



St Lawrence Church, Bramshall
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

PN 17-04


Project No.17-04

08/2017

St Lawrence Church,
Bramshall,
Staffordshire,
ST14 5BQ.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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St Lawrence Church, Bramshall
Archaeological Watching Brief, 08/2017

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ST LAWRENCE CHURCH BRAMSHALL

Archaeological Watching Brief, 08/2017

SUMMARY

The Centre of Archaeology was commissioned in July 2017 by Anthony Short & Partners LLP on behalf of Bramshall Church, to undertake a Watching Brief on the northern side of the church, in advance of the construction of a disabled WC and utility kitchen extension (NGR SK 06118 33220). A single trench was hand excavated for the purpose of installing a trench arch for the foul drainage to discharge into. Three stratified layers were identified. An overburden layer contained ceramics dating to the later 19th century and modern ceramics. This layer was probably related to the construction of a former oil tank enclosure building which was demolished as part of this scheme. One residual, probable 15th century ceramic floor tile fragment was also recovered from this layer.

ST LAWRENCE CHURCH, BRAMSHALL

Archaeological Watching Brief, 08/2017

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The Centre of Archaeology was commissioned in July 2017 by Anthony Short & Partners LLP on behalf of St Lawrence Church to undertake a watching brief on land located on the northern side of the church (NGR SK 06118 33220) in advance of the construction of a disabled WC and utility kitchen extension and associated foul drainage trench (hereinafter referred to as the site). The results of these site investigations form part of the planning documents prepared for the submission of the application to the local planning authority (East Staffordshire Borough Council, planning application reference number P/2016/01227). The application was for the proposed construction of a disabled WC and utility kitchen on the north side of St Lawrence Church, Bramshall.
- 1.2. The proposed development site was of known archaeological significance, therefore a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was recommended by Stephen Dean, Principal Archaeologist for Staffordshire County Council.
- 1.3. This report outlines the results of a watching brief undertaken on 29th August 2017, and has been prepared under the Standards and Guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA 2014).
- 1.4. Prior to the archaeological investigations a Written Scheme of Investigation was completed by the Centre of Archaeology which was approved Staffordshire County Council (See Appendix 1), there had been no known previous historical or archaeological work undertaken in the area.
- 1.5. This document has been prepared in accordance with government advice contained with NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework; Department for Communities and Local Government 2012) and should be read in conjunction with this report.

2. LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1. The site is located to the north of St Lawrence Church, Bramshall, Staffordshire and is centred on NGR SK 06118 33220 (Figure 1).
- 2.2. The development site is within the church cemetery located to the north of the church. The present character of the site is church land, consisting of an early 19th century church building (1835), churchyard, paths and car park. The site is bounded by hedgerows, low fencing and walls. Established trees are located across the site and around the boundary.
- 2.3. St Lawrence Church and Churchyard sits to the south of a modern housing estate. Church Croft is located to the north of the site and Church Lane is located to the west. The B5027 Bramshall Road which leads east to Uttoxeter is located approximately 100m to the south of the site. Uttoxeter town centre, which is the nearest large conurbation, is located approximately 3.21km (2 miles) from St Lawrence Church, Bramshall.

3. GEOLOGY

- 3.1. The underlying geology of the study area comprises bedrock of the Mercia mudstone group. Overlying this over most of the surrounding area are deposits consisting of glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel.

4. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1. The extent of survival of below ground remains within the site boundary in general was unknown. There had previously been no recorded archaeological work undertaken at the site or in the adjacent properties, despite the occurrence of modern housing development.
- 4.2. The settlement of Bramshall appears to have developed during the medieval period along Bramshall Road. The church sits to the northwest of Bramshall road in an area which was, until the early 20th century dominated by small paddocks and 'closes' (Staffordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project in SCC brief 2016).
- 4.3. The church sits within the centre of an expanded settlement which is recorded at Domesday (1086). The settlement is recorded as 'Bramselle', 2 ploughs are present and it has a taxable value of £1-0-0 (PRN 02390 in SCC brief 2016). The name Bramshall is an Old English name meaning a wooded hill

or raised area of land (Horowitz 2005, 144 in SCC brief 2016), perhaps suggesting that the settlement has early medieval origins.

- 4.4. The present church of St Lawrence was built in 1835 in a gothic style and is Grade II listed (PRN 08862). It is likely that the church was built on the site of an earlier medieval church, of which no physical remains survive. No below ground archaeological evidence has been recovered from within the churchyard, however, the presence of a rector during the 13th century suggests a church was present by at least this period. The Plea Rolls for Staffordshire dated 1227 make three references to a church at 'Bromshelf' and a Parson called Silvester. Within the tower of the present church there are reused timbers dating from the 16th century and there are three listed bells (one dates from 1500 the other from 1590) and there are surviving fragments of medieval window glass in the nave, which point to a significant structure in the nearby vicinity at this time. These six 13th or 14th century 'de Stafforde' shields may be some of the earliest examples in the county.
- 4.5. In view of the supporting historical information. It can be assumed that there have been at least three churches on or near the present site of the church of St Lawrence. The first church, possibly 13th century in origin was replaced by a second church on the site which was thought to have been built in the reign of Edward III (1312 – 1377) during a period of sustained and rapid development in church building (see Plate 1). This church and tower was partially constructed of timber and according to records this had fallen into serious disrepair, to be replaced by the current church in 1835.

The Staffordshire Church Register Volume 2 states:

'The first stone of the new church was laid 1st or 4th of September... Within the burial ground 15 yards more to the old church... The old church had a curious old oak roof.' (William Salt Library Ref pg 6 288: SMS.407/2)

- 4.6. One local feature of archaeological interest is the possible location of a moated manorial site immediately to the north of the church boundary. Earthwork remains of this possible moated site were identified from aerial photographs taken during the 1960s of the area which now lies beneath housing, north of St Lawrence Church. No archaeological work was undertaken during the construction of this housing estate. The location of this housing estate is recorded in the SCC Historic Environment Record (PRN 04525). Moated sites often functioned as manorial centres and it is this close connection with secular and ecclesiastical power during the 13th and 14th centuries which increases the potential for an earlier ecclesiastical site at St Lawrence church. If present,

archaeological remains associated with this potential high status site may have survived within this area.

5. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1. The principal aim of the archaeological watching brief is to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme and the recording of any archaeological remains encountered during the groundworks.

5.2. More specific aims were to:

- Determine the location, character, extent, date, state of preservation and the potential significance of any buried remains.
- Identify and record evidence for the earlier church buildings close or indeed beneath the current St. Lawrence's Church building.
- Record the presence of in situ human remains within the area of the scheme and where appropriate to safely recover said remains for analysis and reburial.
- Recover all disarticulated human remains from the site. Upon discovery these would have been rapidly assessed on site by an experienced osteoarchaeologist to determine the potential for further analysis. If identified these would have been carefully reburied at a pre-approved spot within the churchyard at St. Lawrence's.
- Identify and record the presence of buried headstones, vaults and other burial monuments exposed during the course of the groundworks.
- Prepare a developmental history of the site including the post-medieval development.

5.3. Further generic objectives to be considered during the watching brief were to:

- Identify, record and fully investigate previously unrecorded archaeological evidence across the site in order to update the HER.
- Ensure that an appropriate degree of sampling is achieved from secure deposits which would inform our understanding of the site and area.
- Secure the recording and assessment of suitable palaeoenvironmental deposits associated with archaeological features where these were encountered during groundworks.
- Secure analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.

6. METHODOLOGY

- 6.1. The outlined programme of archaeological watching brief is a requirement of the National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012). Its implementation ensures that a balanced and informed planning decision can be made. The methodology employed is based upon guidelines outlined in the brief produced by the Principal Archaeologist for SCC.
- 6.2. The proposed development involves the construction of a disabled WC and utility kitchen extension on the north side of St. Lawrence Church (See attached architect plans). There was be an archaeological presence on site from the time of removal of the former oil tank enclosure throughout the remainder of the groundworks, primarily the excavation of the foul drainage trench.
- 6.3. All removal of material was undertaken by hand under archaeological supervision.
- 6.4. All topsoil and modern overburden was removed and excavation of the material continued down to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon. Following this the area was cleaned, recorded and investigated.
- 6.5. All sub-surface interventions associated with the development were archaeologically supervised in this manner. This included the stripping of the topsoil and overburden and insertion of the foul water drainage trench.
- 6.6. If archaeological features and deposits were encountered, these were to be manually sample excavated. All archaeological remains were to be investigated where these were directly impacted by the development process. This was done to sufficiently define their nature and function and to obtain suitable dating evidence.
- 6.7. Where finds or features are located of a significance beyond that which might have been anticipated before the development began, development would cease where they might be disturbed. This is in order that provision for their adequate recording or preservation may be made in consultation with the archaeological contractor, the SCC Principal Archaeologist as archaeological advisor to the local planning authority and the developer. Contingency provisions were to be made within the programme of work for this.

- 6.8. All spoil heaps were examined for archaeological material (including disarticulated human remains). A sprung box sieve with a 1cm mesh was used on site. Initially 25 % of the material will be sieved. If artefacts (or human remains) are recovered then 100% of the soil will be sieved. All spoil will be surveyed using a metal detector.
- 6.9. All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, even where no archaeology is present. Features will be 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. All drawings will be done using a 6H pencil on permatrace. The site and the drawings will be tied to Ordnance Survey National Grid using a hand held GPS and an optical level. Spot height data to record relative heights will be taken using an optical level on all features, deposits and significant artefacts.
- 6.10. A comprehensive written record was maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* cards. Deposit, feature, structure and trench recording forms will all be used, each was cross-referenced with one another and checked by a project manager upon completion. The colour, composition, inclusions, compaction, clarity of interface, dimensions and method of excavation will be recorded for each deposit. Where possible the type, shape, sides, profile orientation dimensions and method of excavation was recorded for each feature. The relationship between each deposit/feature was interpreted. A stratigraphic matrix was compiled during excavation along with on-site interpretations.
- 6.11. The written records and scale plans were supplemented by photographs using 10.2MP digital photography. Photographs were taken of each intervention. The photographs included important deposits, features and sections. Photographs were also taken of *in situ* artefacts/ working shots. Each photograph will include a suitable scale and north arrow. This record was supported by an index and site plan of shot locations.
- 6.12. Buried soils and sediment sequences were inspected and recorded on site where appropriate. Examination of soil sediments conformed to guidelines set out in *Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* (Historic England 2015).
- 6.13. Upon discovery of waterlogged or suitable stratified deposits such as those with good organic preservation, these were to be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of biological remains. The environmental sampling policy follows the guidelines contained in the Centre of Archaeology *Fieldwork Manual* and *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-*

excavation (English Heritage 2011). Provision was made for the bulk sampling of a wide range of contexts for potential assessment and analysis for plant and animal micro/macro fossils and soils/sediments. These bulk samples were to be 20 litres in size, although this was dependent on the volume of the context.

