

Land off Beech Drive Thornton Leicestershire

*Written Scheme of Investigation for
an Archaeological Evaluation*

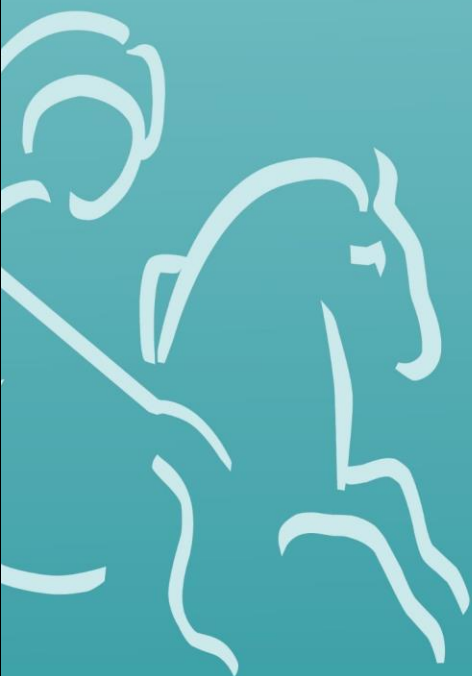


for:
EDP

on behalf of:
Cora

CA Project: MK0876
Site Code: BDT23
Accession Number: X.A23.2023

March 2023



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FIGURES

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

FIGURE 2 PROPOSED TRENCH LOCATION PLAN (1:1,000)

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation of land off Beech Drive, Thornton, Leicestershire (centred at NGR: 446422 307759, see Fig. 1; hereafter 'the Site'). This WSI has been prepared at the request of EDP, acting on behalf of Cora.
- 1.2. Planning permission has been granted on appeal following an earlier refusal (ref. APP/K2420/W/21/3285060; original planning ref. 20/00511/FUL) for *residential development of 49 dwellings with associated infrastructure, access and areas of open space*. In accordance with advice provided by Sophie Clarke, Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council (SPALCC), acting as archaeological advisor to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council (HBBC; the Local Planning Authority), Condition 12 of this planning permission requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved WSI:

12) No site clearance/development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation shall have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions – and:

- i) the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- ii) the programme for post investigation assessment*
- iii) the provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- iv) the provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- v) the provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- vi) the nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

No site clearance/development shall take place other than in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

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- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined in discussions between EDP and the SPALCC. This WSI will be submitted to the SPALCC for review and approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 1.4. This WSI has been guided in its composition by the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The Site

- 1.5. The development site is approximately 2.9ha in extent and comprises a large pasture field bisected by a narrow shelter belt. The Site is bounded to the north-east by residential properties fronting onto the Main Street, to the north-west by residential properties fronting onto Hawthorne Drive and Beech Drive, and to the south-east and south-west by agricultural land. The Site lies on a slope rising from 132m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the south-western end to 147m in the north-east.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the Site is mapped as mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member and Edwalton Member, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 247.1 and 228.4 million years ago during the Triassic period (BGS 2023).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The archaeological background of the Site has been previously presented in detail as part of an Archaeological and Heritage Assessment (EDP 2020). A programme of geophysical survey has also been carried out within the Site (WYAS 2020). The following text is summarised from these sources.

Palaeolithic – Iron Age

- 2.2. There are no heritage assets from the Palaeolithic to Iron Age periods recorded by the Leicestershire HER within the Site, nor any within a 1km radius. However, one undated record within the area may relate to prehistoric activity. This is identified as a possible ring ditch (MLE9007), which is recorded in the HER as a possible prehistoric barrow located 0.6km to the north-east of the Site. The HER records this as a 'vague circle' noted on aerial photographs. This has not been tested archaeologically and the record remains unverified.

Romano-British

- 2.3. There are no Roman period heritage assets recorded by the Leicestershire HER within the Site, and there is only one within a 1km radius. This relates to what the HER describes as a “possible Roman site” (MLE2685) c.0.6km to the north-west of the Site, north of Thornton reservoir. This is recorded as a scatter of Roman pottery associated with a rectangular parch mark identified on aerial photographs. Although untested by intrusive archaeological investigation or geophysical survey, it seems reasonable to suggest that the pottery and parch mark represent some form of Roman activity, the nature of which is not clear.

