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BIRMINGHAM

LITTLE STARS NURSERY,  
OLD FARM ROAD,  
MANCETTER,  
WARWICKSHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF 2009




**Project No. 1941**

**05/2009**

**LITTLE STARS NURSERY  
OLD FARM ROAD, MANCETTER, WARWICKSHIRE:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2009**

**by  
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for  
Mr R. Coley  
Little Stars Nursery  
Old Farm Road  
Mancetter  
Warwickshire

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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

*SUMMARY*..... ii

**1 INTRODUCTION**..... **1**

**2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY**..... **1**

**3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES** ..... **1**

**4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**..... **1**

**5 METHODOLOGY**..... **2**

**6 RESULTS**..... **3**

**7 CONCLUSION**..... **3**

**8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**..... **3**

**9 REFERENCES**..... **3**

**List of Figures**

- Figure 1: Site location plan
- Figure 2: Site plan
- Figure 3: Trench plan and section

**List of Plates**

- Plate 1: The site post-excavation looking towards the west

**List of Appendices**

- Appendix 1: Brief for archaeological work: Wawickshire Museum
- Appendix 2: Archaeological Watching Brief: Written Scheme Of Investigation

## **SUMMARY**

*Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief during excavation of foundation trenches for a small scale extension to Little Stars Nursery, Old Farm Road, Mancetter, Warwickshire (NGR SP31979672). The site is located within a 1st century AD Roman fort, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 124, SMR No. MWA3867).*

*The watching brief took place during the removal of an existing yard surface and the hand excavation of foundation trenches on 26<sup>th</sup> May 2009. No significant archaeological features or deposits were identified during the course of the watching brief and no artefacts predating the modern period were recovered.*

## **LITTLE STARS NURSERY, OLD FARM ROAD, MANCETTER, WARWICKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2009**

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by Mr R. Coley to undertake an archaeological watching during the construction of an extension at Little Stars Nursery, Mancetter, Warwickshire (Planning Application Number PAP/2009/0098). The site is located within a 1st century AD Roman fort, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 124, SMR No. MWA3867). It was a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent and of Planning Consent that the applicant should secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work (watching brief) during groundworks associated with the new extension.
- 1.2 This report outlines the results of the watching brief carried out on 26<sup>th</sup> May 2009, and has been prepared in accordance the brief produced by Warwickshire Museum (Appendix 1), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2009, Appendix 2) which was approved by the Local Planning Authority and English Heritage prior to implementation, in accordance with guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990) and the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (IFA 2008)

### **2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY**

- 2.1 The site is located at Little Stars Nursery, Old Farm Road, Mancetter, Warwickshire, CV9 1QN, and is centred on NGR SP 3197 9672 (Figs. 1 and 2, hereinafter referred to as the site).
- 2.2 The site is at a height of around 84m AOD. The drift geology consists of sand and gravel (Birmingham Archaeology 2009, 1).
- 2.3 The present character of the site is a flat, fenced yard, constructed of concrete flagstones. The surrounding ground surface slopes downwards north and east of the site.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The principal aim of the watching brief is to record any archaeological features and deposits uncovered during groundworks and, where possible, to determine the character, extent and date of any archaeological features or deposits.

### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 The site is located within the 1st century AD Roman fort (SMR No. MWA3867), a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 124). From the 2nd century AD the Roman settlement together with pottery and glass industries were located to the west of the site. The fort has been the subject of various archaeological investigations between

the 1950s and the present. In 1999 archaeological observation and recording (Coutts 1999) was carried out during the excavation of postholes for a fence around the Memorial Hall adjacent to the present site. This recorded modern overburden and buried topsoil up to 0.65-0.80m deep. Finds included a sherd of Roman pottery, Roman roof tile and a sherd of medieval pottery.

- 4.2 To the south of the site is the historic medieval settlement area including the medieval Manor House (SMR No. MWA384) and St Peter's Church (SMR No. MWA383). Large housing estates were built beyond the historic settlement area from the 1970s. Ordnance Survey maps show the site was undeveloped until the 1970s.

