

**The Old Forge, 13 - 15 Park Street, Market Bosworth,
Nuneaton, Leicestershire, CV13 0LL**

(NGR: 440684 303160)



Project Design for a programme of Archaeological Building Investigation
and Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief 2023

(Planning Refs: 22/00974/LBC and 22/00473/FUL)
(Accession No. Pending)



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Cover Image: *Extract from Ordnance Survey mapping of 1886*

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Summary

Benchmark Archaeology (BA) has been commissioned by Mary Jacques to undertake a programme of Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording (ABIR) and Archaeological Watching Brief (AWB) at The Old Forge, 13 - 15 Park Street, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, Leicestershire, CV13 0LL (NGR: 440684 303160, Figures 1 - 7).

Planning permission has been granted by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council (HaBBC) for the proposed extension and alteration to existing three storey dwelling (Use Class C3) and existing working Forge (Use Class B2) to form a five-bedroom hotel with parking and associated facilities (Planning Refs. 22/00974/LBC and 22/00473/FUL). The site contains the Grade II Listed building of The Forge, House and attached boundary wall (List Entry No. 1482523) and lies within Market Bosworth Conservation Area and comprises an area of archaeological potential where features and deposits of Medieval and Post-medieval date can be anticipated.

Due to the architectural / historical significance and archaeological potential of the site, the Archaeological Advisor (AA), to HaBBC has recommended that a programme of ABIR and AWB be undertaken on site prior to and during development respectively.

This document specifies the methodology to be employed during the ABIR and AWB and is produced as a condition of planning permission.

