

Ashby Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

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York Archaeology – Nottingham Office
Unit 1 Holly Lane, Chilwell, Nottingham NG9 4AB
+44 (0)115 896 7400 | yaenquiries@yorkat.co.uk | www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk

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KEY DOCUMENT INFORMATION

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ABBREVIATIONS

AOD Above Ordnance Datum

NGR National Grid Reference

SUMMARY

York Archaeology (Nottingham) has been commissioned on behalf of Davidson Developments, to conduct an archaeological trial trench evaluation on the land at Ashby Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire to assess the archaeological potential of the land in advance of a planning application for the construction of residential dwellings.

The trial trench evaluation will comprise 51nr 30mx1.8m archaeological trial trenches, providing an approximate 5% sample of the Site. With a contingency of an additional 1% sample should the this be required. These works follow a geophysical survey conducted in March, 2026.

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Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Proposed Site plan

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 York Archaeology (Nottingham) has been commissioned by Davidsons Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation on the land at Ashby Road, Hinckley (Leicestershire) centre on National Grid Reference SP 43141 96095 (herein referred to as “Site”; Figure 01). These evaluation works are to be undertaken as part as a condition of planning approval [ref: 25/01207/OUT].
- 1.1.2 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlines the detailed methodology, aims and objectives by which this programme of archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation will be undertaken. The implementation of this WSI will be conducted under the approval and monitoring of Leicestershire County Council’s Planning Archaeologist (LCCPA). Should another phase of archaeological works be required to further mitigate the impact of this development upon any archaeological remains then this this would be subject to an additional WSI. All archaeological fieldwork is deemed pre-commencement in terms of the development unless agreed in with the Local Planning Authority.
- 1.1.3 The evaluation will comprise the excavation of fifty-one evaluation trenches measuring at 30m x 1.8m. targeting the location of the proposed single self-build dwelling. The results of this evaluation will inform the decision the South West Leicestershire’s Planning Archaeologist, as to whether further works are required.
- 1.1.4 This WSI has been produced in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The *MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (Historic England 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2022), *Standards for archaeological field evaluation* (2023) and *Universal Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2023).

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.1.1 The Site is located to the north of Hinckley and to the west of Barwell along Ashby Road (A447). It consists of two fields which are currently under agricultural use.
- 2.1.2 The Site is surrounded by fields to the north and east. To the west, residential development has stretched along Ashby Road towards the Hinckley & Market Bosworth Community Hospital. Residential housing is also located to the South. The Site covers approximately 5.6ha. At the northern extent, it sits at approximately 120m AOD rising to the south to 125 AOD.
- 2.1.3 The underlying bedrock geology of the Site is Mercia Mudstone Group, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 252.2 and 201.3 million years ago during the Triassic period, with superficial deposits recorded as Oadby Member - Diamicton formed between 480 and 423 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period. There are no boreholes recorded within the Site or in close proximity (British Geological Survey 2025).

2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.2.1 The following archaeological and historical background has been compiled using the Desk Based Assessment (2025) produced by York Archaeology that form part of the planning approval for this project.

Prehistoric (500,000 BC- AD 43)

- 2.2.2 There is only one prehistoric record. A Bronze Age to Late Iron Age round house was excavated in 2006. This is at the north-eastern extent of the Study Area in Barwell.

Romano-British (AD 43- AD 410)

- 2.2.3 There is slightly more evidence of activity within the Romano-British period. Trial trenching in 2011 found evidence of a Roman settlement south-east of Brook Hill Farm, Barwell. The finds included pits, post-holes, pottery, plaster, tile and one human cremation burial. The presence of window glass, Samian pottery and hypocaust tile suggests that a high-status building stood nearby although the material was interpreted as having been brought in and re-used in some kind of oven on a lower-status site. The finds predominately dated to the 2nd century AD. The settlement is located at the northern extent of the Study Area.

