

**Archaeological strip, map and record on Land at
Mountsorrel Library, Market Place
Mountsorrel, Leicestershire (SK 5834 1509)
*Greg Farnworth-Jones***

**Planning Application No. 05/3783/2
Planning Authority: Charnwood Borough Council**

Checked by Project Manager

Signed:Date:.....

Name: Patrick Clay

**University of Leicester
Archaeological Services**

University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH
Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614
Website: <http://www.le.ac.uk/ulas/>

**ULAS Report Number 2008-049 © 2008
[X.A33.2008]**

Archaeological strip, map and record on Land at Mountsorrel Library, Market Place, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire (SK 5834 1509)

Contents	Page
1. Summary	1
2. Introduction	1
3. Site Location	2
4. Geology and Topography	2
5. Archaeological and Historical Background	2
6. Methodology	3
7. Results	5
8. Discussion	17
9. Conclusion	17
10. Archive	17
11. Acknowledgements	18
12. Bibliography	18
Appendix: <i>The finds</i>	19
Appendix: <i>Design Specification</i>	20

Figures

Fig. 1 Site location. Scale 1:50000	2
Fig. 2 Location of development area	3
Fig. 3 Site plan showing location of archaeological deposits	5
Fig. 4 Plan of house structure showing stone walls, floors and well (Plan 1.01)	6
Fig. 5 Plan showing remains of cellar (016; plan 2.01)	7
Fig. 6 Plan of cellar [024] (plan 3.01)	8
Fig. 7 North-west facing section (3.01)	8
Fig. 8 General view looking east	9
Fig. 9 Stone walls, floors and well, looking north-east	9
Fig. 10 Floor surfaces and stone walls looking north-west	10
Fig. 11 Stone walls and tile floor looking north-west	10
Fig. 12 Water pump (013) looking north-west	11
Fig. 13 Well (011) looking north-east	11
Fig. 14 Cellar (020) looking north-east	12
Fig. 15 Cellar (023) looking south-east	12
Fig. 16 South-east facing section at north-western edge of site	13
Fig. 17 + 18 The old post office before and after being demolished in the 1950's (Noel Wakeling's private collection)	14
Fig. 19 View Looking north-east showing the rear of the properties	15
Fig. 20 Looking south-west showing the brick built houses (Noel Wakeling's private collection)	16
Fig. 21 View looking north-west showing old post office (Noel Wakeling's private collection)	17

Archaeological strip, map and record on Land at Mountsorrel Library, Market Place, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire (SK 5834 1509)

By Greg Farnworth-Jones

1. Summary

Archaeological strip, map and record was carried out on land at the site of the former Mountsorrel Library, Market Place, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire, (NGR: SK 5834 1509). This work was in advance of the proposed residential development of seven new dwellings and associated car parking and landscaping. This work was carried out on behalf of Clegg Construction by University of Leicester Archaeological Services between the 17th and the 28th March 2008. The watching brief revealed the lower courses of stone walls, parts of three stone cellars and a stone lined well, all of which formed parts of 18th century stone and timber-frame buildings which stood on the site prior to the construction of the library. Further 19th century additions to the building were also discovered including a ceramic quarry tiled floor set on a concrete base and 19th century reconstruction in brick of the cellars. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services Section accession number: X.A33.2008.

2. Introduction

2.1 This document constitutes the third stage of archaeological work to have been carried out on land at Mountsorrel Library, Market Place, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire (SK 5834 1509). The archaeological work was undertaken on behalf of Clegg Construction by University of Leicester Archaeological Services.

2.2 Clegg Construction proposed to develop an area of *c.*1.8 ha of land at Mountsorrel Library, Market Place, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire (SK 5834 1509) to the development of seven new residential dwellings with associated parking and landscaping. The Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council, in his capacity as archaeological adviser to the planning authority, requested that a preliminary archaeological assessment of the site area be carried out. The assessment was to be undertaken in two stages, the first an archaeological desk-based assessment, which was previously carried out by ULAS (Harvey, 2005, ULAS Report 2005-123), and a second stage of archaeological trial trench evaluation (Farnworth-Jones, 2008, ULAS Report 2008-012) following the results of the desk-based assessment.

2.3 The results of the trial trench evaluation revealed archaeological deposits surviving at the north-eastern edge of the site at the Market Place close to St. Peters Church. Following these results the Senior Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment team requested that a strip, plan and record exercise within the development area be undertaken to identify any deposits of archaeological importance (LCC email of 08.02.2008).

