



University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

An Archaeological Field
Evaluation at the
Rose & Crown Public House,
Main Street,
Tilton on the Hill,
Leicestershire
(SK 7431 0563)

Leon Hunt



ULAS Report No 2014-118
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**An archaeological field evaluation at the
Rose & Crown Public House,
Main Street,
Tilton on the Hill,
Leicestershire
(SK 7431 0563)**

Leon Hunt

for

Mr F. Heritage

Checked by Project Manager

Signed:



Date: 9 July 2014

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University of Leicester

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Accession Number: X.A96.2014

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An archaeological field evaluation at the Rose & Crown Public House, Main Street, Tilton on the Hill, Leicestershire (SK 7431 0563)

Leon Hunt

Summary

An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on land at the Rose and Crown public house, Main Street, Tilton on the Hill (SK 7431 0563).

The work was in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the site for new housing and follows on from an earlier evaluation on the site, which located a number of undated archaeological features.

The single trench was placed on part of the garden of the pub and was found to be negative for archaeological features, apart from a modern pit close to the northern end of the trench containing part of a sewer pipe and plastic.

The archive for this work will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums with accession number X.A96.2014.

Introduction

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) were commissioned by Mr F. Heritage to carry out an archaeological field evaluation at the Rose & Crown Public House, Main Street, Tilton on the Hill, Leicestershire (NGR: SK 7431 0563).

Planning consent is to be sought for the re-development of the site for new housing.

This archaeological work is in accordance with NPPF Section 12: Enhancing and Conserving the Historic Environment.

The site lies within the medieval core of Tilton and within the Conservation Area. There was potential for medieval archaeological remains to be present on the site as the land lies along the street frontage of Main Street and lies opposite to the parish church, which has 12th-century origins.

A previous archaeological evaluation carried out on the site in 2010 located an undated post-hole, pit and gully and a 19th-century pit.

Location and Geology

Tilton on the Hill lies in the Harborough District of Leicestershire, 12 miles east of Leicester and 15 miles north of Market Harborough (Figure 1).

The Rose and Crown is located at the western side of Main Street, around 100m west of St. Peter's Church (Figure 2).

The current site is a small rectangular garden area measuring around 300 square metres, to the immediate south of the pub buildings. It is enclosed by a stone wall on the eastern side along Main Street and by overgrown fencing and heavy tree cover to the west and south. The wall of the pub forms the northern border.

At the time of the evaluation the land was covered in rough grass and the land is broadly flat and lies at a height of around 212m aOD. The land lies around 2m above the road level of Main Street.

The Geological Survey of England & Wales, Sheet 156 (Leicester) shows that the geology of the site would comprise glacial sands and gravel.