- 6.14. Sampling strategies for wooden structures conformed to guidelines set out in *Waterlogged wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*. (Brunning 1996). Where suitable deposits existed they would be sampled for dendrochronological dating evidence in line with *Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological data* (English Heritage 2004a).
- 6.15. Where there was evidence for industrial activity, samples were to be taken to identify macroscopic technological residues in accordance with *Archaeometallurgy* (Historic England 2015) and *Science for Historic Industries* (English Heritage 2006).
- 6.16. Were buried human remains encountered, work would halt and the area of the discovery cordoned off. The coroner and SCC Principal Archaeologist will be consulted and the opportunity for a site meeting explored. Where the archaeological recording and excavation of human remains was warranted, a licence would first be obtained from the Department of Justice. Any such remains would be treated with due respect and removed from site for appropriate assessment in accordance with relevant standards and guidance. Preservation *in situ* was the preferable solution however, where excavation is required this would be undertaken following the appropriate guidance; partial excavation of articulated human remains would not be undertaken.
- 6.17. Any human remains encountered would be initially left in situ and covered. In the event that human remains need to be removed this were to be carried out under the terms of a Ministry of Justice Licence and adhering to relevant environmental health regulations. All finds which may have constituted 'treasure' under the Treasure Act, 1997 were to be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner. If removal was not possible on the same working day as discovery, appropriate security arrangements would have been provided to keep the finds safe from theft.
- 6.18. Were there to be any discovery of artefacts regarded as treasure, any such discovery will halt works, the area would be cordoned off and the Coroner, Staffordshire Portable Antiquities scheme Finds Liaison Officer and the SCC Principal Archaeologist will be consulted and a site meeting arranged at the earliest opportunity. Where such finds are of sufficient significance, a separate WSI

would have been prepared by the appointed archaeological organisation to cater for the excavation, recording and careful lifting of appropriate evidence forms.

- 6.19. Any finds recovered were recorded and their location noted on a site plan at a relevant scale. The finds were retained, recorded and discussed within the report and recommendations made for further conservation. A discard strategy for all artefacts was arranged with the accessioning museum before the start of the works (Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales (Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993). Any recording, marking and storage materials will be of archive quality. All artefacts will be marked with museum code and context number compatible with the recipient museum.
- 6.20. Where necessary artefact processing and conservation was undertaken at the Centre of Archaeology, Staffordshire University. Items requiring conservation will be undertaken immediately. Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the publication *First Aid for Finds* (1998). The artefacts and physical archive were stored in the Centre of Archaeology's on site archive room prior to deposition at the receiving museum.
- 6.21. The full site archive includes all artefactual remains recovered from the site. The site archive was prepared according to guidelines set down in the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (UKIC, 1990) the *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2001) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections* (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992). The paper archive will be deposited with the appropriate repository subject to permission from the landowner.

7. RESULTS

7.1. Introduction

The following section is arranged stratigraphically and both feature (cut) and context numbers are highlighted in bold. Ground level was approximately 139m AOD. All ground level data was measured against this known height. Natural ground was reached across the trench. The depth of the trench was, determined by the formation level of the proposed foul water drainage. Few artefacts were identified in in any of the buried layers, suggesting that the site had previously been an open agricultural field free from development.

7.2. The foul water trench (Plates 2 & 3, Figures 2 & 3) (7m x 0.9m)

The foul water trench was excavated to a depth of around 0.45m below ground level. Natural ground (**003**) was exposed at this level (138.55m AOD). This layer was composed of dark orangey-brown, compacted sand and gravels. This contained frequent, small (5mm-50mm) rounded gravels. It remained unconfirmed whether this was a redeposited natural layer.

Overlying this was a mid-dark brown clayey sand and gravel overburden deposit (002). This layer was 0.35m in depth and contained a small amount of building rubble, including fragments of slate, brick and floor tile. Several fragments of late 19th to mid 20th century pottery were identified in this layer. These were not recovered. It remains likely that this layer originated with the construction of the former oil tank enclosure building in the early to mid 20th century.

All of these layers and deposits were sealed by a 0.1m-0.15m dark brown, sandy-silt topsoil/turf (**001**). This topsoil layer covered the entire northern part of the churchyard.

8. FINDS

8.1 **Medieval floor tile.** One example of a moulded medieval floor tile fragment was recovered from the overburden layer (002). This tile was hand-made and originally square in form. It has a red coloured ceramic fabric and there was evidence of a brown glaze (Plate 4). It was approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick and 4 inches along its length. The tile is extremely worn but was once line impressed, the design consists of a central flower with four lozenge shaped petals possibly bordered by a quarter circle in each corner. The tile probably dates to the 15th century. This counter relief tile was produced by pressing a carved wooden stamp into the wet clay then the design was the glazed over prior to firing. This is known as the line impressed technique.

Tiles such as this were traditionally used in churches and high status secular buildings. The tile recovered from site is likely to have been located within the previous church and removed during its demolition. Alternatively it may have originated from the high status moated manor house thought to have been located nearby.

9. DISCUSSION

9.1 One trench was excavated on the site for the purpose of installing foul water drainage from a proposed disabled WC and utility kitchen. A single trench was hand excavated for the purpose of installing a trench arch for the foul drainage to discharge into. Three stratified layers were identified

in this trench. An overburden layer contained ceramics dating to the later 19th century and modern ceramics. This layer was probably related to the construction of a former oil tank enclosure building which was demolished as part of this scheme. One residual probable 15th century ceramic floor tile fragment was also recovered from this layer. This tile fragment is likely to have been located within the previous church and removed during its demolition. Alternatively it may have originated from the high status moated manor house thought to have been located nearby.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1. Anthony Short & Partners on behalf of St Lawrence Church commissioned the project. Thanks go to Stephen Dean, Principal Archaeologist who monitored the project on behalf of Staffordshire County Council. Work on site was undertaken by William Mitchell. William Mitchell produced the written report, which was edited by Kevin Colls, who also managed the project for the Centre of Archaeology.

11. REFERENCES

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PLATES AND FIGURES

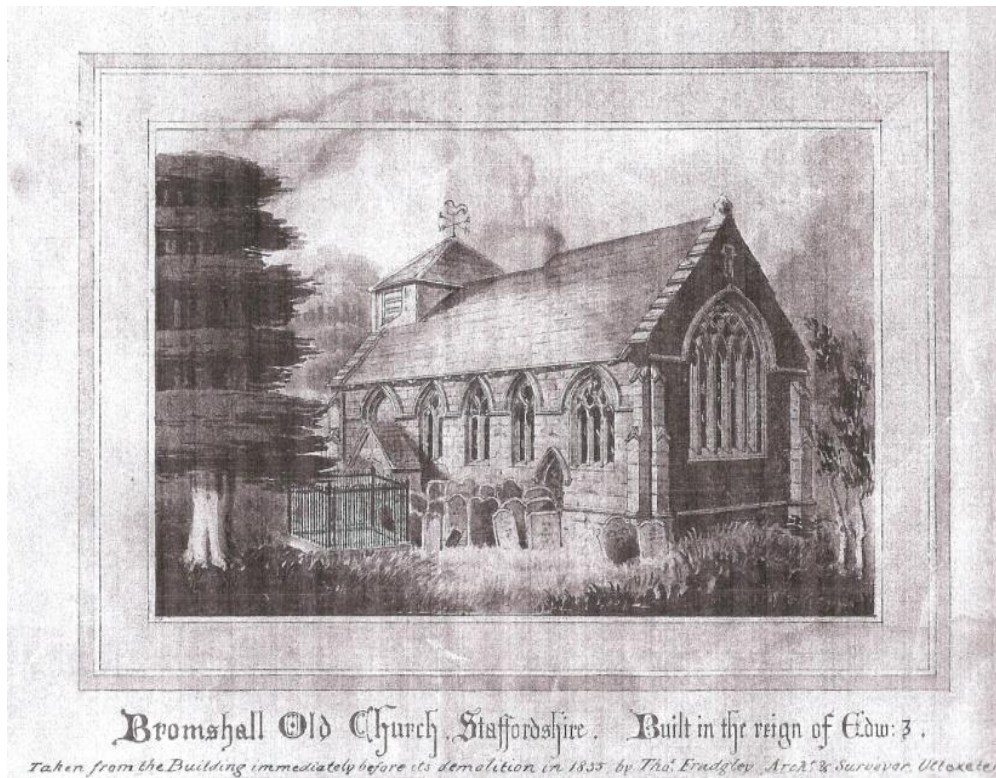


Plate 1: Bramshall old church just before its demolition in 1835, by Thomas Fradgley (Bramshall Collection File 45).



Plate 2. Site pre-excitation facing east. The demolished former oil tank enclosure building is visible in the right of the picture.



Plate 3. Foul water trench after excavation facing east



Plate 4. 15th century line impressed floor tile fragment from layer 002.