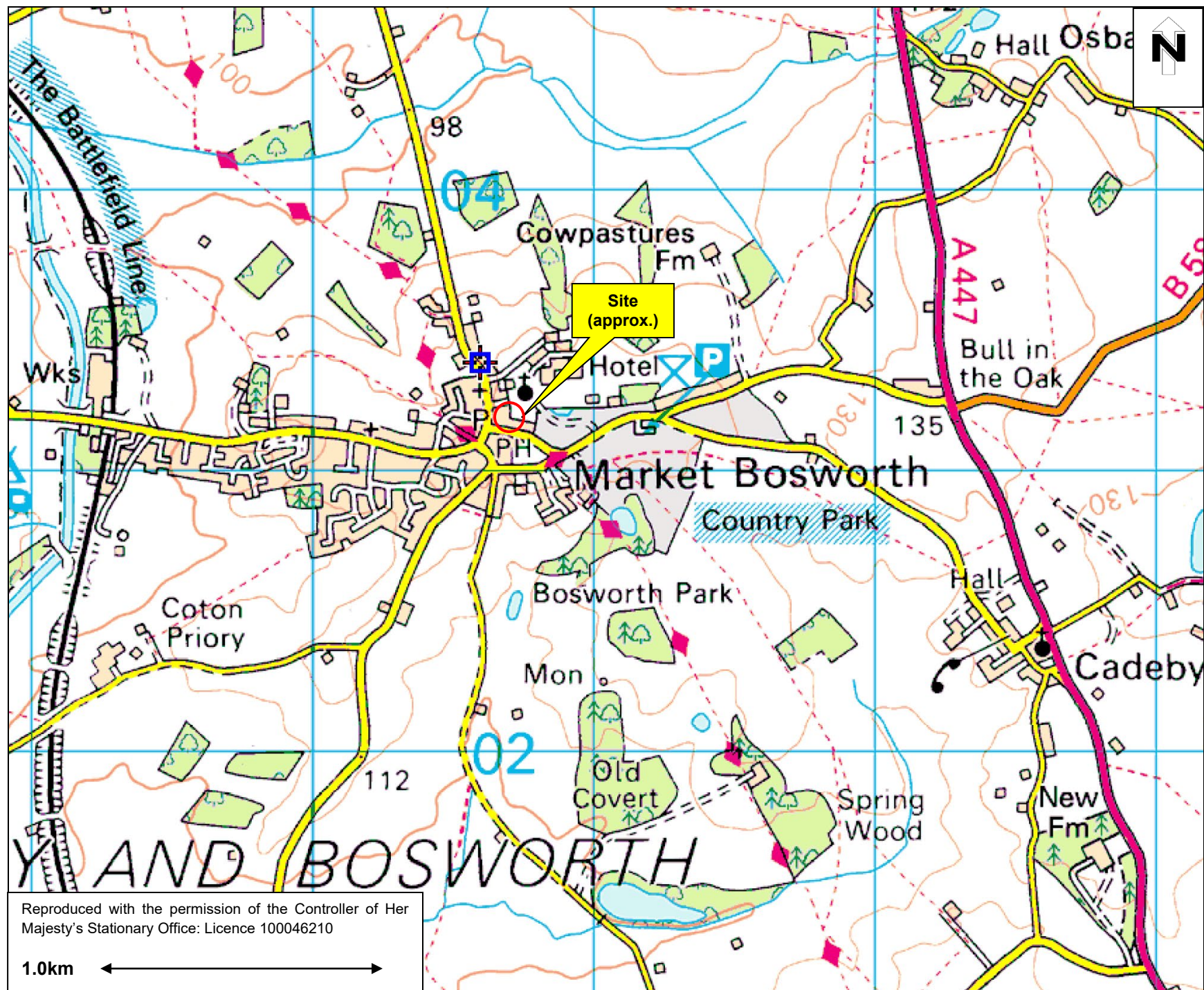


Figure 1: Site Location

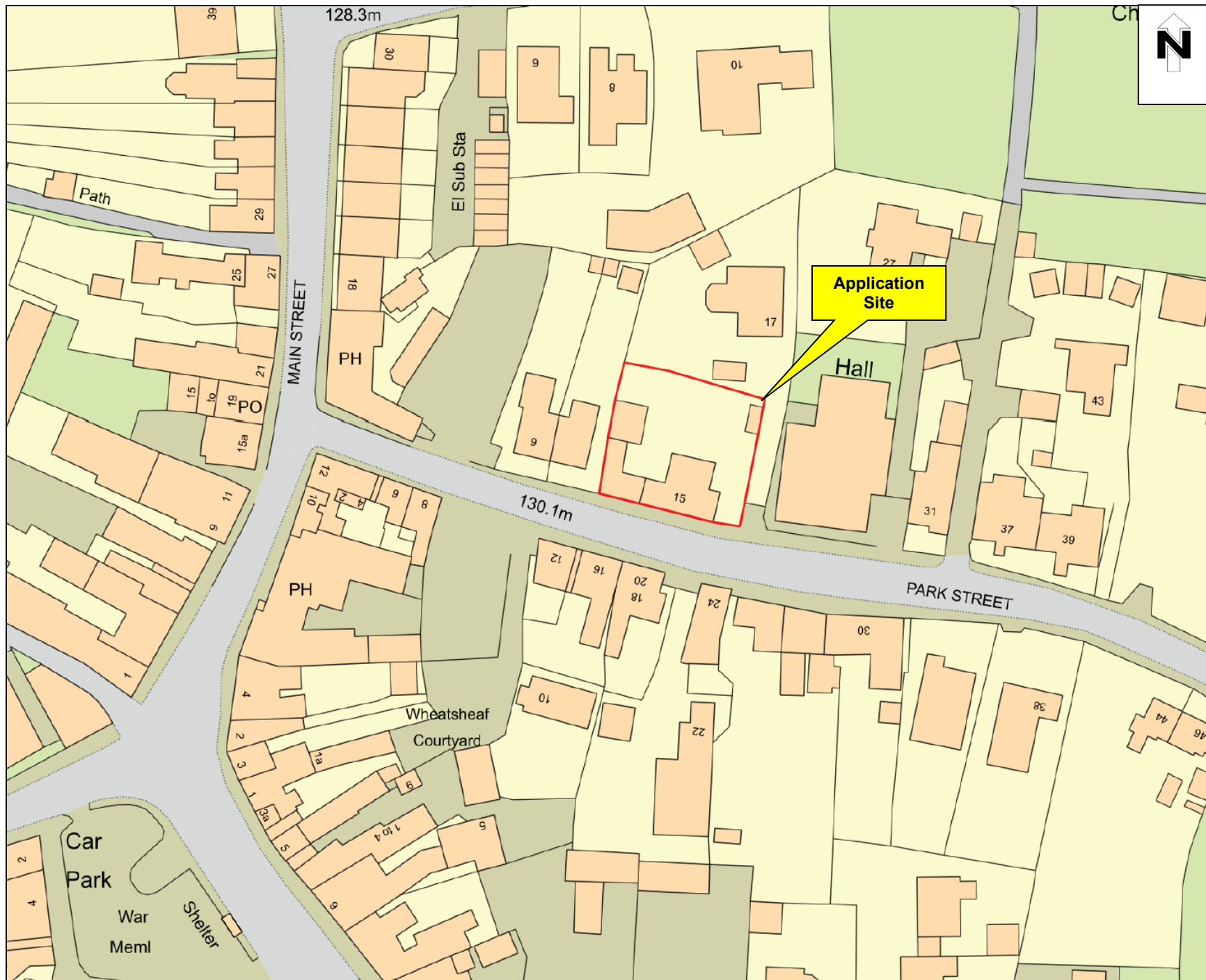


Figure 2: Application Site (not to scale)