Early Medieval and Medieval (AD 410 – 1485)

- 2.2.5 The settlement of Hinckley is recorded within the Domesday Book of 1086 as being within the lands of Earl Aubrey of Coucy, in the hundreds of Guthlaxton. Sixty-nine households are recorded with a mixture of villagers, freemen, smallholders, and slaves. The origin of the name 'Hinckley' is recorded as being a woodland relating to a man named Hincā or Hynca. The Site is outside of the historic village core, but medieval remains are recorded within the Study Area.
- 2.2.6 A number of assets relate to the historic settlement core of Barwell and medieval remains found around the village; a 12th century enclosure and probably field boundaries at Crabtree Road, linear features containing 12th and 13th century pottery at Ivens Farm, ditches at Ivens Farm, ditches and pottery at St Mary's Court, an L-shaped ditch, medieval pits and ditches

near High Street, two medieval moated sites and ponds. Medieval pottery has also been found from the area of the Roman site at Brook Hill Farm.

- 2.2.7 Ridge and furrow is recorded at Sunnyside Farm, just to the west of the Site. The site of a gallows and human burials are known near Hangman's Hill. This was at the edge of the town of Hinckley, 650m to the south of the Site.
- 2.2.8 Hinckley itself contains the scheduled remains of a motte and bailey castle dating to the 12th century. Hinckley Priory was established in the 11th or 12th century. The medieval core of the town is to the south of the Site. A medieval settlement core is also recorded at Barwell. The Site sits between these two cores, within an active medieval landscape although is on the periphery of the settlements. The remains of the ridge and furrow indicates that the Site was most likely in agricultural use during the medieval period.

Post-Medieval (1485-1899)

- 2.2.9 Hinckley went through a large expansion within the latter half of this period. Until the 17th century, the town remained relatively small and rural in nature, with a recorded population of approximately 1000 inhabitants. The development of the stocking frame, and its introduction to Hinckley in the 1640s, led to an explosion in the town's population. By the 19th century, the population of Hinckley was recorded as 5158 inhabitants (Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council 2013).
- 2.2.10 The only listed building within proximity of the Site is the late 18th century Barwell House Farmhouse, located 350m north-east of the Site.
- 2.2.11 Eighteen non-designated heritage assets are recorded by the HER. The closest to the Site relates to a tablet which marks the site formerly occupied by Captain Shenton's Tree. This is the tree in which Captain John Shenton, an officer in the army of Charles I, hid to escape capture by soldiers of the parliamentary forces during Civil War c1646. This was located on Ashby Road, close to the southern portion of the Site.
- 2.2.12 The route of Ashby Road is recorded as the Turnpike from Hinckley to Tonge. The location of an isolation hospital, first built as a house c1880 but used as a hospital from 1915, sits to the west of the Site just behind the current Hinckley & Bosworth Community Hospital.
- 2.2.13 A brickworks was found at Barwell consisting of brick arches, six arched flues and partially baked thin bricks, 960m east of the Site. Two other brickworks are recorded at Hinckley, one at Netherley Road and one at Ashby Road. These are both towards the southern extent of the Study Area. The Hinckley Mineral Baths are located close by, as is a 19th century cemetery.
- 2.2.14 Other sites at Barwell include a demolished building at 87 High Street, a post-medieval windmill near Ivens Farm, one sherd of post-medieval pottery, the Co-operative Society Buildings on High Street, a shoe factory, a former Methodist Chapel on High Street, a well on Mill Street.
- 2.2.15 Bosworth House Farmhouse, built in the mid-19th century, is located 665m north of the Site, with the location of a windmill a short distance to the west.
- 2.2.16 John Prior's map of 1777 shows the Site along the Turnpike Road approximately 1.5 miles from Hinckley and to the south-west of Barwell.

- 2.2.17 The OS drawing of 1814 shows the Site in an area of larger fields. There are no buildings shown within those fields and the Site appears to have continued in agricultural use. The 1st edition OS map published in 1887 shows the Site as agricultural fields. Captain Shenton's Tree is labelled on this map.