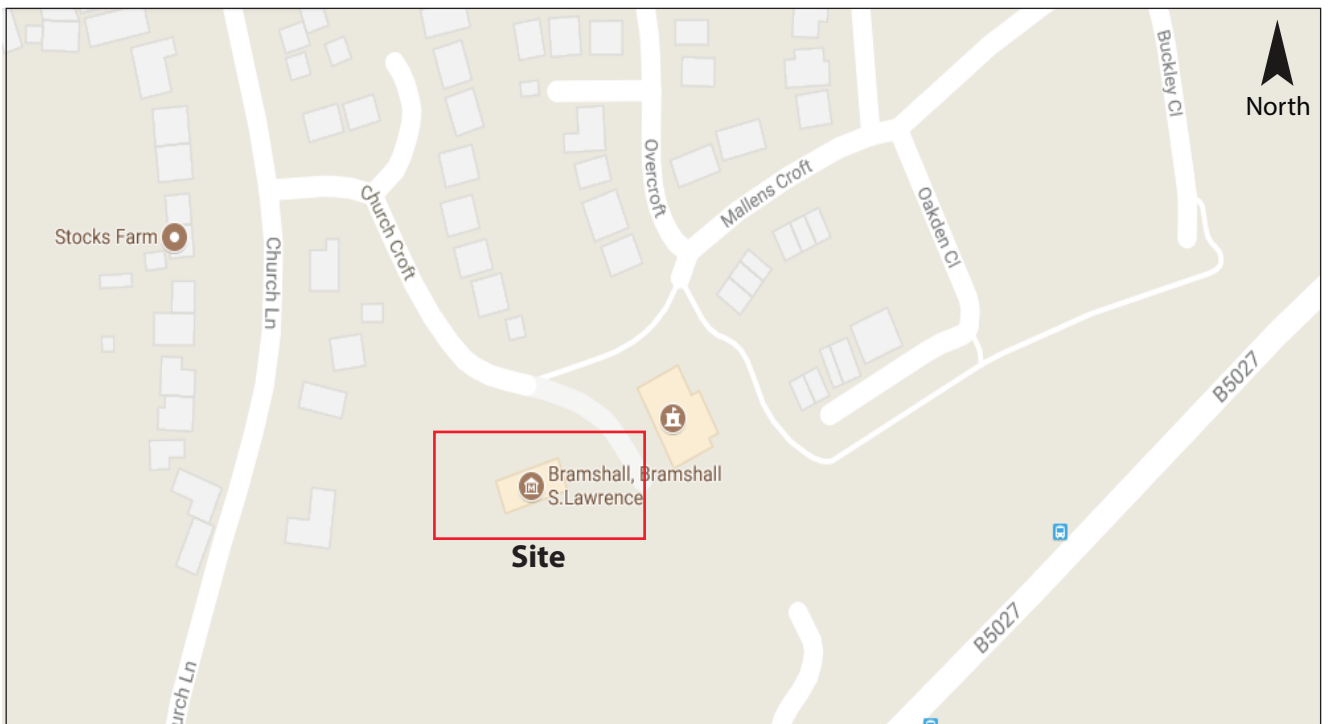


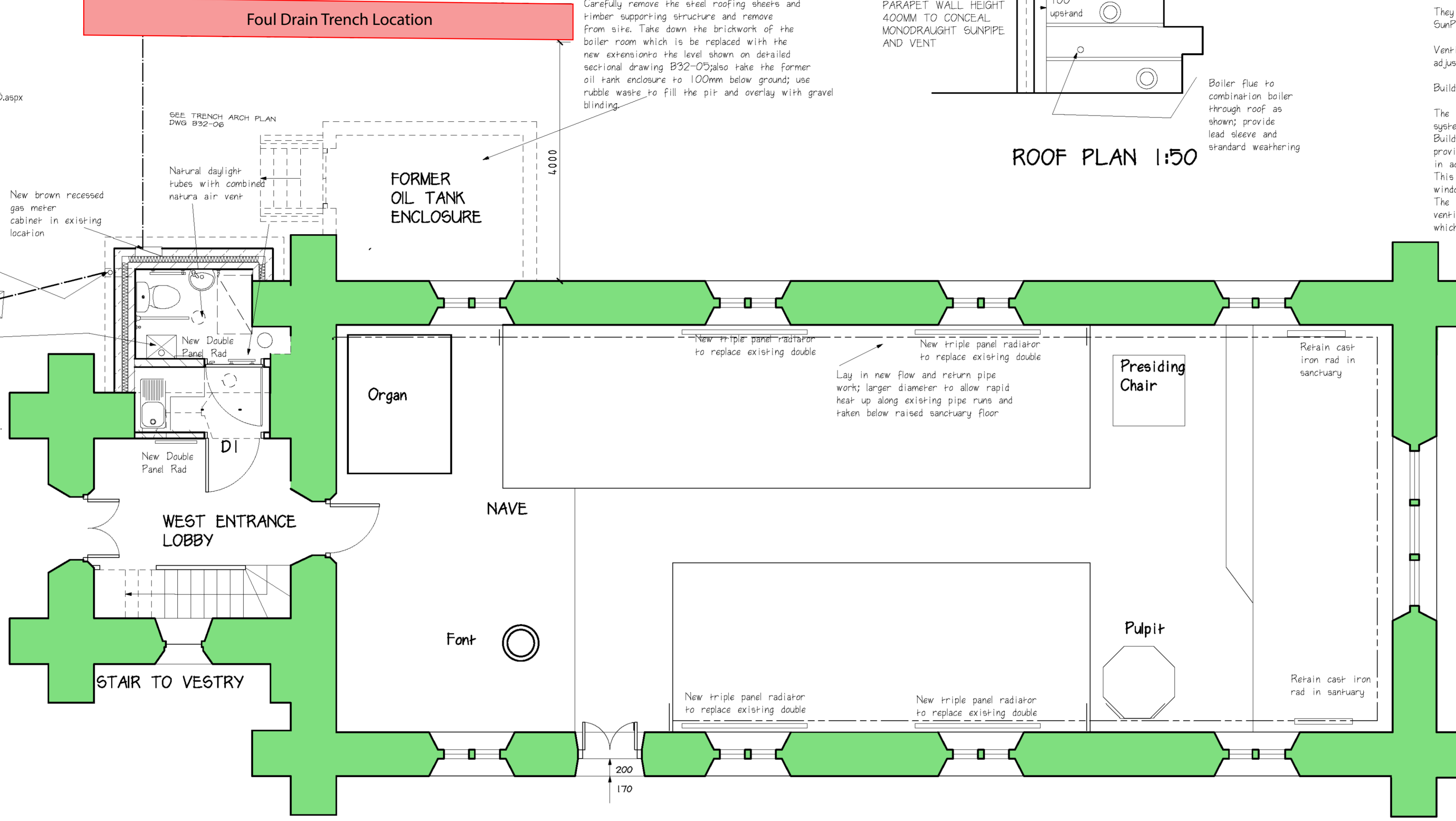
Figure 1 - Location plan (reproduced from Google open sources)

Foul Drainage to discharge into new TRENCH ARCH as shown. Trench Arch to be positioned as shown ensuring any gables are not disturbed. Excavation to allow for 150mm space either side of blockwork. Trench base to be 100mm below invert of incoming drain pipe. Trench base to be laid to 1:20 for the first 4m, then 1:500 for the next 2m and then the final meter to be laid at a rise of 1:5. Lay two parallel lines of 150mm blockwork with 40mm between. Lay a 50mm bed of 10mm

Environment Agency Lichfield, Tamworth team area. From the information you have provided, The method of sewage disposal is eligible to be registered as an exemption (2m³ per day or less to ground) rather than applying for a permit (formerly a discharge consent). The following link provides information on registering an exemption and the requirements.
<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/water/117465.aspx>

Provide new 75mm dia cast iron downpipe and connect to existing inspection which will drain to soakaway; lay in Hepworth Super-seve clay gully and 100mm below ground drain; minimum fall 1:80 bed and surround in pea gravel before back filling trench

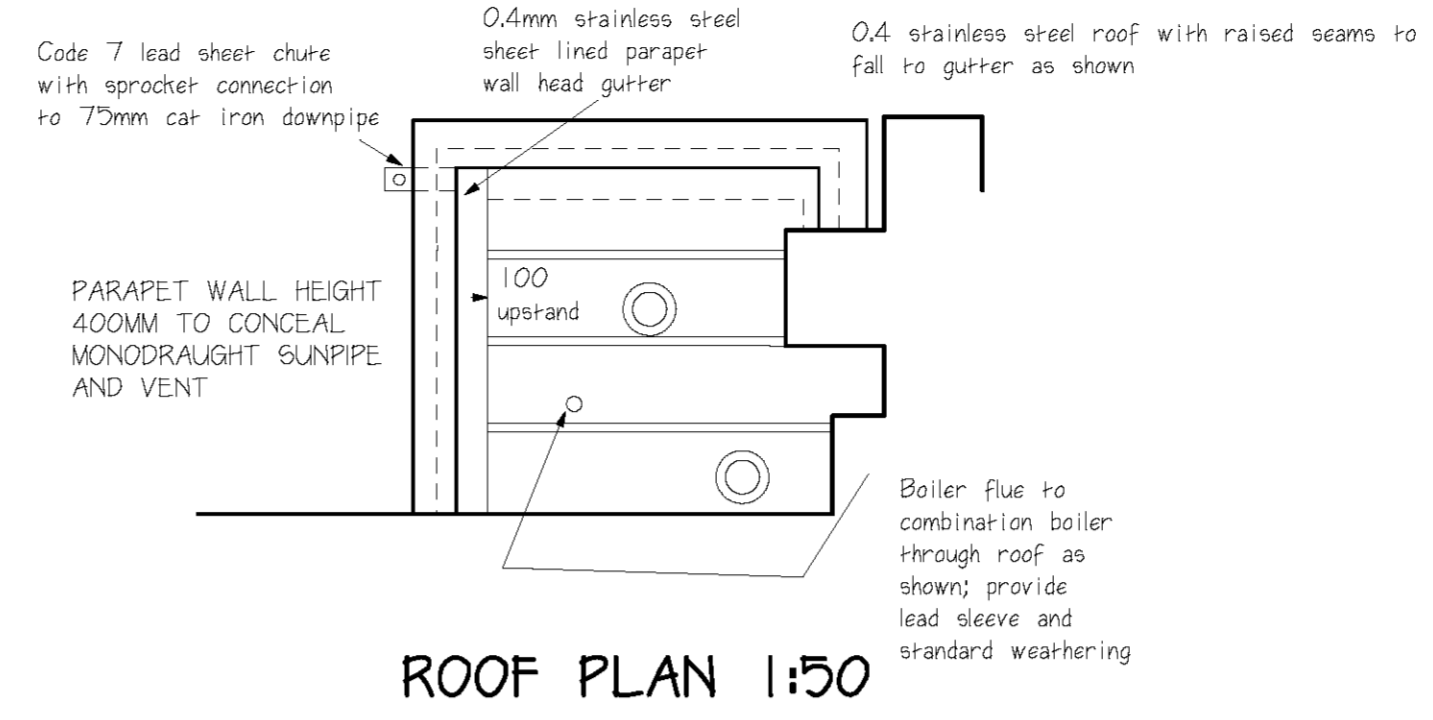
A new boiler has been installed prior to contract; Relocate the boiler the mains gas in the position shown provide all necessary flue terminal arrangements; external flue to have black finish; carry out all necessary pipe adjustments. The boiler is an open system and the existing header tank is to be retained. See specification for contract details of heating engineer.



PLAN 1:50

PLANNING CONDITION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REQUIRED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT

Carefully remove the steel roofing sheets and timber supporting structure and remove from site. Take down the brickwork of the boiler room which is to be replaced with the new extension to the level shown on detailed sectional drawing B32-03. Also take the former oil tank enclosure to 100mm below ground; use rubble waste to fill the pit and overlay with gravel blinding.