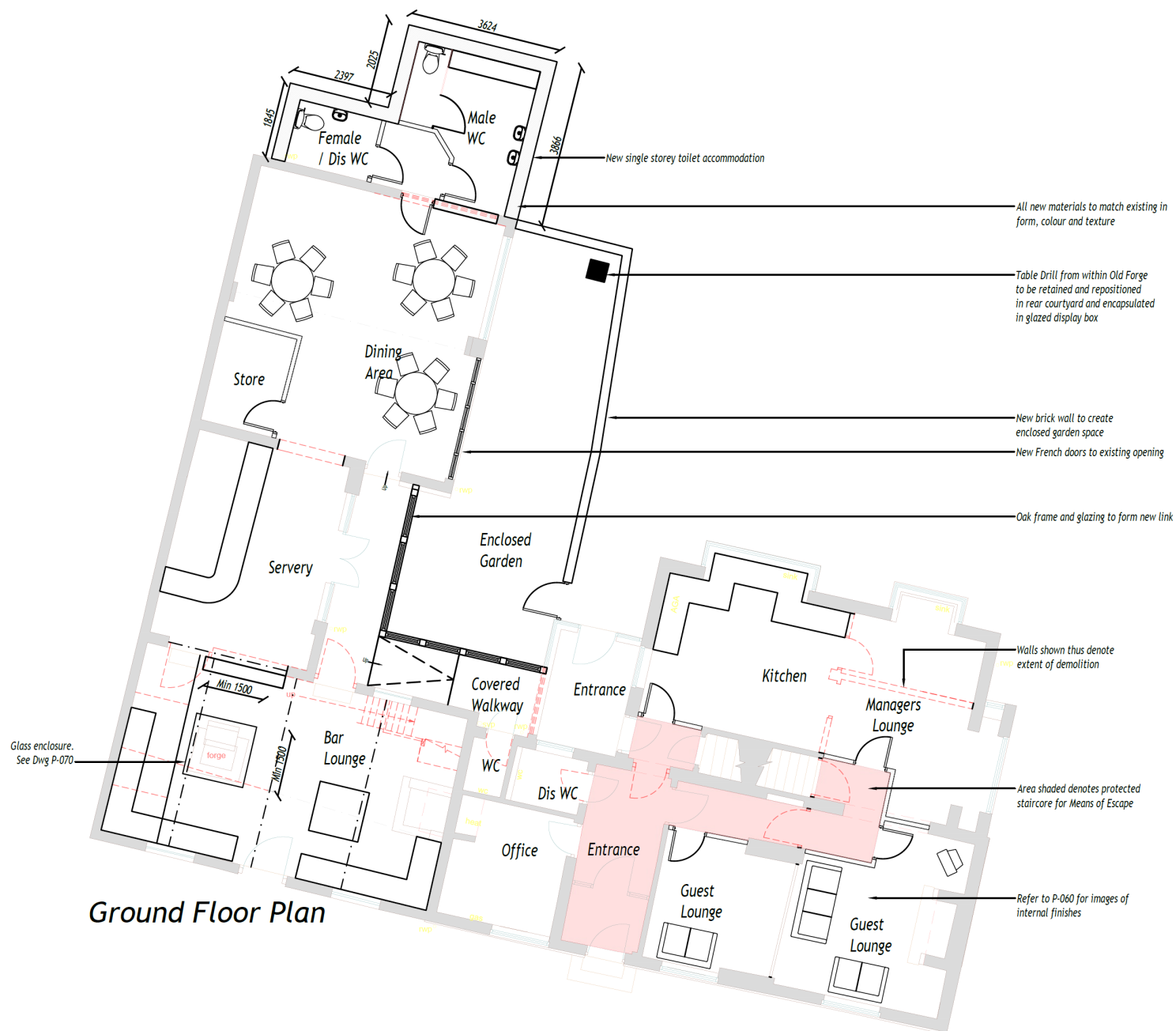


Figure 4: Proposed Ground Floor Plan (not to scale)

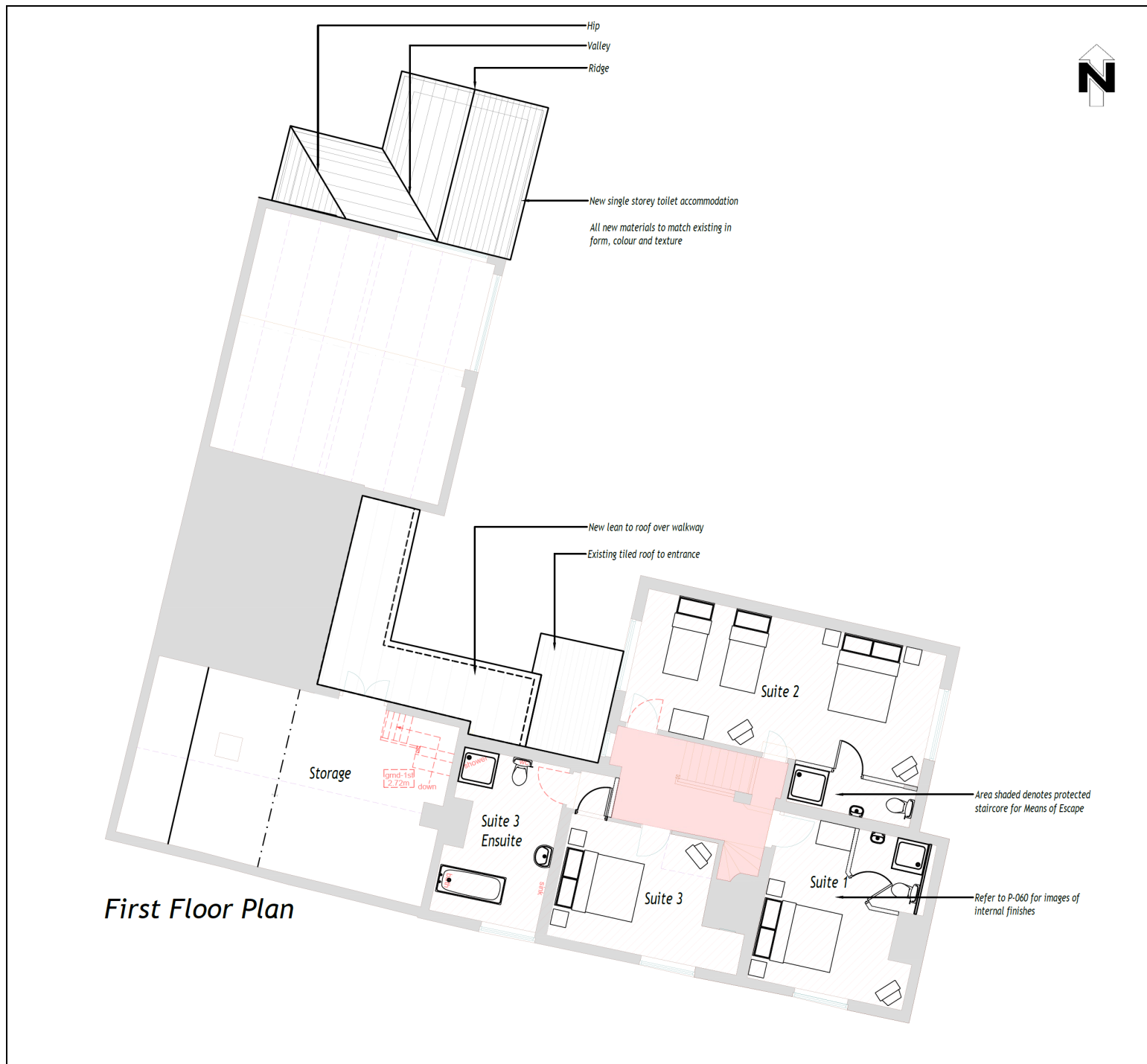


Figure 5: Proposed First Floor Plan (not to scale)



Second Floor Plan

Figure 6: Proposed Second Floor Plan (not to scale)