Modern (1900 – Present)

- 2.2.18 The HER records four non-designated assets dating to the 20th century; the site of Hinckley Lido, Ashby Road Brickworks, the site of the Hinckley Dye Works and Barwell Lane brickworks. These are all located in the southern portion of the Study Area in the built-up area of Hinckley.
- 2.2.19 The OS map published in 1947 shows no change to the configuration of the field boundaries and Captain Shenton's Tree is still labelled. Development now stretches along both sides of Ashby Road and the isolation hospital sits to the west. The Site has continued as two fields in agricultural use to the present day, with the south-west corner cut out to accommodate the residential development fronting Ashby Road.

Uncertain date

- 2.2.20 Seven undated non-designated assets are included within the HER data. These comprise an enclosure and possible enclosure near Barwell, curvilinear features at Odd House Farm, enclosures south-east of Brook Hill Farm, possible ring ditch cropmarks, the findspot of an iron blade and undated kilns near Sunnyside Farm. Of these, the kilns are the closest to the Site, located within the area of ridge and furrow on the west side of Ashby Road.

3 RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

3.1 National Planning Policy

- 3.1.1 Developments of this nature, and their impact upon the historic environment, are addressed by the revised 2024 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), and the NPPF Planning Practice Guide Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (DLUHC 2014, 2021, 2023).

- 3.1.1 Section 16 of NPPF, paragraph 205 states:

“Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:

a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and

b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.”

- 3.1.2 In addition, Section 16 paragraph 207 states that:

“In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”

- 3.1.3 Furthermore, paragraphs 212 and 218 state:

“When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.”

3.2 Local plan

- 3.2.1 The Site is currently covered by the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2016) which is part of the Local Plan. A new Local Plan (2016 to 2036) is currently under review by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council and the Council are currently undertaking a Local Plan Review 2020-2039 which is estimated to be adopted in December 2026.

- 3.2.2 Relevant Policies from the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2016) include:

“DM11 Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment

The Borough Council will protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment throughout the borough. This will be done through the careful management of development that might adversely impact both designated and non-designated heritage assets.

All development proposals which have the potential to affect a heritage asset or its setting will be required to demonstrate:

- a) An understanding of the significance of the heritage asset and its setting; and*
- b) The impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset and its setting, including measures to minimise or avoid these impacts; and*
- c) How the benefits of the proposal will outweigh any harm caused; and*
- d) Any impact on archaeology in line with Policy DM13”*

- 3.2.3 It further states:

“DM13 Preserving the Borough’s Archaeology

Where a proposal has the potential to impact a site of archaeological interest, developers should set out in their application an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where applicable, the results of a field evaluation detailing the significance of any affected asset.

Where applicable, justified and feasible the local planning authority will require remains to be preserved in situ ensuring appropriate design, layout, ground levels, foundations and site work methods to avoid any adverse impacts on the remains.

Where preservation of archaeological remains in situ is not feasible and/or justified the local planning authority will require full archaeological investigation and recording by an approved archaeological organisation before development commences.”

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims

4.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation are :

- To identify the presence of any archaeological remains to be affected by any intrusive aspects of the development.
- To attempt to quantify any such archaeological remains which are encountered by identifying, for example, their form, nature and date.
- Where practical (within the constraints of the development), this will include an assessment of the overall extent, date, and state of preservation of archaeological remains.
- To provide evidence so that the potential need for further works can be identified.

4.2 Objectives

4.2.1 The objectives of the evaluation are:

- To undertake an archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation in order to identify, record and understand the character, condition and extent of any archaeological remains.
- To provide evidence to determine what further archaeological work may be required.
- To ensure preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered during the ground investigations.
- 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 of the site chronology.
- To recover samples for paleoenvironmental assessment and dating where appropriate.
- To present the results of the fieldwork in a report.

4.3 Research Agenda

4.3.1 This programme of archaeological works provides an opportunity to contribute to the Research Themes and Objectives outlined in the East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (interactive digital platform available at: www.researchframeworks.org/emherf).

