. On the open common fields seasonal strip farming and grazing would have taken place prior to enclosure. The ridge and furrow earthworks identified in the eastern Site are evidence of cultivation, although the features respect the field boundaries that date from the 18th – 19th century, suggesting that this agricultural activity dated from the post-medieval rather than the medieval period.
- 4.6. A geophysical survey carried out in 2019 within the western area of the site did not identify any significant features that might suggest alternative activities. In the 20th century some of the field boundaries were removed and a drainage system was excavated along some of the remaining boundaries, as the land was more intensively used as part of Wood Farm, with the expansion of the Cliffe Hill Quarry into the fields immediately north of the site and the construction of the railway line probably being the trigger for the reorganisation of the early landscape into the modern field system seen today (PCAS 2019).

5. AIMS

Historic Building Recording

- 5.1. The principal aim of the project is to produce an analytical record of the historic farm buildings at Wood Farm.
- 5.2. The project aim will be achieved by delivering the following objectives:
- Researching the origins, history, construction and development of the buildings.
 - Assessing the character, date and phasing of the buildings.
 - Defining and recording any significances of the building either as a discrete individual structure or within its wider context.
 - Bringing together the findings of any previous archaeological and historical work into an accessible narrative and analytical report explaining the buildings' history and uses.
- 5.3. The Historic Building Recording will also help to inform the wider research aims as defined by the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (EMHERF). In particular, the following research objectives for the Modern Period (1750 to present):

Objective ref	Strategic objective
9G	Assess the landscape impact of the early industrialisation of agriculture
9H	Characterising the rural environment: identify and record historic buildings & landscape features
9I	Explore the evidence for continuing non-factory trades and industries

Archaeological Evaluation

- 5.4. The aims are:
- To undertake archaeological trial trenching in order to record and understand the evidence for human activity at the Site;
 - To ensure preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered during the archaeological field evaluation;
 - To recover any archaeological artefacts and ecofacts revealed by the excavations;
 - To record the lithology of all deposits and recover artefacts to aid an understanding the chronology of the Site;
 - To recover samples for palaeoenvironmental assessment and dating where appropriate; and
 - To present the results of the fieldwork in a report.
- 5.5. The archaeological investigations have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives outlined in EMHERF relating to the Roman period and Post-Medieval period. Objectives relating to the Roman period are:

Objective ref	Strategic objective
5H	Investigate landscape context of rural settlements

5.6. Objectives relating to the Post-Medieval period are:

Objective ref	Strategic objective
8E	Identify agricultural improvements of the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries

6. HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING METHODOLOGY

- 6.1. The general methodology will be in line with a Level 3 record as set out in Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England 2016).
- 6.2. All to the interior and exterior of the building including stored materials and vegetation will be removed prior to the historic building record being made.
- 6.3. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its origins, development and use, with a summary of the evidence on which this analysis is based.

Historical research

- 6.4. A relevant historical research of the site has been undertaken in a previous DBA produced by PCAS (2019) in support of the planning application. This document and the previous assessment produced by Trent & Peak Archaeology (Lobb 2020) will form the basis of the historical background of Wood Farm.

Written record

- 6.5. A written description of the buildings will be made on site to aid in the understanding and interpretation of its history. This will be informed by a systematic examination of all accessible areas of the building and associated buildings and grounds. The notes taken on site will be compiled to provide a narrative description of the buildings and added to the final report.

Drawn record

- 6.6. The survey will include a location plan at a scale of c 1:25,000, and a larger plan showing the building and relevant structures and other ground features of a scale of at least 1:2,500.
- 6.7. Drawn record, plans, elevations and section (if appropriate) produced from measures survey and photogrammetric survey by York Archaeology which will be used as a basis for the annotated drawings in the report indicating the location of historic features, and photographic viewpoints, at a scale of at least 1:100.
- 6.8. All drawings will include metric scales, north signs or details of orientation. There will be clear labelling to signify the subject, the date of survey and the name of the surveyor.

Photographic record

- 6.9. The photographic record will include:
 - General views of the buildings in their wider setting.
 - The buildings' external appearance comprising a series of oblique views showing all external elevations and views at right angles to the plane of the elevation where appropriate.

- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.
 - The appearance and composition of internal floors.
 - External and internal detail relevant to the building's design, development or use.
 - Any evidence for fixtures, fittings, machinery or plant relating to the buildings' former function.
 - Any dates, inscriptions or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the buildings or their fixtures or fittings.
 - Any building contents or ephemera which have a significant bearing on the buildings' history.
- 6.10. Photographs will include graduated scales. Where required, the camera will be tripod-mounted for stability, and artificial lighting may be used where necessary.
- 6.11. The recording will involve the use of digital photography. All photography, file management and archiving will be carried out in accordance with standards laid out by Historic England (2015). The record will be made using a DSLR of at least 24-megapixel resolution. The photographs will be captured in RAW format and converted to TIFF for digital archiving with the Archaeology Data Service.

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

- 7.1. Eighteen trenches measuring 50m x 1.8m will be excavated across the proposed development area in locations agreed with the Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council (Figures 1 – 3). Due to overhead power lines the locations are subject to change when the client provides plans showing all services/service routes within the Site.
- 7.2. All works will be undertaken in accordance with this WSI as approved by a representative of the Local Planning Authority and ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2020b, 2021).
- 7.3. The location of all trenches will be conducted with the use of a Leica GNSS prior to excavation.
- 7.4. Trenches will be excavated to the first archaeological horizon or to a maximum depth of 1.2m. Subsoil will be removed in spits no greater than 100mm. The decision whether to implement measures to extend the safe working depth (e.g. stepping, shoring up) if needed will then be made in consultation with the client and the Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council.
- 7.5. All machining will be done with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Details of plant to be used will be provided before the start of any excavation by the client. Prior to excavation, areas will be scanned with a CAT scanner to locate any services that may not be shown on the services plan supplied by the client.
- 7.6. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately at a safe distance from the trench edge. Spoil will be checked for artefacts, including the use of a metal detector when deemed appropriate. The location of any artefacts recovered in the topsoil/subsoil will be recorded three-dimensionally or by context/spit if appropriate.
- 7.7. The investigation area and any archaeological features will be located with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid by GPS, Leica CS15/GS15 RTK Differential GNSS, prior to further investigation. If it is impractical to use GPS, the Total Station will be used as an alternative.

- 7.8. Any features identified will be hand-cleaned. Following scanning by a metal detector features will be sample excavated sufficient to determine their plan and form, and to recover any datable artefacts.
- 7.9. Feature fills will be removed by contextual change (the smallest usefully definable unit of stratification) and/or in spits no greater than 100mm. Substantial features will be hand excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m, or a perceived safe depth if the sides are unstable.
- 7.10. In the event of the discovery of human remains, disturbance will, wherever possible, be avoided. Where removal is deemed necessary following discussion with, and the approval of, the client and the Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council, the necessary burial license will be obtained in line with the current Ministry of Justice procedures. The excavation of any human remains will be carried out using the methodology outlined in Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains (Mitchell and Brickley 2017).
- 7.11. In the event of the discovery of any artefacts which constitute Treasure, these artefacts will be archaeologically removed to a safe location and reported to the coroner within 14 days in accordance with the procedures of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice 1997. All treasure should be reported to the Finds Liaison Officer at Leicestershire County Council.
- 7.12. On completion of the fieldwork the open areas will be backfilled by machine, this does not include full reinstatement by York Archaeology.

