

BEACON ARCHAEOLOGY

Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Excavation at

Brascote Lane Newbold Verdon Leicestershire

NGR: SK 4471 0309

For Persimmon Homes

Hinckley and Bosworth District Council
Planning Reference Number: 22/00277/OUT
Museum Accession Number: X.A162.2024
Beacon Archaeology Job Number: BA 2024-010

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Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation

1. Introduction

Definition and scope of the project

- 1.1 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of mitigation comprising excavation at Brascote Lane, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Section 16 Enhancing and Conserving the Historic Environment (DLUHC 2023) and will be submitted to the Planning Archaeologist for approval prior to any archaeological work taking place.
- 1.2 This WSI has been prepared by Sophie Clarke for Beacon Archaeology and has been commissioned by Persimmon Homes. The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide a record of the archaeological remains that are present on site, 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 excavation.

2. Background

Context of the Project

- 2.1 Planning Permission 22/00277/OUT has been granted for the development of up to 239 dwellings on land to the east of Brascote Lane, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire NGR: SK 4471 0309 (Fig. 1).
- 2.2 The application area has previously been subject to archaeological evaluation comprising geophysical survey (Manktelow 2021) and trial trench evaluation (Clark and Issitt 2022) which identified the presence of significant archaeological remains in the western part of the permitted development area. The Planning Authority have therefore granted Planning Permission subject to an archaeological condition (Condition 18) for a mitigation strategy comprising archaeological excavation of a specified area (Fig. 2).
- 2.3 Condition 18 states that :

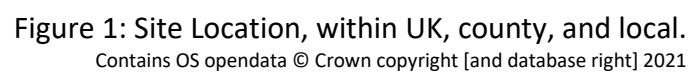
Development shall not commence until a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority. For land that is included within the WSI, no development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include:

 - a) the statement of significance and research objectives;
 - b) the programme and methodology of site investigation;
 - c) recording and nomination of a competent person (s) or organization to undertake the agreed works and
 - d) the programme for post-investigation 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.

- 2.4 The WSI has been prepared in response to advice and a generic brief for archaeological excavation provided by the Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council, acting on behalf of the planning authority and in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard for archaeological excavation* (2023) and *Universal guidance for archaeological excavation* (2023).

Topography and Geology

- 2.5 Newbold Verdon village is located in Leicestershire, approximately 13km to the west of Leicester and approx. 5km east of Market Bosworth. The development site comprises approximately 15.3 hectares of arable land situated to the south of Newbold Verdon and east of Brascote Lane, at a height ranging between 123m and 129m aOD. The British Geological Survey describes the geology across the area as mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member. This is overlain by superficial deposits of glaciofluvial sand & gravel in the western half of the site, and diamicton till in the eastern half of the site. (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home –accessed 26.10.2024). The area outlined by the Senior Planning Archaeologist for open excavation as part of the archaeological mitigation strategy, comprises approximately 3.2 hectares on the western side of the proposed development area.



