

**An Archaeological Evaluation on
Land at 'The Cottage', 24, Green Lane,
North Kilworth, Leicestershire
NGR: SP 616 833**

Greg Farnworth-Jones

For: Ralston Homes Ltd

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[X.A127.2008]

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An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at The Cottage, 24, Green Lane, North Kilworth, Leicestershire (NGR: SP 616 833)

Greg Farnworth-Jones

1. Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at 'The Cottage', 24, Green Lane, North Kilworth, Leicestershire, SP 616 833 on the 24th and the 25th September 2008. This work was undertaken on behalf of Ralston Homes Ltd., as part of an archaeological impact assessment in advance of a proposed new two-storey extension and two two-storey detached dwellings with garage outbuildings. Three evaluation trial trenches were excavated, two of which revealed a boundary ditch. No other archaeological deposits or finds were located however.

The site archive will be held with the County Archaeological Heritage Services, Leicestershire County Council, Community Services Department, under the accession code: [X.A127.2008].

2. Introduction

2.1 University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) was commissioned by Ralston Homes Ltd. to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 'The Cottage', 24, Green Lane, North Kilworth, Leicestershire (SP 616 833) on the 24th and 25th of September 2008. This work was undertaken as part of an archaeological impact assessment in advance of a proposed new extension and new development.

2.2 In accordance with DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG 16, Archaeology and Planning, para.30) 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 phase of archaeological investigation be undertaken, secured by condition in advance of the development. At the request of Ralston Homes Ltd. initial intrusive trial trench evaluation was undertaken at the site to attempt to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological remains at the site.

2.3 The area of impact covers *c.* 0.16 ha, (fig. 3). The proposal as detailed in the design specification (Appendix) approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist was for a *c.*5% sample of the area of impact be sampled, the equivalent of *c.* two 35m x 1.6m trenches.

3. Site Location

3.1 The site is located to the south-east of The Cottage, Green Lane, North Kilworth, Leicestershire *c.* SP 616 833, approximately 12 miles south of Leicester. It comprises an area of *c.*0.16ha.

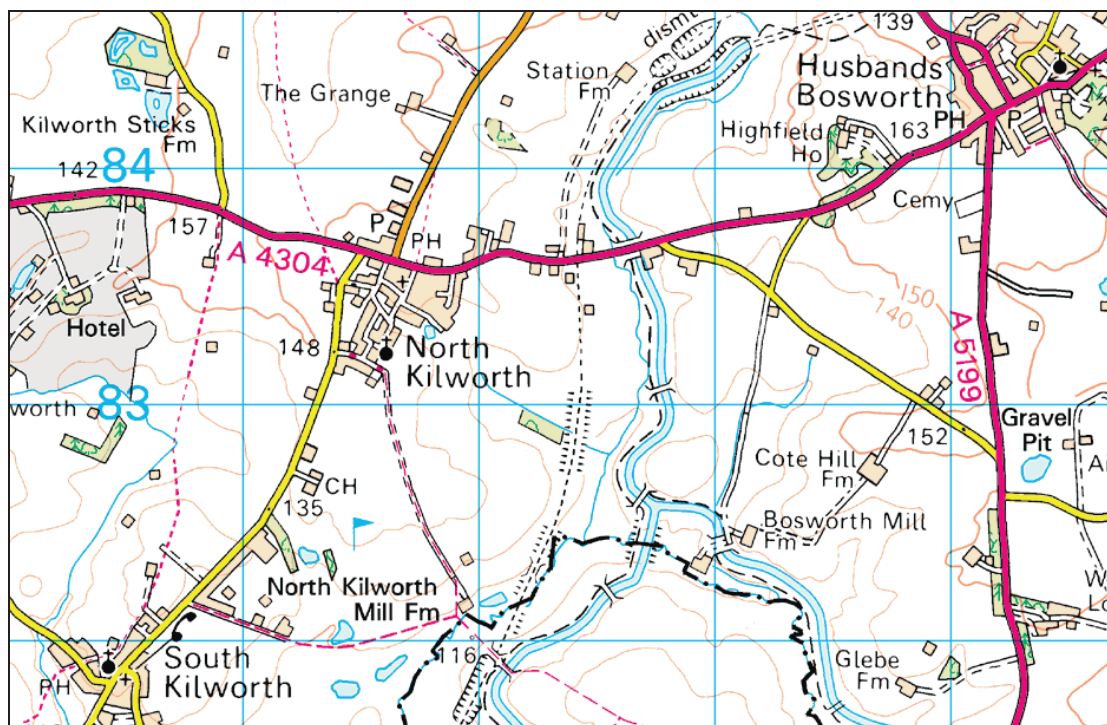


Fig.1 Site location

Reproduced from the OS map Landranger 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.