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

- 5.1 Available historic maps, aerial photographs and other relevant background material including the records of the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record were consulted and studied.
- 5.2 An appropriately qualified archaeologist was on site to observe all groundworks for the development, including topsoil stripping, foundation trenches, access and services. Ground reduction across the site was undertaken using a wide, toothless ditching bucket; Use of any other bucket type was to be approved by the Planning Archaeologist prior to any groundworks being undertaken. The archaeologist had the authority to halt any earth moving activity, if necessary. Adequate time was allowed for observation and recording to take place. Any archaeological features exposed were to be cleaned, investigated and recorded by written description, drawing and photography.
- 5.3 Any archaeological features exposed were to be recorded by written description, drawing and photography. All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, even where no archaeology was present. Features were planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and sections drawn of all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. A comprehensive written record was maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* cards. Written records and scale plans were supplemented by photographs using black and white monochrome, colour slide and digital photography.
- 5.4 Recovered finds were to be cleaned, marked and remedial conservation work was to be undertaken as necessary. Treatment of all finds conformed to guidance contained within the Birmingham Archaeology Fieldwork Manual and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).
- 5.5 Environmental sampling

Appropriate sampling would be undertaken to assess any archaeological deposits that may have an environmental potential. Particular attention would be paid to any charred remains or waterlogged deposits. Twenty litre soil samples were to be taken from suitable datable archaeological features for the recovery of charred plant remains. The environmental sampling policy followed the guidelines contained in the Birmingham Archaeology Guide to On-Site Environmental Sampling and the Report of the Association for Environmental Archaeology Working Party on Sampling and Recovery, September 1995.

## **6 RESULTS**

- 6.1 An area 9.15m long and 3.05m wide on the southeast side of an existing modern building was reduced by approximately 0.1m and a foundation trench 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep was excavated around three sides of this area (Fig. 3).
- 6.2 The earliest feature encountered was a concrete plinth structure (1001) faced with red bricks and located at the northwest corner of the site, adjacent to a doorway in the existing building. Structure 1001 was 1.9m long, 1.15m wide and at least 0.16m high. A maximum two courses of bricks were removed from the structure, in order to obtain the required depth of excavation, the rest of structure 1001 remained *in situ*, and the full extent of this structure could not be ascertained.
- 6.3 Structure 1001 and the surrounding area appeared to have been sealed with a layer of crushed stone (1002). The full depth of layer 1002 was not revealed in the course of this work. Layer 1002 was sealed by the current yard surface (1000), which consisted of concrete flagstones 0.6m square, and 0.04m thick, laid on a concrete bed, 0.05m deep.
- 6.4 At the northeast and southeast extent of the site concrete flagstones were laid on edge acting as a retaining wall for the yard area. These flagstones were set in concrete and were not fully excavated, but broken to the required depth. A series of wooden posts set in concrete associated with a wooden fence enclosing the excavation area were, in most cases, removed, leaving a void, surrounded by concrete. No artefacts predating the modern period were recovered.

## **7 CONCLUSION**

- 7.1 Despite the potential for significant archaeological deposits to be located within the site, the watching brief identified no significant archaeological remains. This is probably due to the very shallow depth of excavation required for the foundations. It is apparent from the deposits encountered that the site, currently a patio or yard, was built-up with material imported from elsewhere in order to make it level (the surrounding ground surface sloped quite considerably). It is probable that the brick faced plinth 1001 was the remains of a flight of steps, built to exit the current modern building, which were no longer required when the ground level was raised. All other deposits encountered relate to the construction of the modern yard.

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The project was commissioned by Mr Roger Coley. Thanks are due to Mr Roger Coley and Safen Glass for their co-operation and assistance throughout the project. Thanks also go to Anna Stocks Planning Archaeologist, who monitored the project on behalf of Warwickshire County Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Mary Duncan who also produced the written report which was illustrated by Nigel Dodds, and edited by Laurence Jones who managed the project for Birmingham Archaeology.

## **9 REFERENCES**

Birmingham Archaeology, 2009 *Little Stars Nursery, Old Farm Road, Mancetter, Warwickshire. CV9 1QN Archaeological Watching Brief: Written Scheme Of Investigation*

Coutts, C. 1999 *Archaeological recording at Mancetter Memorial Hall, Mancetter, Warwickshire* Warwickshire Museum Field Archaeology Projects Group Report No. 9936.

