



**ARCHAEOLOGY
WARWICKSHIRE**

The Common Barwell Leicestershire

**Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Evaluation**

Archaeology Warwickshire
Version No: 3
May 2026



Warwickshire
County Council

The Common, Barwell, Leicestershire

Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Evaluation

May 2026

Commissioned by:	David Wilson Homes
Site code:	LB26
Outline Planning reference:	23/01229/OUT
Planning authority:	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Archaeological advisor:	William Kelly
Accession no:	X.A34.2026
National Grid Reference:	SP 45074 96558
Project manager:	Caroline Rann MCIfA
Author:	Molly Dowdeswell MA PCIfA
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Approved by:	Stuart Palmer MCIfA FSA
Date:	May 2026
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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Outline Planning Permission (ref. 23/01229/OUT) has been granted by appeal (APP/K2420/W/24/3348387) by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council for the erection of up to 95 dwellings with associated access, open space and landscaping following demolition of extant buildings at The Common, Barwell, Leicestershire LE9 8NG, hereafter referred to as the 'site'.
- 1.2 In his comments on the Planning Application, the Planning Archaeologist stated that *'No demolition/development shall take place/commence until the necessary programme of archaeological work has been completed. The programme will commence with an initial phase of trial trenching to inform a final archaeological mitigation scheme. Each stage will be completed in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), which has been [submitted to and] approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed mitigation WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives, and*

The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works

The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.'

- 1.3 Archaeology Warwickshire (AW hereon) has been commissioned by David Wilson Homes to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation that will inform the Planning Authority of the

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potential impact of the development on any archaeological remains. The areas of development and sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) will be subjected to evaluation trenching; the east of the site is public open space (POS) therefore, no trenching is proposed for that area (Fig 7).

- 1.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation has been compiled in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (2023a) and the *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2023b).

2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The c. 11-hectare site is centred on the National Grid Reference SP 45074 96558 on land to the east of The Common, Barwell, Leicestershire in the civil parish of Barwell. Barwell lies c. 3.4km north-east of Hinckley and c. 16km south-west of Leicester.
- 2.2 The site comprises an area of seven fields with some agricultural buildings in the north-west and south-west, to the south-east of Barwell. The site is bounded to its east by more fields, the Leicester Road (A47) and the south-western edge of Earl Shilton, to its south by fields beyond which are the Leicester Road and more fields and to its west by houses and industrial units along The Common and Dawson's Lane and a small housing development centred on Garner Close. Beyond the houses to the west are more fields and to its north is the settlement of Barwell.
- 2.3 The nearest watercourse to the site is a tributary of the River Soar that runs broadly north-west to south-east c. 200m south-east of the site.
- 2.4 The site slopes gently from 119m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-east to 99m aOD in the south-west. The surrounding land slopes gently up to the north-east where Carrs Hill lies at 127m aOD and gently down to 88m aOD to the south where the tributary of the River Soar runs.
- 2.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is Mercia Mudstone Group - Mudstone with superficial overlying deposits of Bosworth Clay Member - Clay in the north, east and west of the site and deposits of Thrussington Till Member - Diamicton in the south (British Geological Survey 2026).

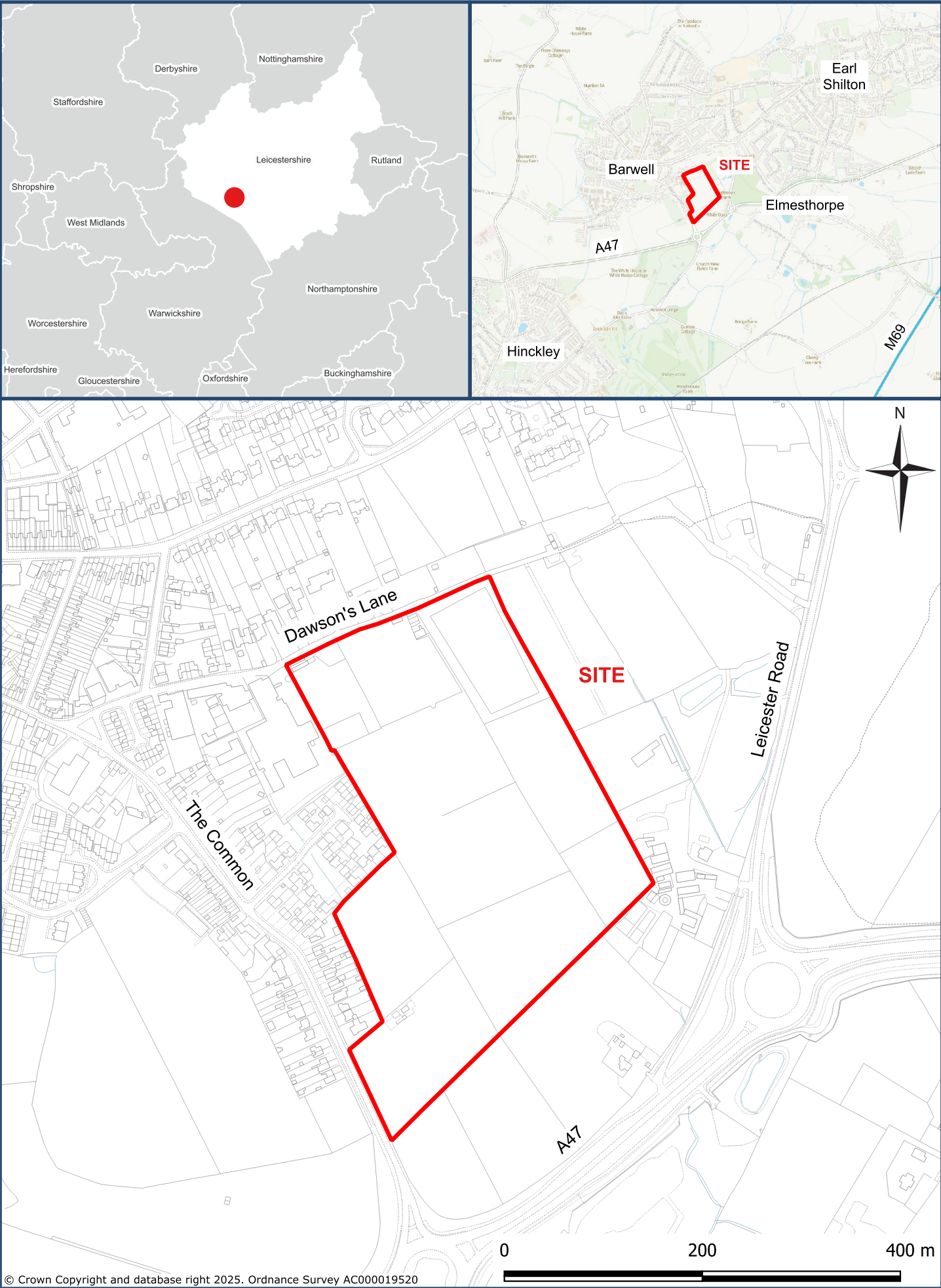
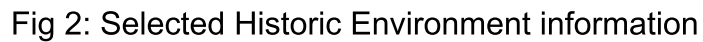


Fig 1: Location of site



3 BASELINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA

- 3.1 The archaeological background for the site is derived from a 1km radial search of the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record. The records summarised below have been chosen for discussion based on their relevance to the proposed development and its potential archaeological impact. Other sources consulted include historic maps, aerial photography and the National Heritage List for England. The earliest map consulted was the 1814 Ordnance Survey map of Hinckley (OSD 259; not reproduced). A site/record office visit was not undertaken as part of this background.