Late Bronze Age and Iron Age (c.1150 BC–AD 43)
4.3 Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlements (c.1000 – 450 BC)
4.3.1: Why are sites of this period comparatively rare in the archaeological record?
4.6 Field systems and major linear boundaries
4.6.1: Can we shed further light upon the development of field and boundary systems?
Romano-British (AD 43-c.410)

5.4 Rural settlement patterns and landscapes
5.4.3: How did rural settlements relate to each other and to towns and military sites, and how may this have varied regionally and over time
5.4.4: How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how did these boundary networks develop over time?
High Medieval (1066 – 1485)
7.1 Urbanism
7.1.2: Can we define more closely the industrial and trading activities associated with towns and the nature and extent of urban influence upon the countryside?
7.6 Industry and trade
7.6.4: Can we develop a typological classification of buildings associated with medieval industrial and commercial activities and can we identify sub-regional and chronological patterning?
Post-Medieval (1485 – 1750)
8.1 Urbanism: morphology, functions and buildings
8.1.4: What can studies of environmental data, artefacts and structural remains tell us about variations in diet, living conditions and status?
8.4.5: How did the diet, living conditions and status of rural and urban communities compare?

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 General Conditions

- 5.1.1 The evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with the methodologies prescribed within this WSI and in compliance with the guidance stated above in section 1.1.4 and under the direction of the Leicestershire County Council's Planning Archaeologist (LCCPA). No trenches will be backfilled/handed back to the client until they have been signed off by the LCCPA.

5.2 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

- 5.2.1 Fifty-one trial trenches will be excavated across the Site, targeting the location of the proposed new dwelling and the surrounding area. The trenches will be located with the approval of the LCCPA. The trial trenches will measure 30m x 1.8m.
- 5.2.2 Trenches will be located with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid GPS, Leica CS15/GS15 RTK Differential GNSS, prior to further investigation. If it is impractical to use a GPS the Total Station will be used as an alternative.
- 5.2.3 All machine excavation will be completed with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision with stripping and soil removal arranged so as to avoid any tracking across the excavated surface. 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 service plans provided by the client.
- 5.2.4 Trenches will be excavated to the first archaeological horizon, the natural geological horizon or to a maximum depth of 1.2m BGL. Stratigraphy will be removed in spits no greater than 250mm. The decision whether to implement measures to extend the safe working depth (e.g. stepping and/or shoring-up) will then be made in consultation with the Client and the LCCPA.
- 5.2.5 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.
- 5.2.6 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.
- 5.2.7 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.
- 5.2.8 If features or deposits of archaeological significance are identified during groundworks, and appropriate sampling strategy will be adhered to in line with methodology described in 5.3.7 below.

5.3 Recording and Sampling

- 5.3.1 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 contextual 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.

- 5.3.2 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.
- 5.3.3 Digital images of each context will be taken together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations.
- 5.3.4 Written records will be maintained as laid down in the YA recording manual (York Archaeology 2015).
- 5.3.5 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.
- 5.3.6 Sample sieving will be undertaken during this evaluation to identify the presence and scale of lithic distribution within the landscape.
- 5.3.7 Where appropriate features are identified, soil samples will be retrieved in order to undertake paleoenvironmental sampling. The sampling of features will follow procedures set out within the English Heritage (now Historic England) guidelines in Environmental Archaeology (Historic England 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.
- 5.3.8 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).
- 5.3.9 Where it is deemed necessary to take samples for paleoenvironmental analysis, scientific dating, or to identify and interpret industrial processes, the LCCPA will be consulted and a contingency cost may need to be enacted with the client.
- 5.3.10 A preliminary Site sampling strategy can be found in Table 1 below.
- 5.3.11 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 Local Planning Authority, 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 in accordance with Updated Guidelines for the Standards for Recording Human Remains (Mitchell and Brickley 2017).
- 5.3.12 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 will be reported to the Finds Liaison Officer for Leicestershire and Rutland.

5.4 Post Excavation

- 5.4.1 All finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked, packed and stored as recommended in 'First Aid for Finds' (Watkinson and Neal 1998). The selected artefacts will be marked with the site, find and accession codes, according to museum specifications.
- 5.4.2 The retention of finds will be considered by specialists who will act according to the selection strategy using the ClfA Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives (<http://archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit>). The project archive will be deposited with the appropriate repository on completion and approval of the final report.
- 5.4.3 The following table of specialists is an example of those who may perform post-ex artefact identification and reporting. The final list of individuals who are consulted for this project will be assembled subject to approval by the LCCPA, if required.