Department of the Environment (DoE), 1990. *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning*

English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*. English Heritage: London

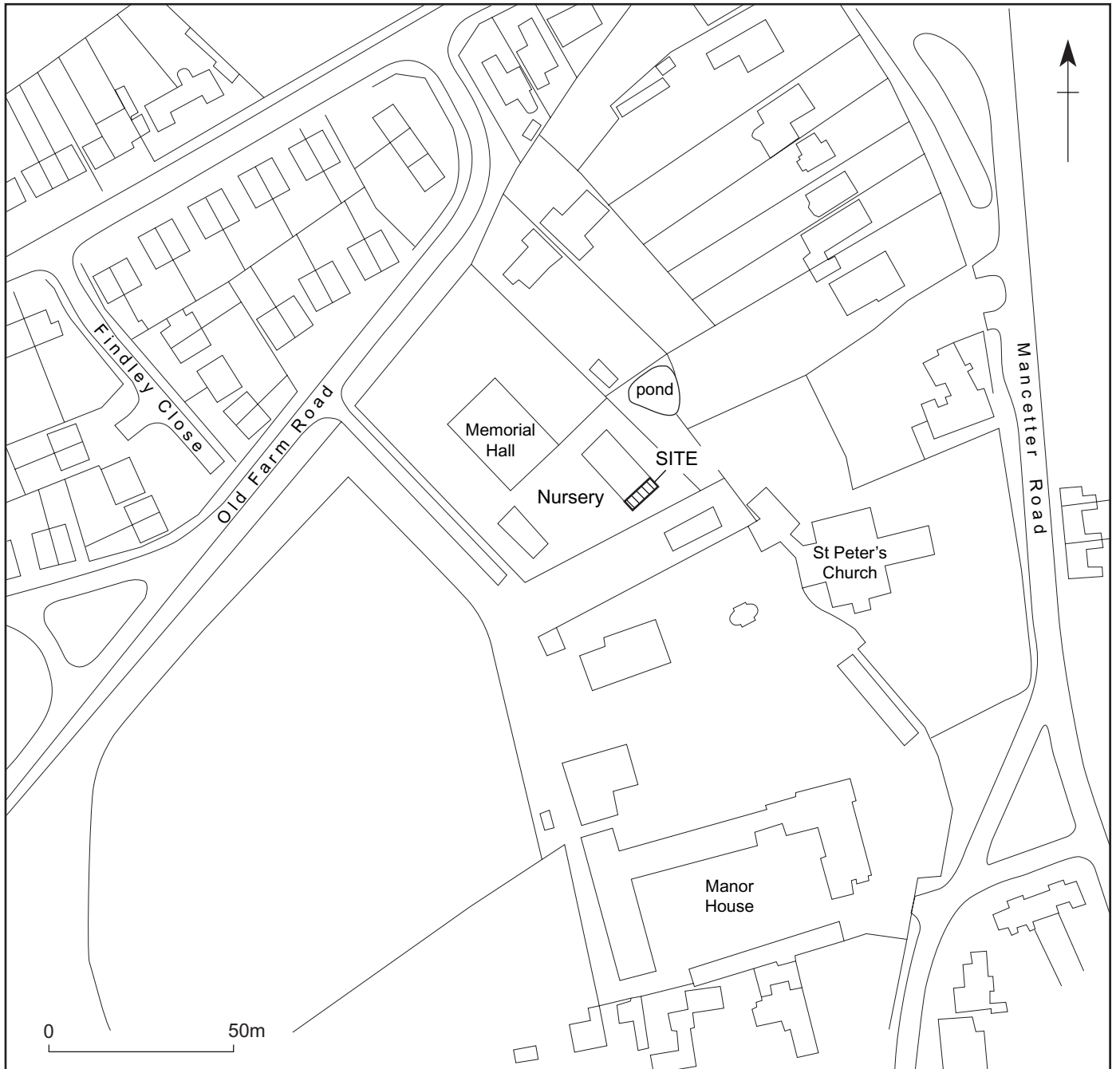
Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) 2008 *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. IFA.