4. Geology and Topography

4.1 The site lies on mid Pleistocene glacio-fluvial deposits overlying Mudstone of the Blue Lias formation and Charmouth formation (BGS Sheet 170). The site lies at a height of *c.*136m O.D. on fairly flat land.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 There is potential for below ground archaeological remains as the site is within the historic core of North Kilworth (HER MLE 9146). The site is adjacent to the moated site at Nether Hall, thought to be the location of a Manor House. Medieval remains are known from Dag Lane (MLE 9824).

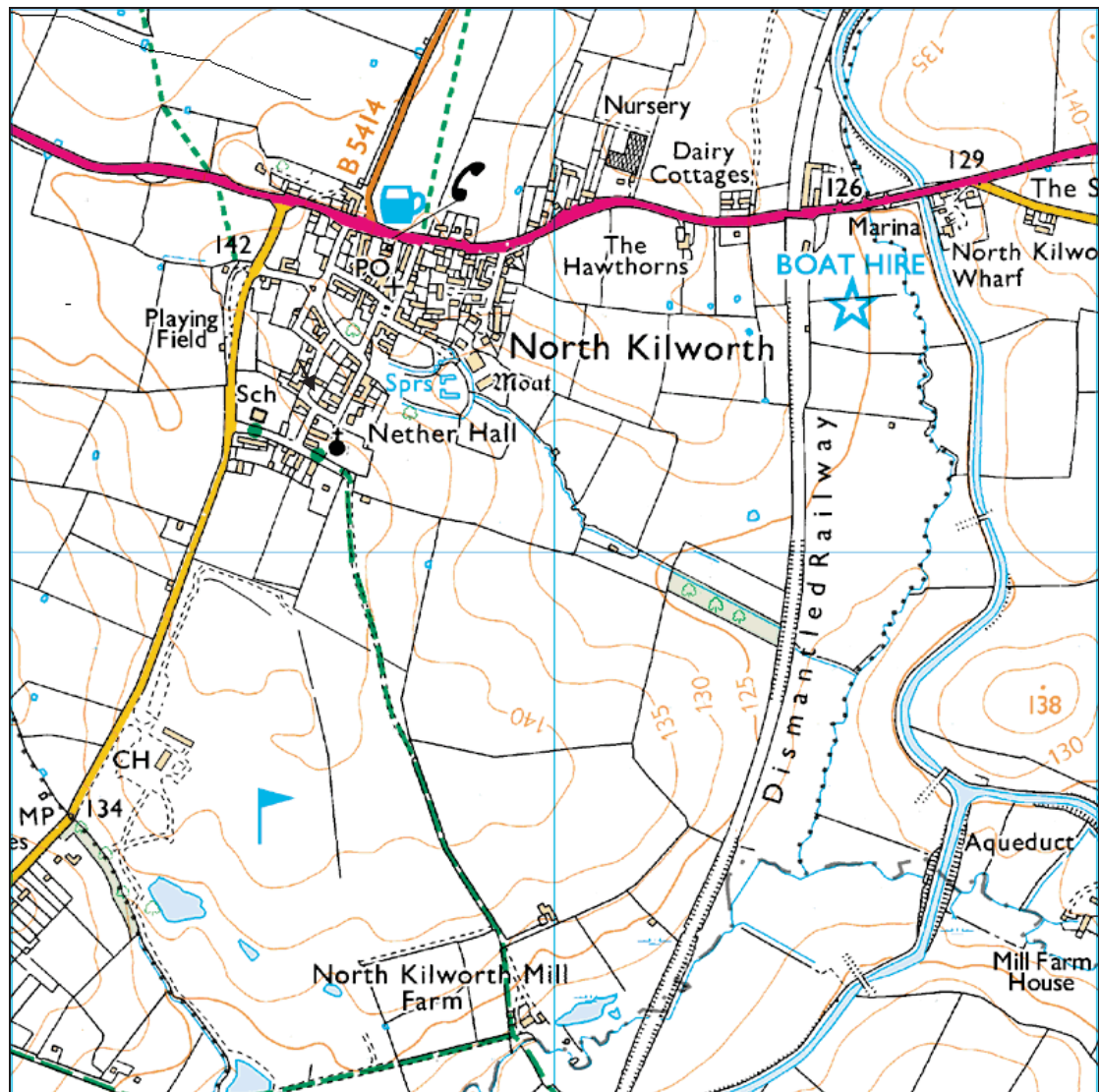


Figure 2: Site Location (arrowed). Scale 1:25000 © Crown Copyright 1996. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 10002186.