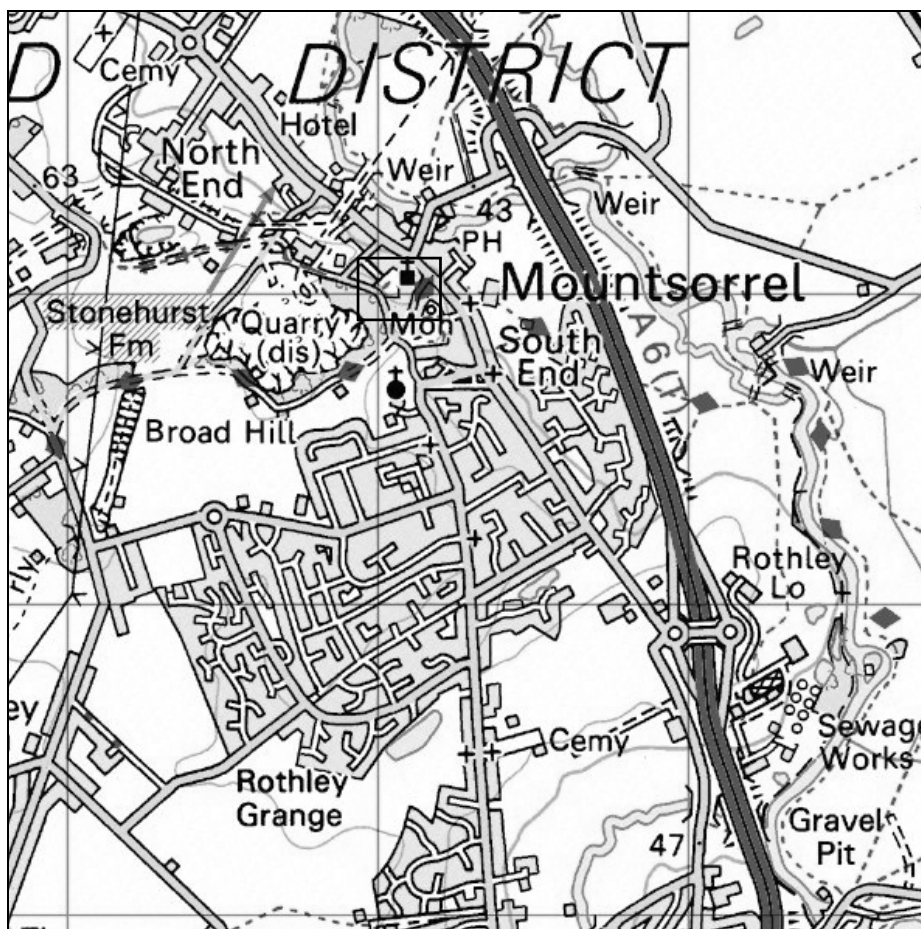


Fig. 1. Site location Scale 1:50000

Reproduced from the Landranger 140 Leicester area 1:50000 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright 1996. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 10002186.

3. Site Location

3.1 The site is located at Market Place, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire (SK 5834 1509). The site comprised a tarmaced car park to the rear, the area of the now demolished library and a grass verge at the front.

4. Geology and Topography

4.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 156 indicates that the underlying geology consists of river gravel terraces. The site lies at a height of 48m - 50m OD.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 The desk-based assessment indicated that the site is located within the historic core of the medieval village of Mountsorrel (HER MLE 702) and that an 18th century timber framed building with stone foundations had occupied the site prior to the

construction of the library. The archaeological trial trench evaluation (Farnworth-Jones, 2008) revealed evidence of the remains of stone walls and foundations of the 18th century building. There was therefore good potential for artefact finds and further stone foundations of a post-medieval date within the proposed development area.



Fig. 2 Location of the development area (development area highlighted)

6. Methodology

6.1 All archaeological work adhered to the Institute of Field Archaeologist's (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and *archaeological excavations the Guidelines for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland (LMARS)*. The work followed the approved design specification (Appendix).

6.2 The archaeological watching brief involved the control and supervision of ground disturbance to identify any deposits of archaeological importance.

6.3 The main objectives of the strip, map and record exercise, through archaeological supervision of existing overburden stripping and ground works by the client's contractors were:

- 1. To identify the presence/absence of any earlier building phases or archaeological deposits.
- 2. To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- 3. To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- 4. To produce an archive and report of any results.

6.4 Any archaeological deposits located were hand cleaned and planned as appropriate. Samples of any archaeological deposits located were hand excavated and measured drawings of all archaeological features prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan of 1:100.

6.5 Archaeological deposits were excavated and recorded as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention was paid to the potential for buried palaeosoils and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.

6.6 All excavated sections were recorded and drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale, levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