ROOF PLAN 1:50

Fit ABS sunpipe and vent or similar approved to WC and utility kitchen; provide standard sleeve and flat roof weathering

The ABS Suncatcher is ideal for any roof profile as the ventilation is carried through flexible ducting - see 'more info' for variants. Performance 350

Class A BSRIA tested weathering performance

Provides 16 l/s with an external wind speed of 4m/s

230 mm Dia SUNPIPE can light an area up to 7.5 m²

They are available in three sizes - ABS 350 with a 230 (9) SunPipe. All units are 1.5m long.

Ventilation can be controlled with the fully adjustable ceiling ventilator

Building Regulations

The ABS Suncatcher natural daylight and ventilation system complies with the requirements of the Building Regulations Approved Document F in providing a Passive Stack Ventilation (PSV) system in accordance with BRE Paper, Reference 13/94. This PSV system allows an internal room, without windows, i.e. bathroom or utility room, to be used.

The ABS Suncatcher system exceeds the minimum ventilation requirements laid down the Building Regulations, which is 8,000mm² and a ventilation rate of 15l/s.

DRAINAGE BELOW GROUND

All new drains to be Hepworth 'superseve house drain' 100dia clay pipes laid to a minimum gradient of 1:40 for foul drainage and 1:80 for storm drainage. All new pipework, is to be laid in trenches 450mm wide and, to be in straight runs between inspection chambers with vertical sides. Adequate trench support is required if the ground condition is of loose granular type and to all excavations over 1200mm. All excavated material and building components are not to be placed any nearer than a 45 degree line drawn from the bottom of the trench. Bed pipes on 50mm granular bed, unless otherwise stated. Back fill with as dug material in hand consolidated 150mm layers.

Exact location of the existing drains are to be confirmed on site prior to commencement of the works. Any revisions to the proposed drainage layouts, are to be agreed with the Architect.

Drainage runs with less than 600mm cover, encase the pipeline in compacted C20 concrete with 20mm expanded polystyrene 'flexible' board cut to fit the pipes and placed at one end of the sleeved joint at every pipe joint (5000mm max)

If, upon inspection/excavation, should any existing drainage runs be exposed and found to be disused, these should either be fully exposed and dug out or grouped up. If in use, these drainage runs should either be diverted in which case the invert levels and falls between should be adjusted to suit or fully exposed and encased in concrete with flexible joints at each pipe joint or 5000mm. Backfill with as dug material or 10mm single size aggregate if as dug material is not to the satisfaction of the

All new inspection chambers not deeper than 1200mm are to be Hepworth polypropylene PPIC type 480mm dia. Place chamber on 100mm concrete base while still wet. Where these chambers are in vehicular areas, encase chamber with 100mm of concrete. Supply and fix new SPK55 sealed square cover and frame bedded on 225mm deep x 300mm wide concrete collar to top of chamber. Insert stoppers to outlets not in use. Fix in accordance with manufacturers

Manhole cover type C

Glynwed brickhouse 'pinnacle' light duty single seal rectangular grey iron cover and frame. Black coated code no. 5567. Clear opening size 600mm x 600mm loading cat. C76 BS. ref. MCI-60-60. include for setting frame on a 150mm thick concrete top.

Pipes passing through structures (walls, foundations, brick manholes etc.) are to have flexible joints 150mm maximum from the structure with a 600mm 'rocker pipe' laid next before any full pipe is fixed. Provide a concrete lined over the pipeline passing through the structure. A gap of 50mm minimum to be left around the pipe and effectively sealed to prevent entry of gas, vermin and bedding material.

PLUMBING

All new plumbing above ground is to comply with BS 5572/1976.

Basins- 32mm waste pipe with 75mm deep seal bottle trap.

Sinks 40mm waste pipe with 75mm deep seal bottle trap.

100mm waste connection to w/c's with integral 50mm seal trap.

ELECTRICAL

The existing electrical wiring is to remain with new wiring to meet the IEE 17th edition and amendments. The electrical installation is to meet the requirements of Part P and must be designed, installed and tested by a person competent to do so. Client to obtain Part P electrical certificate from the electrician to BS 7671 to

PLANNING CONDITION: ALLOW COSTS FOR PROVIDED STONE SAMPLE FOR APPROVAL OF THE PLANNING AUTHORITY

ONCE APPROVED ALLOW COSTS FOR PROEPARING 1 SQ M OF WALLING FOR APPROVAL OF PLANNING AUTHORITY

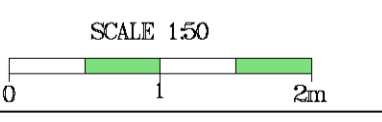
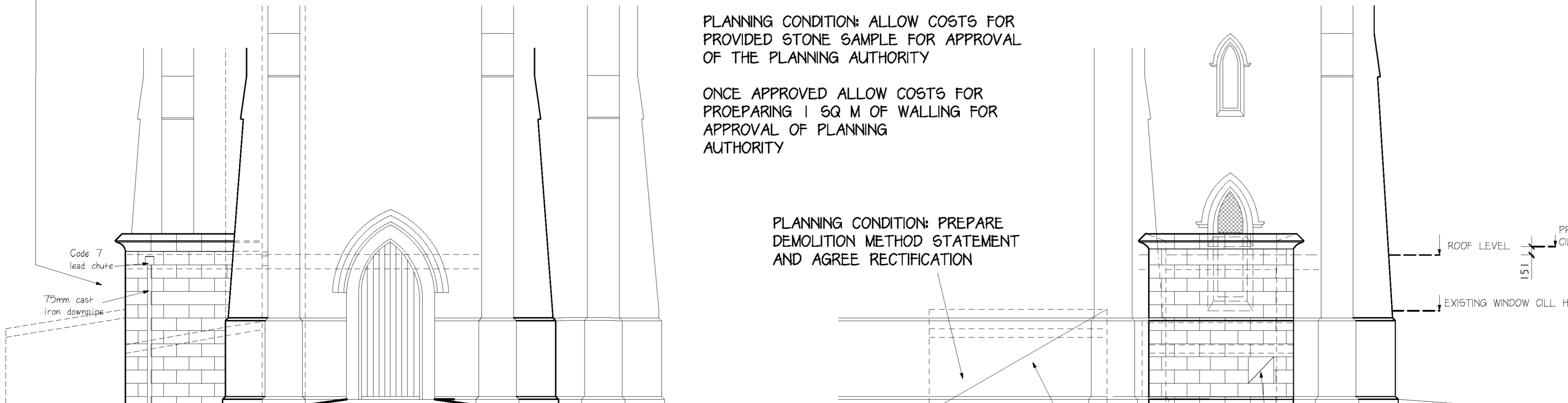
PLANNING CONDITION: PREPARE DEMOLITION METHOD STATEMENT AND AGREE RECTIFICATION

Carefully take down brickwork; any fixings into the church stonework must be removed without causing any further damage to the ashlar facing stonework; carefully remove mortar from wall face.

New brown recessed gas meter enclosure repositioned in same location; box to be renewed by the local gas infrastructure company

PROPOSED MATCHING STONE ACCESS WC BABY CHANGE AND UTILITY KITCHEN EXTENSION

ELEVATION OF FRONT ENTRANCE AND LOWER TOWER



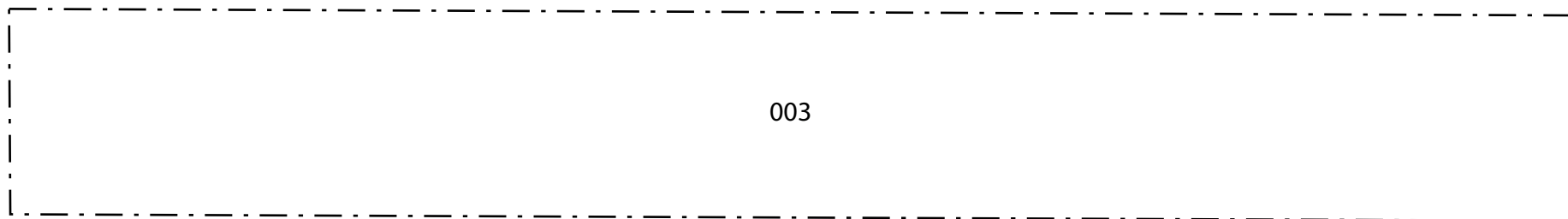
REVISIONS	DATE	DESCRIPTION
A	04-03-16	Existing tower window retained in present location; see detailed drawing
B	19-08-16	Detailed construction drawings and notes added
C	26-08-16	Roof plan added and position of existing gas meter cabinet repositioned (meter enclosure to be recessed) dark brown finish
D	19-09-16	West Nave doors amended to show as existing double doors SC 19-09-2016
E	29-11-16	Construction notes and details added

ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE BEFORE FABRICATION - CONTRACTORS DO NOT SCALE

PROJECT **St Lawrence Bramshall**
 DRAWING **Plan as Proposed**
 SCALE @ PAPER SIZE **1:50@A1** NAME **MP** DATE **Dec 2015**

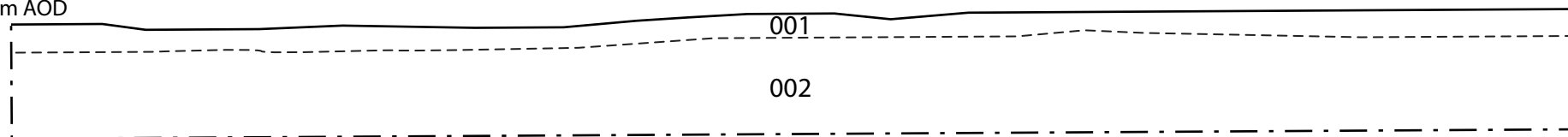
ANTHONY SHORT + PARTNERS ARCHITECTS LLP
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B32-03 E
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003

W 139m AOD



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Figure 3- Plan and south facing section

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation.

REPORT VERSION: DRAFT AUGUST 2017.**ST Lawrence Church, Bramshall, Staffordshire, ST14 5BQ****East Staffordshire Borough Council****Written Scheme of Investigation for Anthony Short and Partners LLP****Planning application no: (P/2016/01227)****NGR: SK 06118 33220****Archaeological Contractor: Centre of Archaeology****1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This document describes the programme of work required to undertake an archaeological investigation at the above site. It forms the written scheme of investigation for the work, which is a requirement of East Staffordshire Borough Council (February 2017). Any variation in the scope of work will be agreed with Stephen Dean Principal Archaeologist for Staffordshire County Council (SCC) before implementation.
- 1.2 A planning application (Planning application reference no. P/2016/01227) has been submitted to East Staffordshire Borough Council for the proposed construction of a disabled WC and utility kitchen extension on the north side of St. Lawrence Church, Bramshall (NGR SK 06118 33220). As the proposed development site is of possible archaeological significance an archaeological investigation was recommended by the Principal Archaeologist for SCC. This is in accordance with government advice contained with NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework; Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). This written scheme of investigation forms part of the documentation required with the submission of the planning application.
- 1.3 Advice provided by the SCC principal archaeologist identified that, based upon the location of the scheme, the scale of proposed works and the demonstrable archaeological potential of the area, an archaeological watching brief would comprise an appropriate form of mitigation.
- 1.4 The watching brief will be conducted in accordance with the specification outlined in the brief produced by Staffordshire County Council and will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (CIfA, revised 2014) and with the joint Historic England and Church of England '*Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*' (2017).

