An Archaeological Watching Brief Carried Out at Park House, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, NGR SP 398 970.

Jennifer Hayward
Sue Henderson
Dan Stone

Contents

Figures

An Archaeological Watching Brief Carried Out at Park House, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, NGR SP 398 970.

Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services was commissioned by The Burton Emery Partnership to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at Park House, 4 Main Street, Stoke Golding. The proposed development is within the historic core of the village adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument of a Bronze Age burial mound and includes a significant historic building. A series of visits were made during ground-works relating to the conversion of three standing barns. The footings of a wall running north-south were identified within the easternmost barn and may represent the remains of a barn pre-dating the current structure. No further features of archaeological significance were observed during the course of the watching brief. The archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services, accession number X.A129.2006.

1. Introduction

University of Leicester Archaeological Services was commissioned by The Burton Emery Partnership to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of geotechnical pits to check for ground contamination at Park House, 4 Main Street, Stoke Golding. Planning permission had been granted for the building of 2 new dwellings and the conversion of barns into 3 dwellings (Planning Application Numbers 06/00211/4 and 06/00212/4). The 2 new buildings were already constructed at the time of the first watching brief visit on 14th December 2006, and the area had been subject to previous excavation by Warwickshire Archaeology Service (Warwickshire Archaeology Report 0655). A series of further observations were made by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services during ground-works relating to the conversion of the three standing barns.

An examination of the Leicestershire and Rutland Sites and Monument Record (SMR) indicated that the site is located within an area of archaeological importance adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument of a Bronze Age burial mound and includes a significant historic building. As a result Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services as advisor to Hinckley Borough Council, requested an archaeological watching brief during the ground-works, as well as a rapid historic building appraisal of the buildings proposed for conversion. All ground-works were to be controlled and supervised by an archaeologist.

All work followed the *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland* (LMARS 1997), the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Code of Conduct* and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological watching briefs*. The watching brief followed the design specification for archaeological work 12.12.2006 (Appendix).

2. Methodology

The conversion of the barns at Park House into residential dwellings requires the walls of the barns to be underpinned in order to relieve the weight of the roof structures. This will involve the digging of foundation trenches inside the current buildings, therefore geotechnical pits were required, initially, to determine the ground conditions and identify any contamination.

The four geotechnical test-pits were excavated by a mini digger with a 450mm toothed bucket. These were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m. Two further small pits (150mm x 150mm) were hand dug to a depth of 100mm within the easternmost barn. All subsequent excavations observed during watching brief visits were completed using the mini digger fitted with a 450mm toothed bucket and trenches dug to an average depth of 1.0m. All ground works were supervised by an archaeologist. The historic building appraisal was under taken by Gerwyn Richards and will form a separate ULAS report.

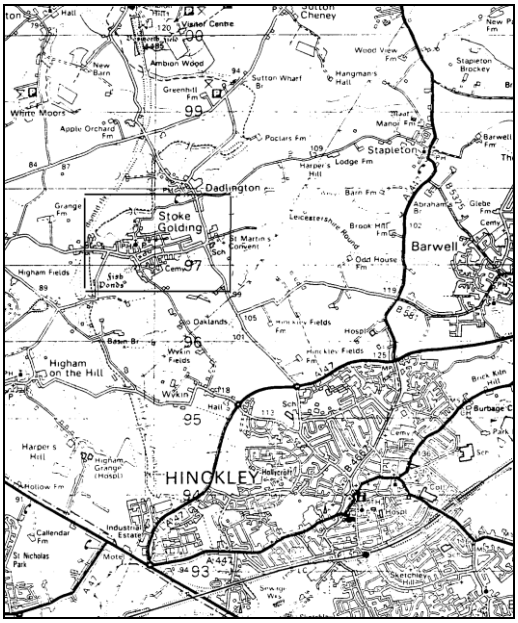

Figure 1 – Site Location at scale 1:100,000 Reproduced from the 1996 OS map 140 Leicester, Coventry and Rugby 1:50000 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. ©Crown Copyright 1996. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 10002186.

3. Results

The geotechnical test pits were excavated under archaeological supervision to depths ranging between 0.35m in the northernmost test-pit and 1.20m in the others. An examination of the exposed sections indicated that in test-pits 2 and 3 the top 500mm consisted of a dark blackish-brown silty-clay topsoil with fragments of roof tile and post medieval pottery; the roof tile was found at the horizon between the topsoil and the subsoil in pit 2, this pit was situated in an area previously used for garden cultivation, therefore it was unsurprising to find the tiles concentrated in this way.