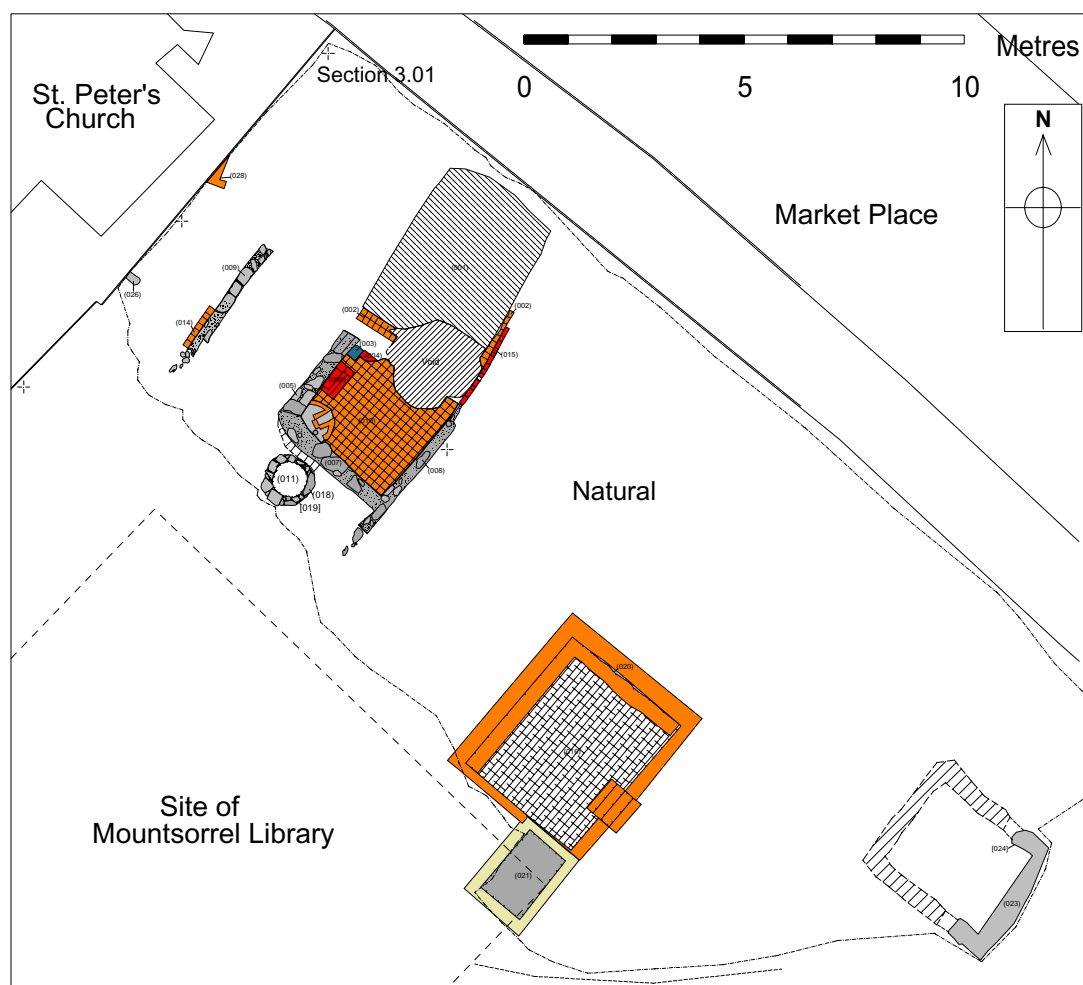


Fig. 3 Site plan showing location of archaeological deposits

7. Results

7.1 Following the results of the archaeological trial trenching evaluation, an archaeological strip, plan and record exercise was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services of the grass verge area, at the northern edge of the site fronting on to the Market Place.

7.2 This work took place between the 17th and the 28th March with a further visit on the 9th April 2008.

7.3 Initial machining revealed dark greyish-brown slightly sandy silt topsoil, with occasional rounded stones, to a depth of *c.*0.3m. Further machining removed the topsoil layer to reveal red clay natural substratum (Mercia Mudstone group) at a depth of *c.*0.3m. Six metres to the south of St. Peter's Church and 4m from the Market Place on the north-eastern edge of the trench was located a concrete surface (001) (fig.4), which was overlaid with ceramic floor tiles (002) (fig.4). *Circa* 6m from the south-eastern edge of St. Peter's Church, was located three stone (Charnwood igneous) walls (005), (007) and (008) (fig.4), measuring *c.*2.7m in length, 0.2m wide and standing to a height of *c.*0.5m. These formed a room, centred with a ceramic quarry tile floor surface (003) overlying an earlier brick-built floor. On the north-

western edge and corner of the room were located a brick-built oven (006) (fig. 4) and a brick built soak away (013) for a water pump (figs.4 & 12). Located behind the wall (005) to the east was uncovered a brick lined well (figs. 4 & 13) from where the water pump had been connected. Two other stone walls were located (009), (fig.4) and (026), (figs. 4 & 7). All of these walls formed the base of the brick-built houses (fig. 20).



Fig.4 Plan of house structure showing stone walls, floors and well (Plan 1.01)

7.4 Three stone cellars again of Charnwood igneous were located (020) (figs. 4 & 5), (023) (figs.4 & 6) and (029) (fig. 7). All three measured c.3m x 2.5m. Cellars (023) and (029) were heavily truncated, but cellar (020) was approximately 2m deep. Cellar (020) and (029) were both brick-lined whereas cellar (023) appeared to have retained the original stone face.



Fig. 5 Plan showing remains of cellar (016; plan 2.01)