6. Aims and Objectives

6.1 The principle aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range of any archaeological deposits located.
- To define the quality and state of preservation of these deposits.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

7. Methodology

7.1 All work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhered to their relevant *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2001).

7.2 The area of impact covers *c.* 0.16 ha, (figs. 3 and 6). The proposal as detailed in the design specification (Appendix) approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist was for a *c.* 5% sample of the area of impact to be sampled, the equivalent of *c.* two 35m x 1.6m trenches. In view of the presence of vegetation this was modified to comprise two trenches *c.* 25m x 1.6m trenches and one 10m x 1.6m trench, targeting the areas of new build and access road (Figure 6).

7.3 Topsoil and overburden was removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by JCB 3C using a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were excavated to a width of approximately 1.6 m (or one bucket width) down to the top of archaeological deposits or natural undisturbed substratum, whichever was reached first.

7.4 The trenches were examined by hand cleaning. Any archaeological or significant natural deposits would be planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence.

7.5 Sections were drawn as appropriate, including record of at least one longitudinal face of each trench. Spot heights were taken as appropriate.

7.6 Trench Locations were located and recorded using a GPS station and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The data was processed using TopCon tools survey software and the final plans completed with the aid of TurboCad version 11 design software.

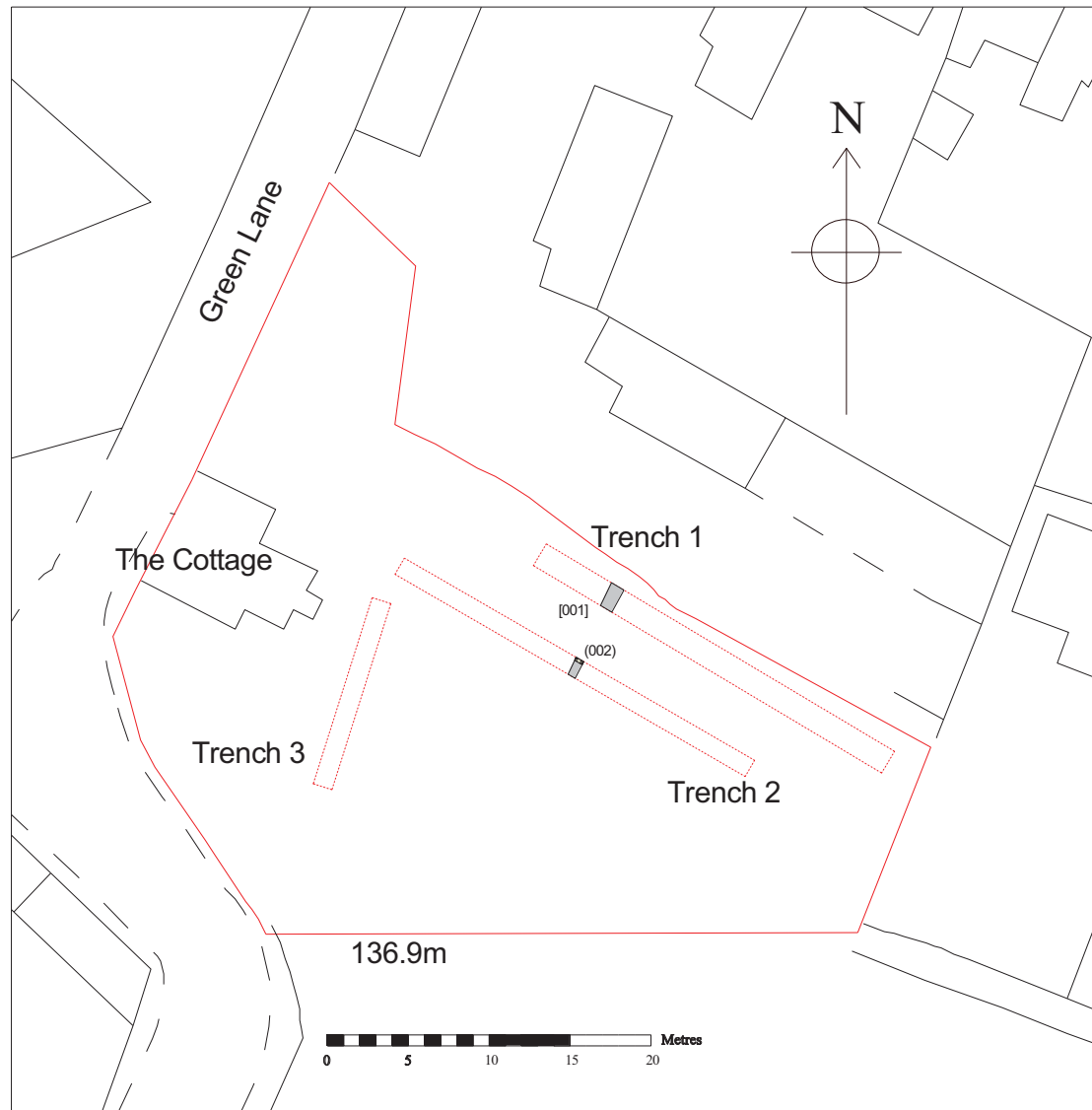


Fig. 3: Trench Location Plan

8. Results

8.1 Three trial trenches were excavated in the proposed development site, two of which were 25m in length and one which measured 10m in length. Their locations are shown on Figure 3. The trenches provided an approximately 5% sample of the area.

8.1.2 Trench 1

Trench 1 Details

<i>Length of Trench</i>	25m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	40 sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c. 138m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c. 137m OD

Trench 1 was located in the north-eastern corner of the site and was orientated north-west to south-east (fig.3). Initial machining revealed dark grey brown loose silt, with abundant modern brick, stone, concrete and slate waste and occasional small rounded / sub-angular stones (< 2%) to a depth of c. 0.2m. Beneath this layer was observed loose light grey brown silt, with occasional small rounded stones (0.05m)(> 1%), to a further depth of between c. 0.6m and 0.8m. At a depth of c. 0.8m was revealed the natural substratum which consisted of light yellow sandy matrix with frequent small weathered angular stone inclusions (0.01-0.05m) (8%).