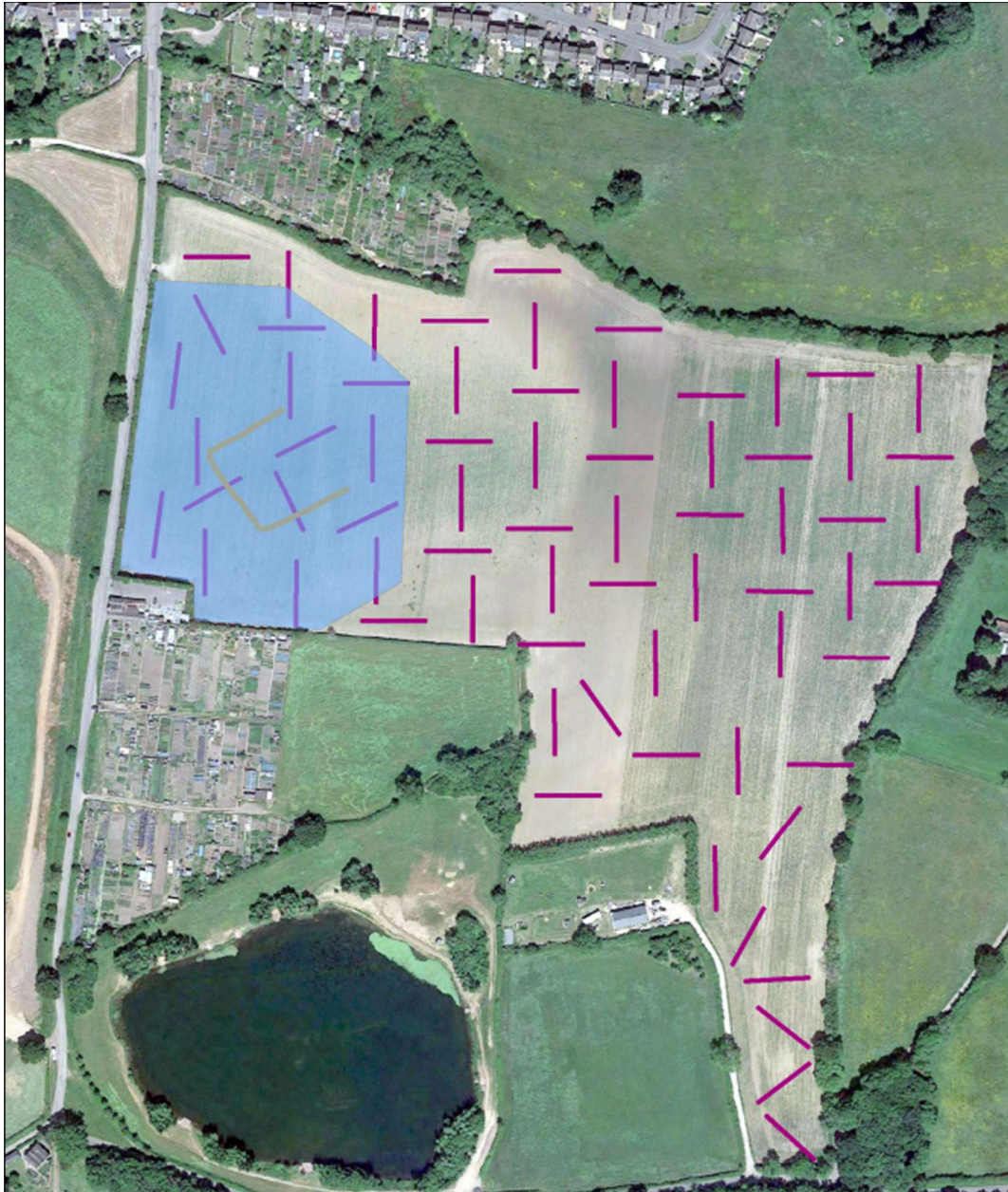


Figure 2: Aerial photograph of site, showing archaeological mitigation zone (in blue) covering area of Iron Age/Roman enclosure identified through trial trenching.

Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.6 A desk-based archaeological assessment of the site was undertaken in 2021 (Flitcroft 2021), which is summarized below.

Prehistoric - Roman

- 2.7 The Leicestershire HER identified the presence of a rectangular ditched enclosure within the site (HER reference MLE2975) through aerial photographs, which was dated loosely to the Iron Age/Roman period based on pottery sherds recovered from fieldwalking in the same area in 1978. HER data for a surrounding 1km radius search area recorded Bronze Age settlement remains (MLE19856) around 100m south of the Site and a possible Bronze Age barrow (MLE19855) 130m west of these. An aerial photograph from the 1980s shows a possible pit alignment around 100m to the

northeast of the site (MLE2976). The aerial photograph was provided by the Senior Planning Archaeologist to ULAS, and the photo then rectified using ArcMap GIS. The alignment appears to correspond with the northern edge of the site, along the alignment of a minor watercourse. Further Bronze Age/Iron Age pit alignments and other linear or enclosure cropmarks lay between 450m and 650m from the Site. In 2018 archaeological excavations undertaken immediately to the west of Brascote Lane, revealed scattered evidence for Iron Age activity, including the remains of a roundhouse, plus other ditches and pits (Flavell 2018).

There is little recorded additional Roman archaeology within the 1km search area, the only known sites being the possible enclosure within the Site, and a Roman period pottery kiln and associated remains (MLE23206) discovered approx. 200m south-west of the Site.