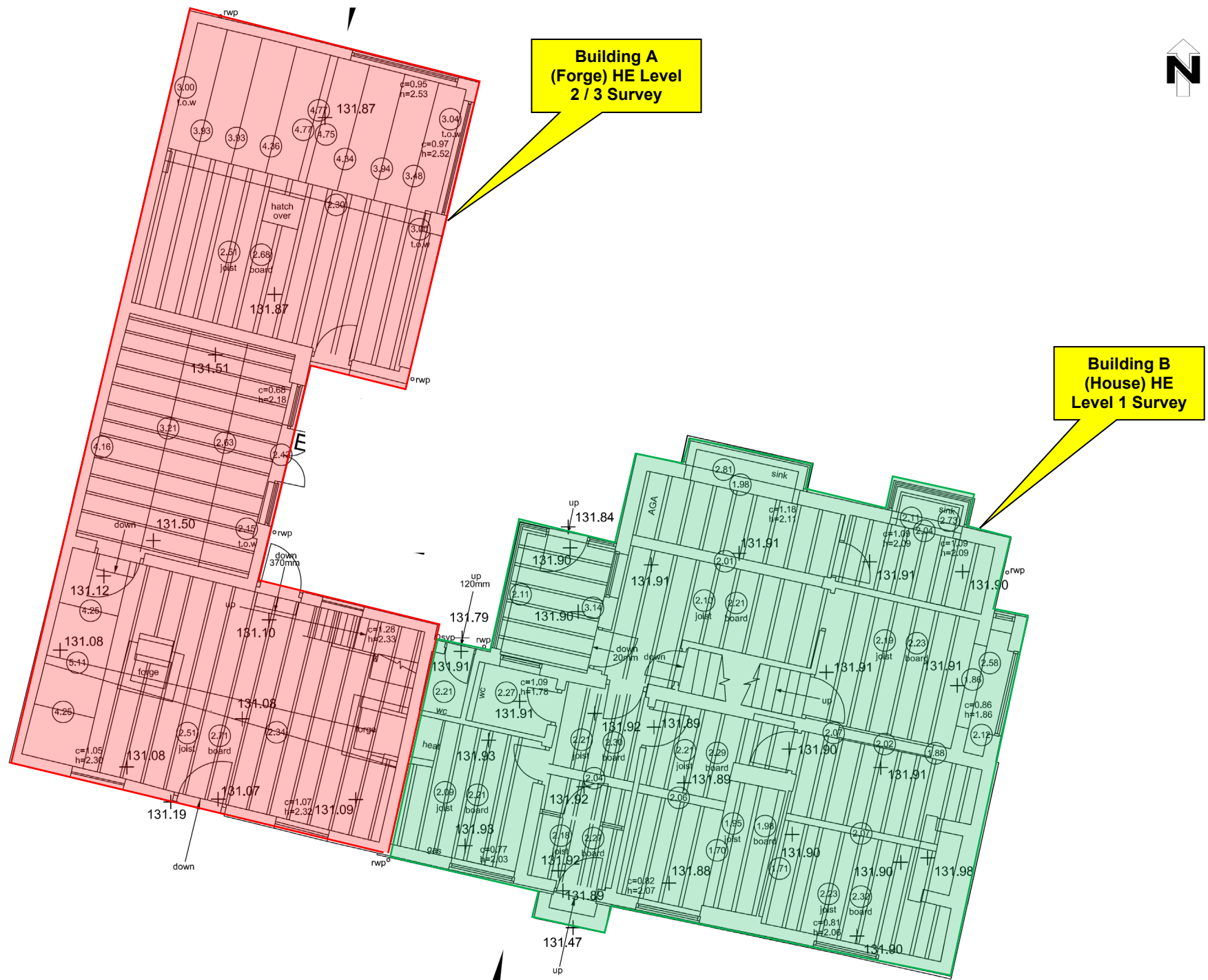


Figure 7: Buildings to be Recorded (not to scale)

1.0 INTRODUCTION (Figures 1 - 7)

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Benchmark Archaeology (BA) has been commissioned by Mary Jacques to undertake a programme of Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording (ABIR) and Archaeological Watching Brief (AWB) at The Old Forge, 13 - 15 Park Street, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, Leicestershire, CV13 0LL (NGR: 440684 303160, Figures 1 - 7).

1.1.2 Planning permission has been granted by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council (HaBBC) for the proposed extension and alteration to existing three storey dwelling (Use Class C3) and existing working Forge (Use Class B2) to form a five-bedroom hotel with parking and associated facilities (Planning Refs. 22/00974/LBC and 22/00473/FUL). The site contains the Grade II Listed building of The Forge, House and attached boundary wall (List Entry No. 1482523) and lies within Market Bosworth Conservation Area and comprises an area of archaeological potential where features and deposits of Medieval and Post-medieval date can be anticipated.

1.1.3 Due to the architectural / historical significance and archaeological potential of the site, the Archaeological Advisor (AA), to HaBBC has recommended that a programme of ABIR and AWB be undertaken on site prior to and during development respectively.

1.1.4 This document specifies the methodology to be employed during the ABIR and AWB and is produced as a condition of planning permission.

1.2 Benchmark Archaeology

1.2.1 Benchmark Archaeology (BA) is an independent archaeological organisation providing a wide range of archaeological services carried out to the highest professional standards. They carry out watching briefs, evaluations, excavations, surveys, desk-based assessments, historic building recording and church archaeology, in addition to other specialist and logistical services. BA offers a cost-effective service, whilst itself maintaining the highest professional standards, and enhancing the archaeological record. All projects are carried out in accordance with NPPF (2021), the guidance of the Treasure Act (1996), and the guidelines and recommendations issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Historic England.