Designated heritage assets

- 3.2 There are three Listed Buildings within the search area. They comprise the Grade II Listed *The Queens Head Public House* (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) no. 1295017) and *War Memorial* (NHLE no. 1295064), and the Grade I Listed *Church of St Mary* (NHLE no. 1074229) all of which are c. 600-650m west of the site.
- 3.3 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the search area.

Previous archaeological investigations

- 3.4 There have been four previous archaeological investigations within the site. The first of these was an archaeological appraisal (Leicestershire Historic Environment Record no. ELE10455) which identified locally significant ridge and furrow earthwork remains within the site and a moderate potential for other archaeological remains. This assessment was followed by two geophysical surveys (ELE10456; Lawton 2017; ELE11544) which did not identify any definitive archaeological anomalies although they did record several discrete curvilinear trends in the north of the site which could be archaeological, and several agricultural anomalies including a field boundary. A subsequent evaluation focused on a field in the north and a field in the west of the site (ELE10713; Montanari 2018) and

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recorded no archaeological finds or features, other than some ridge and furrow. This in turn was followed by a desk-based assessment (ELE12306; Towers 2023).

- 3.5 Beyond the site, a watching brief (ELE7915) c. 120m to the east recorded evidence of a small amount of medieval demolition material including pottery. Further to the south-east test pits (ELE10637) at St Mary's Church recorded Roman and medieval activity.
- 3.6 Several interventions (ELE893; ELE12168; ELE10994; ELE4445; ELE5832; ELE10995) within Barwell, the nearest being c. 380m to the west (ELE10995), have recorded activity from the Roman through to the medieval period, as well as a prehistoric roundhouse.
- 3.7 To the south of the site an evaluation (ELE12909) recorded evidence of a palaeochannel, although no associated finds or features were recorded within it.

Prehistoric and Roman

- 3.8 Approximately 350m south-west of the site a possible prehistoric double-ditched rectangular enclosure is visible as a cropmark (Leicestershire Historic Environment Record no. MLE2800), although a geophysical survey did not record any evidence of it. About 90m to the south of that, a palaeochannel (MLE30457) has also been recorded. A prehistoric roundhouse (MLE15945) has also been recorded c. 690m to the west and two pieces of flint, including a scraper (MLE17742), were recorded c. 700m to the east.
- 3.9 Various Neolithic finds (MLE2810) including pot boilers, burnt hearthstones, a bone pick, ox horn and some flint tools have been recorded c. 410m to the west of the site.

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- 3.10 Bronze Age burials (MLE2811) have been recorded c. 590m west of the site, c. 150m north-east of which eight pieces of Neolithic/ Bronze Age flint (MLE17734) were recorded.
- 3.11 In the same area of Neolithic finds c. 410m to the west of the site, evidence of a possible Roman villa (MLE2812) has been recorded including a possible floor, several hundred potsherds, building material and a whetstone. Approximately 350m south-west of the villa, several Roman coins (MLE7933) have been recorded and c. 210m to the west pottery and tile (MLE15946) have been recorded.
- 3.12 More Roman pottery (MLE17947) was recorded c. 540m to the west of the site.

Early medieval

- 3.13 The deserted settlement of Elmeſthorpe (MLE70) c. 520m to the south-east of the site likely had early medieval origins. In 1207 it was recorded as 'Aylmerestorpe' which can be translated to Oscand, a male personal name, and Thorpe meaning 'outlying, dependent farmstead, hamlet.' The settlement, therefore, may be Anglo-Saxon or Viking in origin. However, as it was not recorded until the 13th century, it is not known for certain. Just outside of this area a single sherd of probable early medieval pottery has been recorded (MLE17739).

Medieval

- 3.14 In Domesday, Barwell was owned by the abbey of Coventry and had the households of 14 villagers, three smallholders and a priest. The land was valued at one pound and 10 shillings (Powell-Smith 2011). The eastern extent of the medieval/ post-medieval historic core of the village of Barwell (MLE2821) lies c. 15m west of the site. Medieval remains (MLE15947; MLE10020) recorded within the area of the medieval village comprise ditches (MLE10661), pits (MLE27286) and a hearth backed with

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Roman tiles (MLE7934). Approximately 520m west of the site is the Church of St Mary (MLE12974; NHLE no. 1074229) which reportedly has its origins in the 14th century and was restored in 1854.

3.15 A late medieval mirror case (MLE10249) has been found within the site. As identified in the archaeological appraisal (ELE10455) and the geophysical surveys (ELE10456; Lawton 2017; ELE11544), satellite imagery from 2001 (Google Earth pro; not reproduced) shows ridge and furrow remains in the south-eastern and southern most fields of the site. LiDAR imagery also shows ridge and furrow in the eastern most fields, as well as in the northern most field. This implies that the site was located within the agricultural hinterland of the medieval settlement of Barwell.

3.16 Approximately 410m to the west of the site and within the area of the possible Roman villa, a possible medieval lime kiln and pottery (MLE2813) have been recorded. To the north-west of this, more medieval pottery (MLE17948) and another kiln (MLE2802) were recorded.

3.17 The deserted medieval settlement of Elmesthorpe (MLE70) lies c. 520m to the south-east of the site. It was said to have a population of 40 or 50 families in 1279 but had seen some depopulation by 1445 and had only one family by 1603. Within the settlement lay St Mary's Church (MLE11899), and its graveyard (MLE23858), which has 14th century origins but was ruinous by the 17th century. The chancel was re-roofed in 1868, but the nave was not restored.

Post-medieval & modern

3.18 Approximately 750m east of the site is the postulated location of an 'ancient hall' and its associated pleasure grounds (MLE16977) within which were a number of fishponds (MLE72; MLE75; MLE76; MLE69). In the reign of Elizabeth I, the manor was owned by the Harringtons, thought to be responsible for its construction. It was subsequently purchased by the Sir William Cockaigne in 1619 who was the Lord Mayor of London and

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Governor of the plantation of Ulster. When he died in 1626, the manor passed to his son, Viscount Cullen, who had to sell the manor in 1676 to pay his debts.