Located approximately 11m from the eastern end of the trench was a concave sided linear ditch [001], (002), c.1.3m wide cutting into the natural substratum and orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. At this point in the excavation an old electricity cable was exposed making it impossible to fully excavate and record the ditch feature. It was anticipated due to the orientation of the ditch that excavation of the second trench would reveal a further section of the feature. No other finds or features were located in trench one.

8.1.3 Trench 2

Trench 2 Details

<i>Length of Trench</i>	25m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	30sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c. 138m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c. 137m OD

Trench 2 was located to the south-west of, and parallel to, Trench 1, orientated south-east to north-west (fig3). Initial machining in Trench 2, revealed dark grey brown loose silt, with occasional small rounded stones (< 2%) to a depth of c. 0.6m. Beneath this layer was observed loose light grey brown silt, with occasional rounded stones (> 1%), to a further depth of c. 0.3m. At a depth of c. 0.90m the natural substratum was revealed which consisted of light yellow brown sandy clay with frequent small weathered angular stone inclusions. Located 11m from the eastern end of the trench was the ditch [001], (002) (fig.4) continuing south from where it had been recorded in Trench 1. In Trench 2 it was sample excavated revealing its dimensions as 1m wide by 0.5m deep with a slightly rounded ditch cut [001] with a concave base (fig.5). The fill (002) consisted of light grey brown loose silt with occasional rounded stones. No finds were present within the fill. No other archaeological finds or features were located in Trench 2.

8.1.4 Trench 3

Trench 3 Details

<i>Length of Trench</i>	10m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	12sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c. 137m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c. 135.9m OD

Trench three was located to the south-west of trench two, located near to the Cottage and orientated north-north-east to south-south-west (fig.3). Initial machining revealed

mid/dark grey brown loose sandy clay silt topsoil, which contained common modern brick, stone and burnt material down to a depth of *c.*1.1m. No subsoil was observed in trench three and it was apparent that all of the deposit comprised modern made up ground. No archaeological finds or features were located in trench three.