1.2.2 Richard Cherrington is Principal Archaeologist at BA. He has over 20 years' experience as a commercial archaeologist working independently and for university and local authority archaeological units in the UK and overseas. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Ancient History & Archaeology, a PG Cert in Environmental

Management, and a PG Diploma in Practical Archaeology. Richard is an Associate of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ACIfA), a member of the Council for British Archaeology (CBA), Vernacular Architecture Group (VAG), and the British Brick Society (BBS).

2.0 SITE LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND GEOLOGY (Figures 1 - 7)

2.1 Location

2.1.1 The site comprises land and buildings at The Old Forge, 13 - 15 Park Street, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, Leicestershire, CV13 0LL (NGR: 440684 303160, Figures 1 - 7). Market Bosworth is a market town and civil parish in Leicestershire. In 1974, Market Bosworth Rural District merged with Hinckley Rural District to form the district of Hinckley and Bosworth.

2.2 Description

2.2.1 The site comprises 13 – 15 Park Street consisting of the Forge to the west and adjoining House to the east. Both buildings are brick built and of late 18th Century date. A full description of the buildings is given in Section 3.0 below.

2.3 Geology

2.3.1 The underlying geology of the site comprises mudstone deposits of the Gunthorpe Member overlain by superficial glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel (www.bgs.ac.uk).

2.3.2 The local soilscape is described as slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage and of moderate fertility. The soilscape typically supports seasonally wet pastures and woodlands. Landcover is largely grassland and arable with some woodland. General cropping is mostly suited to grass production for dairying or beef; some cereal production often for feed. Timeliness of stocking and fieldwork is important, and wet ground conditions should be avoided at the beginning and end of the growing season to avoid damage to soil structure. Land is tile drained and periodic moling or subsoiling will assist drainage (www.landis.org.uk).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HISTORICAL BACKGROUND SUMMARY

3.1 Previous Archaeological Work

3.1.1 It is understood that no previous formal intrusive archaeological work has been undertaken on the site.

3.1.2 A brief Heritage Statement (NH Planning 2022) for the site has been submitted and should be read in conjunction with this document.

3.2 Archaeological Background Summary (with William Kelly 2022)

3.2.1 The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies in an area of archaeological interest, within the historic settlement core of Market Bosworth (HER Ref.: MLE2935) and nearby a number of human burials (MLE2916; MLE22068). There is therefore a potential for burials within the application area, in addition to wider remains relating to the Medieval and Post-medieval periods. There is also good potential for significant Post-medieval buried remains within the surroundings of The Old Forge from activities associated with the building itself. This information has the potential to further contextualise the listed building and its development as both a domestic and commercial building within the market town. The villages of Leicestershire and the wider English Central Midlands, appear to have evolved alongside their open field systems, during the later 1st millennium AD. Buried archaeological evidence, constituting one or more as yet unidentified heritage asset(s) (National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 16, paragraph 194-195 and Annex 2), spanning the period from the earliest evolution of the village to its more recent past can be expected within the development area. Consequently, there is a likelihood that buried archaeological remains will be affected by the development.

3.3 The Listed Building

3.3.1 13-15 Park Street is Grade II Listed Building of late 18th Century date lying within Market Bosworth Conservation Area. The full Listed Building description appears below:

Grade II Listed Building - The Forge, House and attached boundary wall, 13-15 Park Street, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, CV13 0LL (List Entry Number: 1482523 @ SK4068503161).

Summary

A house and adjoining forge, both of late-C18 date.

Reasons for Designation

The Forge, House and attached boundary wall to the east, 13-15 Park Street, Market Bosworth, a house and attached forge of late C18 date, are listed for the following principal reasons:

Architectural Interest

- Architecturally the function of the blacksmith's forge can be determined from its floor plan and utilitarian design;

- The house is a vernacular take on the restrained town house of the late-C18;
- Internally, the forge survives well, retaining hearths, anvil blocks and other fixtures related to ironworking.

Historic Interest

- The forge illustrates how the essential commodity of ironwork was produced for local markets from the C18 to C20;
- Together the house and forge are an interesting survival illustrating aspects of domestic and commercial life in a market town.

History

In pre-industrialised England, blacksmiths' workshops were where small scale domestic, commercial and agricultural ironwork was produced and repaired, and where horse-shoeing was carried out. These workshops were common in most communities up until the C20 by which point they mainly specialised in work for horses, or architectural pieces such as gates and railings. By the later-C20 many blacksmiths' workshops had been either demolished or converted to other uses.

A typical workshop would comprise a single room with a central working area, a forge at one end of the building and storage at the other. There would usually be a yard for shoeing horses, and a water source. Essential equipment would be a bellows and anvil, with many other tools and machines to aid the metal working processes stored in the building, often on display for easy access.

The forge building in Market Bosworth is thought to have been built in the late-C18, probably contemporary with the adjoining house with which it shares a chimney. House and forge both appear on the 1847 tithe map. The workshop to the rear of the forge is not on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map, but is on the 1903 edition. A smaller outbuilding attached to the rear of the workshop is replaced by the present larger building on the 1958 Ordnance Survey map. The rear wing of the house appears to have been re-built and extended in the late-C20, with further additions in the early-C21.

The forge had closed as a business on the retirement of the last blacksmith Clem Phillips, the owner from 1933 to 1973. The forge was unused until the very late-C20, from when it was in occasional use until the early 2020s.

Details

A house and adjoining forge, both of late-C18 date.

Plan-form

- House and forge are both orientated east / west and both have a rectangular main block facing south to Park Street. The buildings abut each other with a straight joint; the forge is to the west and the house to the east.
- The forge is single-storey under a pitched roof with attic storage. It has two attached single-story workshops extending north at right angles from the west end of the main block forming an 'L' shape plan. The workshop immediately adjoining the forge is narrower than the second, northernmost one. There is a brick paved yard immediately outside the back door of the forge where horses could be shod. The yard contains a well, now covered with glass, which provided a source of water.
- The house is two stories with cellar and attic and a broad, two-storey wing extending

north to the rear at right angles from its east end forming an 'L' shape plan ('U' shaped in conjunction with the forge and its workshops). The rear wing has single-storey outshots on its east and west elevations, and two projecting single-storey bays to its north elevation.