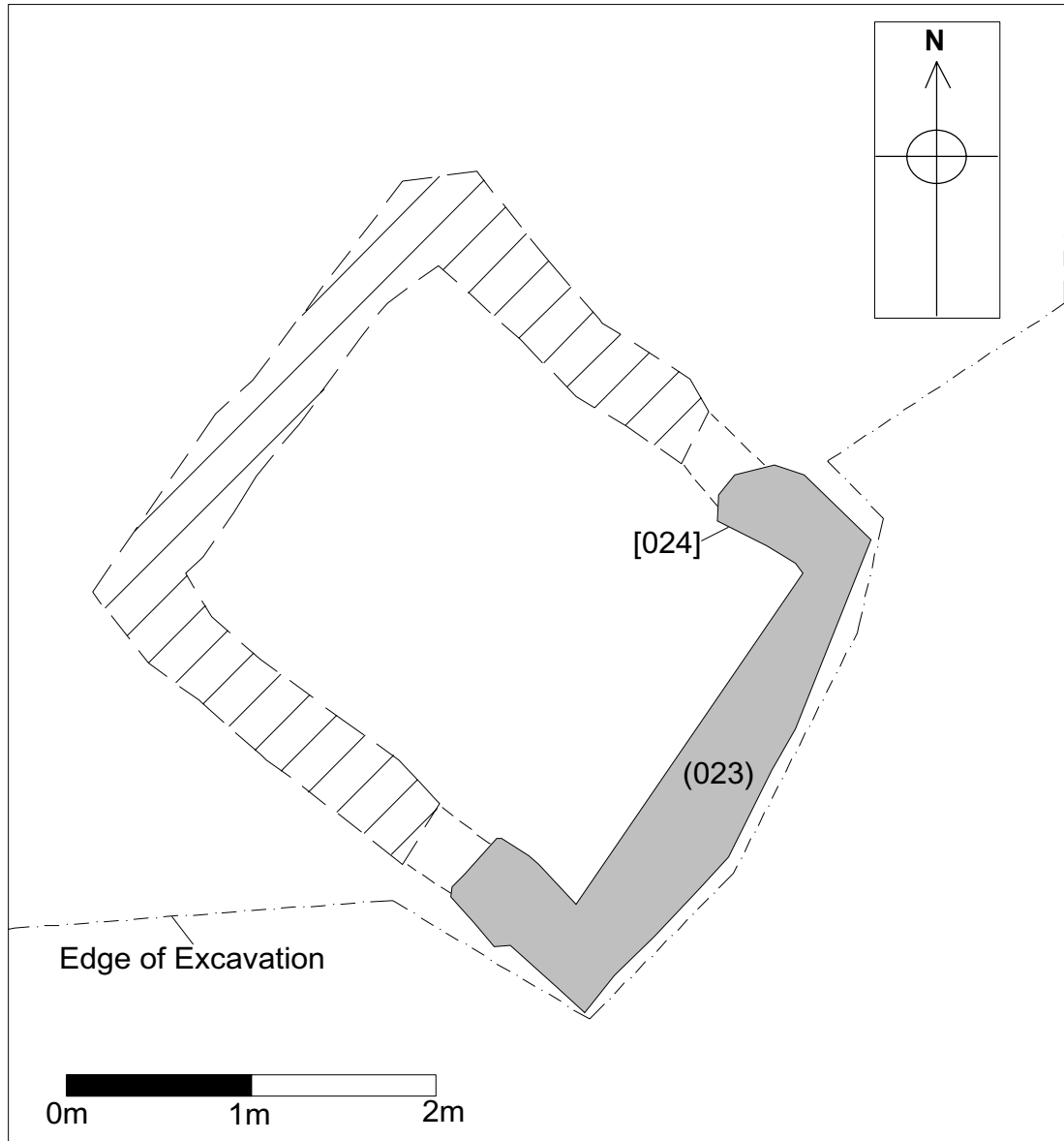


Fig.6 Plan of cellar [024] (plan 3.01)

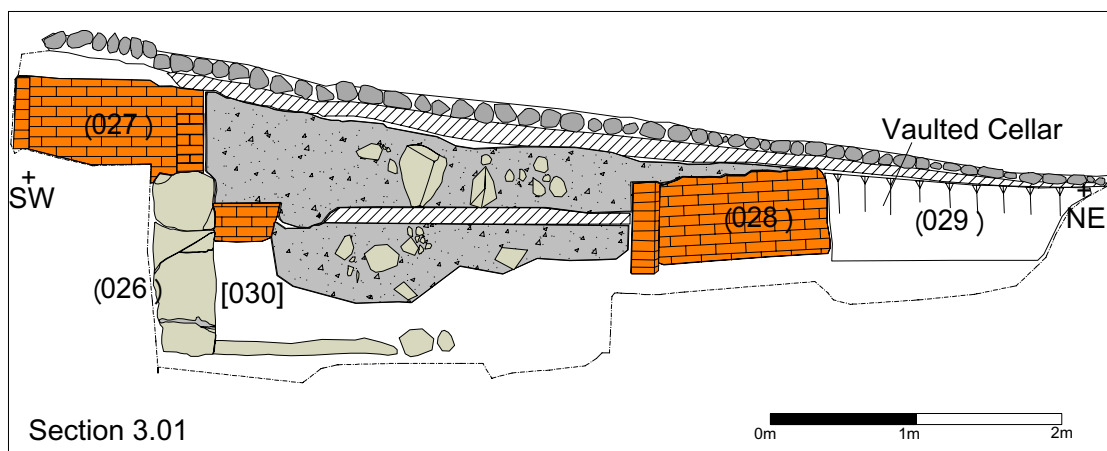


Fig.7 North-west facing section (3.01)



Fig. 8 General view looking east



Fig. 9 Stone walls, floors and well, looking north-east



Fig. 10 Floor surfaces and stone walls looking north-west



Fig. 11 Stone walls and tile floor looking north-west



Fig. 12 Water pump (013) looking north-west



Fig. 13 Well (011) looking north-east



Fig. 14 Cellar (020) looking north-east



Fig. 15 Cellar (023) looking south-east



Fig. 16 South-east facing section at north-western edge of site



Fig. 17 + 18 The old post office before and after being demolished in the 1950's (Noel Wakeling's private collection)



Fig. 19 View looking north-east showing the rear of the properties (Noel Wakeling's private collection)