Table 2: List of Specialists			
Class	Specialist	Int	Ext
Animal Bones	Matilda Holmes (ext) / Niamh Rushton (YA)	X	X
CBM/Tile	Jane McComish (YA) / Stephanie Ratkai (ext)	X	X
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Rosie Hughes (YA) / Susie White (ext)	X	X
Coins	Dr Steve Malone (YA)	X	
Conservation (inc X Ray)	YA Conservation Lab	X	
Dendrochronology	Rob Howard (ext) / Ian Tyers (ext)		X
Enviro Analysis/ Reporting	Stacey Adams (YA)	X	
Enviro. Processing	Toni White (YA)	X	
Finds Illustration	Cameron Black (YA) / Charlotte Bentley (ext)	X	X
Flint	Emma Challoner (YA) / Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (YA) / Peter Webb (ext) / Rebecca Devaney (ext)	X	X
Geoarchaeology	Kristina Krawiec (YA)	X	
Glass Roman–medieval Glass Post-medieval	Ian Riddler (ext) / Elizabeth Foulds (ext) Rosemary Hughes (YA)	X	X
Insects	Dr David Smith (ext)		X
Leather	Quita Mould (ext)		X
Metalwork	Ian Riddler (ext) / Elizabeth Foulds (ext)		X
OSL	Dr Phil Toms (ext)		X
Osteoarchaeology	Victoria Owen (YA) / Carina Summerfield Hill (YA)	X	
Pollen	Tom Hill (ext)		X
Pottery Prehistoric Pottery Roman Pottery Medieval/Post-medieval	Diana Fernandes (YA) / Sarah Percival (ext) Ian Rowlandson (ext) / Jerry Evans (ext) Stephanie Ratkai (ext) / Chris Cumberpatch (ext)	X	X
Radiocarbon Dating	14 Chrono Centre, Queens University Belfast / BETA Analytic		X
Shell/ Molluscs	Matt Law (ext)		X
Slag/Industrial Residues/XRF	Gerry McDonnell (ext) / Lynne Keys (ext)		X
Waterlogged Wood	Kristina Krawiec (YA) / Steve Allen (YA) Mike Bamforth (University of Sheffield)	X	X

5.5 Archive and Finds Deposition

- 5.5.1 The archive will be fully catalogued and prepared to recognised standards (Brown 2011), and the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections (2024) and contains where relevant: copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork, site notebooks/diaries, original photographic records, site drawings (plans, sections, elevations), original context records, matrix diagrams showing stratigraphic sequence of all contexts, artefacts, original finds records, original sample records, original skeleton records, computer discs and printouts.
- 5.5.2 Contact with Leicestershire Museums will be made prior to the commencement of fieldwork. Final deposition will be made using the appropriate notification form and adhering to all relevant conditions.
- 5.5.3 The LCCPA will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork, with a proposed timetable for deposition of the archive with the City Archive or any other suitable repository. This should be confirmed in the project report. The LCCPA must be informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.
- 5.5.4 The paper and digital archive generated by York Archaeology will remain the property of the unit until deposited with the appropriate museum.
- 5.5.5 Where necessary, the documentary archive will be sent to the HER for copying.
- 5.5.6 Finds will remain the property of the client with deposition to the appropriate museum being made subject to their approval.
- 5.5.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the County HER. A digital copy of the report will be uploaded with the online OASIS record, which will be released onto the Archaeological Data Services (ADS) at an appropriate time.
- 5.5.8 The archive will be deposited within 12 months of the completion of the project.