Materials

- Both buildings are built in brick with clay tiles roofs and timber doors and windows. Some areas of brick are rendered.

Forge

Exterior

- Walls are brick in Flemish garden wall bond with a dentil course at eaves level and a corbelled kneeler to the west end of the south elevation. There is a stone ball finial over the kneeler, and a matching finial at the west end of the roof ridge. Openings are under segmental arches in rowlock brick courses; a single course for windows and double for the front door. The front elevation is rendered from the ground to the base of the window cills, and the west elevation of forge and attached workshops is fully rendered and devoid of openings. Window cills are chamfered blue brick. The chimney to the western of the forge's two hearths is directly above that hearth, off-centre to the west, coming through the roof just north of the ridge. The stack is square set with oversailing courses with dentil decoration at its top. The earlier workshop directly adjoining the north of the forge is single-storey with a mono-pitch roof falling from west to east. The later, larger, northernmost workshop is in brick and has a broad, shallow pitched steel truss roof.

- The front, south elevation has a central timber plank door flanked by a pair of multi-paned iron windows. The front wall is furnished with multiple iron ties, and a row of iron gutter brackets.

- The east elevation of the forge abuts the house. The east elevation of the earlier workshop has a glazed double door set within a large multi-pane window. The larger workshop has a double wooden door to the south of its east elevation, with a wide eight-light window to the north.

- The rear, north facing elevation of the forge has a single doorway off-centre to the west and a small window west of this. Over the ground floor openings is a double wooden shutter to the attic storage space. The north elevation of the far workshop has a large eight-light window.

Interior

One room with a stair up to a mezzanine floor. There is a smaller free-standing brick hearth to west, and a larger brick hearth against the east party wall with the house; the chimney to this larger hearth shares the stack at the west end of the house. The floor is brick and concrete. Various tools and machinery are present including two anvils and a large bellows. The earlier of the two workshops behind the forge is open to its mono-pitch roof, the later, northernmost workshop has a mezzanine to the south end, the north end is open to its steel truss roof.

House

Exterior

- Walls to the front block are brick in Flemish bond with a dentil course at eaves level. The rear wing is in late-C20 brick in stretcher bond. The ground falls slightly from east to west, partially revealing the cellar. The line between cellar and the ground floor is marked out in three courses of blue bricks with the lowest course being chamfered.

Windows generally date to the late-C20 or early-C21 and are under brick flat arch lintels. The windows have three parts divided by two mullions, each part of eight small lights, with the central part sliding open horizontally. There are two chimney stacks, one at either end of the ridge of the pitched roof to the street-facing main block. Each has two diamond-set flues with over-sailing courses with dentil decoration at the tops of the stacks, one of the western flues is for the eastern hearth in the forge.

- The front, south elevation has three windows at ground floor level, arranged symmetrically with three windows at first floor above. The modern front door is left of the central window. It has two steps up to it and is under a soldier-course flat arch lintel. A scrolled iron sign bracket hangs above the door and between the first-floor windows. Iron gutter brackets are spaced along the line of the eaves.

- The east elevation of the front block is rendered, with a single window towards the roadside at attic level. Facing east from the rear wing are a window to the C21 ground floor extension to the dining room, and a window at first floor level at the north end of the building.

- The rear, north elevation is dominated by the modern rear wing which is solid except for the modern windows to the two ground floor bays to the rear wing. West of the rear wing, allowing access to the main block, is a back porch with a window either side of its doorway. West of this, at the west end of the rear of the main block, is an external door to the WC.

- The west elevation of the front block is largely obscured by the adjoining forge, but there is a single six-light casement window in the gable at attic level towards the road. The west elevation of the rear wing of the house has two windows at first floor level.

Interior

- The front door opens into a porch then through a modern screen door to the hall, with study and WC to the left, reception room to the right and the kitchen in the rear wing ahead. The stairs up have modern balusters and are accessed from the dining room, which is reached through the kitchen and forms the eastern part of the rear wing. There is a large open brick fireplace on the east wall of the eastern front reception room. A brick cellar which contains a well is accessed from a staircase down from the kitchen. The first and attic floors accommodate bed and bathrooms. Exposed ceiling joists and beams are present in most rooms, and the purlins are visible on the attic floor. Some rooms have older boards to all or part of their floors, and there are occasional old plank doors. Much of the rear wing appears to have been rebuilt re-using old materials.

Subsidiary Features

- A brick wall in English bond under saddleback coping bricks extends east from the south front of the house and holds a double gate before turning north to enclose the eastern boundary of the site.

4.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY (Figure 7)

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The aim of the work is to carry out a programme of ABIR (HE Levels 1 and 2 / 3) prior to any refurbishment, extension and conversion works on the site. The AWB will be undertaken during intrusive external and internal groundworks and internal fabric alterations.

4.1.2 It is proposed that the buildings will be recorded to the following Historic England survey levels:

- The Forge (Building A) – HE Level 2 / 3 (Level 2 as standard but upscaled in areas where impact will be greatest).
- The House (Building B) – HE Level 1

4.1.3 The ABIR will be conducted in line with the appropriate Leicestershire County Council Generic Briefs (2023a, 2023b and 2023c).

4.2 Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording

4.2.1 A programme of Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording (ABIR) will determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resource associated with a specified building, structure or complex. It will draw on existing records (both archaeological and historical sources) and fieldwork. It will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the *Code of conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology*, and other relevant by-laws of the ClfA. The programme will result in the production of drawings, an ordered accessible archive and a report (ClfA 2020).

4.2.2 The definition of ABIR is a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including buried components, on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater (*ibid*).