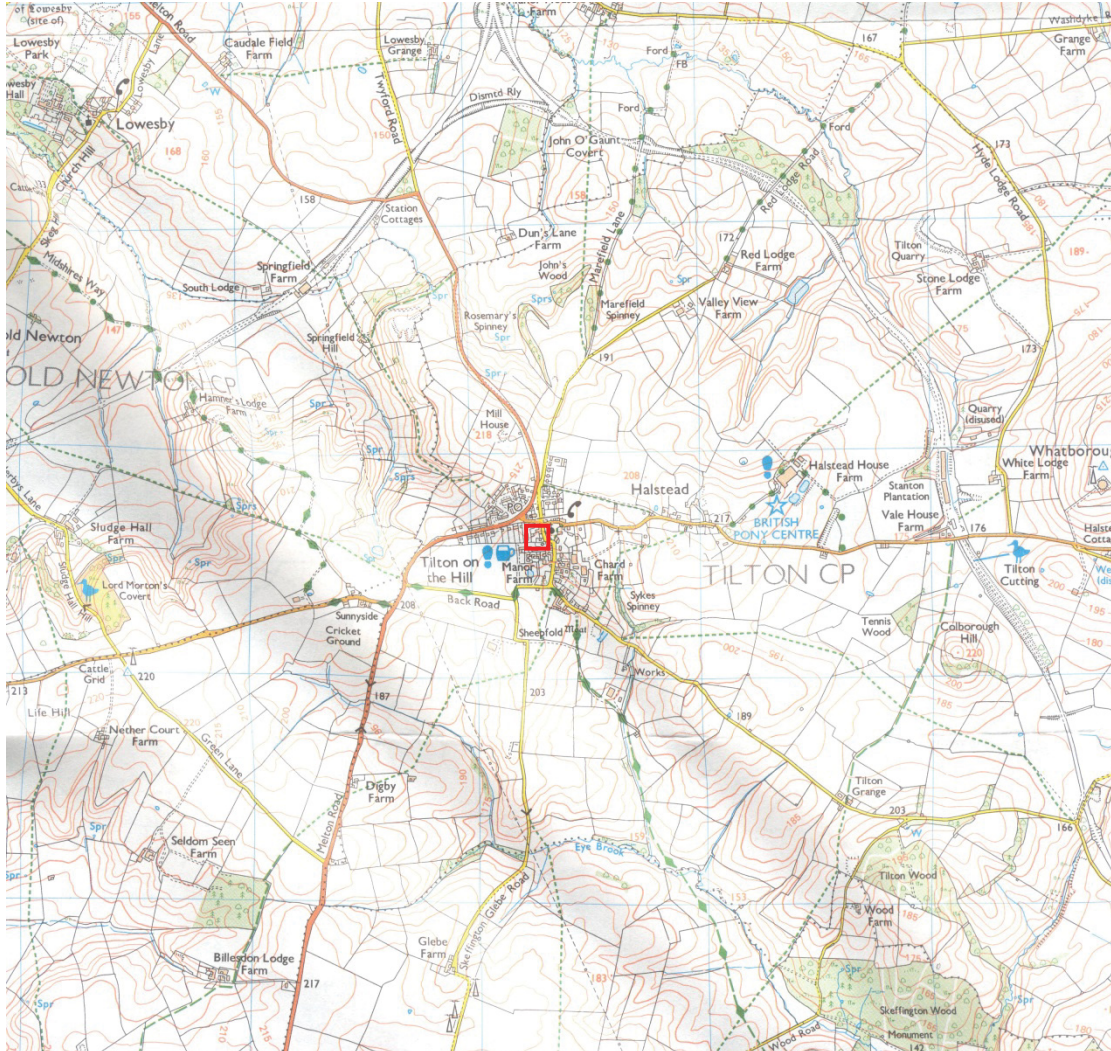


Figure 1: Site Location

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Historical and Archaeological Background

The place-name 'Tilton' is of Saxon origin and is likely to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon for 'Farmstead or village of a man called Tila' (Mills 2003). Prior to the Conquest the land belonged to Almaer and Gytha (Morris 1979).

The village lay within the ancient hundred of East Goscote and the parish once included the hamlets of Whatborough, Halstead and Marefield. The manor was owned by various families throughout the medieval period and was sold by the Digby family, said to be the descendants of the aforementioned Almaer (Whitelaw 1996) to the

Harvey family in 1624. The Harvey family sold it on to Bartholomew Clarke in 1742 (White 1877).

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire & Rutland indicates that there are no known archaeological remains located within the assessment area itself. However, the site is within the medieval core of the village (HER Ref: **MLE5980**) and within the Conservation Area. It lies adjacent to the Rose & Crown Public House (**MLE14185**), a 17th-century building with an earlier core and around 100m west of the late 12th-century Church of St. Peter (**MLE14175**).