2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

- 2.1 The site is located at St Lawrence Church, Bramshall, Staffordshire and is centred on NGR SK 06118 33220 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The present character of the site is church land, consisting of an early 19th century church building, churchyard, paths and car park. The site is bounded by hedgerows, low fencing and walls. Established trees are located across the site and around the boundary. St Lawrence Church and Churchyard sits to the south of a modern housing estate. Church Croft is located to the north of the site and Church Lane is located to the west. The B5027 Bramshall Road which

leads east to Uttoxeter is located approximately 100m to the south of the site. Uttoxeter town centre, which is the nearest large conurbation, is located approximately 3.21km (2 miles) from St Lawrence Church, Bramshall.

3 GEOLOGY

- 3.1 The underlying geology of the study area comprises bedrock of the Mercia mudstone group. Overlying this over most of the surrounding area are deposits consisting of glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The extent of survival of below ground remains within the site boundary in general is unknown. There has been no recorded archaeological work undertaken at the site or in the adjacent properties.
- 4.2 The settlement of Bramshall appears to have developed during the medieval period along Bramshall Road. The church sits to the northwest of Bramshall road in an area which was, until the early 20th century dominated by small paddocks and 'closes' (Staffordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project in SCC brief 2016).
- 4.3 The church sits within the centre of an expanded settlement which is recorded at Domesday (1086). The settlement is recorded as 'Bramselle', 2 ploughs are present and it has a taxable value of £1-0-0 (PRN 02390 in SCC brief 2016). The name Bramshall is an Old English name meaning a wooded hill or raised area of land (Horowitz 2005, 144 in SCC brief 2016), perhaps suggesting that the settlement has early medieval origins.
- 4.4 The church of St Lawrence was built in 1835 in a gothic style and is Grade II listed (PRN 08862). It is likely that the church was built on the site of an earlier medieval church, of which no significant physical remains survive. No below ground archaeological evidence has been recovered from within the churchyard, however, the presence of a rector during the 13th century suggests a church was present by at least this period. Within the tower of the present church there are reused timbers dating from the 16th century and there are surviving fragments of medieval window glass in the nave which point to a significant structure in the nearby vicinity at this time.
- 4.5 One local feature of archaeological interest is the possible location of a moated manorial site immediately to the north of the church boundary. Earthwork remains of this possible moated site were identified from aerial photographs taken during the 1960s of the area which now lies beneath housing. Its location is recorded in the SCC Historic Environment Record (PRN 04525). Moated sites often functioned as manorial centres and it is this close connection with moated and ecclesiastical power during the 13th and 14th centuries which increases the potential for an earlier ecclesiastical site at St Lawrence church. If present, archaeological remains associated with this potential high status site are likely to survive within this area.

5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 The principal aim of the archaeological watching brief is to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme and the recording of any archaeological remains encountered during the groundworks.

5.2 More specific aims are to:

- Determine the location, character, extent, date, state of preservation and the potential significance of any buried remains.
- Identify and record evidence for the earlier church buildings close or indeed beneath the current St. Lawrence's Church building.
- Record the presence of in situ human remains within the area of the scheme and retain these in situ.
- Recover all disarticulated human remains from the site. These will be rapidly assessed on site by an experienced osteoarchaeologist to determine the potential for further analysis. Where none is identified they will be carefully reburied at a pre-approved spot within the churchyard at St. Lawrence's.
- Identify and record the presence of buried headstones, vaults and other burial monuments exposed during the course of groundworks.
- Prepare a developmental history of the site including the post-medieval development.

5.3 Further generic objectives to be considered during the watching brief are to:

- Identify, record and fully investigate previously unrecorded archaeological evidence across the site in order to update the HER
- Ensure that an appropriate degree of sampling is achieved from secure deposits which will inform our understanding of the site and area. The details of this strategy will be agreed with the SCC Principal Archaeologist as and when such features are encountered.
- Secure the recording and assessment of suitable palaeoenvironmental deposits associated with archaeological features where these are encountered during groundworks.
- Secure analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 The outlined programme of archaeological watching brief is a requirement of the National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012). Its implementation will ensure that a balanced and informed planning decision can be made. The methodology employed is based upon guidelines outlined in the brief produced by the Principal Archaeologist for SCC. Prior to works, an accession code will be sort from the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery.

6.2 The proposed development involves the construction of a disabled WC and utility kitchen extension on the north side of St. Lawrence Church (See attached architect plans). There will be an archaeological presence on site from the time of removal of the former oil tank enclosure throughout the remainder of the groundworks. All removal of material will be carried out under archaeological supervision.

- 6.3 Hand excavation of the material is the preferred approach. Where this is not possible or practical a JCB type mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket will be used.
- 6.4 All topsoil and modern overburden will be removed and excavation of the material will continue down to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon. Following this the area will be cleaned, recorded and investigated.
- 6.5 All sub-surface interventions associated with the development will be archaeologically supervised in this manner. This will include the stripping of the topsoil and overburden, insertion of the foul water drainage, removal of the former oil tank enclosure and excavation of the new foundation trenches.
- 6.6 If archaeological features and deposits are encountered, these will be manually excavated. All archaeological remains will be investigated which will be directly impacted by the development process.
- 6.8 Where finds or features are located of a significance beyond that which might have been anticipated before the development began, development shall cease where they might be disturbed. This is in order that provision for their adequate recording or preservation may be made in consultation with the archaeological contractor, the SCC Principal Archaeologist as archaeological advisor to the local planning authority and the developer. Contingency provisions will be made within the programme of work for this.
- 6.9 All spoil heaps will be examined for archaeological material (including disarticulated human remains). A sprung box sieve with a 1cm mesh will be used on site. Initially 25 % of the material will be sieved. If artefacts (or human remains) are recovered then 100% of the soil will be sieved. All spoil will be surveyed using a metal detector.
- 6.10 All stratigraphic sequences will be recorded, even where no archaeology is present. Features will be 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. All drawings will be done using a 6H pencil on permatrace. The site and the drawings will be tied to Ordnance Survey National Grid using a hand held GPS and an optical level. Spot height data to record relative heights will be taken using an optical level on all features, deposits and significant artefacts.
- 6.11 A comprehensive written record will be maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* cards. Deposit, feature, structure and trench recording forms will all be used, each will be cross-referenced with one another and checked by a project manager upon completion. The colour, composition, inclusions, compaction, clarity of interface, dimensions and method of excavation will be recorded for each deposit. Where possible the type, shape, sides, profile orientation dimensions and method of excavation will be recorded for each

- feature. The relationship between each deposit/feature will be interpreted. A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled during excavation along with on-site interpretations.
- 6.12 The written records and scale plans will be supplemented by photographs using 10.2MP digital photography. Photographs will be taken of each intervention. The photographs will include important deposits, features and sections. Photographs will also be taken of *in situ* artefacts/ flint scatters and working shots. Each photograph will include a suitable scale and north arrow. This record will be supported by an index and site plan of shot locations.
- 6.13 Buried soils and sediment sequences will be inspected and recorded on site where appropriate. Examination of soil sediments conformed to guidelines set out in *Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* (Historic England 2015).
- 6.14 Upon discovery of waterlogged or suitable stratified deposits such as those with good organic preservation, these will be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of biological remains. The environmental sampling policy follows the guidelines contained in the Centre of Archaeology *Fieldwork Manual* and *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). Provision will be made for the bulk sampling of a wide range of contexts for potential assessment and analysis for plant and animal micro/macro fossils and soils/sediments. These bulk samples will be 20 litres in size, although this will be dependent on the volume of the context.
- 6.15 Sampling strategies for wooden structures conformed to guidelines set out in *Waterlogged wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*. (Brunning 1996). Where suitable deposits exist they will be sampled for dendrochronological dating evidence in line with *Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological data* (English Heritage 2004a).
- 6.16 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, samples will be taken to identify macroscopic technological residues in accordance with *Archaeometallurgy* (Historic England 2015) and *Science for Historic Industries* (English Heritage 2006).
- 6.17 Where buried human remains are encountered, work will halt and the area of the discovery will be cordoned off. The coroner and SCC Principal Archaeologist will be consulted and the opportunity for a site meeting explored. Where the archaeological recording and excavation of human remains is warranted, a licence will first be obtained from the Department of Justice. Any such remains will be treated with due respect and will be removed from site for appropriate assessment in accordance with relevant standards and guidance. Preservation *in situ* is the preferable solution however, where excavation is required this must be undertaken following the appropriate guidance; partial excavation of articulated human remains will not be undertaken unless this is deemed unavoidable after on site discussions have taken place.
- 6.18 Any human remains encountered will be initially left in situ and covered. In the event that human remains need to be removed this will be carried out under the terms of a Ministry of Justice Licence and adhering to relevant environmental health regulations. 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.
- 6.19 Were there to be any discovery of artefacts regarded as treasure, any such discovery will halt works, the area will be cordoned off and the Coroner, Staffordshire Portable Antiquities

scheme Finds Liaison Officer and the SCC Principal Archaeologist will be consulted and a site meeting arranged at the earliest opportunity. Where such finds are of sufficient significance, a separate WSI will be prepared by the appointed archaeological organisation to cater for the excavation, recording and careful lifting of appropriate evidence forms.

- 6.20 Any finds recovered will be recorded and their location noted on a site plan at a relevant scale. The finds will be retained, recorded and discussed within the report and recommendations made for further conservation. A discard strategy for all artefacts will be arranged with the accessioning museum before the start of the works (Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales (Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993). Any recording, marking and storage materials will be of archive quality. All artefacts will be marked with museum code and context number compatible with the recipient museum.
- 6.21 Where necessary artefact processing and conservation will be undertaken at the Centre of Archaeology, Staffordshire University. Items requiring conservation will be undertaken immediately. Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the publication First Aid for Finds (1998). The artefacts and physical archive will be stored in the Centre of Archaeology's on site archive room prior to deposition at the receiving museum.
- 6.22 The full site archive will include all artefactual remains recovered from the site. The site archive will be prepared according to guidelines set down in the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (UKIC, 1990) the *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2001) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections* (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992). The paper archive will be deposited with the appropriate repository subject to permission from the landowner.