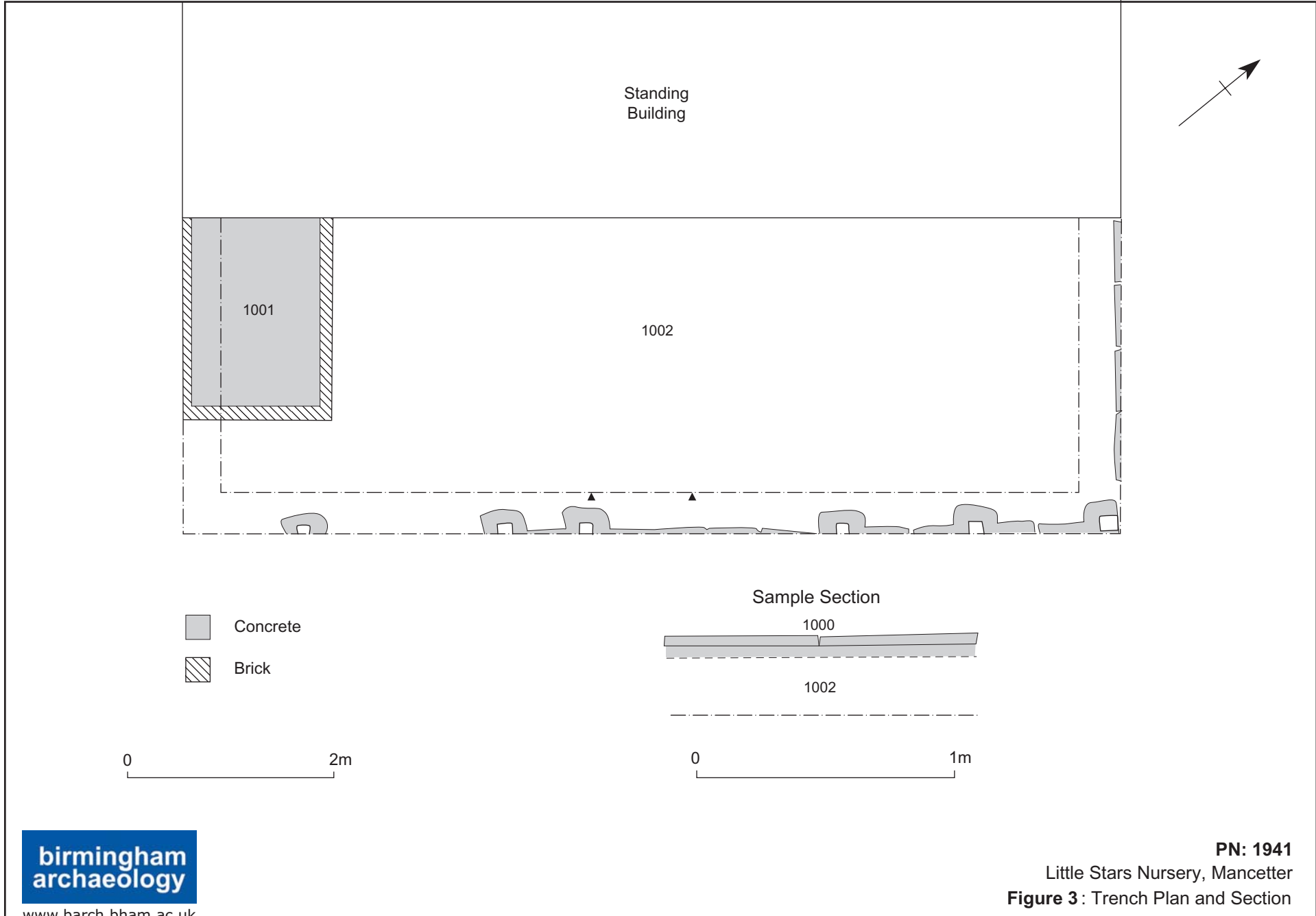
Museums and Galleries Commission, 1992 *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*. London: Museums and Galleries Commission

UKIC (Walker, K.), 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*, Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation











## **Appendix 1**

planning authority and to the English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments for this region for approval on behalf of the Secretary of State:

6.2 A description of the proposed methods of excavation and recording system;

6.3 An explanation of the sampling strategies to be used;

6.4 A projected timetable for work on site, including machine hire time and staff structure and numbers, and for all post excavation work, including staff numbers and specialist sub-contractors.

6.5 Any significant variations to the proposal must be agreed by the County Archaeologist or Planning Archaeologist, and the English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments for this region in advance.