Early medieval and medieval

- 2.4. No early medieval or medieval heritage assets are identified by the Leicestershire HER within the Site, and only four in the surrounding area.
- 2.5. The Grade I listed Church of St Peter (MLE11703) is located 0.3km to the east of the Site. The listing citation contains detailed information regarding the fabric of the church, which contributes to its significance. It notes that the church comprises component elements that are of 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th century date, with 19th century alterations. Although not necessarily exhaustive, the architectural features, which contribute to its special interest, include its 15th century tower, windows tracery, buttresses, internal piers, chamfered arches and fittings such as the 15th century font and rood screen.
- 2.6. A scheduled moated site and associated fishponds (MLE17452) are located 0.9km to the north-west of the Site, and are associated with a second area under the same schedule located 1.3km to the north-west. The scheduling notes some of the history of the earthworks, including its medieval lineage and decline in the 17th century. A house was built within the remains in the 19th century.
- 2.7. The historic core of Thornton (MLE5942) is recorded adjacent to the north-east of the Site. The HER notes that Thornton is recorded in the Domesday book, and that the putative village extents are based on historic mapping sources, from which the morphology of the later settlement has been projected to reflect that of the medieval period. However, other than the church, no medieval features have so far been identified within Thornton. Nonetheless, the Site lies outside the mapped extents, and was most likely utilised as agricultural land during this period. This is supported by

the former presence of ridge and furrow as identified by the geophysical survey (see below).

- 2.8. The approximate location and extent of the medieval deer park of Bagworth (MLE2695) is located 0.8km to the north-west of the Site. This is recorded in medieval documents and is shown on Saxton's map of 1576 although in no great detail of its extents. Its postulated extents are recorded in 'The Medieval Earthworks of South-West Leicestershire' (Hartley 2008), although it is unclear what physical evidence exists for the extents of the park. In any event, the Site lies some distance from the park, and any archaeological evidence associated with it is unlikely to extend into the Site.

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.9. There are no post-medieval or Georgian heritage assets identified by the Leicestershire HER within the Site, although there are eight within the wider area.
- 2.10. The HER records the development of the settlement at Thornton along the ridgelines, indeed, the predominant built form in the village dates from the 19th and 20th centuries. The HER records features associated with the village in this period, both within its projected extent and the surrounding landscape, including a 18th century farmhouse (MLE11707, also Grade II listed) 0.5km to the north-west of the Site, a demolished farm (MLE24303) 0.2km to the south-east, an extant former farmhouse (MLE24448) 0.4km to the north-west, and a watermill (MLE2684) 0.35km to the north-west, which has a possible medieval precursor (MLE2683). The site of a possible windmill (MLE2680) is recorded 0.68km to the west of the Site.
- 2.11. Industrial features from the 19th and 20th centuries comprise Thornton Reservoir (MLE21528) and waterworks (MLE21527) 0.3-1km to the south-east of the Site, the Leicester to Swannington Railway (MLE16056) which passes 0.27km to the south-west and the extents of Desford Colliery (MLE18388) 0.3-1.4km to the south-west of the Site.

- 2.12. The Site itself continued to be utilised as farmland throughout these periods.

Geophysical survey

- 2.13. A programme of magnetometer survey was carried out within the Site in 2020 (WYAS 2020). The survey detected anomalies throughout, including a weak curvilinear trend which was interpreted as geological but may possibly be of archaeological origin,

perhaps representing part of a roundhouse or small enclosure. Parallel north-east/south-west aligned linear trends were recorded in the northern portion of the Site, likely representative of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. Areas of magnetic disturbance and discrete ferrous anomalies of unclear nature were also identified across the Site.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation is to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the Site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable HBBC, as advised by the SPALCC, to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the Site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal. This process is in line with policies contained in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021). A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 7).
- 3.2. The specific objective of the evaluation is to investigate the geophysical anomalies recorded by the previous magnetometer survey (WYAS 2020) and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the Site.
- 3.3. If significant archaeological remains are identified, the evaluation report will make reference to the *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework* (ALGAO 2023) so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional contexts.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation will comprise the excavation of 11no. trenches, each measuring 30m long and 1.8m wide, in the locations shown on Figure 2.
- 4.2. The trenches have been located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the Site as a means of prospection for remains of a type or period that may not respond to geophysical survey, in order to ascertain the nature and state of preservation of any archaeological features present.