7 STAFFING

- 7.1 The project will be managed and directed for the Centre of Archaeology by Kevin Colls MIFA and supervised in the field by Project Archaeologist, William Mitchell. If necessary, a team of experienced site assistants will be used to assist in fieldwork responsibilities.
- 7.2 Specialist staff will be, where appropriate:

Prehistoric pottery	David Mullins	Freelance Specialist
Prehistoric flint	Barry Bishop	Freelance Specialist
Roman pottery	Jane Evans	Freelance pottery specialist
Roman pottery	Jane Timby	Freelance pottery specialist
Samian pottery	Felicity Wild	Freelance pottery specialist
Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery	Stephanie Rátkai	Finds Researcher, University of Birmingham
Medieval and post-medieval	Chris Cumberpatch	Freelance

pottery		
Post-medieval pottery and glass	Leigh Dodd	Freelance
Ceramic building material (CBM)	Phil Mills	Leicester University
Vessel glass	Cecily Cropper	Freelance specialist
Clay tobacco pipe	Dr David Higgins	Freelance Specialist
Coins, brooches	Dr Roger White	University of Birmingham
Iron, leather	Quita Mould	Freelance finds specialist
General finds	Jon Goodwin	Finds specialist, Senior Planning Officer
Animal bone	Matilda Holmes	Freelance archaeozoologist
Human bone	Dr Caroline Sturdy Colls	Staffordshire University
Archaeo-geomorphology	Dr Andrew Howard	Freelance specialist
Palynology	MOLA	Museum of London Archaeology
Archaeobotany	MOLA	Museum of London Archaeology
Entymology	Dr David Smith	University of Birmingham
	Dr Emma Tetlow	University of Edinburgh
Charcoal and wood	Rowena Gale	Freelance Specialist
Dendrochronology	Dr Robert Howard	Nottingham Tree Ring Dating Laboratory
Archaeometallurgy	Anthony Swiss	Freelance specialist
	Rod MacKenzie	Freelance specialist
	Jane Cowgill	Freelance specialist
Glass residues	Dr David Dungworth	English Heritage

8 REPORT

- 8.1 A report will be produced for the watching brief. On completion of the fieldwork post-excavation work for each phase, including finds processing/ conservation, analysis and primary research, will be undertaken. A site archive will be compiled and an illustrated report will be prepared. This would conform to the relevant ClfA standards and guidance (ClfA revised 2014).
- 8.2 This report would be in the format required by the *Management of Archaeological Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England, 2015) 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) Specialist assessments of the finds and environmental evidence
 - 7) Impact assessment and recommended mitigation strategy.
- 8.3 The written report will be made publicly accessible, as part of the Staffordshire Sites and Monuments Record within six months of completion. Two copies of the report will be lodged with the County Archaeologist, Staffordshire County Council. A digital copy on CD-ROM will be provided. A summary report may be submitted for inclusion in a local archaeological journal or similar. If the results are considered of regional or national importance it may be appropriate to publish the report in a regional or national archaeological journal or other suitable publication outlet including digital online reports.
- 8.4 On completion of the report the appropriate OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations) form will be completed and the report will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service.

9 ARCHIVING

- 9.1 The full site archive will include all artefactual and/or ecofactual remains recovered from the site. Staffordshire County Council Historic Environment Record will be furnished with a hard and digital copy of the final report for inclusion in the HER. The site archive (paper records, digital records and finds) will be deposited with the accepting museum, in this case the Potteries Museum in Stoke on Trent subject to permission from the landowner.
- 9.2 Preparation and deposition of the site archive, from both evaluation and excavation will be undertaken with reference to the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Archive Service guidelines and 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, revised 2011).
- 9.3 The site archive will include all: copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork
- any survey or specialist reports
 - site notebooks/diaries
 - original photographic records and registers
 - original drawing records and registers (plans, sections, elevations)
 - original context records
 - artefacts, ecofacts and any other sample residues
 - original finds records
 - original sample records
 - a summary account of the context record
 - a summary of the artefact record
 - a summary of the environmental record:
 - all relevant digital and meta data
 - draft reports
 - a copy of the final report/ publication

10 TIMETABLE

- 10.1 The developer shall give the Local Planning Authority or personnel nominated by them at least ten days' notice in writing of the commencement of the development. The SCC Principal Archaeologist shall be kept informed of progress throughout the duration of the watching brief. A timetable has not been agreed at present.

11 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

- 11.1 All project staff will adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation/ Excavation* (ClfA revised 2014).
- 11.2 Any human remains encountered will be initially left *in situ* and covered. In the event that human remains need to be removed this will be carried out under the terms of a Ministry of Justice Licence and adhering to relevant environmental health regulations.
- 11.3 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.

12 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 12.1 A detailed risk assessment (and method statement when appropriate) will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 12.2 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 where appropriate. Work will be carried out in accordance with guidelines laid out in the *Staffordshire University health and Safety Manual* and *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual* (SCAUM 2007).

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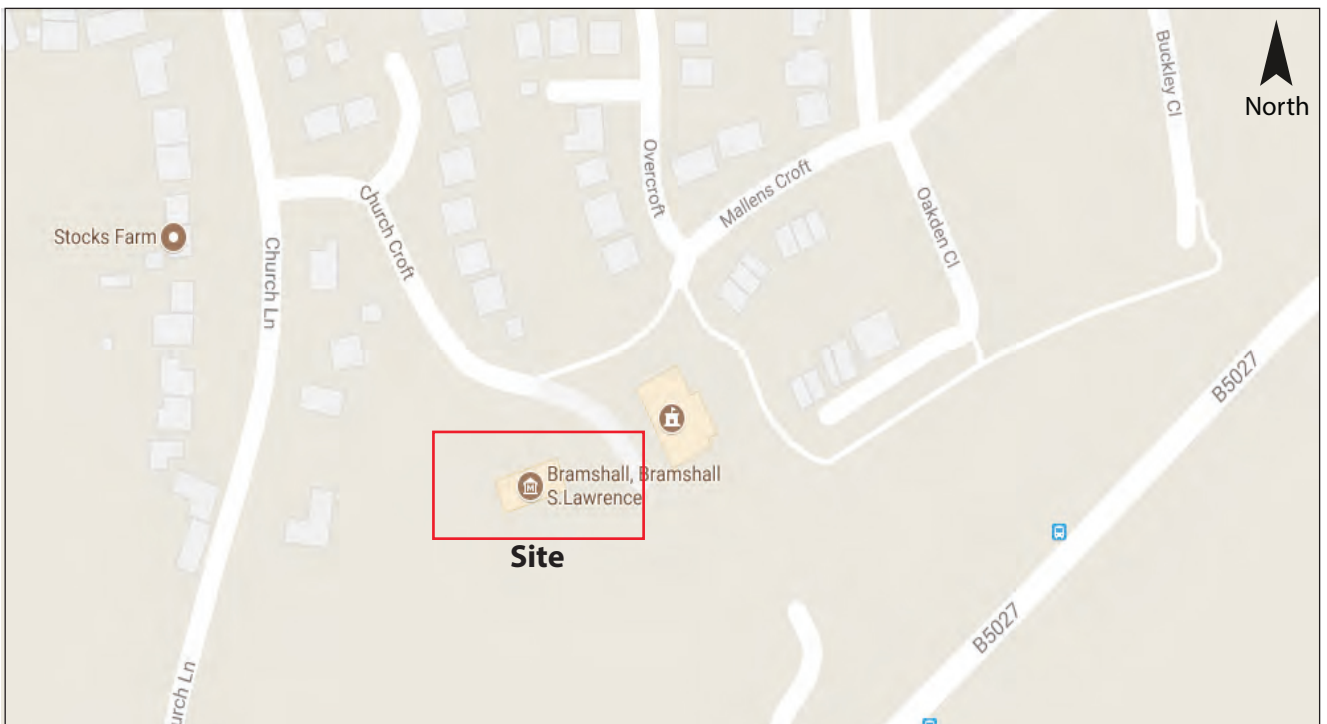
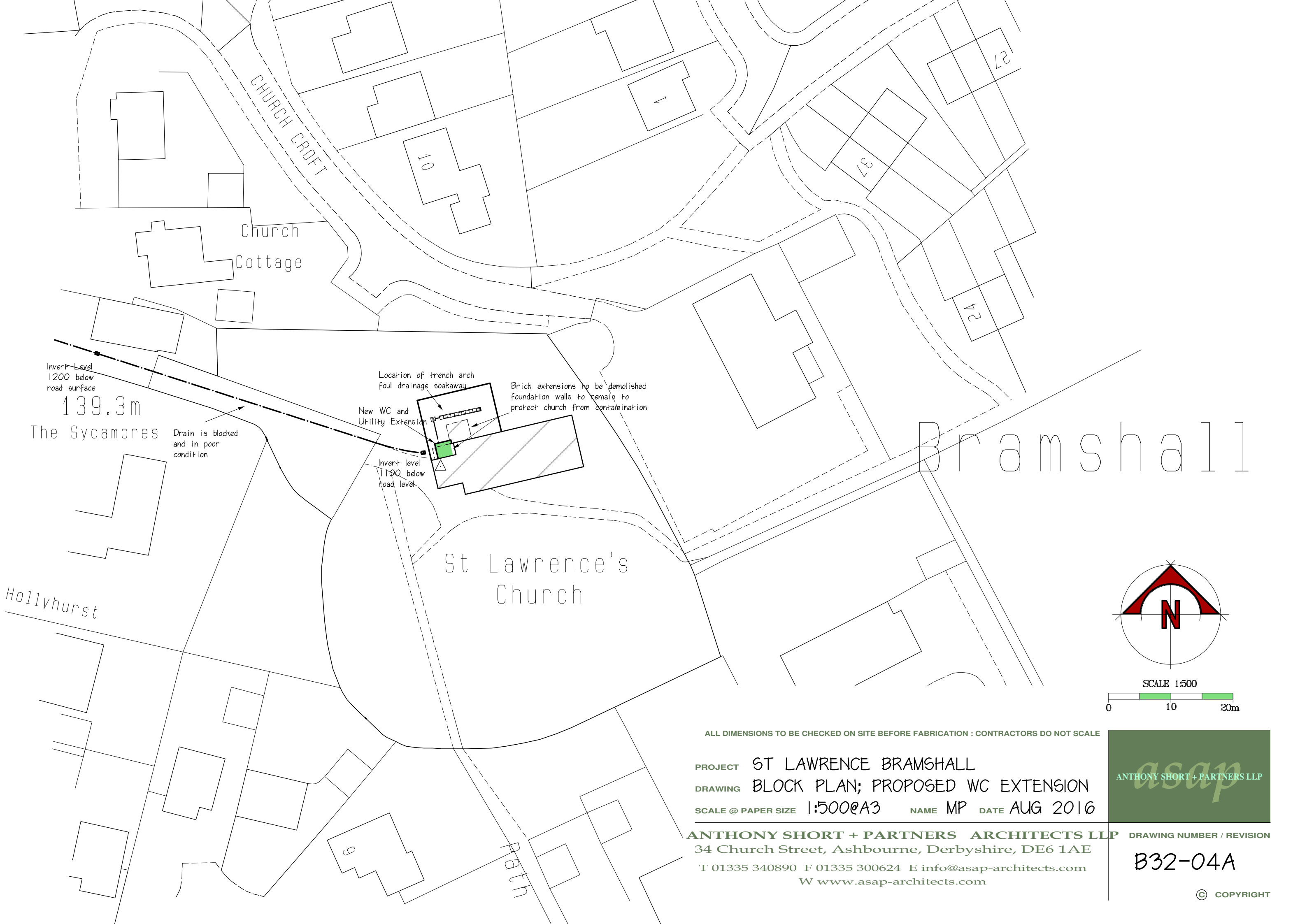