- 3.19 The Leicester to Nuneaton turnpike road (MLE20657) ran broadly north-east to south-west c. 80m to the south-east of the site.
- 3.20 The 1814 Ordnance Survey map of Hinckley (OSD 259; not reproduced) shows the site within an area of open fields to the east of Barwell which was largely focused on what is now High Street. Earl Shilton can be seen to the north-east, at this time a separate settlement to Barwell and largely focused on what is now Wood Street, The Hallow and High Street. Elmhurst can also be seen to the south-east, comprising only the church and a couple of associated buildings.
- 3.21 The population of Barwell had remained static until the 1880s when the boot and shoe industry became predominant, the remnants of several phases of which can be seen within the village. There were several shoe factories in Barwell, the closest to the site were c. 60m (MLE10654) and c. 110m (MLE17913) to the west.
- 3.22 The 1887 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 3) shows the boundaries within the site largely as they appear today, aside from those that have been disrupted by the construction of houses along The Common and Dawson's Lane. There were two small ponds within the site, a north-east/ south-west aligned boundary through one of the northern fields, and a track running north-west to south-east through the northern most field. The boundaries of the fields were lined intermittently with trees and what is now Dawson's Lane can be seen to the immediate north of the site, running westwards towards Mount Pleasant where it became a track.
- 3.23 Barwell had expanded south-westwards along what is now Mill Street and north-eastwards along what is now Chapel Street. Nevertheless, it

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remained a distinct settlement from Earl Shilton which itself had seen considerable expansion to its north-east and south-west. The fishponds to the south and south-east of the site can be seen as can Elmesthorpe which had not seen any expansion.

- 3.24 The 1903 Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced) shows very limited change within the site, although the northern most field had been turned into allotment gardens. A small number of houses had been constructed along The Common to the immediate west of the site and Barwell had seen considerable expansion, especially in its north-east where a number of boot and shoe factories had been constructed.
- 3.25 The 1919 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 4) shows a north-west/ south-east aligned boundary had been added to one of the middle fields and a building had been constructed in the south-east of the site, in its centre and in the north-east. There had been no more development along The Common, but there had been some to the north of the site along what is now Shilton Road.
- 3.26 RAF aerial photographs from 1945 (raf_106g_uk_636_rp_3292; not reproduced) show that the allotment gardens had been removed from the north most field and instead occupied one of the western fields. They also show considerable development within Barwell particularly to its north-east towards Earl Shilton and to its south-west.
- 3.27 The 1964 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 5) shows that the north-west/ south-east aligned boundaries in the fields in the middle of the site had been removed, and buildings had been constructed in the south-west and north-east of the site. By this time, both Barwell and Earl Shilton had seen considerable expansion to their north-east and south-west respectively. Similarly, Elmesthorpe had also undergone some development to the south-east of the site.

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- 3.28 By 1972 (Ordnance Survey map; not reproduced) one of the outbuildings in the centre of the site had been removed and those in the north-west had been constructed. There were a number of factories to the immediate north-west of the site and there had been a substantial amount of infilling along The Common and Shilton Road.
- 3.29 Satellite imagery (Google Earth pro; not reproduced) shows that by 2008 the small housing estate around Garner Close was under construction, as was the eastern extension of the A47 to the south-east of the site. Images from 2011 and 2015 show that some of the site was being used for livestock. By 2024 the south-eastern most fields had been subdivided into paddocks. There are no significant subsequent changes within the site.

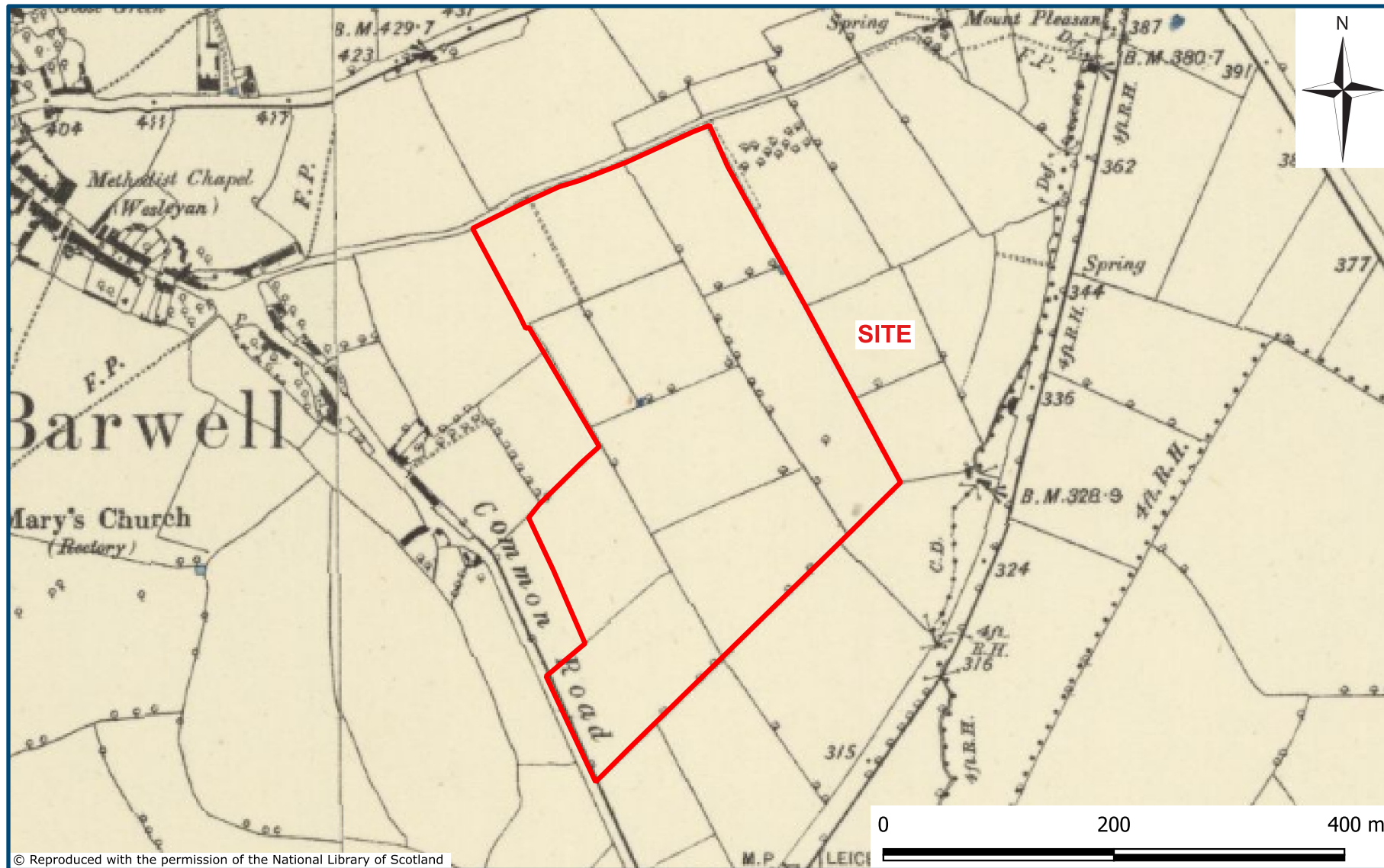


Fig 3: First Edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map, 1887, Leicestershire Sheets XXXVI.SW and XXXV.SE