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- 4.3. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS and scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and genny equipment, in accordance with the *CA Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The positions of the trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services or other constraints, with the approval of the SPALCC.
- 4.4. Overburden will be stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.
- 4.5. Following machining, any archaeological features present will be investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded by written and measured description. Records will be entered directly into the CA Digital Recording System (DRS) and/or onto pro-forma site recording sheets. Hand-drawn sections of excavated archaeological features will be prepared (scale 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate). Features/deposits will be recorded in plan using Leica GPS or Total Station (as appropriate), in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate throughout the course of the fieldwork. Photography will conform to the requirements set out sections 5.1 to 5.3 of the *Generic Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Trial trenching)* (LCC 2022) and the Historic England guidance document *Digital Image Capture and File Storage* (HE 2015c). Photographic images will be downloaded to the CA servers at the end of each working day.
- 4.6. Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified in Section 3 (above). All exposed archaeological features will be investigated and recorded by hand, unless otherwise agreed with the SPALCC. Investigation slots through all linear features will be at least 1m in length. Discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they are large or deep, and a hand auger will be used where excavation of deep features is not practicable or safe. Where structural features, hearths, kilns, ovens or areas of complex remains are encountered then any excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be carried out in such a way as to allow

for the subsequent protection of remains, either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted at a later date.

- 4.7. Upon completion of the evaluation, all trenches will be backfilled by a mechanical excavator. No trenches will be backfilled without prior approval from the SPALCC.

Artefacts

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

Environmental remains

- 4.9. The selection, collection and processing of environmental samples will follow the guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.10. Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential and, where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of the site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and the SPALCC but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.
- 4.11. Secure, phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures, will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits (where excavated; see *Human remains*, below) will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples will be taken for the recovery of slag and hammerscale.

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- 4.12. Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples will be considered for the recovery of waterlogged remains (including insects, molluscs and pollen) and any charred remains. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits, such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeochannels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from suitable deposits as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation, as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.
- 4.13. The need for more specialist samples (such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology) will be evaluated on site. If required, any such samples will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialists.
- 4.14. Sample processing will be carried out in conjunction with the relevant specialists. Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. More specialist samples, such as those for pollen, will be prepared by the relevant specialists.

Treasure

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

Human remains

- 4.16. Upon discovery of human remains, CA will notify the client and the SPALCC immediately. Any human remains (skeletal or cremated) will be treated with due decency and respect at all times.
- 4.17. Small slots will be hand-excavated across any suspected burial features (inhumations or cremated bone deposits) in order to confirm the presence and condition of any human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not normally be disturbed through any further investigation at the evaluation stage and will be left *in situ* where possible.
- 4.18. Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or where full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary, exhumation will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroner's Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation of human remains and associated post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (CIfA

2017), *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England 2018) and *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England 2017).

5. PROGRAMME

- 5.1. It is anticipated that the project fieldwork will require three days on site to complete, including backfilling. Subsequent analysis of the results and reporting will take up to a further four to six weeks, depending on the volume and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.

6. PROJECT STAFF

- 6.1. This project will be under the management of Adrian Scruby, Principal Fieldwork Manager, CA (the Project Manager). The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader, who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 6.2. The field team will consist of a maximum of three staff (one Project Officer, and two Archaeologists).
- 6.3. Specialists who may be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:
- **Ceramics:** Ed McSloy BA (Hons) MCIfA (CA), Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) PHd MCIfA (CA), and Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA)
 - **Metalwork:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA)
 - **Flint:** Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (CA)
 - **Animal bone:** Andy Clarke BA ACIfA (Hons) MA (CA) and Matilda Holmes PhD BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance)
 - **Human bone:** Sharon Clough MCIfA (CA)
 - **Environmental remains:** Sarah Wyles MCIfA (CA) and Emma Aitken BSc MSc ACIfA (CA)
 - **Conservation:** Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
 - **Geoarchaeology:** Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA) and Agata Kowalska BA, MA MSc PCIfA (CA)

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

7. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

Reporting

- 7.1. An illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the evaluation results. This report will include:

- an abstract preceding the main body of the report, containing the essential elements of the results;
- a summary of the project's background;
- a description and illustration of the site location;
- a methodology of the works undertaken;
- integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
- a description of the evaluation results;
- an interpretation of the evaluation results, including a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional context;
- a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey (or equivalent) base-map;
- a plan showing the locations of the trenches in relation to the site boundaries;
- plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features were recorded. These plans will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will also be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not normally be illustrated;
- appropriate section drawings of trenches and archaeological features. These drawings will include OD heights and will be at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. Drawings will show orientation in relation to north/south/east/west;
- photographs showing significant archaeological features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the photograph captions;

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

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

Academic and public dissemination

7.3. It is anticipated that a short note on the evaluation results will be produced for inclusion within an appropriate local archaeological journal.

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

7.5. A digital (pdf) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via CA's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page at:

(<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk>).