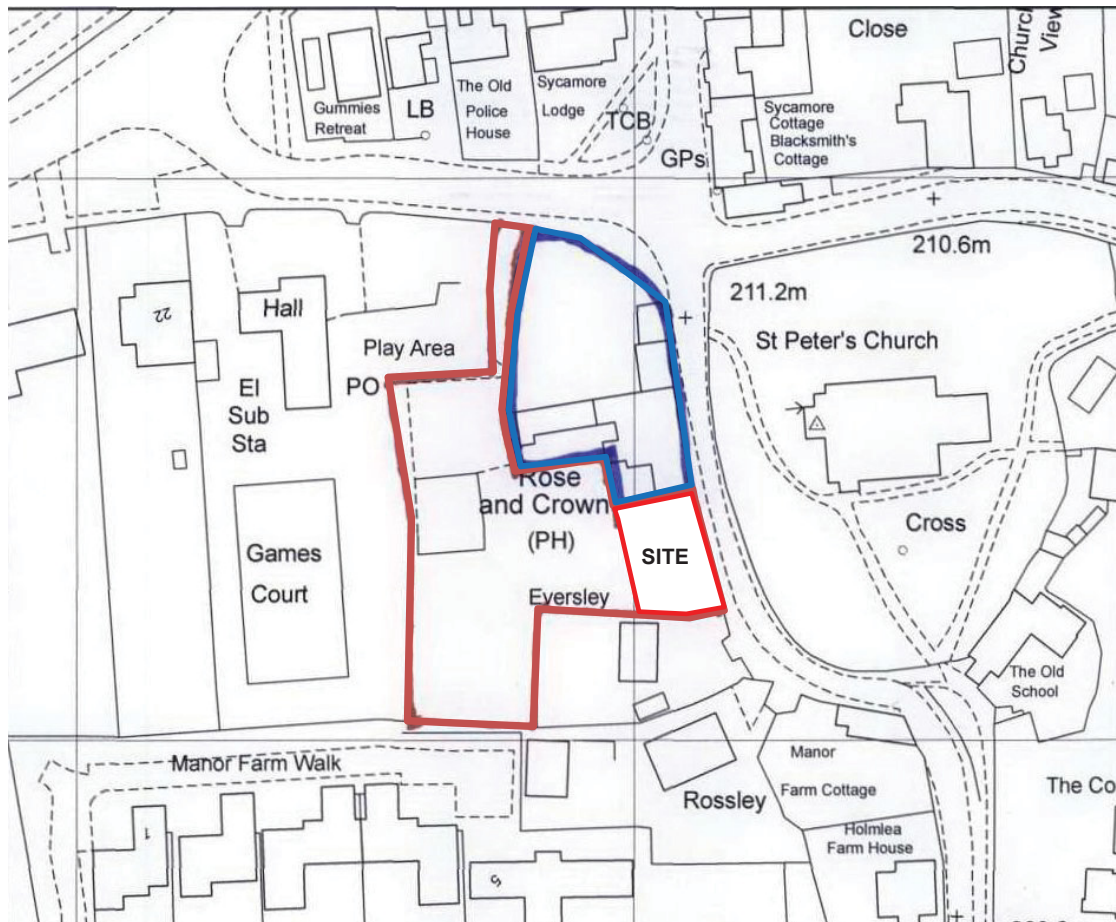


Figure 2: Plan of Rose & Crown site, showing main pub site (blue), and total development area (brown) including study area (red). Scale 1: 1250.
Provided by developer

Archaeological Objectives

The main objectives of the evaluation were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation is to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological

deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.



Plate 1: The site prior to excavation, looking south

Methodology

All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2010) in accordance with their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2010). The archaeological work followed the *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological work* (WSI) prepared by ULAS (Appendix I).

The WSI asked for 1 x 20m x 1.6m trench within the site. Due to the heavy tree cover around the site the available space within the site was only around 15m by 10m, with little space to allow the manoeuvre of a machine (Plate 1). Therefore a 12m long trench was all that could be fitted into the space (Figure 3).

The trench was excavated by a small tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision (Plate 2). After recording the trench was backfilled.



Plate 2: Work in progress, looking south

Results

The topsoil consisted of between 0.20m and 0.50m of very dark yellowish-brown sandy silt garden soil with numerous rounded and angular stones and a large amount of roots from the nearby trees. The subsoil was between 0.20m and 0.72m deep and consisted of a mid yellowish-brown loose silty sand with very numerous gravel and pebbles and chunks of sandstone (Plate 3).

Under this lay the natural sub-stratum, which was a brownish-yellow sand and gravel, which was very sandy at the southern end of the trench.