4.2.3 The purpose of ABIR is to examine a specified building, structure or complex, and its setting, in order to inform either (*ibid*):

- *The formulation of a strategy for the conservation, alteration, demolition, repair or management of a building, or structure, or complex and its setting*
- *To seek a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and then disseminate the results.*

4.3 Historic England Recording Levels

4.3.1 *HE Level 1 Record (enhanced to include interior)*

4.3.1.1 Level 1 is essentially a basic visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type. This is the simplest record, and it will not normally be an end in itself, but will be contributory to a wider study. Typically, it will be undertaken when the objective is to gather basic information about a large number of buildings – for statistical sampling, for area

assessments to identify buildings for planning purposes, and whenever resources are limited and much ground has to be covered in a short time. It may also serve to identify buildings requiring more detailed attention at a later date.

4.3.1.2 HE Level 1 surveys will generally be of exteriors only, though the interior of a building may sometimes be seen in order to make a superficial inspection and to note significant features. Only if circumstances and objectives allow will any drawings be produced, and these are likely to take the form of sketches.

4.3.1.3 The Level 1 record will consist of the following drawn, written and photographic elements as set out in '*Understanding historic buildings. A guide to good recording practice*' (Historic England 2016):

- *Drawing – sometimes item 1*
- *Photography – item 1, sometimes item 2*
- *Written account – items 1-4*

4.3.2 *HE Level 2 Record*

4.3.2.1 A Level 2 survey is a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.

4.3.2.2 The programme of ABIR will comprise the following elements referenced in the document entitled '*Understanding historic buildings. A guide to good recording practice*' (*ibid*):

- *Drawn Record: sometimes item 1 or 2, sometimes one or more of items 3-7*
- *Photographic Record: Items 1, 2 and 4*
- *Written Account: Items 1 – 3 and 6*

4.3.3 *HE Level 3 Record*

4.3.3.1 Level 3 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity

of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis (*ibid*).

4.3.3.2 The programme of ABIR (Level 3) will comprise the following elements referenced in the document entitled '*Understanding historic buildings. A guide to good recording practice*' as appropriate (*ibid*):

- *Drawn Record: normally item 2, sometimes one or more of items 3-12*
- *Photographic Record: Items 1 - 9*
- *Written Account: Items 1 – 3, 6 – 9, 11 – 13, 23 sometimes items 5, 14 – 15, 18 – 20, 22 and 24*

4.4 Methodology

4.4.1 Site photography will be undertaken using a high-resolution digital camera mounted on a tripod / monopod. If necessary, images will be taken using x5 or x3 bracketing functions. Natural and mains powered lighting will be augmented by flash photography where necessary. Plans showing the direction of photographs taken will also be produced. Scales will be used as appropriate. Digital images will be taken with a Nikon D3500 DSLR which includes a 24 megapixel sensor.

4.4.2 The ABIR will focus on those building elements to be removed / altered / obscured by the development proposals. A suitable sample of photographs will be included in the final report, and will include examples which illustrate not only the general character of the building, but details relating to specific elements discussed in the text. General views of the building in its wider setting will also be included.

4.4.3 The site-specific drawings will consist of architects floor plans, sections and external elevations produced at various scales.

4.4.4 The following areas of the building will be photographed as appropriate:

- *All external elevations;*
- *All internal room spaces and roof structures (where accessible);*
- *Details of any architectural or functional fixtures, fittings and features relating to either the function or development of the buildings to be recorded;*
- *Photographs illustrating the relationship of the building to surrounding buildings, grounds, gardens etc and their setting.*

4.4.5 A suitable sample of the photographs will be included in the final report, and will include examples which illustrate not only the general

character of the building, but details relating to specific elements discussed in the text. General views of the building in its wider setting will also be included.

4.4.6 ABIR will consist of the following as appropriate:

- *RCHME drawing conventions will be followed*
- *High-resolution digital photography, all with suitable scales, of the following:*
 - *All external elevations.*
 - *All internal room spaces and roof structures (where accessible)*
 - *Details of any architectural or functional fixtures, fittings and features relating to either the function or development of the building.*
 - *Photographs illustrating the buildings relationship to surrounding buildings and setting.*
- *A suitable sample of these photographs must be included in the final report, and should include examples which illustrate not only the general character of the buildings, but details relating to specific elements discussed in the text. A general view of the structures in their wider setting should also be included.*
- *The collation and annotation of existing survey drawings.*

4.4.7 The report shall contain as appropriate:

- *A phased plan and elevations of the buildings, with photo locations clearly marked, and a location plan related to the national grid. This may be based on an existing survey plan.*
- *Annotated elevation drawings. These may be based on an existing survey plan.*
- *Appropriate addition illustrations that help support findings and the interpretation of the buildings.*
- *Addition illustrations of dateable fixtures and fittings (mouldings, catches, hinges, latches etc).*
- *Record of historic carpenters marks, apotropaic marks and graffiti.*
- *A summary description of the building in its current form in the format of a typical listed building description.*

4.5 Archaeological Watching Brief

4.5.1 *Introduction*

4.5.1.1 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) defines an Archaeological Watching Brief (AWB) as: “A *formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area*

or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive” (ClfA 2020).

4.5.1.2 The purpose of an AWB, as described by the ClfA, is to:

- *Allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works*
- *Provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard*

4.5.1.3 An AWB is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits. The objective of an AWB is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

4.5.2 *Aims and Methodology*

4.5.2.1 The objective of the work is to obtain a record of significant archaeological features, deposits and artefacts and to record their levels, extent, date and character.