Anglo-Saxon to Medieval

- 2.8 The HER data recorded no sites or finds of Early Saxon date within the search area, however, subsequent pre-application consultation with Leicestershire County Council's Historic & Natural Environment Team in January 2022 highlighted additional early Saxon discoveries from archaeological investigation within an adjacent quarry site to the south-west –as yet not fully reported, and not included in the HER data. This refers to the Cadeby Quarry extension excavation carried out by ULAS. It includes settlement evidence in the form two Grubenhäuser / sunken-featured buildings (Patrick & Beamish 2021). From the later Saxon period onwards, and through the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods, the development site area lay in the agricultural hinterland around the village settlement of Newbold (Verdon), Brascote, and Naneby and is thought to have remained undeveloped cultivated land.

Previous archaeological work

- 2.9 Fieldwalking by a local amateur archaeology group in 1978 (ELE922) recovered a possible Iron Age rim sherd and two Roman pottery sherds from the site. This small amount of pottery was used to date a possible enclosure (MLE2975) which was identified from aerial photography within the western half of the site.
- 2.10 In 2021 a geophysical survey was undertaken on the site (Manktelow 2021). The survey identified a three-sided rectilinear enclosure (Fig. 2), open to the north-east, which lies towards the western side of the survey area. This feature, measuring 60m across, corresponds with the cropmark enclosure recorded by the HER (MLE2975). Although the suggested Iron Age / Roman date of the enclosure was noted, the survey report also highlights the feature's similarities with open-sided rectilinear enclosures of earlier Bronze Age date. The other archaeological features identified in the geophysical survey were a scatter of possible pits and linear ditches. The ditches may represent parts of former field boundaries, although only two of them match with boundaries recorded on late 19th -and 20th century maps of the survey area.
- 2.11 A trial trench evaluation of the site was subsequently carried out, comprising 69 trenches to confirm the result of the geophysical survey. This identified the presence of an Iron Age/Roman period enclosure complex located in the western part of the site, along with associated discrete features. Although the evaluation did not identify

the presence of Anglo-Saxon remains during the fieldwork, Anglo-Saxon remains were identified during open area excavation on an adjacent site, that were not picked up by trial trench evaluation. The potential for the presence of previously unidentified Anglo-Saxon remains within the development area must also be therefore considered.

Archaeological Potential

- 2.12 The geophysical survey and archaeological trial trenching identified the presence of significant prehistoric remains which have the potential to contribute to knowledge and understanding of these periods in Leicestershire. The potential for the presence of significant Anglo-Saxon remains has neither been confirmed nor ruled out by the evaluation.
- 2.13 Based on the results of the evaluation, an area for archaeological excavation has been identified and agreed with the Local Planning Authority, which focuses on the Iron Age/Roman enclosure identified through aerial photographs and the prehistoric remains recorded in trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and 11 of the archaeological evaluation.

3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The main aim of the investigation is to record any archaeological remains that are disturbed by the scheme, provide evidence to understand the nature, date, function, and character of the archaeological remains present and to mitigate the impact of the development using preservation by record.
- 3.2 The main objectives of the archaeological work are:
- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
 - To characterise the extent, date range, character, condition and significance of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
 - To excavate and record archaeological deposits uncovered during the work.
 - To recover artefacts and ecofacts to aid in the dating and interpretation of any archaeological deposits and features encountered.
 - Interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional, and national, archaeological context.
 - To advance understanding of the heritage assets and establish the relationship of any remains within the wider landscape.
 - To produce a report and archive of the results.

Research Objectives

- 3.3 The project has the potential to contribute to research agendas 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://researchframeworks.org/emherf/research-agenda/>.

- 3.4 Specifically, the project has the potential for the presence of remains that could contribute to the following research objectives:

Iron Age

- 4C Characterise the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlement resource and investigate intra-regional variability
- 4E Assess the evidence for the evolution of settlement hierarchies
- 4F Investigate intra-regional variations in development of fields and linear boundaries
- 4G Study the production, distribution and use of artefacts

Roman

- 5H Investigate landscape contexts of rural settlements.
- 5I Support research and publication of landscape syntheses.
- 5J Instigate regional scale characterisation study of industry

Medieval

- 6J Update and expand East Midlands Anglo-Saxon Pottery Project.
- 7E Investigate the morphology of rural settlements.