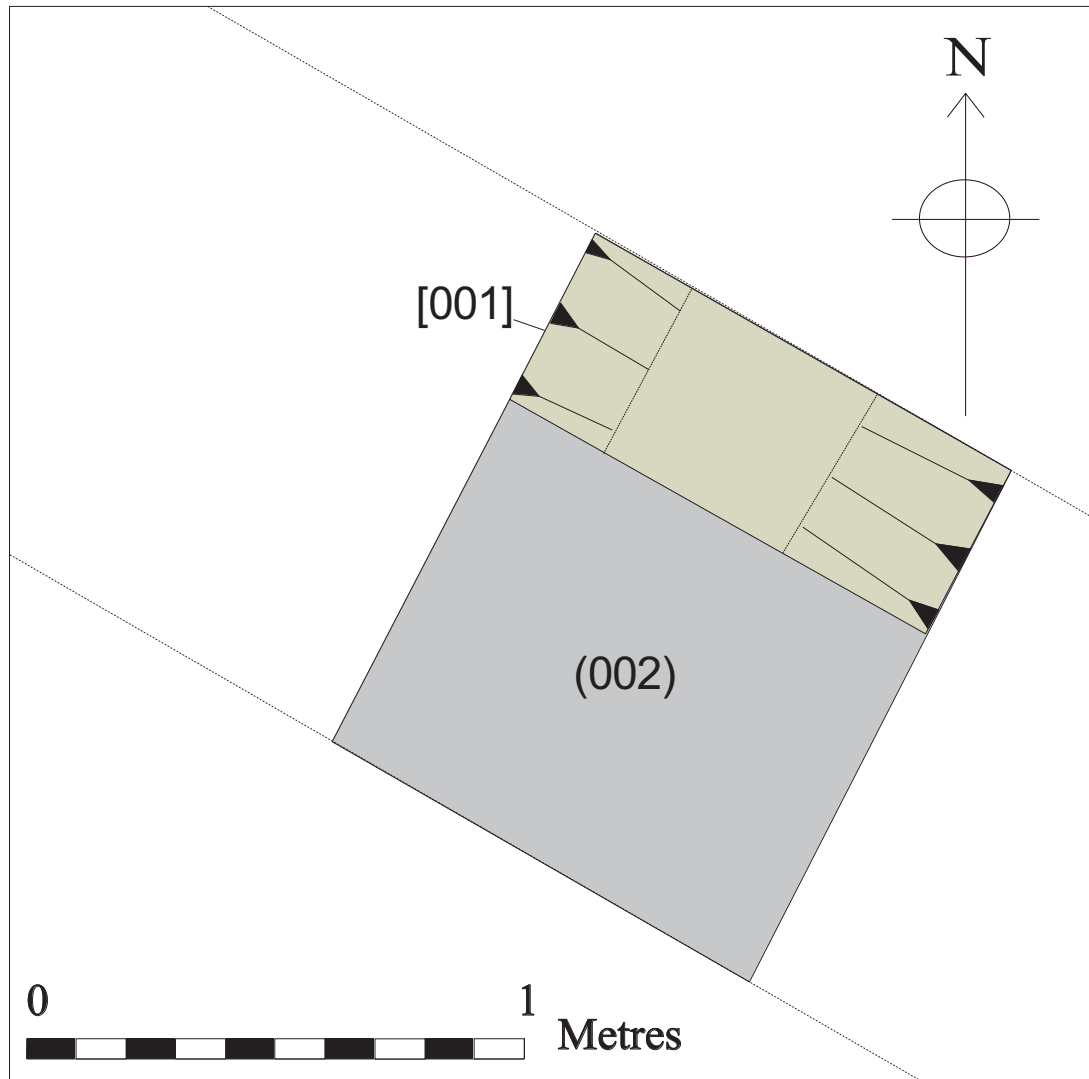


Fig. 4 Plan of ditch [001] in trench two

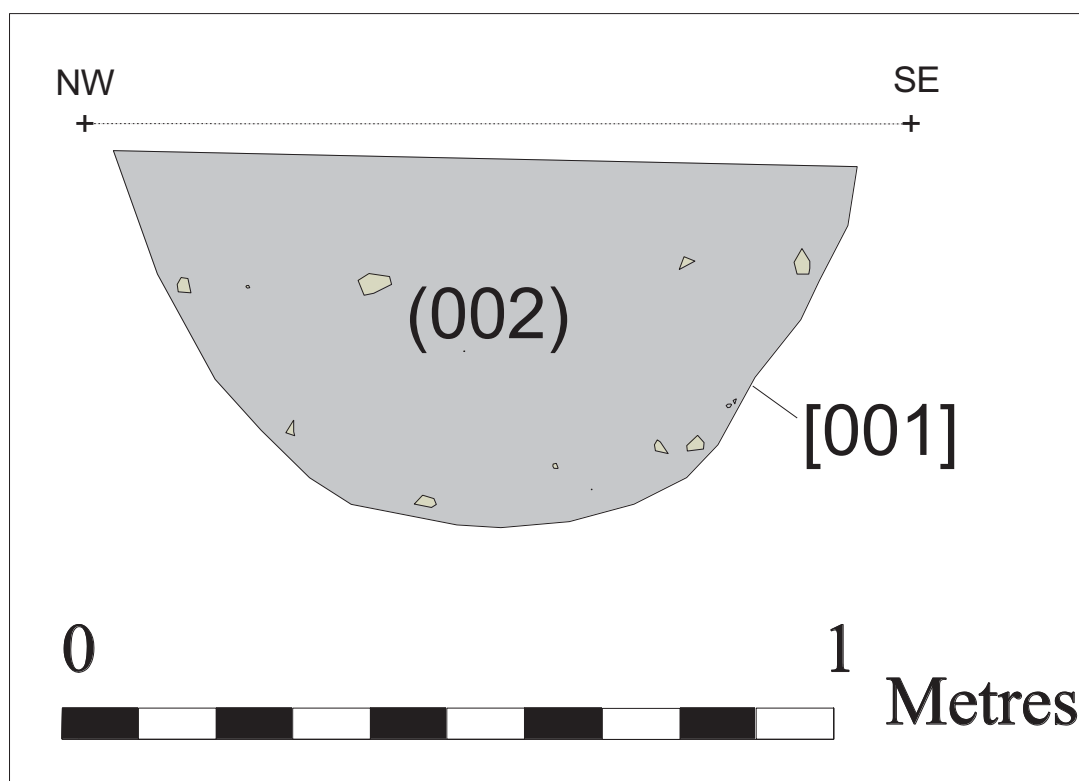


Fig.5 South-west facing section through ditch [001]

8.1.5 Trench Summary

Tr. No	Length	Width	Subsoil Depth	Depth of substratum	Contexts	Top of archaeology (m)
1	25m	1.6m	c.0.20m	c.0.80m	[001] (002)	c.0.8m
2	25m	1.2m	c.0.50m	c.0.60m	[001] (002)	c.0.9m
3	10m	1.2m	c.1.1m	c.1.1m	N/A	N/A

9. Conclusion

9.1 The archaeological evaluation undertaken on land at ‘The Cottage’, 24, Green Lane, North Kilworth, Leicestershire (NGR: SP 616 833), revealed evidence of a ditch orientated north-east to south-west, parallel with the current Green Lane, and continuing the line of Church Street to the south-west (Appendix Fig 1). No finds were uncovered within the fill so it is impossible at this time to provide a date for the ditch. However it is possible that the feature is a boundary ditch perhaps dating from the medieval period. The absence of finds suggests it was located some distance from settlement activity but it may provide evidence of a boundary delineating a property running north-west from the junction of Green Lane and Church Lane.

No other archaeological finds or features were uncovered during the evaluation.



Figure 6 Plan of the proposed development in relation to the trenches. North arrowed.

10. Acknowledgements

10.1 I would like to thank the clients Ralston Homes Ltd. for their assistance and co-operation. Patrick Clay managed the project and the fieldwork was carried out by the author, with the assistance of Dan Stone, all of ULAS.

11. Archive

The site archive consisting of paper records, permatrace drawings and digital colour photographs will be held with the County Archaeological Heritage Services, Leicestershire County Council, Community Services Department, under the accession code: [X.A127.2008].