8. RECORDING METHODOLOGY

- 8.1. Plans of all contexts including features will be surveyed using a GPS, Leica CS15/GS15 RTK Differential GNSS, and will show at least: context numbers, all colour and textural changes, principal slopes, levels expressed as O.D. values, or levelled to permanent features if a benchmark is absent, sufficient details to locate the subject in relation to OS 1:2500 mapping.
- 8.2. Sections will be drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:10/1:20/1:50 (as appropriate) and will show the same information, but levelling information will be given in the form of a datum line with O.D/arbitrary value. The locations of all sections will be surveyed.
- 8.3. Digital images of each context will be taken together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations.
- 8.4. The location of any artefacts including those recovered in the topsoil/subsoil will be recorded by context/spit, or three-dimensionally if determined to be of exceptional archaeological significance.
- 8.5. Where appropriate features are identified, soil samples will be retrieved in order to undertake palaeoenvironmental sampling. The sampling of features will follow procedures set out within the English Heritage (now Historic England) guidelines in Environmental Archaeology (Campbell et al 2011). Samples will generally be 40 litres if possible and will be processed within the York Archaeology Environmental Lab, under the supervision of York Archaeology Environmental Officer Stacey Adams. Waterlogged deposits will be 20L and taken at measured intervals through a sequence. If possible, samples will be recovered in kubiena tins for subsampling at York Archaeology facilities for microfossil assessment.
- 8.6. Depending on the type of deposits identified, soil samples may also be retained for the purposes of retrieving industrial residues or for the provision of scientific dating (e.g. C14 dating).
- 8.7. Where it is deemed necessary to take samples for palaeoenvironmental analysis, scientific dating, or to identify and interpret industrial processes, the Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Historic

and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council, will be consulted and a contingency cost may need to be enacted with the client.

9. POST-EXCAVATION

- 9.1. All finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked and stored as recommended in 'First aid for finds' (Watkinson and Neal 1998), and marked with the site and find codes, and relevant accession numbers. These will be deposited with the Nottingham Museum Service, on completion of the report.
- 9.2. The following table of specialists is an example of those who may perform post-ex artefact identification. The final list of individuals who are consulted for this project will be assembled subject to approval by the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council.

Specialist	Class	Int	Ext
Animal Bones	Kris Poole	X	
Geoarchaeology	Kristina Krawiec	X	
Radiocarbon Dating	SUERC		X
Metalwork	Ian Riddler		X
Slag/Industrial Residues/XRF	Gerry McDonnell		X
Prehistoric pottery	Sarah Percival		X
Roman pottery	Jeremy Evans		X
Medieval Pottery	Chris Cumberpatch/Anne Irving		X
Post-Medieval Pottery	Chris Cumberpatch/Anne Irving		X
Architectural Stone	Chris Brooke/Kevin Hayward		X
Enviro. Processing	Site assistant	X	
Enviro Analysis/Reporting	Stacey Adams	X	
Coins	Steve Malone	X	
Pollen	Tom Hill		X
Shell	Matt Law		X
Leather	Ian Riddler		X
Conservation (inc X Ray)	Ian Panter (YAT Conservation Lab)	X	
Finds Illustration	Alison Wilson	X	
Osteoarchaeology	Victoria Owen	X	
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Alison Wilson	X	
Glass – Roman/medieval	Ian Riddler		
Glass – Post-medieval	Alison Wilson	X	X
CBM/Tile	Phil Mills/Anne Irving	X	
WL Wood	Kristina Krawiec/Steve Allen/Mike Bamforth (University of Sheffield)	X	X

- 9.3. Allowance will be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating and contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating, if necessary. This will be decided in consultation with the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council.

10. REPORTING

- 10.1. Upon completion of the site work, a report will be prepared to include the results of the Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring:

- a) cover page;
- b) list of contents, figures, tables, etc;
- c) non-technical summary;
- d) introduction;
- e) planning background;
- f) archaeological and historical background;
- g) methodology;
- h) results;
- i) discussion;
- j) conclusion;
- k) OASIS cover sheet.

The cover page of the final report should contain the following information:

- a) the full site address (name if applicable);
- b) the site code and the museum accession number;
- c) an OS National Grid Reference for the site;
- d) the name of the author of the report and/or its originating body;
- e) date of the report (month and year);
- f) planning application number(s) if relevant;
- g) the location of the digital archive and accession number.

- 10.2. A digital copy of the report in PDF/A format, will be provided to the client and the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council within four weeks of completion of fieldwork.
- 10.3. In addition, a digital copy in PDF/A format will be provided to the Leicestershire and Rutland HER.

11. POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

- 11.1. Allowance will be made for the preparation and publication of a report on the results of the archaeological works in a local and/or national journal, if appropriate. The scope of this publication will be dependent on the significance of the results.
- 11.2. If no other publication is recommended, a brief site summary will be presented in digital format for publication in a local journal.
- 11.3. The East Midlands Research Framework website will be updated where appropriate at <https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/>.

12. ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION

- 12.1. The Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council will be notified in writing on completion of fieldwork, with a proposed timetable for deposition of the archive. This will be confirmed in the project report. The archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

Historic Building Recording

- 12.2. This will comprise a digital copy of the final report in PDF/A file, high-quality photographic images and an excel spreadsheet with photographic register for ADS metadata sheet for raster images file. All digital image files will be archived with as TIFFs with embedded metadata. The digital archiving will follow the guidance of ADS (2013) and Historic England (2015).
- 12.3. The historic building recording archive will be fully catalogued and prepared to recognised standards (AAF 2011), and will be undertaken with reference to the ClfA Archive Selection Toolkit (ClfA and Historic England 2019).
- Digital photographs to be deposited will be selected by the Project Manager and Project Officer once the recording is complete. This will include the full photographic record of the building and its setting. Where duplicated (bracketed) images exist, only the best/most representative example will be selected for archive deposition.

Archaeological Evaluation

- 12.4. A field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced. York Archaeology will liaise with the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council prior to the commencement of fieldwork to establish the detailed curatorial requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer and to complete the relevant museum forms. The museum curator will be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.
- 12.5. The digital photographs will be archived with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). Preparation of the photographic archive will be undertaken in line with the guidance of the ADS (2013) and Historic England (2015).
- 12.6. The compilation of the field archive will follow national and regional guidance (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014), and will be undertaken with reference to the ClfA Archive Selection Toolkit (ClfA and Historic England 2019).
- Documentary material to be deposited will be selected by the Project Officer, and will include all pro-forma records made within the field and catalogues of such records, as well as copies of all reports produced and the WSI.
 - Artefactual and ecofactual material to be deposited will be selected by the Project Manager and Project Officer, following the collection guidelines of Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council, the stated aims and objectives of the project, and the recommendations of specialists. The final selection of material to be deposited will be agreed with the curator of the Hinckley and District Museum and the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council once the specialist assessments are complete.
 - The digital photographic record will be deposited with the ADS. It will include all record shots (unedited), except where there are duplicated (bracketed) images, in which case the only the best versions will be selected for deposition. Photographs taken for the purpose of photogrammetry will not be included in the site archive unless they illustrate features of particular interest not covered by, or clear in, record shots.

- 12.7. The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, will grant a licence to the Local Authority and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of public interest. Any information disclosure issues will be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.
- 12.8. Upon completion of the project an OASIS form will be completed at <http://oasis.ac.uk/form>.

13. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 13.1. Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.
- 13.2. The client will arrange safe access to the land.
- 13.3. The client will provide plans showing all services/service routes within the development area.
- 13.4. All health and safety requirements will be adhered to. York Archaeology will complete a task-specific risk assessment and safe working method statement before the commencement of the fieldwork, and copies of this will be approved by the client. This will be in compliance with the industry guidelines laid out in the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) Manual Health & Safety in Field Archaeology (2006). York Archaeology staff will wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) at all times. A site-specific Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

14. PRE-START REQUIREMENTS

- 14.1. The client will be responsible for ensuring that site access has been secured prior to the commencement of site works, and that the perimeter of the site is secure.
- 14.2. The client will also be responsible for ensuring that any waste material has been cleared from the barn prior to the building recording taking place, and that any vegetation obscuring the elevations has been cut back or removed.

15. STAFFING

- 15.1. The building recording will be undertaken by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano and the archaeological trial trenching will be overseen by Tom Hooley.
- 15.2. Fieldwork staff will be employees of York Archaeology, and will be suitably experienced for their role. Details of staff members and their experience can be supplied to the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council prior to the works commencing.

16. MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

- 16.1. The Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site, and will be afforded the opportunity to visit the site during the on-site works if required. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council.