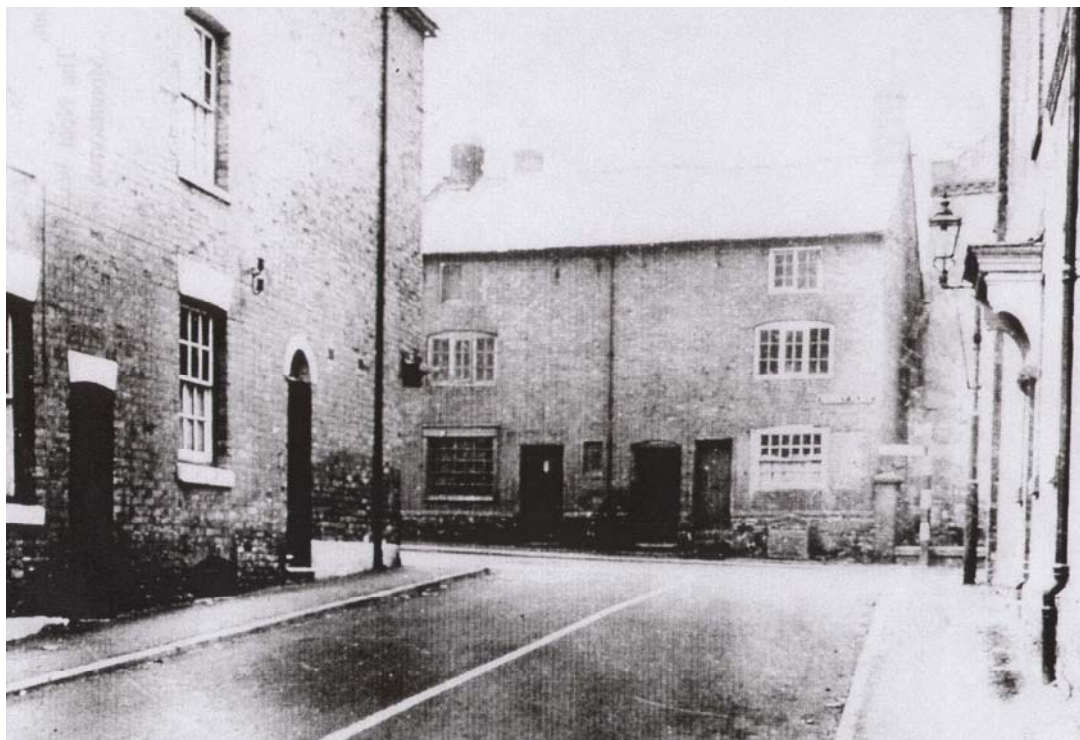


Fig. 20 View Looking south-west showing the brick built houses (Noel Wakeling's private collection)



Fig. 21 View looking north-west showing old post office (Noel Wakeling's private collection)

8. Discussion

8.1 The archaeological strip, plan and record exercise undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services on land at the former Mountsorrel Library, revealed the stone wall remains first located during the trial trench evaluation (Farnworth-Jones, 2008). Further stone-walls were uncovered (007), (008), forming a building with a quarry tile floor (010), on a concrete (001) and brick (004) base. An associated stone lined well (011), water pump (013) and a further stone wall (009) were also uncovered (fig.4). To the south of these structures was observed a brick lined cellar (016) with evidence of an earlier stone built cellar (020) revealed behind the brickwork (fig.5). A further cellar though truncated, was located to the south of this cellar (023) (fig.6). Evidence of a third cellar (029) and stone wall (026) were discovered abutting St. Peter's Church (fig.7).

8.2 The surviving stone walls (figs. 10 & 11) formed the foundation of the brick built houses dating to the early 19th century (fig. 20). However it is possible that these represented earlier buildings which were rebuilt in brick on top of earlier stone wall foundations, because the timber framed building next door was built on a stone wall that was identical to the walls which survive.

8.3 The surviving cellars (020), (023) and (029) were all originally built in stone and are probably original, dating to the 17th and early 18th centuries. Cellar (023) belonged to the two-bay timber framed building believed to have dated to 1677 and stone cellar (029) belonged to the three-storey stone built old Post Office dating to 1705.

8.4 According to the local historian Mr. Newman the stone cellar underneath the old Post Office (023) does indeed date to the 18th Century and was supposed to have been used to hold the first non-conformist service in the country in the 1700's.

8.5 Although no evidence of medieval occupation was revealed in the areas to be impacted on by the development the presence of 9th-10th century Lincoln ware indicates Saxo-Norman activity.

9. Conclusion

9.1 Cartographic and photographic evidence highlighted in the desk study (Harvey, J., 2005) indicated that earlier structures were located on the site and subsequently demolished to make way for the construction of the library in 1964. These structures included a 2-bay timber-framed building dating to 1677 and the old village post office, dating to 1705 that fronted onto The Market Place. The desk study also highlighted the apparent lack of later disturbance on the land in front of the library which offered the potential for a high degree of survival of medieval and post-medieval structures.

9.2 The results of the archaeological strip, plan and record exercise undertaken at the site of the former Mountsorrel Library, Market Place, Mountsorrel, did indeed establish that the grass verge area on the north-east side of the site contained significant post-medieval building remains of the known late 17th and early 18th century buildings demolished in the 1950's. These included stone walls which stood

to a height of nearly half a metre, a stone lined well and three stone cellars. More modern features were also uncovered including 19th-century brick lining to the cellar walls, the remains of a water pump and quarry tile flooring.

10. Archive

10.1 The site archive consists of the both the evaluation results and the results of the watching brief. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services Section accession number: [X.A33.2008].