## **7. Site Monitoring**

7.1 The Warwickshire Museum and the English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments will be responsible for monitoring the archaeological work. A minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of fieldwork must be given by the archaeological contractor to the Museum and to the English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments for this region so that arrangements for monitoring can be made;

## **8. Reporting Requirements**

8.1 The archaeological work should result in a report including a description of the methodology employed; plans showing survey areas; plans and sections at an appropriate scale showing location and position of trenches dug and features located; section drawing should include heights OD; plans should include OD spot heights for all principal strata and features; a list of and spot date for any significant finds recovered and a description and interpretation of the deposits identified.

8.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence recovered should be clearly distinguished from the interpretation of those features. The methodology used should be critically reviewed.

8.3 Pottery reports will be expected to refer to the appropriate type series, including the Warwickshire type series for Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery.

8.4 Three copies of the report should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record, on the understanding that it will be made available as a public document after an appropriate period (not exceeding 6 months from the completion of fieldwork); and further copies are to be sent to the relevant Local Planning Authority Planning Officer and the English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments for this region.

8.5 The results of the work should be published in an appropriate journal or other publication and should include an account of any structures located and full details of significant finds, illustrated as appropriate. Details of the place and date of publication must be notified to the County Historic Environment Record.

8.6 A summary account of the work should be submitted to the editor of *West Midland Archaeology* and any relevant period journals (e.g. *Britannia*, *Medieval Archaeology*) no later than March 31<sup>st</sup> of the year following completion of fieldwork.

## **9. Deposition of Archive and Finds**

9.1 The archaeological archive arising from the work should be deposited in the appropriate local institution, in a format to be agreed with that institution. The County Historic Environment Record must be notified of the arrangements made. Any finds of archaeological interest should be appropriately conserved and deposited in an appropriate institution: any finds which cannot be so deposited should be fully analysed and published.

## **Brief for Archaeological Work**

**Location:** Little Stars Nursery, Old Farm Road, Mancetter, CV9 1QN.  
**Proposed:** Extension to nursery building to form all seasons activity area.

### **Summary**

Planning consent has been granted by the North Warwickshire District Council for an extension to the nursery building to form all seasons activity area at Little Stars Nursery, Old Farm Road, Mancetter (planning ref. PAP/2009/0098). Archaeological deposits associated with a series of Roman forts survive across this area. The national importance of these archaeological deposits is recognized by the statutory protection of this area as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (ref. SAM 124) under the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. An application for Scheduled Monument Consent for this scheme has been submitted to the Secretary of State.

Although the scheme has been designed to minimally impact upon any deposits which survive across this area, there is a potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed or exposed by the development. It is therefore a condition of the planning permission that, before the development commences, the applicant should secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. This is in line with government advice as set out in the DoE Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16). It is likely that a similar condition will be attached to any Scheduled Monument Consent granted for this scheme. This brief sets out the requirements of the condition attached to the planning consent; this work is also likely to fulfil the requirements of any Scheduled Monument Consent granted for this development.

### **1. Location.**

1.1 The site is centred on national grid reference SP 3197 9672, in the parish of Mancetter.

### **2. Archaeological Background**

2.1 The proposals lie across an archaeological site of national importance, across the remains of a series of Roman forts at Mancetter. The site is protected under the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 124).

2.2 The architect has taken the archaeological sensitivity of this site into account when designing this scheme. He has also contacted this office, and English Heritage, for pre-application archaeological advice. The foundations have been designed so as to require minimal ground disturbance during their construction.

2.4 Further details of archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed development can be obtained from the County Historic Environment Record, Warwickshire Museum Field Services Office, The Butts, Warwick, CV34 4SS. (Please note that the online version of the HER may not contain comprehensive or up to date information on individual sites and is not suitable for use in the preparation of specifications, desktop appraisals or other commercial applications).

### **3. Requirement for archaeological work**

3.1 Although this development has been designed to minimally impact upon any deposits which survive across this area, there is a potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed or exposed by the development. It is therefore a condition of the planning permission that, before the development commences, the applicant should secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. This is in line with government advice as set out in the DoE Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16). It is likely that a similar condition will be attached to any Scheduled Monument Consent granted for this scheme. This brief sets out the

requirements of the condition attached to the planning consent; this work is also likely to fulfil the requirements of any Scheduled Monument Consent granted for this development.