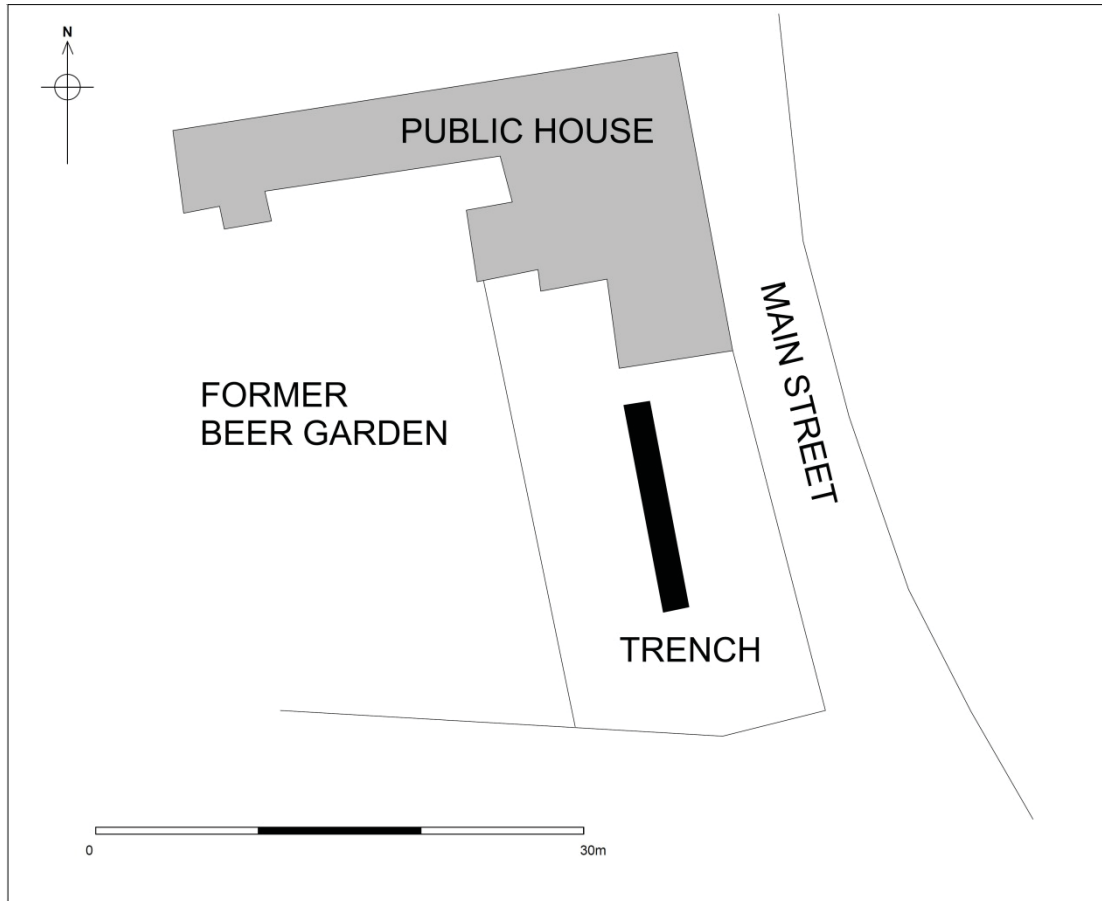


Figure 3: Plan showing trench location

Trench 01

Orientation: North- south

Length: 12m

Width: 1.6m

Interval	N 0m	2m	4m	6m	8m	10m	12m S
Topsoil Depth	0.20m	0.32m	0.25m	0.36m	0.30m	0.50m	0.30m
Subsoil Depth	0.48m	0.40m	0.40m	0.30m	0.30m	0.20m	0.28m
Top of natural	0.68m	0.72m	0.65m	0.66m	0.60m	0.70m	0.58m
Base of trench	0.68m	0.96m	0.90m	0.77m	0.75m	0.93m	0.90m

At the northern end of the trench was a large pit around 1m wide and 0.6m deep, which appeared to cut through from the top of the trench and contained plastic, rubber, fragments of sewer pipe and pea gravel (Plate 4). There were no other features within the trench.



Plate 3: Completed trench, looking south



Plate 4: Pit in section, looking east

Conclusion

The evaluation within the garden at the Rose and Crown public house was negative for archaeological features. There was a large pit at the northern end containing modern material, which may have once contained a service pipe as it contained sewer pipe fragments and pea gravel.

Acknowledgements

ULAS would like to thank Mr F Heritage and family for their help and co-operation with this project. Thanks are due to Joinpoint for providing the machine and to Bernie Riley for driving it. The project was managed by Richard Buckley and the work was carried out by the author.

Publication

Since 2004 ULAS has reported the results of all archaeological work through the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York.

A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in a suitable regional archaeological journal in due course.

OASIS data entry

Project Name	Rose & Crown, Tilton on the Hill
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	R. Buckley
Project Supervisor	Leon Hunt
Previous/Future work	Evaluation
Current Land Use	Garden
Development Type	New Housing
Reason for Investigation	NPPF
Position in the Planning Process	Pre planning
Site Co ordinates	SK 7431 0563
Start/end dates of field work	01-07-2014
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire Museums
Study Area	300 sq m

Archive

The archive for this project will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums with accession number X.A96.2014

The archive consists of the following:

- 1 Unbound copy of this report
- 1 Trench recording sheet
- 1 Photo Record sheet
- 1 Contact sheet of digital photographs
- 1 CD digital photographs
- 1 Set B&W contact sheets

1 Set B&W negatives

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APPENDIX: Design Specification for archaeological work
UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

Job title: *Rose and Crown, Main Street, Tilton on the Hill*

Client: *Mr. F. Heritage*

Planning Authority: *Harborough District Council*

NGR: *SK 7428 0564*

Planning Application No: *Pre Application*

1 Introduction

1.1 *Definition and scope of the specification*

This document is a design specification for an initial phase of archaeological field evaluation at the above site, in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment. The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide preliminary indications of character and extent of any heritage assets in order that the potential impact of the development on such remains may be assessed by the Planning Authority.