Evaluation Archive		Strip, map and record Archive	
<i>Contents:</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Contents:</i>	<i>No.</i>
Copy of Evaluation Report	1	Copy of Watching Brief Report	1
Trench Recording Sheets	5	Context Index Sheet	1
Context Index Sheet	1	Context Sheets	
Context Sheets	5	Drawing Index Sheet	1
Drawing Index Sheet	1	Permatrace Drawing Sheets	2
Permatrace Drawing Sheet	1	Photograph Index Sheet	1
Photograph Index Sheet	1	Colour Digital Photographs	115
Colour Digital Photographs	58	Pottery Sherds	3
		Other Finds	1

11. Acknowledgements

11.1 I would like to thank the clients, Clegg Construction and the site manager John Ingram for his assistance and co-operation on site. I would also like to thank Noel Wakeling for his historical photographs and Mr. Newman for his historical input. The fieldwork was carried out by the author with the assistance of Daniel Prior, whilst the project was managed by Patrick Clay, all of ULAS.

12. Bibliography

Clay, P., 2006 *Design Specification for archaeological work, Mountsorrel Library, Market Place, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire (SK 5834 1509)* ULAS Ref. 07/596

Harvey, J., 2005 *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for Mountsorrel Library, Market Place, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire (SK 5834 1509)* ULAS Ref. 2005-123

Farnworth-Jones, G., 2008 *An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Mountsorrel Library, Market Place, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire (SK 5834 1509)* ULAS Ref. 2008-012

Greg Farnworth-Jones
Archaeological Supervisor
University of Leicester Archaeological Services
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614
Email: gj28@le.ac.uk

12.05.2008

APPENDIX 1: THE POST-ROMAN POTTERY

Deborah Sawday

The Finds

The pottery, four sherds, weighing 74 grams, was catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabrics Series (Sawday 1989; Davies and Sawday 1999). A fragment of Lincoln Shelly ware (Young et al 2005) dating from the late 9th or 10th to the late 11th century was of particular note. Unfortunately this sherd together with the remaining finds (see below) occurred in unstratified contexts.

Bibliography

Connor, A., and Buckley, R., 1999. *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester*, Leicester Archaeology Mon. 5.

Davies, S., and Sawday, D., 1999. 'The Post Roman Pottery and Tile' in A. Connor and R. Buckley, 1999, 165-213.

Sawday, D., 1989. 'The post Roman pottery' in J.N. Lucas, 'An excavation in the north east quarter of Leicester: Elbow Lane, 1977', *Trans. Leicestershire Archaeol. and Hist. Soc.* 63, 18-47 (28-41).

Young, J., Vince, A., and Nailor, V., 2005. *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*. Lincoln Archaeological Studies 7.

Site/ Parish: Market Street, Mountsorrel Accession No.: XA33 2008 Document Ref: mountsorrel1.doc Material: pottery & clay pipe Site Type: town core, site of 17 th C building.	Submitter: G. Farnworth-Jones Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Identification: 1.4.08 Method of recovery: excavation (strip/plan/sample) Job Number: 07596
---	---

Context	Fabric/Ware	Nos.	Weight	Comments
POTTERY				
U/S	LI – Lincoln Shelly ware	1	25	Body, hand built, black with large shell inclusions, sooted externally. ?Late 9 th – c.1200.
U/S	EA1 – Earthenware 1	1	25	Jar rim, partially oxidised, metallic glaze internally, late 16-17 th C+.
U/S	EA6 – Earthenware 6	2	24	?cup body sherds, glazed internally and externally, c.1650-1750.
MISC.				
U/S	China Clay	4		Post medieval/modern clay tobacco pipe stems.

APPENDIX 2:

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

Job title: Mountsorrel Library, Market Place, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire

NGR: SK 5834 1509

Client: Clegg Construction Ltd

Planning Authority: Charnwood Borough Council

Planning application No. 05/3783/2

1 Definition and scope of the specification

1.1 In accordance with Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and planning), para.30, this specification provides a written scheme for archaeological strip plan and record, as required by the Planning Authority, of any groundworks on the site which may disturb areas of archaeological potential in connection with a planning application for the erection of a single dwelling at 7-9, Church Lane, Thurmaston, Leicestershire (SK 6104 0932) Planning Application: 07/2270/2 for Mr T Greatorex.

1.2 All archaeological work will adhere to the Institute of Field Archaeologist's (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and the *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland* (LMARS).

2 Background

2.1 Requirement for archaeological work

2.1.1 The archaeological work involves a strip plan and record exercise within the development area to identify any deposits of archaeological importance as required by Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment team (email of 08.02.2008).

2.1.2 Planning permission has been granted for the construction of seven dwellings with associated parking and landscaping.

2.2 Archaeological potential

2.2.1 The site is located at Market Place, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire (SK 5834 1509). The site comprises a tarmaced car park to the rear, the area of the now demolished library and a grass verge to the front.

2.2.2 A desk-based assessment has been prepared for this development (ULAS Report 2005-123). The site is located within the medieval historic core of Mountsorrel (HER MLE 702) and a timber framed building had occupied the site prior to the construction of the library. Trial trench evaluation (ULAS Report 2008-12) indicated that the foundation remains of the timber framed building partially survived although the remainder of the site had been disturbed.