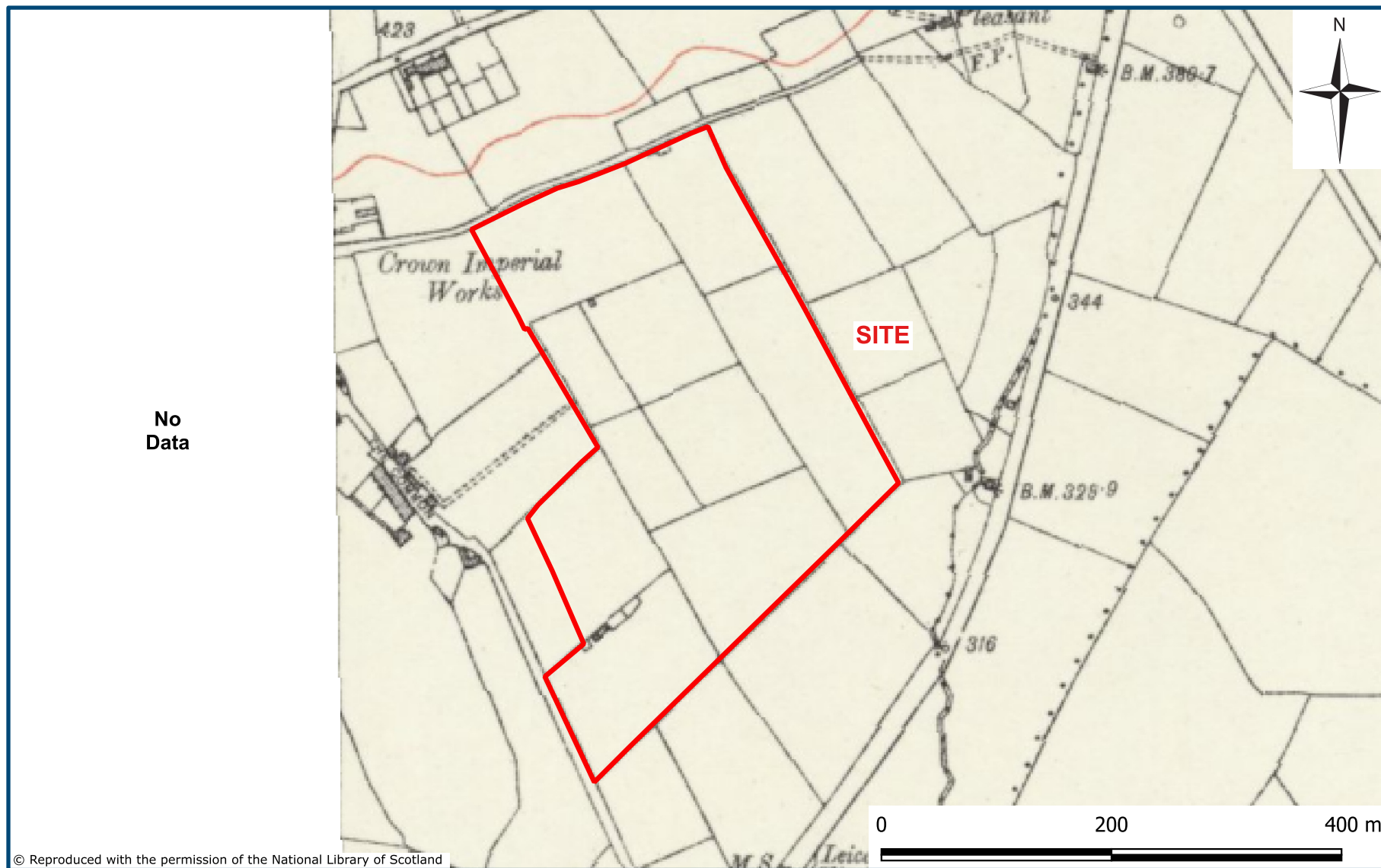


Fig 4: Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map, 1919, Leicestershire Sheet XXXVI

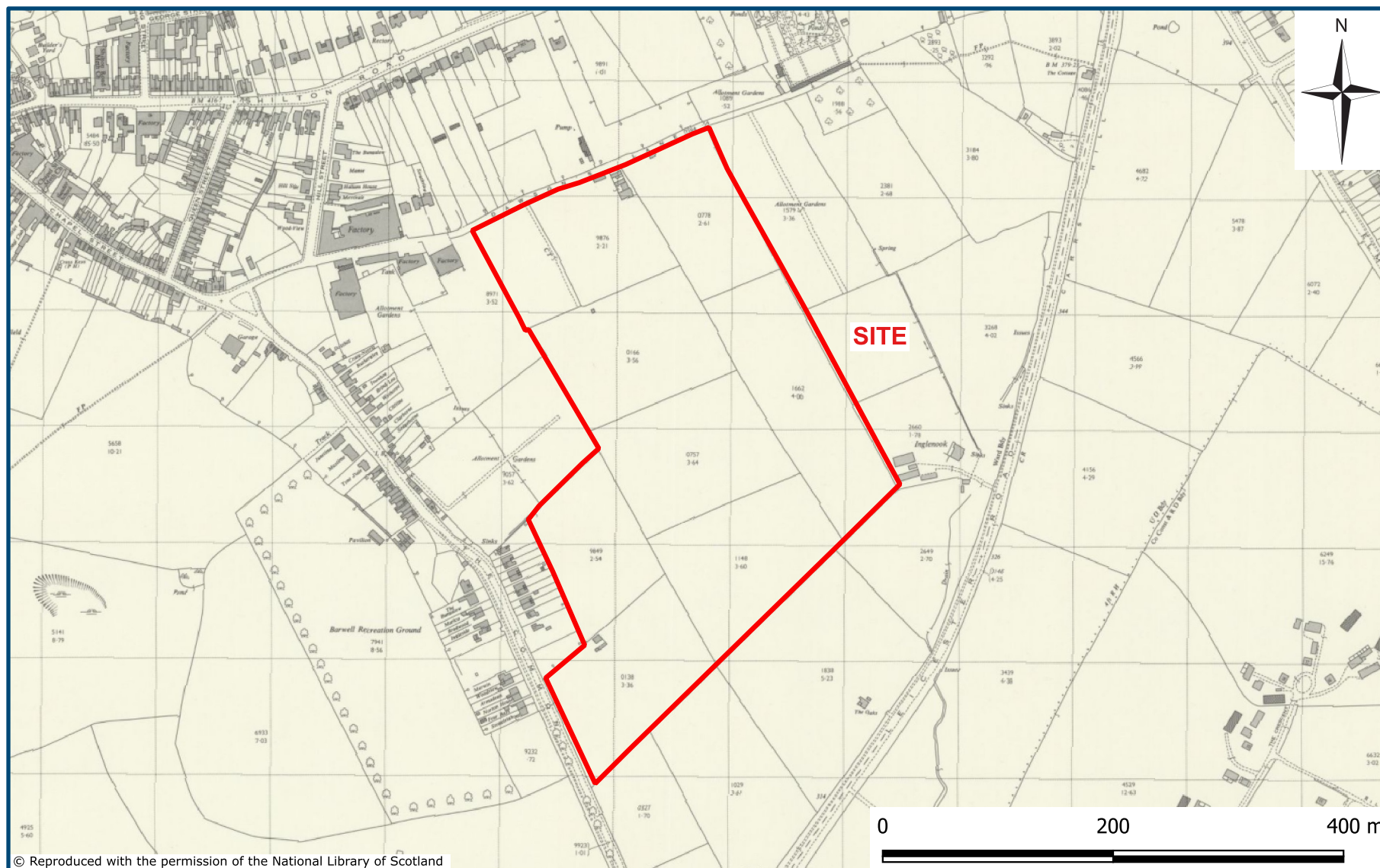


Fig 5: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, 1964, SP4496-SP4596-AA

4 PROJECT AIMS AND METHODS

- 4.1 The main aim of the evaluation is to determine if there are any archaeological remains in the area to be developed and to form an understanding of their significance when assessed against local, regional and national research criteria.
- 4.2 Specific aims of the evaluation are to address the research themes set out in *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012), particularly

Hunter-gatherer traditions during the Neolithic (3.2) and the introduction, character and development of agriculture (3.3).