- 1.2 The definition of archaeological field evaluation, taken from the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2010) is a limited programme of non-intrusive and/ or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

- 1.3 The document provides details of the work proposed by ULAS on behalf of the client for
- Archaeological trial trench evaluation



Fig. 1 Site location (not to scale)

2. Background

2.1 *Context of the Project*

- 2.1.1 The site currently consists of a pub car park covered in asphalt, a grassed-over beer garden and some other areas of hard standing. The proposed development would include the construction of nine cottages and partial retention of the public house (pre-application).
- 2.1.2 Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have recommended pre-determination evaluation by trial trenching to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development.

2.2 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 2.2.1 A desk-based assessment has been undertaken for the area (Hunt 2010), which confirms that the site lies within an area of archaeological interest, within the historic settlement core of the village and within the Conservation Area. It lies adjacent to the post-medieval listed Rose and Crown public house and around 100m west of the 12th-15th century Church of St. Peter.
- 2.2.2 The Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland indicates that there are no known archaeological sites from the prehistoric period in the vicinity of the site. There is also only one known Roman feature, which lies around 500m to the north-west. The site lies fairly close to an area of medieval earthworks.
- 2.2.3 The early maps of the area show that buildings once occupied part of the assessment area. These have subsequently been demolished and a remnant of the foundation or floor one of the buildings can be seen in the north-west corner of the site.
- 2.2.4 There is, therefore, low potential for archaeological remains from the prehistoric and Roman periods to be discovered during any ground-works on the site, but there is moderate potential for medieval or post-medieval remains. This will however, depend on the depth of the previous ground-works on the site associated with the laying of the car park and the other areas of hard standing and services. Parts of the site lie on terraces, which may have preserved underlying deposits, whereas the beer garden, which is covered in grass and appears to naturally slope to the south may have good potential for the preservation of underlying archaeological remains.
- 2.2.5 ULAS carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land to the rear of Rose & Crown in 2010 in connection with another planning application (Speed 2010). The evaluation revealed limited archaeological evidence, consisting of an undated pit, gully, and post-hole; along with a 19th-century pit within three of the six trenches. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services Section, accession no. XA.174.2010.

3. Archaeological Objectives

- 3.1 The main objectives of the evaluation will be:
- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
 - To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
 - To produce an archive and report of any results.
- 3.2 Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation is to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.
- 3.3 Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

4. Methodology

4.1 *General Methodology and Standards*

- 4.1.1 All work will follow the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008).
- 4.1.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.
- 4.1.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Senior Planning Archaeologist the Planning authority and the Client.

4.2 *Trial Trenching Methodology*

- 4.2.1 Topsoil/modern overburden will be removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by JCB 3C or equivalent using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 4.2.2 Trenches will be excavated to a width of 1.6m and down to the top of archaeological deposits. The area of the trenches will be protected by barrier fencing.
- 4.2.3 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 One 20m by 1.6m wide trial trench will be examined (96 sq. m) (Fig. 3). The exact location of the trench may need to be modified depending on constraints on site.
- 4.2.5 The trench will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.2.6 Sections of any excavated archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale. At least one longitudinal face of each trench will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed bench mark.
- 4.2.7 Trench locations will be recorded using an electronic distance measurer. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.2.8 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under Ministry of Justice guidelines and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.

4.3 *Recording Systems*

- 4.3.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.
- 4.3.2 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
- 4.3.3 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid.
- 4.3.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made. Sections including the half-sections of individual layers of features will be drawn as necessary, typically at a scale of 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be recorded.

- 4.3.5 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 4.3.6 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

5. Finds and Samples

- 5.1 The IfA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.2 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 5.3 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. If significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the environmental sampling strategy is likely to include the following:
- i. A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
 - ii. Any buried soils or well sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
 - iii. Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
 - iv. Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated and datable. Consultation with the specialist will be undertaken.
- 5.4 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IfA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.5 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

6. Report and Archive

- 6.1 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be dispatched to the Client, Senior Planning Archaeologist; HER and Local Planning Authority.
- 6.2 The report will include consideration of:-
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
 - The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
 - The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
 - The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
 - Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
 - Summary.
 - The location and size of the archive.