5.6 Report

- 5.6.1 A report will be completed within 8-10 weeks of completion of the fieldwork phase of the project. Depending on findings, provision for extra reporting time will have to be considered and agreed one week after the fieldwork is completed.
- 5.6.2 The final report will include:
 - 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) Conclusions

k) OASIS cover sheet

l) Appendices

m) Plates and Figures

5.6.3 A summary of the evaluation will be produced and submitted to a local journal. If significant results are discovered then an individual report of an appropriate level of detail, will also be submitted for publication to a suitable academic journal and a presentation made to local archaeology/history societies or similar bodies.

5.6.4 York Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents, or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to the client and their appointed agent/consultant for the use of such documents in all matters directly relating to the project, with no limitation on the number of times that the client/consultant may reproduce any report.

5.7 Monitoring

5.7.1 Where possible a minimum of 7 working days prior notice of the commencement of the development is to be given to the LCCPA.

5.7.2 The LCCPA may make monitoring visits throughout the duration of the evaluation and will be kept informed of all material facts relating to the excavation.

5.7.3 All phases of the investigation will be undertaken in line with the relevant 'Standard and Guidance' documents prepared by ClfA (2023a & 2023b).

5.8 Access, Health & Safety and Insurance

5.8.1 The client will arrange safe access to the land.

5.8.2 The client will provide plans showing all services/service routes within the development area.

5.8.3 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).

5.8.4 York Archaeology staff will wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) at all times.

- 5.8.5 York Archaeology carries the appropriate insurance, copies of which are available for inspection if required.

5.9 Timetable

- 5.9.1 The timetable for phased archaeological evaluation within the site is to be determined in liaison with York Archaeology and the client.

- 5.9.2 After the completion of the fieldwork the report on its findings will be produced within 8-10 weeks and the archive will be assembled and deposited within 6 months.

5.10 Staffing

- 5.10.1 Provisional list of staffing. Full CVs can be supplied on request.

- Project Manager: Nick Browne, Project Manager: nbrowne@yorkat.co.uk
- Project Team staff will be selected from the supervisory tier staff at York Archaeology, with selected individuals' dependant on timetable and availability, and to be confirmed at a later date.