3.2 The objective of the work should be to obtain an adequate record of any archaeological deposits or finds disturbed or exposed by work associated with the development.

3.3 The whole of the area to be disturbed should be examined.

3.4 Any ground reduction across the site should be undertaken using a wide, toothless ditching bucket; Use of any other bucket type is to be approved by the Planning Archaeologist and the English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments for this region prior to any groundworks being undertaken.

3.5 The project is to comply with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* and all relevant IFA Standards and Guidance documents.

#### **4. Techniques**

Land use at the time fieldwork is carried out will influence the methods used. The techniques chosen should be selected to cause the minimum amount of destruction and should comply with all relevant health and safety regulations. It is envisaged that the following work would be required:

4.1 Examination of any available maps (printed and manuscript), aerial photographs and other relevant background material including the County Historic Environment Record;

4.2 Observation of all ground disturbance by archaeological staff in order to identify any deposits of archaeological importance; the archaeologists must have the authority to halt any earth moving activity if necessary to define and record areas of archaeological interest;

4.3 Investigation and recording of all archaeological contexts and artefacts disturbed or exposed;

4.4 A programme of sampling of appropriate materials for environmental and/or other scientific analysis. Special attention should be paid to any waterlogged deposits encountered;

4.5 In the event of significant archaeological deposits being identified they should either be recorded and then protected from any further disturbance or, if that is not practical, be excavated and recorded as soon as possible.

#### **5. Excavation Guidelines**

Where excavation is to be by machine the following guidelines should be observed:

5.1 The health and safety implications of any use of earth-moving machinery on the site should be taken into account;

5.2 A representative sample of any archaeological features or deposits which are identified must be excavated by hand. The site stratigraphy should be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified;

5.3 Any human remains which are encountered must initially be left in situ. If removal is necessary this must comply with the relevant Home Office regulations.

5.4 Contractors may find it convenient to produce digital photographs for ease of dissemination; however, conventional (silver halide) photography should be undertaken for inclusion within the project archive.

#### **6. Proposal**

6.1 A detailed proposal, including the following, should be prepared by potential contractors and submitted to the County Archaeologist or Planning Archaeologist for approval on behalf of the



## **Appendix 2**

**LITTLE STARS NURSERY, OLD FARM ROAD, MANCETTER  
WARWICKSHIRE. CV9 1QN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION  
NGR: SP 3197 9672  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRACTOR: BIRMINGHAM ARCHAEOLOGY  
CLIENT: MR R COLEY, LITTLE STARS NURSERY**

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This document describes the programme of work required to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the above site. It forms the written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the work, which is a requirement of a brief issued by Warwickshire Museum (2009).
- 1.2 Planning permission for an extension to the Little Stars Nursery, Old Farm Road, Mancetter has been granted by North Warwickshire Borough Council (Planning ref. PAP/2009/0098). The proposed extension is situated within the boundary of a Scheduled Ancient Monument and an application for Scheduled Monument consent has been submitted to the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.
- 1.3 Groundworks for the construction of the new extension may expose and disturb below ground archaeological remains. This written scheme of investigation outlines a programme of work, which is a condition of the planning consent and is likely to be a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent, for archaeological observation and recording of any archaeological features or deposits exposed by the groundworks. This is in accordance with government advice contained in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, Archaeology and Planning (DOE 1990).
- 1.4 Any variation in the scope of work would be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist, Warwickshire Museum and the English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments, West Midlands region, before implementation.

## **2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

- 2.1 The proposed extension (hereafter referred to as 'the site') is located at land adjacent to Little Stars Nursery, Old Farm Road, Mancetter, Atherstone, Warwickshire CV9 1QN (centred on NGR SP 3197 9672).
- 2.2 The site is at a height of approx. 84m AOD. The drift geology of the site comprises of superficial sand and gravel deposits (British Geological Survey 2006).
- 2.3 The present character of the site is a grassed area with pathways.