Roman rural settlement patterns and landscapes (5.4).

Early medieval/ medieval rural settlement patterns (6.4; 7.2) and the agricultural economy and rural landscape (6.7; 7.7).

- 4.3 The objectives will be to locate, record and analyse archaeological materials and deposits and to disseminate the results in an appropriate format.
- 4.4 It is proposed to evaluate the area by means of 1020m of trial trenching (34 30m x 1.8m trenches), with a contingency for an additional 2% by area to clarify the character or extent of any significant features or deposits where necessary (Figs 6 and 7). The areas of development and sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) will be trenched, while the east of the site is public open space (POS), so no trenching is proposed for that area (Fig 7).
- 4.5 Topsoil, former ploughsoils and demonstrably modern overburden will be removed by an appropriate machine using a toothless bucket under direct

archaeological supervision. Ground reduction will be in shallow spits until the uppermost archaeological horizon, or the geological natural is reached (whichever the higher). Excavation will then continue by hand.

Monitoring

- 4.6 When applicable, the relevant planning archaeologist will be given at least a week's advance notice of the programmed start on site and an indication as to the anticipated completion date so that arrangements for monitoring can be made.
- 4.7 The appropriate Historic England Regional Archaeological Science Advisor will be contacted with regard to any specific application of archaeological science.
- 4.8 Reasonable access to the site works will be provided to representatives of the Client and the Local Authority and a site tour and opportunity to scrutinise artefacts and site records will be provided as appropriate.
- 4.9 Exceptional finds or results will be reported to the client / consultant and, if necessary, the planning authority's archaeological advisor / Historic England within 24 hours.

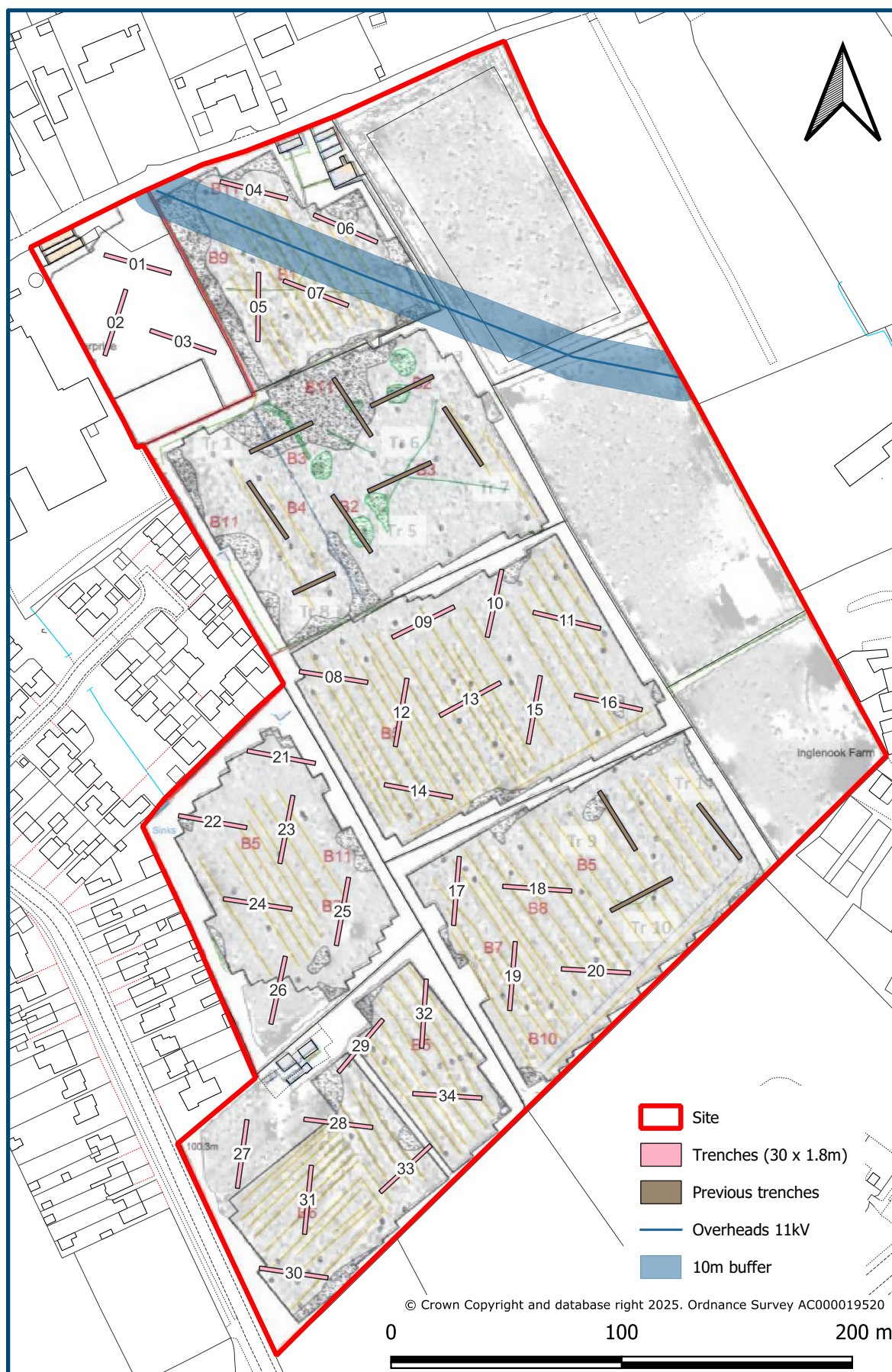


Fig 6: Location of proposed trial trenches with geophysical survey (AOC 2017) and previous trial trenches (Allen Archaeology 2018)