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FIGURES

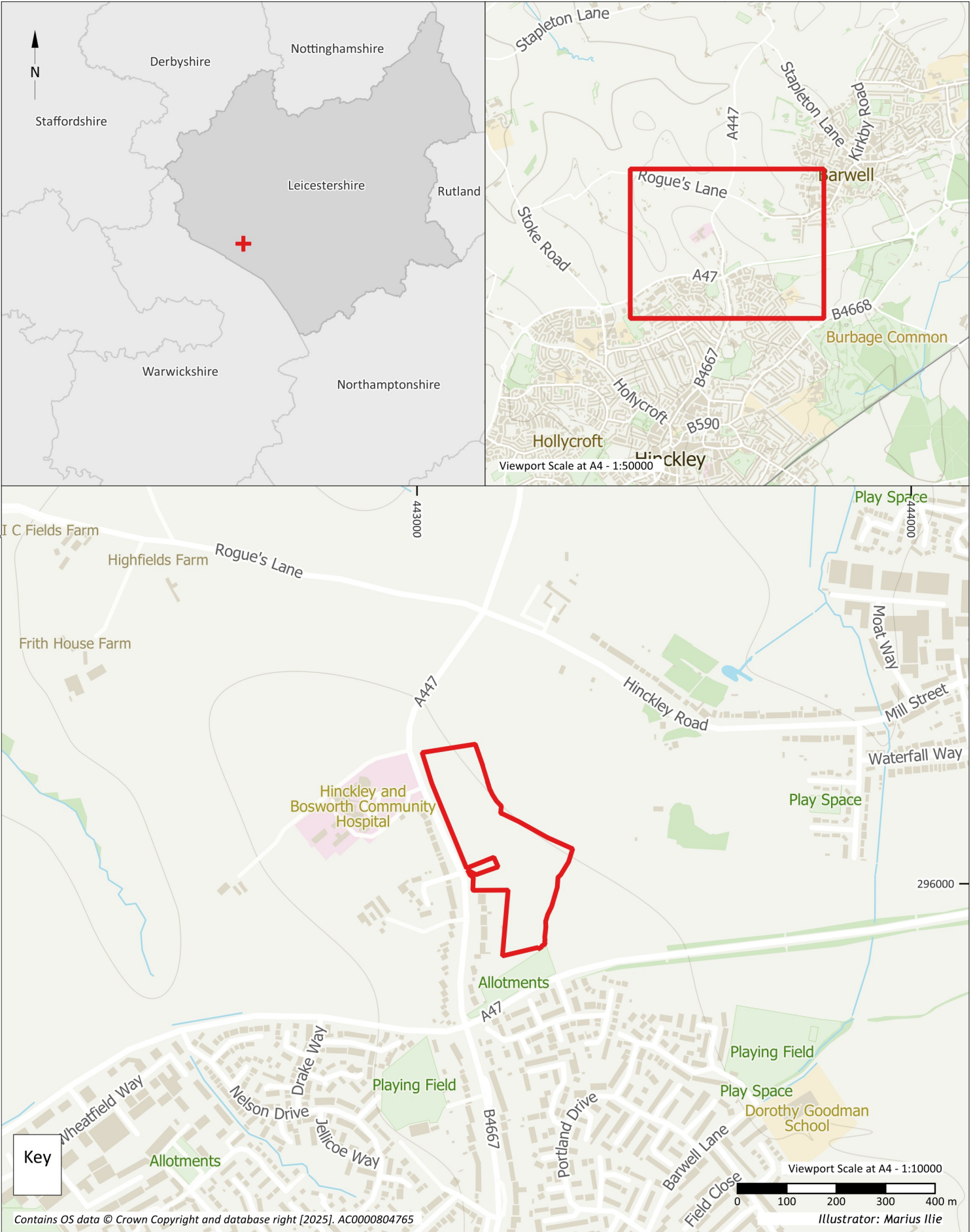


Figure 01 - Location map
11123 - Ashby Road, Hinckley



Key

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench

Viewport Scale at A4 - 1:1200

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

Illustrator: Marius Ilie



Figure 02 - Proposed site plan
11123 - Ashby Road, Hinckley

APPENDIX 1: PRELIMINARY SITE SAMPLING STRATEGY

Feature type	Sediment conditions	Overall scope of sampling	MM	Charred material	C14	OSL	Pollen/Diatom	Ch	BP/BS	Bo	Wood
Sampling method:			Undisturbed block sample small kubiena tin	Loose bulk sample, representative of particle size, and quantity for desired methods	A4x1 cm (sea)	Light-tight canister, moisture/sediment sample; where available, gamma spec background radiation measurement.	column in gutter + Clingfilm	Min.40L for dry deposits or 20L from waterlogged deposits (specialists to advise as to appropriate level of sub sampling of deposit)			In bags with water
Archaeological Feature/ buried soil	Waterlogged organic (looks 'peaty')	Each occurrence series of samples if thick (>150mm)		x			x	x	x	x	X
	Dry visible charred material	Each occurrence (C14 selected: best is twigs then layer)	x	x	x			x		x	
	Waterlogged organic	Each occurrence, at thickest point or every 10cm	x		x		x	x	x	x	X
	Dry visible charred material	Each occurrence, at thickest point, series of samples if thick (>150mm)	x		x		x	x		x	
	Buried soil horizon	Across soil profile	x			x	x	x			
Sediment change, reaction to environmental change	Laminated or changes in sediment in profile	Sample of each sedimentation type, in middle of sediment unit, or over equal interval		x	x	x	x				
Any	Wood structure	Retain all, keep damp, bag each timber separately			x						x
Industrial residues / debris etc.		All process stages to be represented							x		
Abbreviations MM Micromorphology C14 Radiocarbon BP Waterlogged Beetles/Plant remains Bo small bone. BS –Bulk Sample (industrial waste/residues/processing debris) CS Sediment sample											

47 Aldwark
York
YO1 7BX

Unit 1 Holly Lane
Chilwell, Nottingham
NG9 4AB

54 Campo Lane
Sheffield
S1 2EG

Albex House
1 Marchfield Drive, Paisley
PA3 2RB