Figure 1 - Location plan (reproduced from Google open sources)



Invert Level
1200 below
road surface
139.3m

Drain is blocked
and in poor
condition

Location of trench arch
foul drainage soakaway
New WC and
Utility Extension
Brick extensions to be demolished
foundation walls to remain to
protect church from contamination

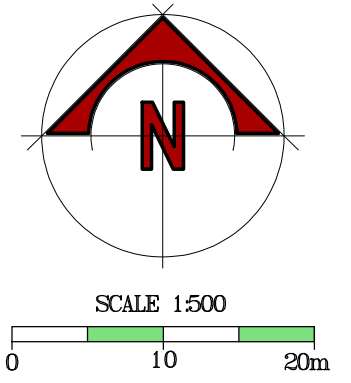
Invert level
1100 below
road level

St Lawrence's
Church

The Sycamores

Hollyhurst

Bramshall



ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE BEFORE FABRICATION : CONTRACTORS DO NOT SCALE

PROJECT ST LAWRENCE BRAMSHALL
DRAWING BLOCK PLAN; PROPOSED WC EXTENSION
SCALE @ PAPER SIZE 1:500@A3 NAME MP DATE AUG 2016



ANTHONY SHORT + PARTNERS ARCHITECTS LLP DRAWING NUMBER / REVISION
34 Church Street, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, DE6 1AE
T 01335 340890 F 01335 300624 E info@asap-architects.com
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B32-04A

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Foul Drainage to discharge into new TRENCH ARCH as shown. Trench Arch to be positioned as shown ensuring any graves are not disturbed. Excavation to allow for 150mm space either side of blockwork. Trench base to be 100mm below invert of incoming drain pipe. Trench base to be laid to 1:20 for the first 4m, then 1:500 for the next 2m and then the final meter to be laid at a rise of 1:5. Lay two parallel lines of 150mm blockwork with 40mm between. Lay a 50mm bed of 10mm

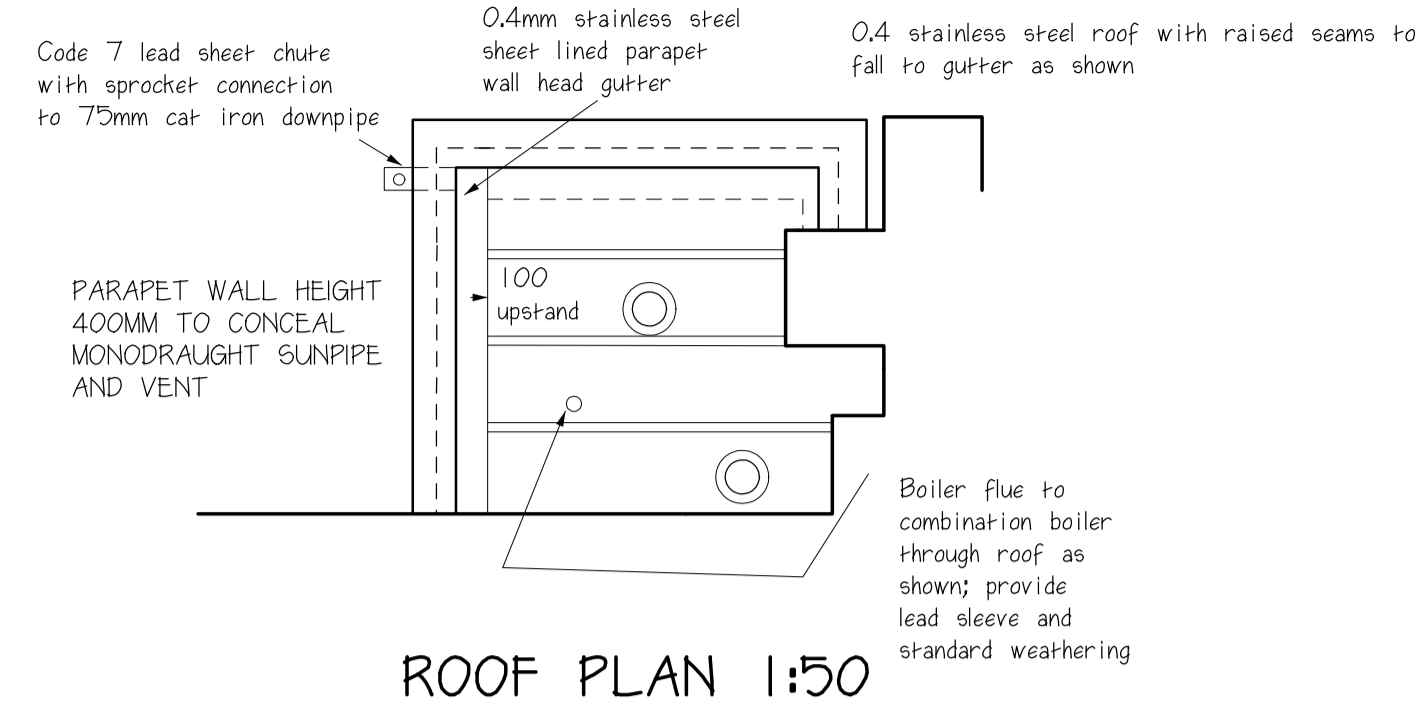
Environment Agency Lichfield, Tamworth team area. From the information you have provided, The method of sewage disposal is eligible to be registered as an exemption (2m³ per day or less to ground) rather than applying for a permit (formerly a discharge consent). The following link provides information on registering an exemption and the requirements.
<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/water/117485.aspx>

Provide new 75mm dia cast iron downpipe and connect to existing inspection which will drain to soakaway; lay in Hepworth Superseve clay gully and 100mm below ground drain; minimum fall 1:80 bed and surround in pea gravel before back filling trench

A new boiler has been installed prior to contract; Relocate the boiler the mains gas in the position shown provide all necessary flue terminal arrangements; external flue to have black finish; carry out all necessary pipe adjustments. The boiler is an open system and the existing header tank is to be retained. See specification for contract details of heating engineer.

PLANNING CONDITION:
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
 REQUIRED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT

Carefully remove the steel roofing sheets and timber supporting structure and remove from site. Take down the brickwork of the boiler room which is to be replaced with the new extension to the level shown on detailed sectional drawing B32-03; also take the former oil tank enclosure to 100mm below ground; use rubble waste to fill the pit and overlay with gravel blinding.



Fit ABS sunpipe and vent or similar approved to WC and utility kitchen; provide standard sleeve and flar roof weathering

The ABS Suncatcher is ideal for any roof profile as the ventilation is carried through flexible ducting - see 'more info' for variants. Performance 350

Class A BSRIA tested weathering performance

Provides 16 l/s with an external wind speed of 4m/s

230 mm Dia SUNPIPE can light an area up to 7.5 m²

They are available in three sizes - ABS 350 with a 230 (9") SunPipe. All units are 1.5m long.

Ventilation can be controlled with the fully adjustable ceiling ventilator

Building Regulations

The ABS Suncatcher natural daylight and ventilation system complies with the requirements of the Building Regulations Approved Document F in providing a Passive Stack Ventilation (PSV) system in accordance with BRE Paper, Reference 13/94. This PSV system allows an internal room, without windows, i.e. bathroom or utility room, to be used.

The ABS Suncatcher system exceeds the minimum ventilation requirements laid down in the Building Regulations, which is 8,000mm² and a ventilation rate of 15l/s.

DRAINAGE BELOW GROUND

All new drains to be Hepworth 'superseve house drain' 100dia clay pipes laid to a minimum gradient of 1:40 for foul drainage and 1:80 for storm drainage. All new pipework, is to be laid in trenches 450mm wide and, to be in straight runs between inspection chambers with vertical sides. Adequate trench support is required if the ground condition is of loose granular type and to all excavations over 1200mm. All excavated material and building components are not to be placed any nearer than a 45 degree line drawn from the bottom of the trench. Bed pipes on 50mm granular bed, unless otherwise stated. Back fill with as dug material in hand consolidated 150mm layers.

Exact location of the existing drains are to be confirmed on site prior to commencement of the works. Any revisions to the proposed drainage layouts, are to be agreed with the Architect.

Drainage runs with less than 600mm cover, encase the pipeline in compacted C20 concrete with 20mm expanded polystyrene 'flexible' board cut to fit the pipes and placed at one end of the sleeved joint at every pipe joint (5000mm max)

If, upon inspection/excavation, should any existing drainage runs be exposed and found to be disused, these should either be fully exposed and dug out or grouted up. If in use, these drainage runs should either be diverted in which case the invert levels and falls between should be adjusted to suit or fully exposed and encased in concrete with flexible joints at each pipe joint or 5000mm. Backfill with as dug material or 10mm single size aggregate if as dug material is not to the satisfaction of the

All new inspection chambers not deeper than 1200mm are to be Hepworth polypropylene PPIC type 480mm dia. Place chamber on 100mm concrete base while still wet. Where these chambers are in vehicular areas, encase chamber with 100mm of concrete. Supply and fix new SPK58 sealed square cover and frame bedded on 225mm deep x 300mm wide concrete collar to top of chamber. Insert stoppers to outlets not in use. Fix in accordance with manufacturers

Manhole cover type C

Glynwed brickhouse 'penning' light duty single seal rectangular grey iron cover and frame. Black coated code no. 5567. Clear opening size 600mm x 600mm loading cat. C76 BS. ref. MCI-60-60. include for setting frame on a 150mm thick concrete top.