## **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The site is located within the 1st century AD Roman fort (SMR No. MWA3867), a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 124). The fort has been the subject of various archaeological investigations between the 1950s and the present. In 1999 archaeological observation and

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recording (Coutts 1999) was carried out during the excavation of postholes for a fence around the Memorial Hall adjacent to the present site. This recorded modern overburden and buried topsoil up to 0.65-0.80m deep. Finds included a sherd of Roman pottery, Roman roof tile and a sherd of medieval pottery. From the 2nd century AD the Roman settlement, pottery and glass industries were located to the west of the site.

To the south of the site is the historic medieval settlement area including the medieval Manor House (SMR No. MWA384) and St Peter's Church (SMR No. MWA383). Large housing estates were built beyond the historic settlement area from the 1970s. Ordnance Survey maps show the site was undeveloped until the 1970s.

#### **4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 4.1 The principal aim of the watching brief is to record any archaeological features and deposits uncovered during groundworks and, where possible, to determine the character, extent and date of any archaeological features or deposits.

#### **5 METHODOLOGY**

- 5.1 Available historic maps, aerial photographs and other relevant background material including the records of the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record will be studied.
  - 5.2 An appropriately qualified archaeologist will be on site to observe all groundworks for the development, including topsoil stripping, foundation trenches, access and services. Any ground reduction across the site should be undertaken using a wide, toothless ditching bucket; Use of any other bucket type is to be approved by the Planning Archaeologist prior to any groundworks being undertaken. The archaeologist will have the authority to halt any earth moving activity, if necessary. Adequate time will be allowed for observation and recording to take place. Any archaeological features exposed are to be cleaned, investigated and recorded by written description, drawing and photography.
  - 5.3 Any archaeological features exposed are to be recorded by written description, drawing and photography. All stratigraphic sequences will be recorded, even where no archaeology was present. Features will be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and sections will be drawn of all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. A comprehensive written record will be maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* cards. Written records and scale plans will be supplemented by photographs using black and white monochrome, colour slide and digital photography.
  - 5.4 Recovered finds will be cleaned, marked and remedial conservation work will be undertaken as necessary. Treatment of all finds will conform to guidance contained within the Birmingham Archaeology Fieldwork Manual and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).
  - 5.5 Environmental sampling

Appropriate sampling would be undertaken to assess any archaeological deposits that may have an environmental potential. Particular attention would be paid to any charred remains or waterlogged deposits. Twenty litre soil samples will be taken from suitable datable archaeological features for the recovery of charred plant remains. The environmental sampling policy will follow the guidelines contained in the Birmingham Archaeology Guide to On-Site Environmental Sampling and the Report of the Association for Environmental Archaeology Working Party on Sampling and Recovery, September 1995.
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## 6 STAFFING

6.1 The project will be managed and directed for Birmingham Archaeology by Laurence Jones MIfA (or a Birmingham Archaeology Project Manager of equivalent experience) and carried out in the field by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

6.2 Specialist staff will be, where appropriate:

<b>Prehistoric pottery</b>	Dr Ann Woodward	Research Fellow, Birmingham Archaeology, University of Birmingham
<b>Prehistoric flint</b>	Barry Bishop	Freelance lithics specialist
<b>Roman pottery</b>	Dr Jeremy Evans	Honorary Research Fellow, Birmingham Archaeology, University of Birmingham
<b>Roman pottery</b>	Jane Evans	Freelance pottery specialist
<b>Roman pottery</b>	Jane Timby	Freelance pottery specialist
<b>Samian pottery</b>	Felicity Wild	Freelance pottery specialist
<b>Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery</b>	Stephanie Rátkai	Honorary Research Associate and Finds Researcher, University of Birmingham
<b>Medieval and post-medieval pottery</b>	Chris Cumberpatch	Freelance pottery specialist
<b>Post-medieval pottery and glass</b>	Leigh Dodd	Freelance pottery specialist
<b>Ceramic building material (CBM), tile</b>	Phil Mills	Honorary Research Fellow, Leicester University
<b>Vessel glass</b>	Cecily Cropper	Freelance specialist
<b>Clay tobacco pipe</b>	Dr David Higgins	Freelance Specialist
<b>Coins, brooches</b>	Dr Roger White	Project Manager, Lecturer and Assistant Director (Development), Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity, University of Birmingham
<b>Iron, leather</b>	Quita Mould	Freelance finds specialist
<b>Small finds</b>	Erica Macey-Bracken	Birmingham Archaeology
<b>Animal bone</b>	Matilda Holmes	Freelance archaeo-zoologist