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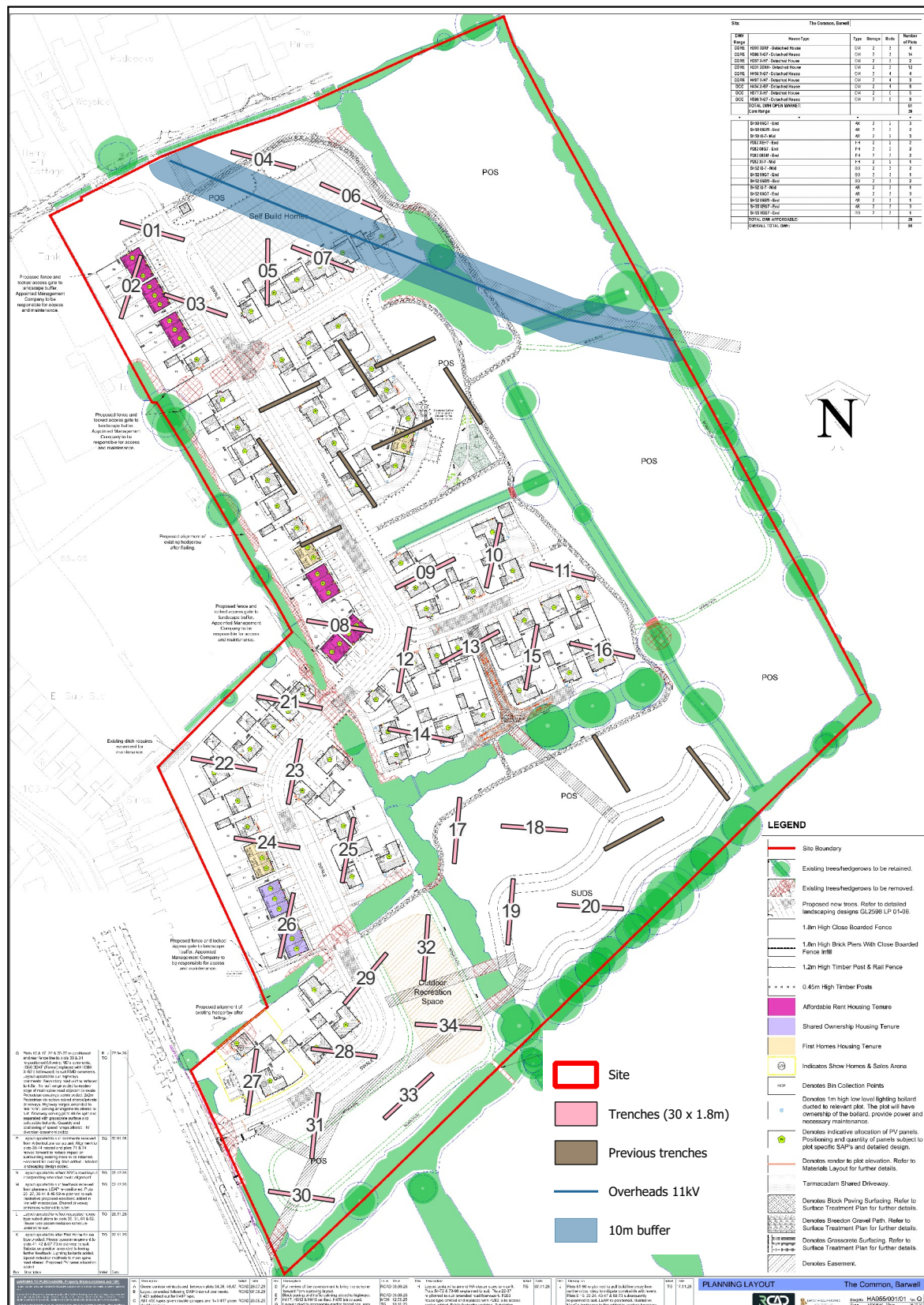


Fig 7: Proposed development plan with location of trenches

5 DETAILED METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 All work will be undertaken in accordance with AW's Procedures Manual, and the Standards and Guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).
- 5.2 Archaeological contexts encountered will be cleaned and photographed. Where possible pits and postholes will be half excavated and linear ditches and gullies sampled by cross section at suitable intervals. Part excavated features will be re-photographed and their cross-sections drawn to scale. All significant layers and structures will be photographed.
- 5.3 Site plans will predominantly be acquired using Leica Netrover GPS supplemented by hand drawn details where necessary (1:20 or 1:50 on permatrace). All levels will be related to Ordnance Datum. Cross sections will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on their complexity.
- 5.4 All archaeological contexts will be recorded using 'DiggIt' digital recording or when circumstances don't allow digital recording the standard Archaeology Warwickshire recording system using pro forma context sheets with standardised descriptions based on Soil Survey soil texture terminology and Munsell colour descriptions will be used. All finds recovered will be assigned to a context.
- 5.5 A digital photographic record of the fieldwork will be produced to include individual trenches, features and appropriate feature groups along with images useful for public presentation.
- 5.6 Archaeology Warwickshire's procedure for environmental sampling of archaeological features is detailed in 2242.1 AW Palaeo-environmental sampling policy process and guidance 2022. The policy has been developed with reference to guidance provided in Environmental Archaeology; a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from

sampling and recovery to post-excavation (English Heritage 2011).

Environmental samples will be taken from appropriate deposits where secure stratigraphic relationships are present subject to Health and Safety considerations and where contamination is not an issue. Samples will be taken in order to retrieve wider palaeoenvironmental, industrial, economic evidence or contextual data (Table 1) and will inform any environmental sampling strategy required for mitigation.

- 5.7 In the event of human remains being revealed these will be left in situ and the Coroner and archaeological advisor informed. Such remains may be covered and protected unless there is a risk that they could be damaged or stolen. Any subsequent excavation or removal will take place after the relevant Ministry of Justice licence has been obtained, as required by the Burials Act.
- 5.8 In the unlikely event of finds of gold, silver, prehistoric base-metal assemblages or metallic objects over 200 years old (which provide exceptional insight into an aspect of national or local history, archaeology or culture) being revealed these will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act 1996. Such finds would be removed to a safe location for temporary storage and the archaeological advisor, client/consultant informed.
- 5.9 Any pottery assessments will refer to the appropriate local type series, for this area the local type series for Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery.

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1 Standard sampling strategy

Most samples must be context-specific; and that is much more important than achieving larger sample volumes that potentially cross context boundaries. We are sampling distinct events.

Potential data	Deposit criteria	Sample method	Feature or context type	Sample size	Excavated sample	Sampling objective
Charred Plant Remains	Stratified deposits, datable and low risk of contamination	Bulk samples	Structural or occupation features (intensive), including hearths, floors, etc.	Up to 40 L	100%	Clear potential to recover important ecofactual information or significant material
		Bulk samples	Prehistoric & early medieval	40 litres	10-20% linears, 50-100% pits	
			Roman	20-40 L depending on abundance	10% linears, 50% pits	
			Medieval & Post-medieval	10-20 L depending on abundance	10%-20% linears, 50% pits	
		Bulk samples: taken for wet sieving (to recover small animal bone, plant macro-remains, small artefacts)				
Waterlogged organic remains		Sample	Any	15-20 L or whole context, or stratified sequence of 10 L samples		Clear potential to recover important ecofactual information or significant material
Small mammal bone, bird and fish bone, marine mollusc		Bulk sample	Layers	20-40 L distributed	50%	
Pollen, other micro environmental		Monolith / kubiena	Deposit sequence or soil	As advised. Following discussion with specialist and/or curator		
Land snails	Small specific bulks/column of samples	Deposit sequence (and single entity)				
Dating		Radiocarbon	Single entity organics, articulated bone, structural material			

Sampling levels, including the frequency and size of samples may vary from the broad outline strategy according to the characteristics and potential of deposits and how deposits may or may not address the aims and objectives of the project. The level of sampling may be higher or lower following on-going sampling strategy reviews during the course of the project.