- A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage).
- 6.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in the *IfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological archives* (Brown 2008) will normally be presented to Leicestershire County Council within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

7 Publication and Dissemination of Results

- 7.1 A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*.
- 7.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ac.uk/project/oasis> will be completed detailing the results of the project. ULAS will contact the Senior Planning Archaeologist prior to completion of the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into Leicestershire HER it may be placed on the web-site.

8. Acknowledgement and Publicity

- 8.1 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.
- 8.2 ULAS and the Client shall each ensure that a senior employee shall be responsible for dealing with any enquiries received from press, television and any other broadcasting media and members of the public. All enquiries made to ULAS shall be directed to the Client for comment.

9. Copyright

- 9.1 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

10. Timetable

- 10.1 The evaluation start is proposed for w.c 1 July 2014 with one member of staff supplemented with others as necessary.
- 10.2 The on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

11. *ULAS Specialists*

- 11.3 ULAS uses in-house specialists for most post-excavation work.
- Prehistoric pottery: Nick Cooper BA Dip arch, MifA
 - Roman pottery: Nick Cooper BA Dip arch, MifA; Elizabeth Johnson BA MA
 - Post-Roman pottery and ceramic building materials: Debbie Sawday BA DipEd
 - Flint: Lynden Cooper BA, MifA
 - Industrial and Wood: Graham Morgan
 - Small Finds: Nick Cooper BA Dip arch, MifA
 - Environmental: Angela Monckton BSc. MifA; Anita Radini
 - Animal bone: Jennifer Browning BA, MA

- Human bone: Hari Jacklin BSc MA
- CAD & GIS: Vicki Score BA MSc, MifA, Matt Beamish MA MifA

12 Health and Safety and Insurance

- 13.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (revised 2010) with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is in the Appendix. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.
- 13.2 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Public Liability Insurance and Employers Liability Insurance. Details are provided in the Appendix.

14. Monitoring arrangements

- 14.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. At least one weeks notice will be given to the LCCHS Senior Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological evaluation in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.
- 14.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.
- 14.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

15. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

- 15.1 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project, ULAS shall inform the site agent/project manager, Client and the Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority and prepare a short written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

16. Bibliography

- Brown, D., 2008 *Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives* (Institute for Archaeologists)
- Hunt, L. 2010 *An archaeological desk-based assessment for land at the Rose & Crown Public House, Main Street, Tilton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire (SK 742 057)* ULAS Report 2010-165
- Speed, G. 2010 *An Archaeological Evaluation at Rose & Crown, Main Street, Tilton on the Hill, Leicestershire*. ULAS Report 2010-178

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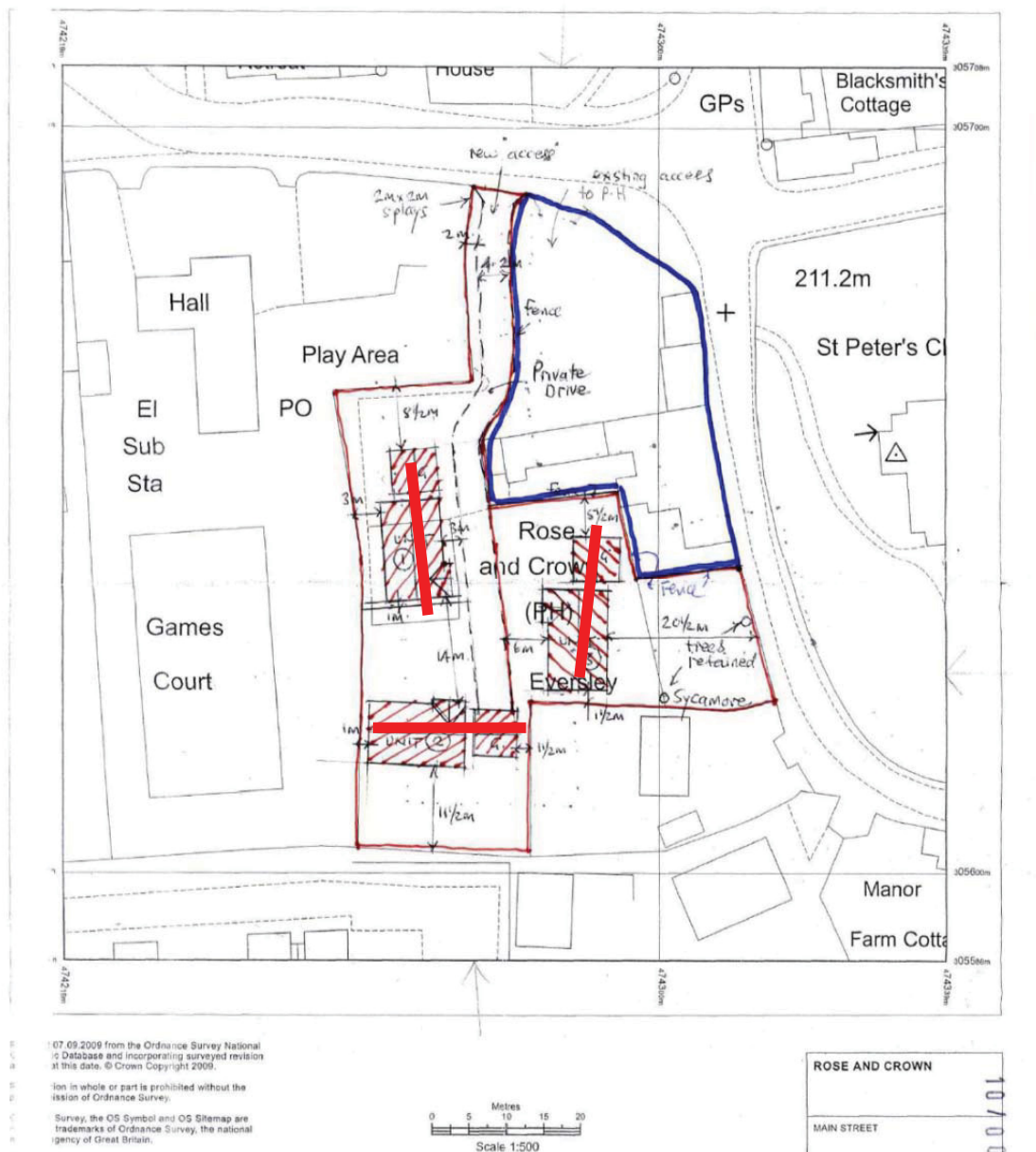