Pipes passing through structures (walls, foundations, brick manholes etc.) are to have flexible joints 150mm maximum from the structure with a 600mm 'rocker' pipe laid next before any full pipe is fixed. Provide a concrete lined over the pipeline passing through the structure. A gap of 50mm minimum to be left around the pipe and effectively sealed to prevent entry of gas, vermin and bedding material.

PLUMBING

All new plumbing above ground is to comply with BS 5572/1976.

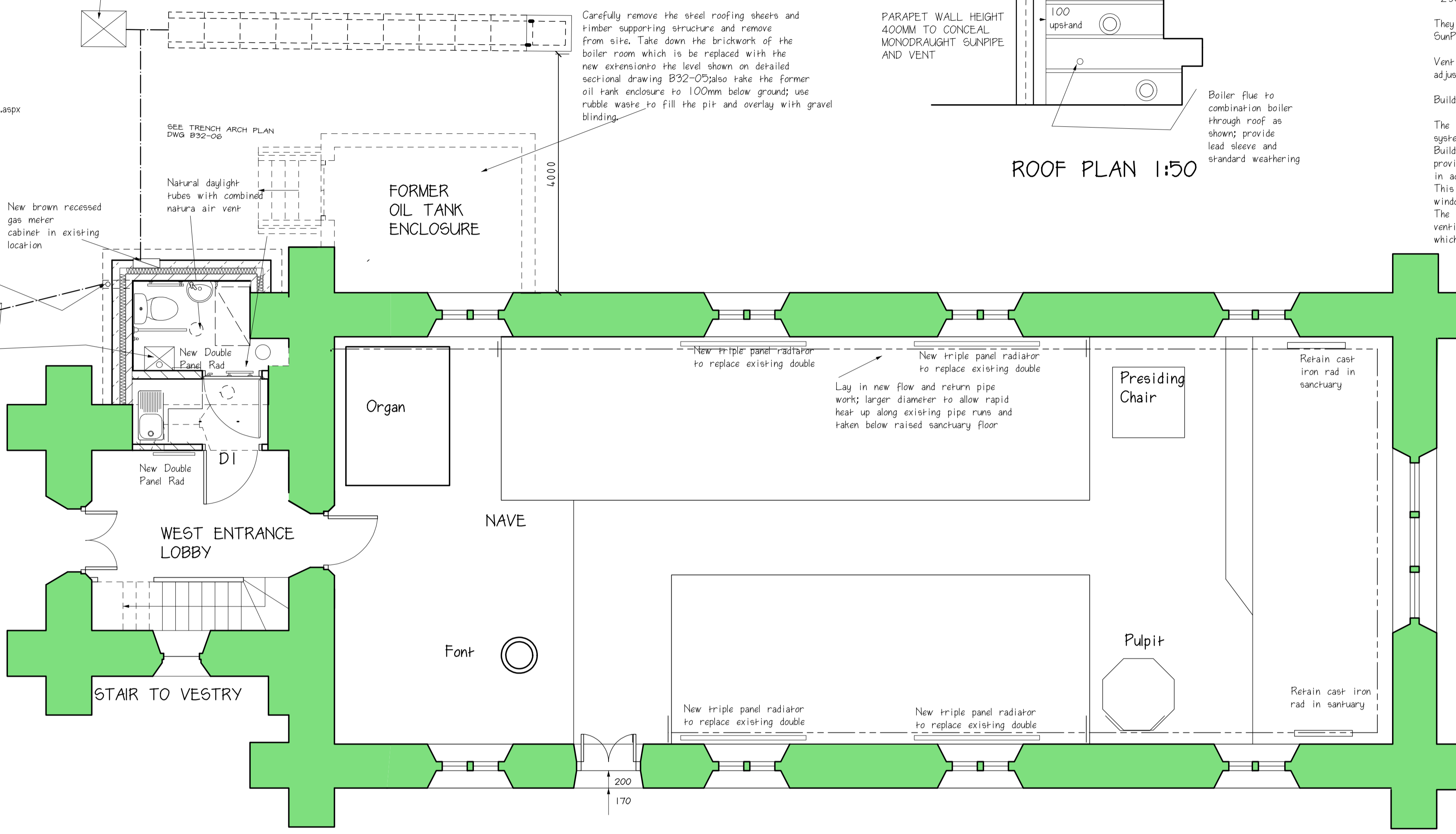
Basins- 32mm waste pipe with 75mm deep seal bottle trap.

Sinks 40mm waste pipe with 75mm deep seal bottle trap.

100mm waste connection to w/c's with integral 50mm seal trap.

ELECTRICAL

The existing electrical wiring is to remain with new wiring to meet the IEE 17th edition and amendments. The electrical installation is to meet the requirements of Part P and must be designed, installed and tested by a person competent to do so. Client to obtain Part P electrical certificate from the electrician to BS 7671 to



PLAN 1:50

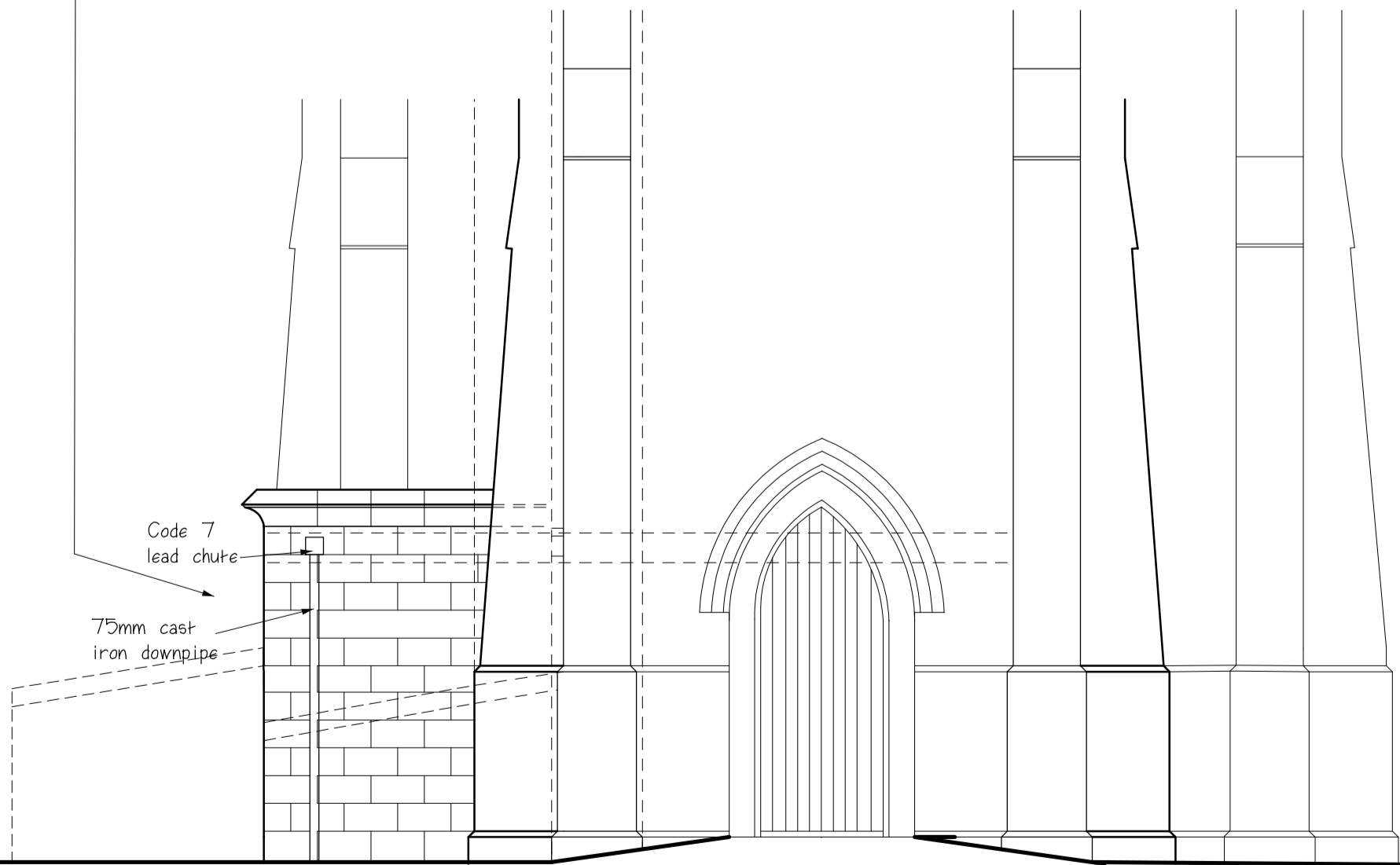
PLANNING CONDITION: ALLOW COSTS FOR PROVIDED STONE SAMPLE FOR APPROVAL OF THE PLANNING AUTHORITY

ONCE APPROVED ALLOW COSTS FOR PROEPARING 1 SQ M OF WALLING FOR APPROVAL OF PLANNING AUTHORITY

PLANNING CONDITION: PREPARE DEMOLITION METHOD STATEMENT AND AGREE RECTIFICATION

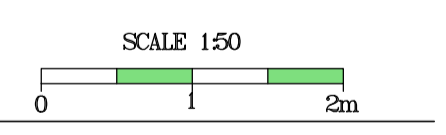
Carefully take down brickwork; any fixings into the church stonework must be removed without causing any further damage to the ashlar facing stonework; carefully remove mortar from wall face.

New brown recessed gas meter enclosure repositioned in same location; box to be renewed by the local gas infrastructure company



ELEVATION OF FRONT ENTRANCE AND LOWER TOWER

PROPOSED MATCHING STONE ACCESS WC BABY CHANGE AND UTILITY KITCHEN EXTENSION



REVISIONS	NO	DATE	DESCRIPTION
A	04-03-16		Existing tower window retained in present location; see detailed drawing
B	19-08-16		Detailed construction drawings and notes added
C	26-08-16		Roof plan added and position of existing gas meter cabinet positions shown (meter enclosure to be recessed) dark brown finish
D	19-09-16		West Nave doors amended to show as existing double doors SC 19-09-2016
E	29-11-16		Construction notes and details added

ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE BEFORE FABRICATION : CONTRACTORS DO NOT SCALE

PROJECT St Lawrence Bramshall
 DRAWING Plan as Proposed
 SCALE @ PAPER SIZE 1:50@A1 NAME MP DATE Dec 2015

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DRAWING NUMBER / REVISION
 B32-03 E

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