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<b>Animal bone</b>	Dr Ian Baxter	Freelance archaeo-zoologist
<b>Human bone</b>	Dr Megan Brickley	Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity, University of Birmingham
<b>Archaeo-geomorphology</b>	Dr Andrew Howard	Lecturer in Archaeo-Geomorphology and Remote Sensing, University of Birmingham
<b>Archaeo-botany</b>	Dr Ben Geary	Birmingham Archaeology Environmental
	Rosalind McKenna Dr Pam Grinter	Birmingham Archaeology Environmental
<b>Micro-fauna</b>	Dr David Smith	Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity, University of Birmingham
	Dr Emma Tetlow	University of Edinburgh
<b>Charcoal and wood</b>	Rowena Gale	
<b>Dendrochronology</b>	Dr Robert Howard	Nottingham Tree Ring Dating Laboratory
<b>Archaeometallurgy</b>	Anthony Swiss	
	Rod MacKenzie	Freelance specialist
<b>Slag and industrial residues</b>	Jane Cowgill	Freelance specialist
<b>Glass residues</b>	Dr David Dungworth	English Heritage

## 7 REPORT

- 7.1 The results of the archaeological work will be presented as a written report, containing appropriate illustrations. A bound hard copy of the report and an electronic copy in pdf format will be sent to the Planning Archaeologist. Three copies of the report should be deposited with the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record, on the understanding that it will be made available as a public document. Further copies should be sent to the English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments, West Midlands region and the relevant Local Authority Planning Officer.
- 7.2 This report would be in the format required by the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006, 2008) guidelines as appropriate, to include:
- 1) Summary
  - 2) Description of the archaeological background
  - 3) Method
-

- 4) A narrative description of the results and discussion of the evidence, set in their local, regional and national research context, supported by appropriate plans, sections and photographs
- 5) Summary of the finds and environmental evidence
- 6) A discussion of the watching brief results.
- 7) Plans showing the locations and extent of the development site subjected to the watching brief, supported by historic map extracts to place the watching brief results in the wider context.
- 8) Simplified feature plans and sections, where applicable.
- 9) A selection of colour photographs, where applicable.

## **8 ARCHIVING**

- 8.1 The full site archive will include all artefactual and/or ecofactual remains recovered from the site. The paper archive will be deposited with an appropriate local repository. The finds archive will also be deposited with same repository, subject to permission from the landowner.
- 8.2 Preparation and deposition of the site archive, from both evaluation and excavation will be undertaken with reference to *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (Walker 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007).

## **9 TIMETABLE**

Work is expected to commence on site during May 2009. An archaeologist will be present during all groundworks with further archaeologists available if required.

## **10 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS**

- 10.1 Birmingham archaeology is a registered archaeological organisation (RAO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).
  - 10.2 All Birmingham Archaeology staff will follow the code of conduct of the IfA at all times.
  - 10.3 The watching brief will be undertaken in accordance with the standards laid down in the 'standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief' (IFA 2008).
  - 10.4 The archaeological watching brief will follow the specific guidelines and requirements laid down in the design brief prepared by the Planning Archaeologist, Warwickshire Museum and the particular requirements set down in this document, which will be followed by all project staff. All variations will be agreed in advance with the relevant planning archaeologist and archaeological consultant (as appropriate).

Any human remains encountered will be initially left *in situ* and covered. No excavation of human remains would be undertaken until a Home Office Licence was obtained, and the Planning Archaeologist, the local Coroner and the Police, consulted.
  - 10.5 All finds which may constitute 'treasure' under the Treasure Act, 1997 will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner. If removal is not possible on the same working day as discovery, appropriate security arrangements will be provided to keep the finds safe from theft.
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## 11 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 11.1 A detailed risk assessment (and method statement when appropriate) will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 11.2 All current health and safety legislation, regulations and guidance will be complied with. The excavation will conform to the *Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992*, *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999*, and *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007* and any other health and safety legislation were appropriate. Work will be carried out in accordance with guidelines laid out in the *Birmingham Archaeology Health and Safety Manual (revised 2008)* and *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual (SCAUM 2007)*.

## 12 REFERENCES

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