- 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 A line search survey was carried out prior to this WSI being compiled. No known buried services were identified within the site. However, the area will be checked with a CAT scanner before excavation takes place.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard for archaeological excavation* (2023a), *Universal Guidance for archaeological excavation* (2023b) and *Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology* (2022), <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa>.
- 5.2 The scope of archaeological works defined in this specification is based on the results of the archaeological evaluation, following discussion with the Planning Archaeologist and in accordance with their *Brief*. 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 Leicestershire Museums accession number (X.A162.2024) has been allocated for the project and will be used to identify all records and artefacts.
- 5.4 Prior to any machining, general photographs of the site will be taken.
- 5.5 The Planning Archaeologist has defined an area for archaeological mitigation by excavation, comprising approximately 3.2 hectares (Figure 2), to cover the area surrounding the Iron Age/Roman enclosure identified through trial trenching. It should be noted that this is a minimum requirement. All areas will be reviewed following stripping of the topsoil/overburden. Should features extend outside these limits the areas will be reviewed on site with the Planning Archaeologist and with the client, in order to agree appropriate extensions to these areas.
- 5.6 In the event that significant archaeological remains are encountered that are substantially more extensive than was previously identified by the evaluation, then the client and the Planning Archaeologist will be informed immediately. The scope of works may then be subject to review by agreement between Beacon Archaeology, the client and the Planning Archaeologist.
- 5.7 Excavation will be carried out with a machine appropriate for the work fitted with a flat-bladed bucket to expose the underlying strata. The machine will not track over any surfaces until the area has been inspected and cleared by an archaeologist.
- 5.8 The archaeologist will control and supervise the topsoil and overburden stripping in order to obtain an adequate record of any archaeological deposits or finds which would be disturbed or exposed by groundworks associated with the development.
- 5.9 Topsoil and overburden will be removed carefully in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision. The excavation area will be excavated down to the top of archaeological deposits or natural undisturbed ground, whichever is reached first. Where structures, features or finds appear to merit preservation *in situ*, they will be adequately protected from deterioration.
- 5.10 All exposed features will be investigated by hand excavation. Particular emphasis will be placed upon retrieving a stratigraphic sequence and upon obtaining details of the phasing of the site.
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 Unless otherwise agreed with the planning archaeologist, standard sample excavation will include

discrete archaeological features pits, postholes, etc.	50% of will be excavated unless their common / repetitious nature suggests they are unlikely to yield significant new information or unless their size or content suggests that 100% would be preferable.
linear features (boundary features, ditches, gullies, trackways, pathways etc.)	10% of each targeting terminals and intersections, with slots measuring at least 1m in width wherever possible. A flexible approach will be adopted to the location of excavation samples e.g. areas with higher artefact or ecofact content may be targeted.

	In areas outside the main foci of interest, where the nature and significance of remains is understood, the sampling rate may be reduced in agreement with the Planning Archaeologist
Bulk horizontal deposits	A slot will be hand excavated to determine the depth and nature after which a decision may be taken in conjunction with the Planning Archaeologist to remove the remainder with machinery. Priority will be attached to features which yield sealed assemblages which can be related to the chronological sequence of the site.
Stone structures or other buildings	These will be excavated in sufficient detail to establish their construction sequence and sequence of repairs or extensions. All stratigraphic associations will be recorded.
Funerary/ritual activity and domestic/industrial deposits including potential ovens and hearths	Fully excavated and sampled for analysis. Furnaces or kilns are not anticipated but should these be encountered they will be left in situ until a strategy for their excavation has been developed.
Tree throw holes/possible natural or geological features	A sample will be excavated sufficient to establish the nature of the features.

- 5.13 Metal detecting of exposed features and spoil will be undertaken during the excavations to aid in the recovery of finds.
- 5.14 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 at an appropriate scale and tied into the overall site plan. All excavated sections will be recorded and drawn at relevant scale, typically 1:10 or 1:20, levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum where possible. Relevant OD heights will be taken across the site as appropriate.
- 5.15 Written descriptions of all archaeological strata or features excavated or exposed will be recorded.
- 5.16 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.
- 5.17 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.
- 5.18 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>
- 5.19 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations, and all site records and finds will be kept securely.

Monitoring

- 5.19 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 ClfA guidance. Expected monitoring points with the Planning Archaeologists are:
- Notice of the start date of fieldwork
 - Following completion of the stripping to agree extents & any extensions and sample excavation strategy.
 - Regular reports/photographs or visits to monitor archaeological excavation
 - Final report or visit to sign off field work
- 5.20 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including reports/photos or 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 representatives of the Planning Archaeologist, Local Planning Authority and the Client, if required, subject to the health and safety requirements of the site.