Figure 2 2010 trench locations

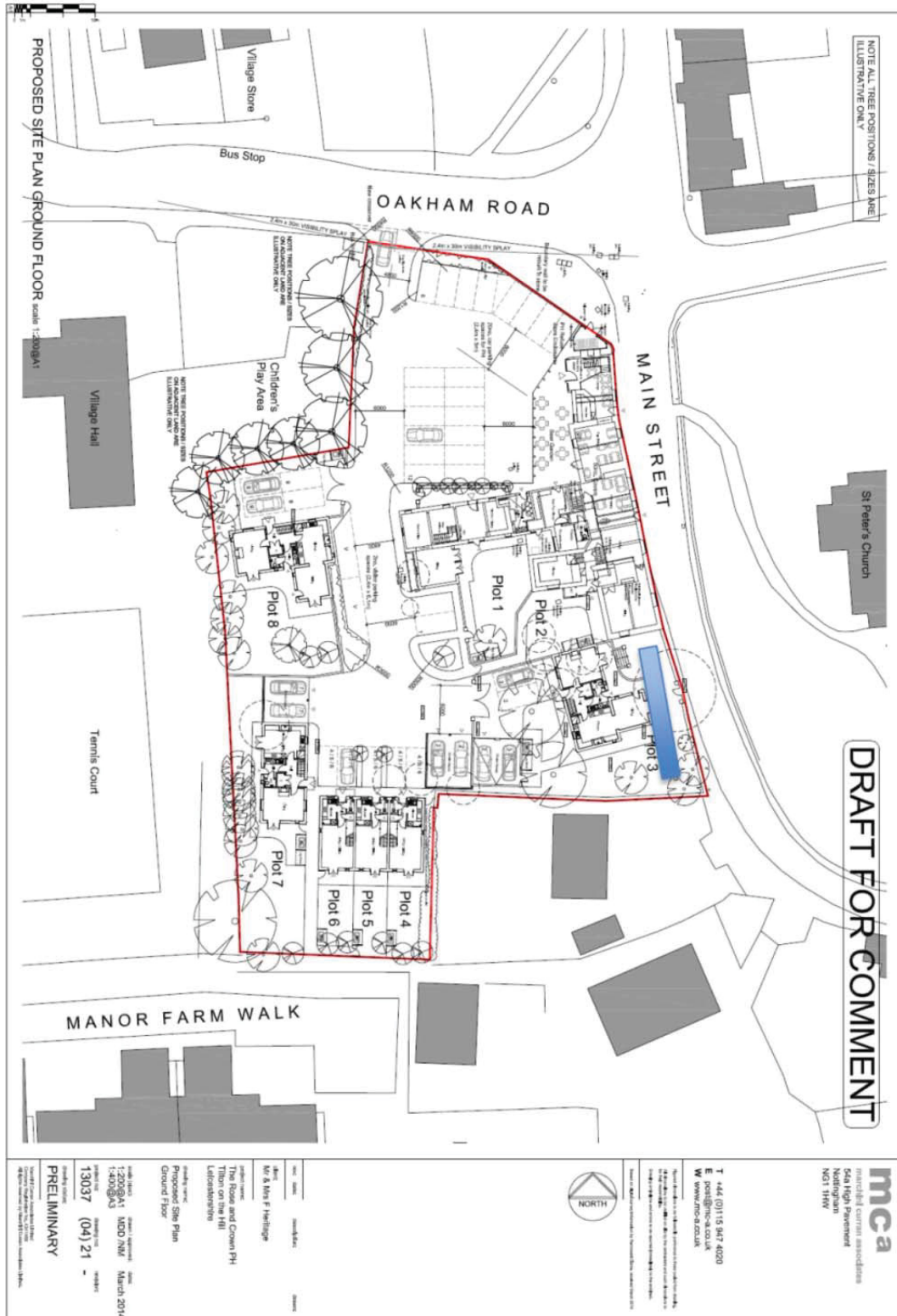


Fig. 3 Proposed trench location

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING METHOD STATEMENT & RISK ASSESSMENT

Site Name	Job No	PM	Contact
Tilton former Rose and Crown	14089	Richard Buckley	0116 252 2848 0776 2546960
Site Director	Site Contacts	Team (Nos)	
TBA	TBA	2	

SITE WORKS & METHOD STATEMENT

Evaluation trenches are to be machine excavated as detailed in the specification to look at archaeological deposits

Excavation Method Statement

- Access and parking will be gained via authorised routes to be arranged with the land owner/tenant.
- All staff will be inducted by the site director prior to starting work on site (Appendix 3).
- **Services:** A CAT Scanner may be used in both POWER and RADIO mode to scan trench lines for services prior to excavation. [The CAT must be in calibration and used by a competent person and used in both POWER and RADIO mode.
 - Trenches will not be excavated within 15m of known water mains or sewers or in the vicinity of other underground services or electrical cables without a separate SSOW. Any known services will be marked on the ground and avoided. All machine excavation will be carefully monitored.
 - No work will be undertaken beneath overhead cables. If a tracked machine is required to pass below an overhead cable a separate SSOW will be followed.
- **Excavation:** Trenching we conducted as per the *Trial Trenching Methodology* in the specification. Machining will be conducted using ULAS SSOW1. Excavation of trenches will be undertaken according to ULAS SSOW3 (Appendix 1). All trenches will be inspected each day by an appointed person and noted on the trench sheet (Appendix 4).
- Any lone working on site will be undertaken according to ULAS SSOW2 (Appendix 1).
- A first aid kit and a site phone will be available on site at all times. At least one member of staff will have first aid training.

Equipment