Archive deposition

7.6. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals and Leicestershire County Council Museum guidelines.

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- 7.7. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019), as well as the relevant Leicestershire County Council Museum guidelines.
- 7.8. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation works at the site, the evaluation archive may be combined with that for any subsequent works and deposited as a single archive. Confirmation of this will be included in any forthcoming WSI.
- 7.9. CA will make arrangements with Leicestershire County Council Museum for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection, under accession number X.A23.2023.

Selection strategy

- 7.10. As noted above, artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.
- 7.11. The site-selected material archive returned to the CA offices will be reviewed following analysis. Stakeholders will make selection decisions based on CA Finds Manager/Officer reports and selection recommendations. The selection will take place during archive compilation. After discussion with the relevant museum Curator and the CA Finds Managers/Officers, it is possible that no material postdating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Digital archive

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

Data management

- 7.13. All born-digital and digitally-transferred project data created during fieldwork and post-excavation (other than duplicated files) will be stored by CA. Upon project completion and deposition, the data will be transferred to a secure external server. Data will be selected for inclusion in the final digital archive, as detailed below. It is proposed that data selection will occur following completion of post-excavation work.
- 7.14. Selected digital files will be transferred to the ADS, in line with the relevant guidance (ADS 2021). In adherence to CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017), it is proposed that the selected files will include final versions only. Digital photographs will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017) and *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015). Data produced by external specialists or sub-contractors will be granted under license to CA to allow inclusion in the digital archive as required.

8. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 8.1. CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent health and safety legislation, as well as the CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). Any client/developer/Principal Contractor policies and/or procedures will also be followed. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

9. INSURANCES

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

10. MONITORING

- 10.1. Notification of the start of site works will be made to the SPALCC so that there will be opportunities to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the work. No trenches will be backfilled without the agreement of the SPALCC.

11. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 11.1. CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019) and the *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020). All CA Project Managers hold Member status within the CIfA.
- 11.2. CA operates an internal quality assurance system as follows: projects are overseen by a Project Manager, who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive, who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors and, in cases of dispute, recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

12. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

- 12.1. It is not anticipated that this evaluation will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the evaluation results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 7.

13. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 13.1. CA has a fully documented mandatory performance management system for all staff. This system reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning career development programme for its staff. This ensures a consistent and high-quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.
- 13.2. As part of CA's requirement for continuing professional development, all members of staff are required to maintain a personal development plan and an associated log; these are reviewed within the performance management system.

14. REFERENCES

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

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

ALGAO 2023 *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework*
<https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/>

British Geological Survey 2022 *BGS Geology*
https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.85880985.1050205140.1659354252-1913367769.1659354252 Accessed 02 March 2023

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2017 *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2019 *Code of Conduct*

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2020a *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment*

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2020b *Standards and guidance for field evaluation*

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2020c *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework 2020
<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/Main>

EDP 2020 *Land off Beech Drive, Thornton: Archaeological and Heritage Assessment Report No. edp6140_r004c*

HE (Historic England), 2015a. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation*

HE (Historic England) 2015b. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*

HE (Historic England) 2015c. *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice*

HE (Historic England), 2018. *Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project*

LCC (Leicestershire County Council) 2022. *Generic Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Trial trenching). Pre-determination archaeological investigation*

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2021 *National Planning Policy Framework*

WYAS (WYAS Archaeological Services) 2020 *Land off Beech Drive, Thornton, Leicestershire: Geophysical Survey Report No. 3389*

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

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

Other finds

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

Biological remains

Animal bone	Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance) Lorrain Higbee (Wessex Archaeology)
Human bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)

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



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PROJECT TITLE
Land off Beech Drive, Thornton,
Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

0 1 km

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DRAWN BY MP PROJECT NO. MK0876
CHECKED BY AW DATE 03/03/2023
APPROVED BY AS SCALE @ A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1

Document Path: P:\MK0876 Land off Beech Drive, Thornton, Leics - Evaluation\GIS\ArcGIS Pro\MK0876_survey_master.aprx



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Proposed evaluation trench
- Electricity OH (National Grid)
- Lateral drain (Severn Trent Water)
- 8m safety buffer
- Tree-protection area

Geophysics Survey Results (WYAS 2020)

TYPE OF ANOMALY		INTERPRETATION
	DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
	LINEAR TREND	MODERN PLOUGHING
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	GEOLOGY
	LINEAR TREND	GEOLOGY



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PROJECT TITLE
Land off Beech Drive, Thornton,
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FIGURE TITLE
Proposed trench layout plan

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