Contingency Provisions

- 5.21 While Beacon Archaeology 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. changes to excavation areas or excavation sample sizes) or significant archaeological deposits that may require specialist input.
- 5.22 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 Local Planning Authority in order for detailed discussion between all relevant parties to take place. Following assessment of the archaeological remains Beacon Archaeology shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.
- 5.23 If significant quantities of unexpected finds are recovered during the fieldwork it may be necessary to renegotiate additional post-excavation analysis and reporting costs

6. Finds

- 6.1 Archaeological finds will be hand-collected on site and bagged by context. Small finds will be allocated a unique small find number and bagged separately. Where significant quantities of industrial waste or ceramic building material are found an on-site selection and recording strategy will be developed in consultation with the relevant specialist. All artefacts will be processed and analysed in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2020) and the relevant ClfA Toolkits.

Treasure

- 6.2 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 2023), 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

- 6.3 If human remains are encountered they will be left in situ. Beacon Archaeology will inform the Client and the Planning Archaeologist and the coroner immediately. If excavation of human remains is required Beacon Archaeology 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 the Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains (CIfA 2017). 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 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (Campbell et al 2011) and if necessary, in consultation with the Historic England Regional Science Advisor.
- 7.2 The following environmental sampling strategy will be adopted in consultation with the Museum of London Archaeology(MOLA) Environmental Officer.
- A representative selection of features will be sampled on a judgmental basis; covering all feature types, phases and areas across the site. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are well-sealed and with little obvious intrusive or residual material.
 - Spot samples will be taken where visible concentrations of environmental remains are located.
- 7.3 All collected samples will be labelled with the accession number, context and sequential sample numbers.

Bulk samples

- 7.4 Bulk samples should either be 40 - 60 litres or the whole context depending on size, this is for the recovery of carbonised and mineralized plant remains, small animal bones, molluscs and industrial residues.
- 7.5 Flotation will be carried out using a York tank with a 0.5mm mesh and a 0.3mm flotation sieve.
- 7.6 The heavy residue will be separated into over 4mm and under 4mm fractions. The heavy residue will be sorted by eye for finds in its entirety, except for the under 2mm for which a proportion will be rapidly assessed under a microscope and only sorted if a high potential for remains is considered by the Environmental Project Officer.

- 7.7 All flots will be scanned for plant remains and other artefact types. Those which contain significant quantities or material of interest will be analysed.

Waterlogged

- 7.8 If features are thought to contain waterlogged deposits discussions with the Environmental Project Officer will determine their potential for the recovery of waterlogged plant remains, insects and pollen. Appropriate and targeted sampling strategies will be applied for the recovery of this material. This may include columns and associated samples, typically 20 litres in volume as recommended in the guidance. We will seek further advice during site work with the specific external specialists who will analyse the material as to whether the sampling strategy being employed is appropriate.

Other specialist samples

- 7.9 In the event where other specialist sampling is required (eg. geochemical and micromorphological), advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor in co-ordination with the appropriate external specialist.

Scientific Dating

- 7.10 The selection of material for radiocarbon dating will be determined following the assessment of environmental remains in line with national guidance and standards (Bayliss and Marshall 2022). Three key deposit types will be considered for radiocarbon dating:
- Articulated (joining joint elements) animal or human remains (they are unlikely to have moved far from the point of deposition)
 - Concentrated dump/ single deposition of charred plant remains
 - When neither animal bone or charred plant remains are available if there is a concentration of charcoal (preferably roundwood) this is targeted

Where possible multiple samples will be submitted for dating from the same context to ensure the validity of the results.

- 7.11 Consideration will also be given to the use of Dendrochronology, Archaeomagnetic and Optical Luminescence Dating (OSL). Specialists will be consulted and undertake the site work, analysis and reporting.

8. Timetable and Personnel

- 8.1 An exact date for the work has yet to be fixed; it is likely to take place from November 2024 to the end of January 2025, subject to approval of the WSI.
- 8.2 This project will be under the management of Donald Clark ACIfA. 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 MOLA.