3 Aims

3.1 Through archaeological controlled stripping and investigation:

1. To identify the presence/absence of any earlier building phases or archaeological deposits.
2. To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
3. To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.

4. To produce an archive and report of any results.

4 Methods

4.1 The project will involve the supervision of overburden removal and other groundworks by an experienced professional archaeologist during the works specified above. Initially it is proposed to open some initial trial trenches to assess the depth of topsoil/overburden and determine the presence/absence of any archaeological remains.

4.2 Should significant archaeological remains be identified in an initial trial trench, and found to be 0.15m or less below proposed formation, the site is to be stripped down to the top of the archaeology, followed by a programme of excavation and recording, using additional personnel as necessary.

4.3 In the event that archaeological remains of uncertain significance are located in the initial trench/test pit (e.g. undated post-hole/pit), further trenching may be necessary, at the discretion of the site supervisor, to clarify their nature and significance and determine the need for a full topsoil strip.

4.4 If no archaeological deposits are identified within the trench, or the depth of overburden is greater than 0.15m, there will be no requirement for the site to be stripped to a level below proposed formation and subsequent groundworks will be subject to an intermittent watching brief.

4.5 The archaeologist will co-operate at all times with the contractors on site to ensure the minimum interruption to the work.

4.6 Any archaeological deposits located will be hand cleaned and planned as appropriate. Samples of any archaeological deposits located will be hand excavated. Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan of 1:100. All plans will be tied into the National Grid using an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) where appropriate.

4.7 Archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.

4.8 All excavated sections will be recorded and drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale, levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

4.9 Any human remains encountered will be initially left in situ and only be removed under a Home Office Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations. The developer and Leicestershire County Council will be informed immediately on their discovery.

4.10 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site from the project manager. These will ensure that professional standards are being maintained. Provision will be made for monitoring visits with representatives of the owners and Leicestershire County Council.

4.11 In the event of significant archaeological remains being located during the watching brief there may be the need for contingency time and finance to be provided to ensure adequate recording is undertaken. On the discovery of potentially significant remains the archaeologist will inform the developer, the Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services and the planning authority. If the archaeological remains are identified to be of significance additional contingent archaeological works will be required.

5 Recording Systems

5.1 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets.

5.2 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 plan at 1:200 (or 1:100), which will show the location of the areas investigated.

5.3 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made on drawing film, related to the OS grid and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Elevations and sections of individual layers of features should be drawn where possible. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans.

5.4 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be prepared. This will include black and white prints and colour transparencies 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.

5.5 This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the watching brief.

5.6 All site records and finds will be kept securely.

6 Report and Archive

6.1 An accession number will be drawn prior to the commencement of the project (Brief 8.1). Following the fieldwork the on-line OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> will be completed. A report on the investigation will be provided following the groundworks.

6.2 Copies will be provided for the client, Sites and Monuments Record and planning Authority. 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.

6.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in the 'Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage' (UKIC 1990), and Standards in the Museum care of archaeological collections (MGC 1992) and 'Guidelines for the preparation of site archives and assessments for all finds (other than fired clay objects) (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993) will be presented to Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services normally within six months of the completion of analysis. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

7 Publication

7.1 A summary report will be submitted to a suitable regional or national archaeological journal within one year of completion of fieldwork. A full report will be submitted if the results are of significance.

8 Timetable and Staffing

8.1 The investigation is scheduled to commence at the start of the contractors groundworks on 23.01.2008. An experienced archaeologist will be present during this work.

9 Health and Safety

9.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (revised 2005) 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.

10 Insurance

10.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. The Public Liability Insurance is with St Pauls Travellers Policy No. UCPOP3651237 while the Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters (50%) and Brit Insurances (50%) Policy No. FUNK3605.

11. Bibliography

MAP 2, *The management of archaeological projects* 2nd edition English Heritage 1991

MGC 1992, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission)

RFG/FRG 1993, *Guidelines for the preparation of site archives* (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700)

SMA 1993, *Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* (Society of Museum Archaeologists)

Patrick Clay
Director
ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel:0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614
Email: pnc3@le.ac.uk