Archive accession code [X.A127.2008] contents:

Copy of Report:	Trench Recording Sheets:	Digital Colour Photographs:
1	3	36

12. Oasis Information:

INFORMATION REQUIRED	EXAMPLE
Project Name	The Cottage, 24, Green Lane, North Kilworth, Leicestershire
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Greg Farnworth-Jones
Previous/Future work	No previous work
Current Land Use	Gardens
Development Type	Residential, Extension
Reason for Investigation	PPG16
Position in the Planning Process	As a condition
Site Co ordinates	NGR: SP 616 833
Start/end dates of field work	24.09.08/25.09.08
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire
Study Area	c. 0.16ha

13. Bibliography

Clay, P., 2008 *Design Specification for archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at The Cottage, 24, Green Lane, North Kilworth, Leicestershire, (SP 616 833)*
ULAS Ref: 09/512

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Appendix

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Job title: The Cottage, 24, Green Lane, North Kilworth, Leicestershire

NGR: SP 616 833

Client: Ralston Homes Ltd

Planning Authority: Harborough District Council

Planning application Nos. P.A 08/0135/3.

1 Introduction

1.1 *Definition and scope of the specification*

This document is a design specification for a archaeological field evaluation (AFE) at the above site, in accordance with DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, para.30). The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide preliminary indications of character and extent of any buried archaeological remains 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 of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IFA S&G: AFE) 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 or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. 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.

2. Background

2.1 *Context of the Project*

- 2.1.1 The site is located to the south-east of The Cottage, Green Lane, North Kilworth, Leicestershire c. SP 616 833. It comprises an area of c. 0.16ha.
- 2.1.2 Planning permission has been granted for involving the construction of a two story extension and two two-storey detached dwellings and garage outbuildings.
- 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested building recording followed by exploratory trial trenching (their 'brief' letter of 15.08.2008).

2.2 *Geological and Topographical Background*

- 2.2.1 The site lies on mid Pleistocene glacio-fluvial deposits overlying Mudstone of the Blue Lias formation and Charmouth formation (BGS Sheet 170). The site lies at a height of c.100m O.D. on fairly flat land.

2.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 2.3.1 There is potential for below ground archaeological remains as the site is within the historic core of North Kilworth (HER MLE 9146). The site is adjacent to the moated site at Nether

hall, thought to be the location of a Manor House. Medieval remains are known from Dag Lane (MLE 9824).

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 of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1999).
- 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 Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas will be taken.
- 4.2.2 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. Trenches will be excavated to a width of 1.6m and down to the top of archaeological deposits.
- 4.2.3 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 A 5% sample to be evaluated in areas available, the equivalent of two 25m x 1.6m trenches (Fig. 1). The location of these may vary depending on constraints on site.
- 4.2.5 Trenches 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 establish 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 a Home Office Licence 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 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to the relevant Museum for storage in perpetuity.
- 5.3 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.
- 5.4 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.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 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 labeled, 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; SMR 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 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 usually be presented to 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*. A larger report will be submitted for inclusion if the results of the evaluation warrant it.

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 is scheduled to start on 24.09.2008 with two staff. Further staff will be added as appropriate.
- 10.2 The report will be ready within three weeks of the completion of fieldwork. 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. Health and Safety

- 11.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Archaeological Services Health and Safety Policy and Health and Safety manual with appropriate risks assessments for

all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is attached as Appendix 1. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate. The HSE has determined that archaeological investigations are exempt from CDM regulations.

- 11.2 A Risks assessment form will be completed prior to work commencing on-site, and updated as necessary during the site works.

12. Insurance

- 12.1 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.

13. Monitoring arrangements

- 13.1 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 LCC Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological evaluation in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.
- 13.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.
- 13.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

14. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

- 14.1 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.

15. Bibliography

- MAP 2 *The management of archaeological projects* 2nd edition English Heritage 1991
- MGC 1992 *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* 1992 (Museums and Galleries Commission)
- RFG/FRG 1993 *Guidelines for the preparation of site archives* (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993)
- SMA 1993 *Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* 1993 (Society of Museum Archaeologists)