9. Post Excavation Analysis and Reporting

- 9.1 Following completion of the fieldwork, a programme of post-excavation analysis will be implemented. This will include the cataloguing and analysis of any finds and environmental samples, preparation of the site archive and its subsequent deposition in accordance with ClfA (2020b), MOLA procedures and the relevant Museums guidelines for transferring archaeological archives.
- 9.2 The strategy for the post-excavation analysis and reporting including the level of publication will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist and sent to the client for approval.
- 9.3 Specialist reports will be prepared as per the ClfA Toolkit for Specialist Reporting <https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit>
- 9.4 A report and archive of the results of the archaeological work is required regardless of what is found and will be produced following the completion of the fieldwork programme.
- 9.5 The draft 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, survival 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.
- 9.6 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.

Publication and dissemination of results

- 9.7 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.

- 9.8 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in Beacon Archaeology and Beacon Archaeology will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988*. Beacon Archaeology provides exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client and/or commissioning agent in all matters directly relating to the project.
- 9.9 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators (Planning Archaeologists, Historic Environment Record and Archive Repository) to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 9.10 Beacon Archaeology will upload a digital copy of the report (subject to confidentiality agreements) to OASIS. 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 OASIS website.

Archive Deposition

- 9.11 Following the fieldwork, the landowner will be required to complete a transfer of title form to transfer ownership of the archive to Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections in accordance with their *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections* (2022) and national standards (CifA 2020b), normally within six months of completion of the analysis. This archive will include all written, drawn, survey and photographic records, artefacts and samples relating directly to the investigations undertaken.
- 9.12 The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service ADS: <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>), in accordance with their guidelines, as required in the 'Digital Archiving' section of the *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections* (Leicestershire Museums Service 2022, 21-26).

12. Health and Safety

- 12.1 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation. 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.
- 12.2 The safety of Beacon Archaeology staff will take priority over the desire to record archaeological deposits. Where excavated evaluation trenches present a health and safety risk due to depth or unstable edges these will be completely or partly backfilled in order to make the site environs safe. Appropriate recording defined by a dynamic risk assessment will take place prior to backfilling.

13. Insurance

- 13.1 All work undertaken by Beacon Archaeology is covered by Beacon Archaeology's Public Liability, Professional Indemnity and Employers Liability Insurance.

14. Operational Matters

- 14.1 The archaeological investigation will be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of this Written Scheme of Investigation, subject to its approval by the Planning Archaeologist and the Local Planning Authority.
- 14.2 The project will be managed by Donald Clark of Beacon Archaeology and will be undertaken by his team of professional and qualified archaeologists, some of whom have over 25 years of professional archaeological experience working in Leicestershire and the East Midlands. Identification and reporting of finds and environmental material will be undertaken by appropriately qualified and experienced specialists at MOLA , listed below.

Specialism	Internal specialist
Lithics Prehistoric pottery Saxon pottery Roman and Iron Age pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Post-Roman pottery Post-Roman pottery Medieval pottery Clay Tobacco Pipes Clay Tobacco Pipes Ceramic building materials, daub, fired clay, structural stone, plaster - all periods Fired clay Glass - all periods Glass - Roman Registered finds - all periods Registered finds - all periods Registered finds - all periods Registered finds - all periods Registered finds - Saxon Molluscs Osteology Osteology Osteology Osteology Archaeozoology Archaeozoology Archaeozoology Metal working and industrial waste (Slag) Archaeobotany Archaeobotany Archaeobotany Archaeozoology, molluscs Archaeozoology, molluscs Charcoal Conservation Conservation Conservation	Yvonne Wolfram-Murray Lyn Blackmore Lyn Blackmore Anna Rebisz-Niziolek Charlotte Burn Claire Davey Nigel Jeffries Jacqui Pearce Jennifer McNulty Jennifer McNulty Nigel Jeffries Han Li Mary Ellen Crothers Claire Finn Michael Marshall Michael Marshall Jo Ahmet Darrah Jones-Reddy (training) Nicola Hurt (training) Lyn Blackmore Mary Ellen Crothers Michael Henderson Erna Johannesdottir Don Walker Chris Chinnock Chris Faine Adam Reid Simona Falanga (training) Adam Reid Kate Roberts Wendy Smith Andrés Teira Brión Alan Pipe Vicki Ewens Marvin Demicoli Liz Goodman Liz Barham Riva Boutylkova

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