17. KEY REFERENCES

- AAF. 2011. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum.
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- PCAS. 2019. *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Land at Wood Farm, Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire*. Unpublished Report by PCAS Archaeology Ltd. 2312

Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). 2007. *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*.

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18. FIGURES

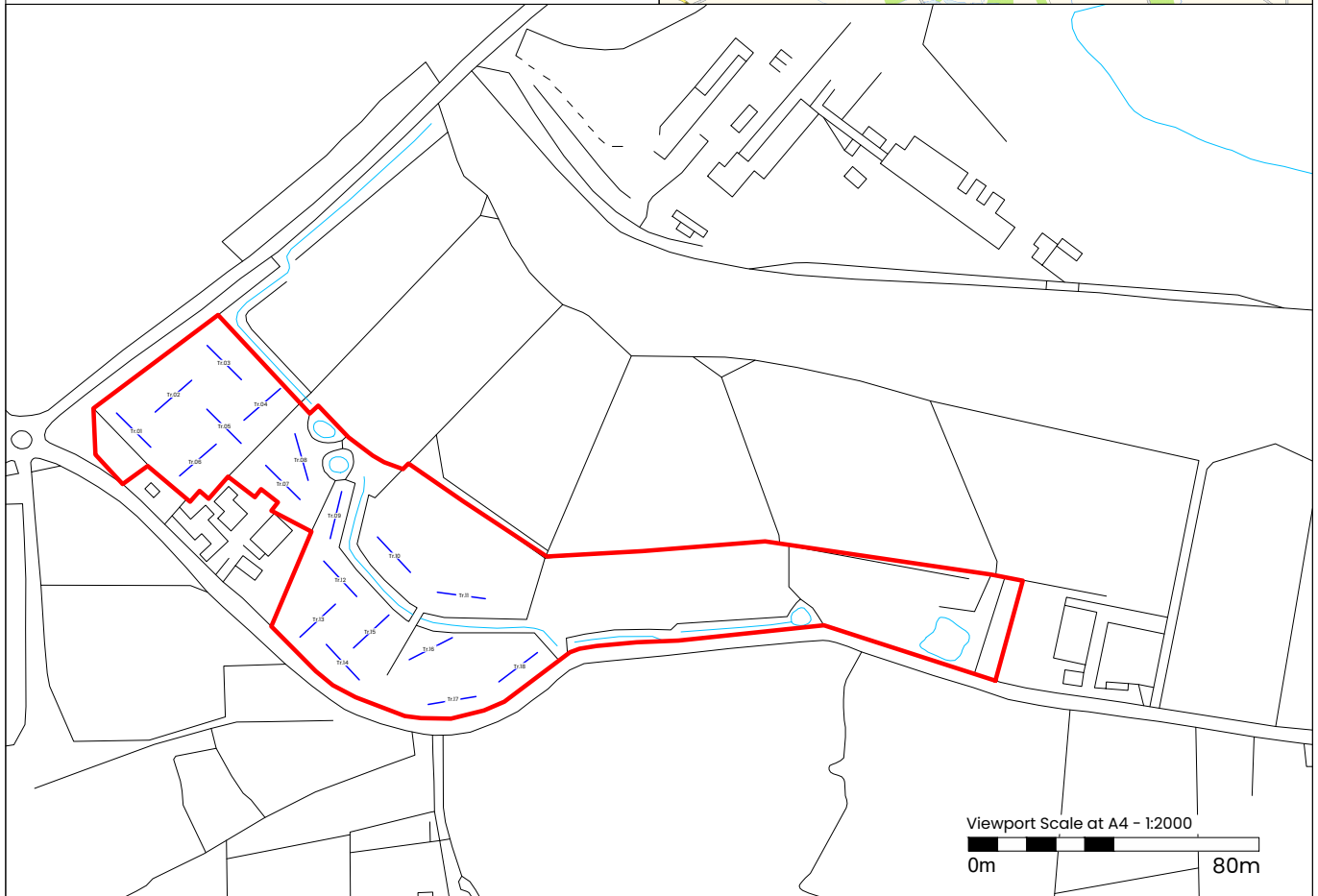


Figure 01 - Site Location Plan DRAFT
Wood Farm, Coalville