6 ANALYSIS AND RECORDING

- 6.1 A report of the results of the archaeological evaluation is required regardless of what is found and will be produced following the completion of the fieldwork programme.
- 6.2 The report will be completed in the standard AW format. It will include:
- a description of the methodology employed,
 - an account of the archaeological evidence,
 - illustrations and plans showing survey areas the positions of trial trenches and the location of archaeological deposits,
 - an interpretation of the remains,
 - a consideration of the stated research aims,
 - a list and description of the finds recovered.
- 6.3 A digital copy of the report will be provided for the client. A draft report will be sent to the relevant archaeological advisor for approval. A final, agreed version of the report will be sent in PDF/A format to the Historic Environment Record on the understanding that it would become a public document after six months.
- 6.4 Publication will depend on the significance of the results but as a minimum will comprise a summary sent to the Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society (no later than March 31st of the year following the completion of the fieldwork). Regionally significant results may be offered to a specialist journal or website and will include all relevant plans, data, analysis, its research dividend and a discussion of its place in the development of the area.
- 6.5 AW publish all reports (subject to confidentiality agreements) on a dedicated web site and digital reports are submitted to OASIS.

7 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

- 7.1 The site archive will be prepared in accordance with Historic England and CIfA guidelines.
- 7.2 The physical archive will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums under the Accession number X.A34.2026, with the digital archive deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), in line with the Leicestershire Museums guidelines. Finds ownership will remain with the landowner until such time as title may be transferred in accordance with appropriate agreement. A list of finds will be made available to the landowner and arrangements can be made for finds to be viewed, if required. AW will encourage landowners to donate the finds to appropriate institutions for their long-term curation.
- 7.3 All recovered artefacts and other material will be cleaned, bagged and boxed in accordance with AW procedures and the requirements of appropriate repository institutions.
- 7.4 All finds storage materials or packaging will be clearly marked with the assigned Warwickshire site code or appropriate assigned accession number.

Data Management Plan & Archive Selection Strategy

- 7.5 A site-specific policy for the creation, storage and retention of data and the collection, identification, conservation and deposition of artefacts is detailed in Appendix A. This dynamic document will be updated throughout the life of project and will form part of the final report and archive.

8 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

- 8.1 The personnel for the project will be selected from Archaeology Warwickshire's permanent staff and relevant external specialists (Table 2).

Quality Control

- 8.2 AW is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and therefore all work will be undertaken in accordance with relevant CIfA Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance. CIfA's Registered Organisation scheme is a quality assurance scheme unique to the historic environment. It is a 'kite mark' of commitment to professional standards and competence that demonstrates the holder has been assessed and found to be professional and accountable.
- 8.3 AW operates an internal quality control system. All projects have a dedicated project manager who is responsible for the quality of the work involved. Project managers report regularly to the Chief Archaeologist who has overall responsibility for ensuring compliance with AW, CIfA and WCC standards and protocols. All completed reports and publications are checked by the Chief Archaeologist or by an approved editor prior to dissemination.
- 8.4 The Chief Archaeologist bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all AW activity and reports to WCC's Head of Planning & Environment. Warwickshire County Council (WCC) also has a formal complaints procedure, details of which are available on request.
- 8.5 AW will from time to time sub-contract some aspects of a project, fieldwork or post-excavation processing and analysis, in whole or in part, to suitably qualified sub-contractors. AW will always retain the project management role and ensure standards are adhered to. Sub-contract work is always undertaken in accordance with AW Procedures Manual and Health & Safety Policy.

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2 Project team

<i>Project responsibility</i>	<i>Team member</i>
Chief Archaeologist	Stuart C Palmer PGDip (Oxon), MCIfA FSA
Operations Manager	Caroline Rann BA, MCIfA
Projects Manager	Paul Clarke BSc / Alessio Auricchio-Bund MA, ACIfA
Principal Historic Buildings Officer	Dr Cathy Coutts MCIfA
Principal Archaeological Editor and Publications Officer	Dr Kate Waddington FSA MCIfA
Senior Archaeological Officers	Dr Simon Davies PCIfA / Bryn Gethin BA / Susan Porter MA, ACIfA
Senior Heritage Officer	Frances Bradbury MSc, ACIfA
Archaeological Officer	Jon Ward MA, ACIfA
Archaeobotanist	Bekky Hillman BA, ACIfA
Archaeological Supervisors	Jodie Duffy BA, PCIfA / Els Meirsmen MSc, PCIfA / Hannah Child MSc, PCIfA
Assistant Heritage Officer	Molly Dowdeswell MA, PCIfA
Graphics	Pete Thompson BA / Kirsty Harding BSc
UAV Technician	Rob Jones PCIfA
Archaeologists	John Appleby BA, PCIfA / Eleanor Carter PGDip, PCIfA / Harry Mason-Hodges BA, PCIfA / Katie Lea MA, PCIfA / Alice Dixon BSc, MA, MSc, PCIfA / Curtis Lisle MA, PCIfA / Charlie Palmer BA, PCIfA
Senior Field Technicians	Emily Longden MSc
Early prehistoric pottery	Dr Alex Gibson
Roman & Saxon pottery	Dr Jerry Evans
Medieval/Post-medieval pottery	Stephanie Ratkai BA / Paul Blinkhorn BTEch
Ceramic Building Material	TBC
Metalwork	Dr Lynne Bevan
Flint	Dr Lynne Bevan
Slag	Dr David Dungworth
Animal Bone	Sheila Hamilton-Dyer
Human bones	York Osteoarchaeology

Health and Safety

- 8.6 AW will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and Archaeology Warwickshire's Health and Safety Policy. A dynamic risk assessment, which all staff will be made aware of, will be undertaken prior to commencement and updated during the course of the work. AW staff will make provision for assessing or re-assessing additional risks which may be encountered during the project. This will reflect any changes in the working environment or circumstances on the site. Any such documentation may be viewed at the AW office and can be copied to the Client and Curator on request.
- 8.7 All AW staff and sub-contractors hold relevant CSCS cards or are Site Supervisors Safety Training Scheme accredited. All staff will be trained in the use of any equipment used during the project. Any equipment, plant or welfare facilities provided by the Client will be inspected before use by AW staff.
- 8.8 AW project teams and contractors will follow any proper instruction for the purposes of health and safety when on site. Protective clothing will consist of hard hat, protective boots, and high visibility jacket. Hazard fencing will be erected around work areas where there may be a hazard to others working on the site.
- 8.9 The Client must notify AW of any hazards within the archaeological site before the project commences. These include the location of existing services and unsafe parts of any structure.
- 8.10 Where excavated evaluation trenches present a health and safety risk due to depth or unstable edges there is a presumption that these will be completely or partly backfilled in order to make the site environs safe. Appropriate recording defined by a dynamic risk assessment will take place prior to backfilling.

Insurances

- 8.11 AW as part of Warwickshire County Council is covered by Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £50,000,000, Products Liability Insurance to a limit of £50,000,000 and Employers' Liability to a limit of £50,000,000.