14.02.2008



Fig 1 Location of Development

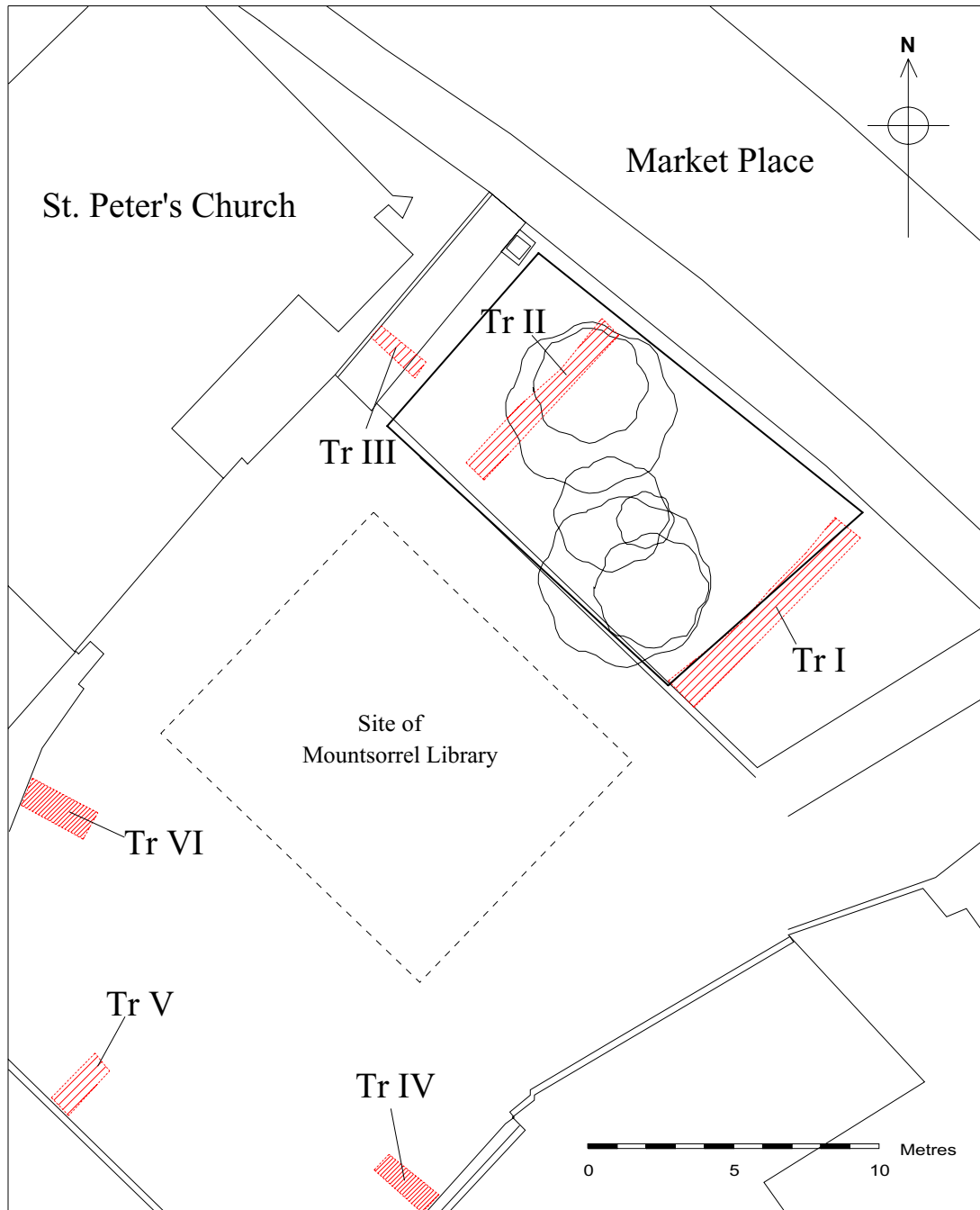


Fig. 2 Plan of proposed development showing position of the trial trenches and area where the strip plan and sample excavation is required.

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

Job title: Mountsorrel Library, Market Place, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire

NGR: SK 5834 1509

Client: Clegg Construction Ltd

Planning Authority: Charnwood Borough Council

Planning application No. 05/3783/2

1. Nature of the work

1.1 This statement is for archaeological watching brief (strip plan and sample). It will be revised following the commencement of operations when the extent of risks can be assessed in full.

1.2 The work will involve overburden stripping by JCB 3C or similar during daylight hours and recording of any underlying archaeological deposits revealed. Overall depth is likely to be c. 1.0 – 1.2m. Following stripping the exposed deposits will be examined with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and archaeological features will be excavated. All work will adhere to the University of Leicester Health and Safety Policy and follow the guidance in the ULAS Health and safety and the Standing Committee of Archaeological Unit Managers manuals, together with the following relevant Health and Safety guidelines, including the following.

HSE Construction Information Sheet CS8 Safety in excavations.

HSE Industry Advisory leaflet IND (G)143 (L): Getting to grips with manual handling.

HSE Industry Advisory leaflet IND (G)145 (L): Watch Your back.

CIRIA R97 Trenching practice.

CIRIA TN95 Proprietary Trench Support Systems.

HSE Guidance Note HS(G) 47 Avoiding danger to underground services. HSE Guidance Note GS7 Accidents to children on construction sites

1.3 The Health and Safety policy on site will be reassessed during the evaluation. All work will adhere to the company's health and safety policy.

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 Working within an excavation.

Precautions. No work will be undertaken beneath section faces deeper than 1.2m. Loose spoil heaps will not be walked on. Protective footwear will be worn at all times. A member of staff qualified in First Aid will be present at all times. First aid kit, vehicle and mobile phone to be kept on site in case of emergency.

2.2 Working with plant.

Precautions. Hard hats, protective footwear and hazard jackets will be worn at all times. No examination of the area of stripping will take place until machines have vacated area. Observation of machines will be maintained during hand excavation.

2.3 Working within areas prone to waterlogging.

Protective clothing will be worn at all times and precautions taken to prevent contact with stagnant water which may carry Weils disease or similar.

2.4 Working with chemicals.

If chemicals are used to conserve or help lift archaeological material these will only be used by qualified personnel with protective clothing (i.e a trained conservator) and will be removed from site immediately after use.

2.5 Other risks

Precautions. If there is any suspicion of unforeseen hazards being encountered e.g chemical contaminants, unexploded bombs, hazardous gases work will cease immediately. The client and relevant public authorities will be informed immediately.

2.6 No other constraints are recognised over the nature of the soil, water, type of excavation, proximity of structures, sources of vibration and contamination.

14.02.2008