A mechanical excavator will be used for trench excavation. The site director will ensure that the appropriate certification is carried.

ULAS vehicles or personal cars will be used (all appropriately insured and maintained).

Besides the plant, equipment will include a variety of hand tools (e.g. shovels, mattocks, trowels), recording materials (e.g. photographic equipment, computers, levels etc.), survey equipment (e.g. EDM, DGPS) CAT scanners and metal detectors may be used.

Personnel

The site director will be responsible for the day to day running of the site. Specialists and visitors may be invited to visit the site during fieldwork. It is expected to hire plant and operators from a reputable local company.

All personnel are experienced in working with plant and in the excavation of trenches. All site staff hold CSCS cards and many also hold a SPA quarry passport. All site staff have some first aid training.

Normal working hours are 7 hours a day between 8am and 6pm Monday to Friday.

Monitoring and communications

ULAS management and site staff details are as above.

Work will be monitored internally by the ULAS Project Manager and/or Health & Safety Co-ordinators.

ULAS method statements are prepared following standard guidelines and after consultation with the University Safety Services Department. Communication of the contents of the method statement to site staff is the responsibility of the Site Director. The risk assessment will be updated weekly or when conditions change.

Accident Reporting

All accidents will be logged using ULAS accident forms and report to the ULAS Main Office (0116 2522848) and if necessary to the University of Leicester Safety Services Dept (Appendix 2).

INSURANCE DETAILS

Public Liability Insurance and Employers Liability Insurance Allianz Insurance plc Policy No. SZ/21696148

Professional Indemnity Insurance – Novae Underwriting Ltd. Policy No. 702610MMA120

Contact Details

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