Agreement

- 8.12 The project will be initiated and undertaken once it is supported by a written agreement between the Client, or their representative, and AW. The client will inform AW of relevant constraints to the site including tree preservation orders, protected species or Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

Data management

- 8.13 All digital data created during the project will be copied to the WCC server, which is backed-up daily. Following the completion of the post-excavation phase, data will be selected for the final digital archive in accordance with AW Procedures and ADS guidelines, terms and conditions, this is detailed in Appendix A. Digital photographs will be selected and archived in accordance with Historic England's 2015 guidelines for best practice (Digital Image Capture and File Storage). Data produced by subcontractors will be granted under license for inclusion in the digital archive.

Public engagement, participation and benefit

- 8.14 The fieldwork as proposed will not afford opportunities for general public participation or engagement. However, AW have a long tradition of hosting volunteers, work experience placements and student training placements, both in the field and in the laboratory, where project parameters permit. In addition the results of the work will be publicly available on the ADS with exceptional finds reported on the AW website and the report available on the relevant HER.

Staff training and CPD

- 8.15 The AW business model is predicated on a CPD driven streamlined promotion process whereby opportunities for development are positively encouraged at every stage of a career. AW also operate a CIfA approved training scheme and trainees may be allocated to any aspect of the project.

9 COPYRIGHT

- 9.1 Archaeology Warwickshire shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client and/or commissioning agent for the use of such documents by the client and/or commissioning agent in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document.
- 9.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators (Planning Archaeologists, Historic Environment Record and Archive Repository) to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 9.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeology Warwickshire. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client and/or commissioning agent to pass on any report, partial report, or copy of same to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeology Warwickshire to any Planning authority (Planning Archaeologists, Historic Environment Record and Archive Repository) will be removed from said Planning authority (Planning Archaeologists, Historic Environment Record and Archive Repository). The Planning authority (Planning Archaeologists, Historic Environment Record and Archive Repository) will be notified by Archaeology Warwickshire that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 9.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to any report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

REFERENCES

BGS British Geological Survey 2026 *Geology of Britain Viewer*, accessed March 2026 <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) 2023a *Standard for archaeological evaluation*

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Lawton, J, 2017 *The Common, Barwell, Leicestershire Archaeological Geophysical Survey*, AOC Archaeology Group, Project no. 51743

Montanari, E, 2018 *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Trial Trenching on Land off The Common, Barwell, Leicestershire*, Allen Archaeology, Report no. AAL 2018092

Powell-Smith, A, 2011 *Barwell*, accessed March 2026, <https://opendomesday.org/place/SP4496/barwell/>

Towers, H, 2023 *Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment The Common, Barwell*, SLR Consulting Limited, Project no. 425.065098.00001

Knight, D, Vyner, B and Allen, C, 2012 *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*

Cartographic sources

Google Earth Pro

Lidarfinder.com, accessed March 2026

Historic England, Aerial Photos raf_106g_uk_636_rp_3292 and raf_58_2947_f21_0022

Ordnance Survey Drawings: Hinckley, Leicestershire (OSD 259)

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First Edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map, 1887, Leicestershire Sheet XXXVI.SW

Second Edition Survey 1:2500 map, 1903, Leicestershire Sheet XXXVI.13

Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map, 1919, Leicestershire Sheet XXXVI

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, 1964, SP4496-SP4596-AA

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, 1972, SP4496-SP4596-BB

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A Data Management Plan and Archive Selection Strategy

Project Information	
Site Code	LB26
Site Address	The Common, Barwell, Leicestershire
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Caroline Rann
Project Team	TBC
Archive Information	
Physical archive location	Leicester Museums
Accession Number	X.A34.2026
Digital Archive location	ADS
Previous work to be included	No
Future work to be included	TBC
Data Management Plan	
Data Creation	
Where will data be created	Office: pre-fieldwork and post-excavation Site: fieldwork
What data will be created	Paper: context sheets, sample sheets, site registers, drawings on permatrace of sections and elevations and if required plans. Digital: photographs (jpegs), surveys (dxf), context lists (excel), report and specialist reports (word), finds list (excel), specialist catalogues (excel), photo register/metadata (excel), scanned registers (PDF), scanned context sheets (PDF)
Ethics and Legal Compliance	
Data security	If the data contains commercially, or personally sensitive data it will not be made available to anyone beyond the project team.
	AW will retain the copyright of any data, including reports, photographs etc., generated by the project.

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	External data used under licence, such as OS mapping, will not form part of the long-term archive of the project.	
Data sharing		
How will data be made accessible and shared	If data needs to be shared with the client, specialists and/or the Planning Archaeologist copies of the data will be supplied and not the primary data.	
	The report generated from this project will be publicly available through submission to the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS).	
Data selection and preservation		
Preservation and deposition	The paper and digital archives will be collated in line with national, regional and repository specific guidelines, See below.	
Specific Repository Requirements		
Archaeological Data Service	Jpeg Photographs PDF report	
Leicestershire Museums	Papers must be stored within acid-free folders or envelopes, reports not to be spiral bound, drawings should be stored flat with archival tissue paper between, finds bags to contain Tyvek label, large sites require finds to be boxed by material type.	
Leicestershire HER	PDF version of the report .shp file of trenches	
Archaeology Warwickshire Management Archive	Word versions of report, DXF or .shp files of surveys, illustration files (Adobe Illustrator), etc.	
Data generated Pre-fieldwork		
Document/format	Where stored	To form management archive or site archive

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WSI/PDF & paper copy	WCC Network/Physical Site folder	Site archive
Illustrations/Adobe Illustrator & PDFS	WCC Network	Management Archive or embedded into documents
GIS trench layouts/GIS data files	WCC Network	Not retained following completion of project
Signed Agreement/PDF	WCC Network: confidential	Management Archive: digital copy retained on WCC network
RAMS/PDF & paper copy	WCC Network/Physical Site folder	Management Archive
Site visit photos/jpegs	WCC Network	Management Archive: retained on WCC Network
Data generated from Site		
Physical Record type/format	Security Copy	Number
Context Sheets/paper proforma	n/a	n/a
Digital Record type/format	Saved to WCC Network	Number
Context Sheets/Diggit	n/a	n/a
Photographs/jpeg	n/a	n/a
Data generated post-site		
Physical data type/format	Security Copy/number	To form management archive or site archive
Matrix/paper	n/a	n/a
Digital Record type/format	Saved to WCC Network	To form management archive or site archive
Report/word & PDF	n/a	n/a
Phased plans	n/a	n/a

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Archaeological Finds Archive & Selection Strategy		
Expected Finds		
Material Type	Site collection Policy	Guidance from
Pottery - modern	Collect 100%	Project Lead
Pottery – Post-medieval	Collect 100%	Project Lead
Pottery – Medieval	Collect 100%	Project Lead
Pottery – Roman	Collect 100%	Project Lead
Pottery - Prehistoric	Collect 100%	Project Lead
Finds from site		
Material Type	Checked by	Action ie. Identified, added to database, discarded
Specialist Assessment		
Material Type	Specialist	Action ie, coded, weighed, reported,
Specialist Recommendations		
Material Type	Specialist	Recommendation ie, discard in line with Museum Collection Policy, add to handling collection, Further analysis
Specialist Analysis		
Material Type	Specialist	Action ie. Offer to Museum with report and illustrations

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For Retention or Discard		
Material Type	Target date of deposition/ Archived date	Repository accepting/recommending discard