4.5.2.2 To achieve this objective an AWB will be maintained by a suitably qualified archaeologist during groundworks and intrusive internal alterations with the potential to expose, truncate or destroy features and deposits of archaeological / architectural significance. The following methodology will be adopted during the work:

Excavation

- *Mechanical excavators will be fitted with an appropriate bucket. A range of toothless buckets must be used for any intrusive groundworks with the potential to compromise archaeological levels.*
- *Mechanical and manual excavations will take place to the depth of the groundwork contractors design plan. If archaeological deposits are encountered further excavations will be carried out manually.*
- *All site staff will wear relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)*

Recording

- *Plans will be drawn at scale 1:50 and 1:20 as appropriate and located on an overall site plan. Sections will be drawn at a scale 1:20 or 1:10 as appropriate.*
- *A context record will be maintained on pro-forma record cards. Each context will be allocated a unique number and will be subject to a written description.*
- *An index of all features, contexts, levels, photographs, plans, sections, samples and finds will be maintained.*
- *Photography will be carried out using 35mm SLR cameras, supplemented by digital images. Archaeological deposits and features will be photographed on monochrome film. Digital images will be taken with a Nikon D3500 DSLR which includes a 24 megapixel sensor.*
- *All finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC)*
- *Where appropriate, provision will be made for the bulk sampling of dateable deposits for environmental and technological evidence.*

General

- *All human remains will initially be left in situ. Where it is necessary to remove human remains, then this will be carried out in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations. It will also be carried out in accordance with relevant health and safety legislation pertaining to the removal of human remains.*
- *If appropriate, environmental and technological samples will be taken from features to enable their date, nature, extant and condition to be described and analysed. Environmental sampling guidelines provided by English Heritage will be adhered to.*
- *All archaeological work will follow SCAUM guidelines and relevant Health and Safety legislation.*
- *All work will be carried out in accordance with relevant ClfA standards and guidance.*
- *All stages of the project will be carried out in accordance with the requirements established in the English Heritage volume entitled 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide'.*
- *The project will be carried out in accordance with recommendations made by the following Chartered Institute for Archaeologists documents: "Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief" (2020), 'Code of Conduct' (2019) and Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological material' (2014).*
- *Guidance from the following documents will be sought: The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project (2018); the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE) documents Science and the Dead: A guideline for the destructive sampling of archaeological human remains for scientific analysis (2013), Large Burial Grounds Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects (2015), and Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated*

from *Christian burial grounds in England* (2017); and the ClfA guidelines, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (ClfA, 2017).

- Guidance will be followed from the following Historic England documents as appropriate: *Animal Bones and Archaeology* (2019); *Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* (2015); *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on Their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (2018b); and *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recovery, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (2010).
- Finds will be collected, recorded and retained in line with the ClfA 'Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives' (ClfA 2019a) and guidance described in *Preparation of Archaeological Archives: Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (2010) and the ClfA documents *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014b)

4.5.3 Research Objectives

4.5.3.1 Several of the research objectives contained within the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/>) may be relevant to this project. The relevant research objectives relate to the Post-medieval (1485 AD – 1750 AD) and Modern (1750 AD – Present) periods. Further research objectives may also be of relevance depending upon results.

5.0 MONITORING

5.1 The work will be monitored by the AA, HaBBC on behalf of the local planning authority. Curatorial monitoring will include reviewing of fieldwork, progress of excavation reports, archive preparation and final deposition.

5.2 The AA, HaBBC will be given due notice of the commencement of the archaeological programme. The AA, HaBBC will be informed of any significant variation to the agreed programme of works and will be supplied with appropriate justification or explanation for doing so. The AA, HaBBC will be kept updated on project progress by the submission of fieldwork / reporting progress documents at appropriate points during the project.

6.0 REPORTING AND ARCHIVE

6.1 An illustrated report (in PDF/A format) summarising the findings of the AWB will be submitted to the AA, HaBBC upon the completion of the project. One digital copy of the report will be presented to the Leicestershire HER. A further copy of the report will be presented to the relevant Local Planning Authority Planning Officer. A summary of the findings will be submitted to the 'Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society' On the completion of the

fieldwork, an online OASIS form will be completed and the final report submitted to the Archaeological Data Service.

- 6.2 The results of the AWB will be presented as a fully illustrated report produced in accordance with the ClfA documents entitled '*Standard and Guidance Archaeological Watching Brief (2020)*.'
- 6.3 The archive will be prepared in line with UKIC guidelines for the preparation of archaeological archives for long term storage (1990) and Leicestershire County Council document entitled '*The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections*' (2013). The archive will be deposited with an appropriate local institution upon the completion of the project, unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the AA, HaBBC and Archive Curator. Leicestershire County Council Museum accession number is pending.
- 6.4 Any finds of archaeological interest will be appropriately conserved and deposited with an appropriate institution subject to agreement with the landowner.

7.0 RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE

- 7.1 The project will be under the management of Richard Cherrington BA, PG Cert, PG Dip Archaeol., ACIfA, Principal Archaeologist, Benchmark Archaeology, who will also supervise and carry out the ABIR and AWB.
- 7.2 At present no firm timetable for the site works has been agreed although the client wishes to commence works at the earliest opportunity subject to agreement with the AA, HaBBC.

8.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 8.1 BA operates to the highest professional standards, in keeping with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) codes of conduct, adhering to Health and Safety legislation and also following the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) guidelines on health and safety in archaeology. All archaeological staff are CSCS qualified and have ClfA membership.
- 8.2 BA will follow any proper instruction given by the Site Foreman, Clerk of Works, Site Manager, security personnel or advisors to the client, for the purposes of project health and safety.

9.0 INSURANCE

- 9.1 Richard Cherrington T/A Benchmark Archaeology holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £2,000,000, Employers Liability Insurance to a

limit of £10,000,000, and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £250, 000.

9.2 No claims have been made or are pending against these policies.

10.0 REFERENCES

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and associated facilities at The Old Forge, Park Street, Market Bosworth'.

Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *'Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections'*

10.2 Internet

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