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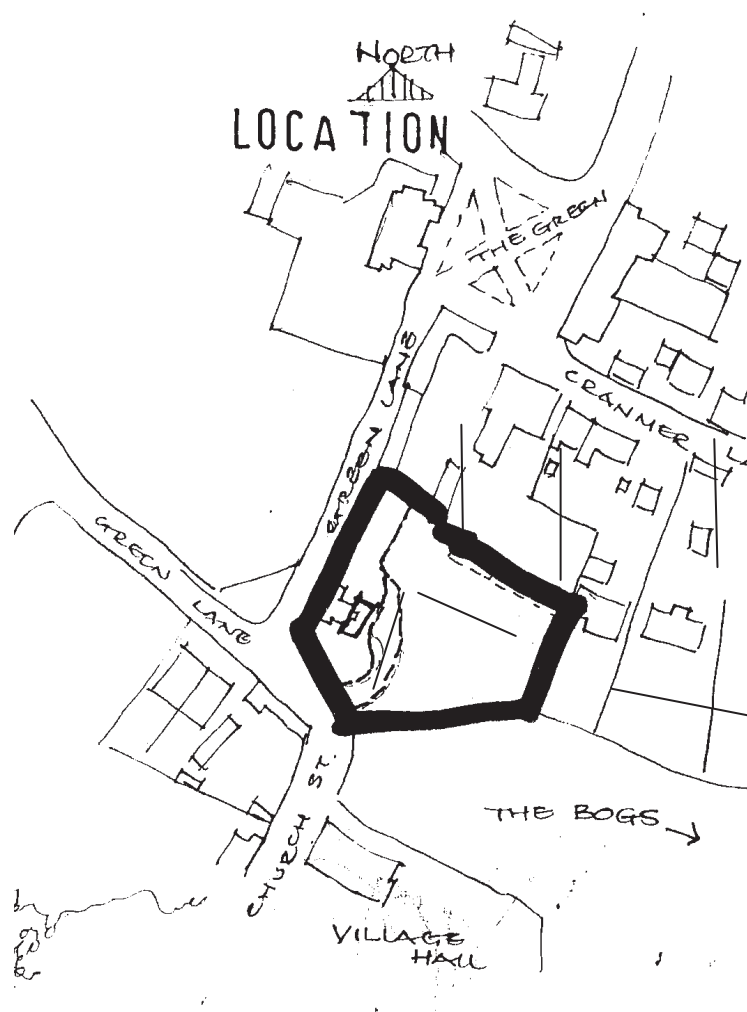


Fig 1 Proposed trench locations

APPENDIX 1

Job title: The Cottage, 24, Green Lane, North Kilworth, Leicestershire

NGR: SP 616 833

Client: Ralston Homes Ltd

Planning Authority: Harborough District Council

Planning application Nos. P.A 08/0135/3.

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

A risks assessment will be produced by on-site staff, which will be updated and amended during the course of the evaluation.

1. Nature of the work

- 1.1 The work will involve machine excavation by JCB 3C or equivalent during daylight hours to reveal underlying archaeological deposits. Overall depth is likely to be c. 0.5 m with possible features excavated to a depth of another 1m. Trenches will not be excavated to a depth exceeding 1.3m. Spoil will be stockpiled no less than 1.5 m from the edge of the excavation, the topsoil and subsoil being kept separate. Remaining works will involve the examination of the exposed surface with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and excavation of archaeological features. Deeper features will be fenced with lamp irons and hazard tape. Three staff will be used on the evaluation.

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 *Working on an excavation site.*

Precautions. Trenches to not be excavated to a depth exceeding 1.3m. Spoil will be kept 1.5m away from the edge of the excavated area to prevent falls of loose debris. Loose spoil heaps will not be walked on. Protective footwear will be worn at all times. Hard hats will be worn when working in deeper sections or with plant. First aid kit to be kept in site accommodation/vehicle. Vehicle and mobile phone to be kept on site in case of emergency.

2.2 *Working with plant.*

Precautions. Archaeologists experienced in working with machines will supervise topsoil stripping at all times. Hard hats, protective footwear and hazard jackets will be worn at all times. Machine driver to be suitably qualified and insured. If services or wells are encountered machining will be halted until extent has been established by hand excavation or areas where it is safe to machine have been established. Overhead power lines are present to the south of the areas to be evaluated. The machine will maintain a distance of at least 10 m to the north of the powerlines.

2.3 *Working within areas prone to waterlogging.*

If waterlogging occurs on site preventing work continuing it is proposed to excavate a sump, suitably fenced and clearly marked to enable the water to drain away. If this is insufficient a pump will be used. The sump will be covered when not in use and backfilled if no longer required. 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.