Scale at A4 - Varies
Drawn by MH

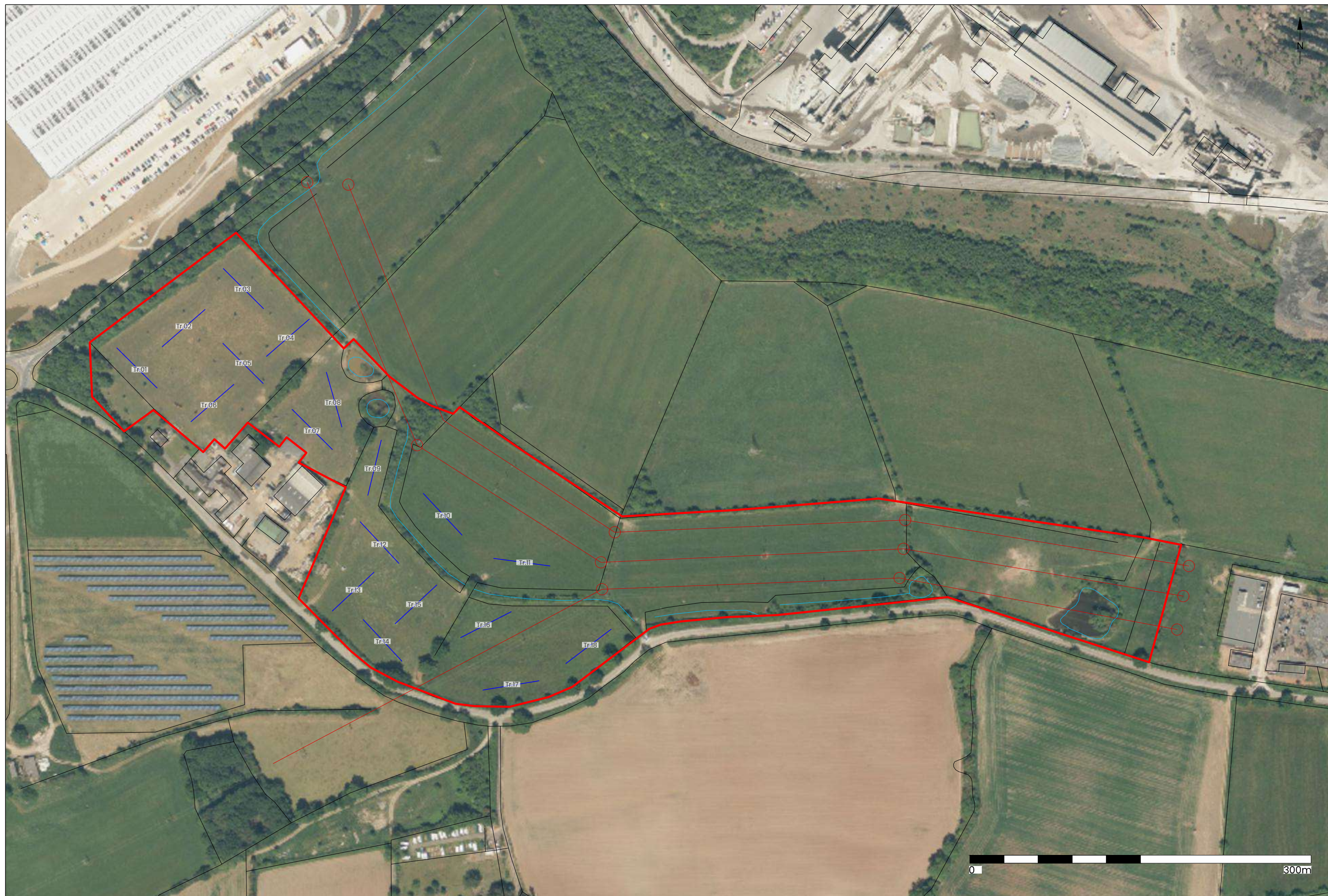


Figure 02 - Site Plan DRAFT
Wood Farm, Coalville

Scale at A3 - 1:3000
Drawn by MH

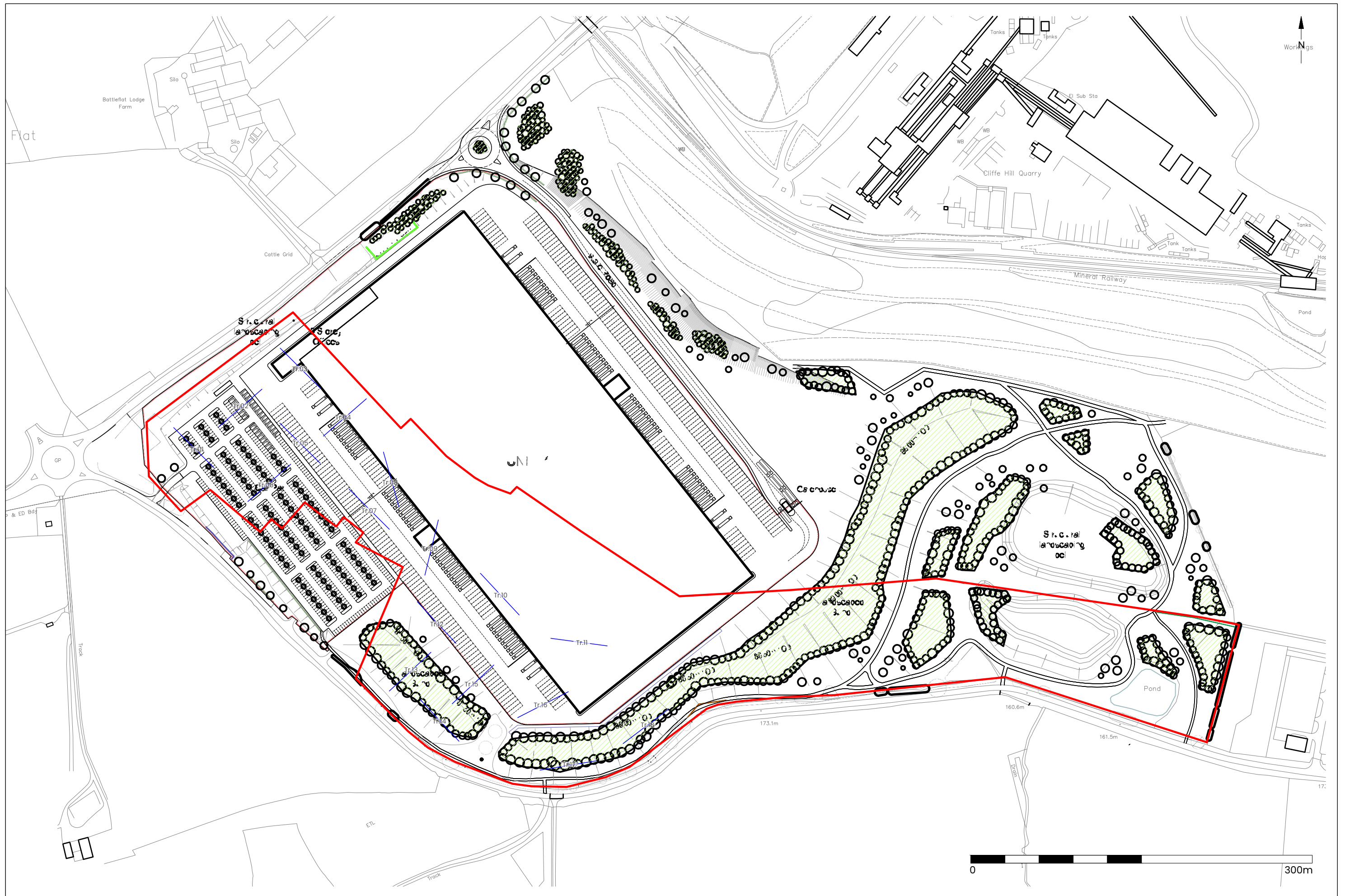


Figure 03 - Trench Locations over Proposed Site Plan DRAFT
Wood Farm, Coalville

Scale at A3 - 1:3000
Drawn by MH