The remainder of the exposed section consisted of orangey-brown glacial clay (test-pit 2) and orange coarse sand (test-pit 3), both of which continued to an unknown depth.

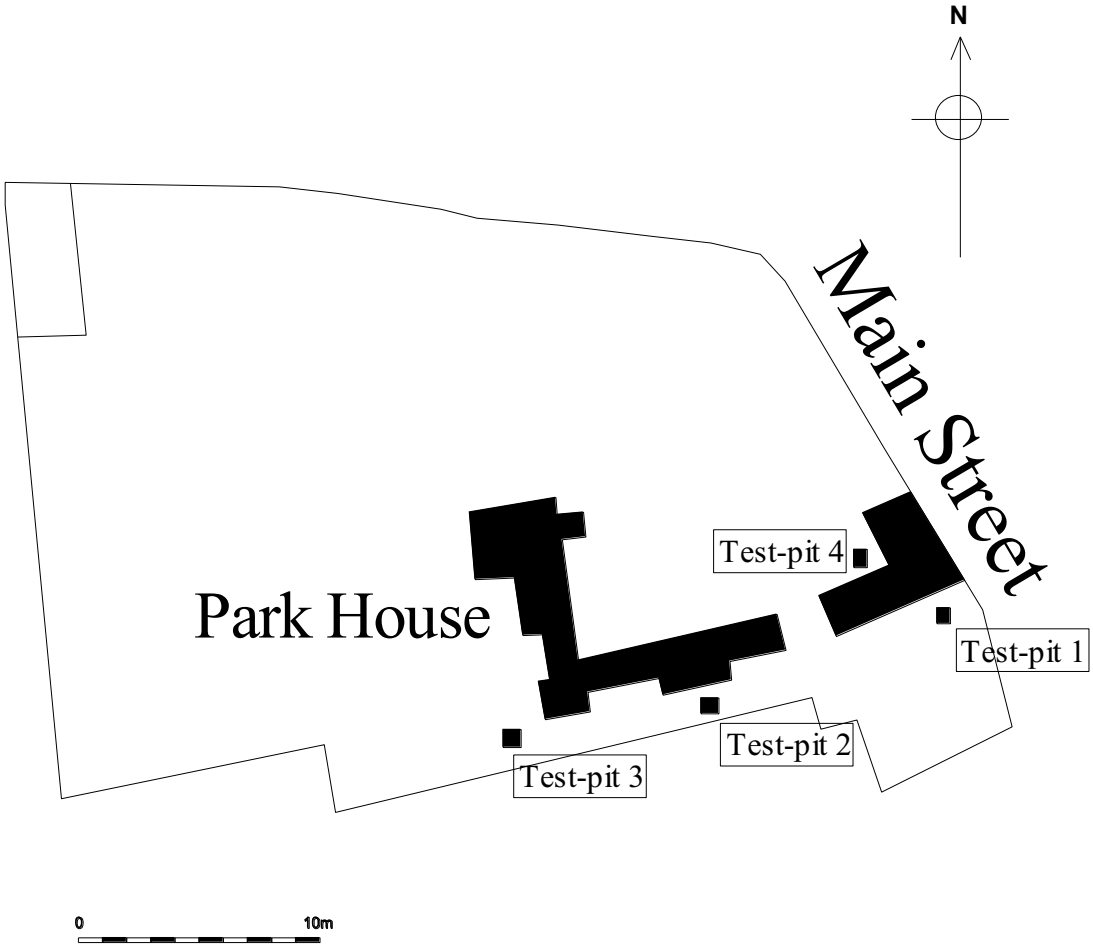

Figure 2 – Location of test pits

The eastern most test pit (test pit 1) contained evidence of the ground being raised at some point in the past, a dark brown buried soil (300mm thick) being noted 300mm below current ground level, above this was a 200mm thick layer of re-deposited subsoil (the same mid orangey-brown clay noted elsewhere on the site) and 100mm of topsoil. Test-pit 4 was situated in the south east corner of the yard area. The section here consisted of 50mm of blue-grey aggregate of 10mm diameter, above 100mm of fine grey-yellow gravel forming the modern yard surface. This overlay a layer of large cobble stones (averaging 100mm across) which formed an earlier yard surface. These cobble stones were bedded directly onto a pale yellowish grey-brown clay which continued for unknown depth, this pit only being excavated to a depth of 350mm. The section of the hand dug pits within the barn consisted of earth and gravel floor layers.

Figure 3 – Section of test pit 2

Figure 4 – Test-pit 4

A series of further watching brief visits were made to Park House, in order to observe the excavation of foundation trenches and drainage trenches in and around the three barns. The easternmost barn, barn three on the site plans, was an 'L' shaped structure identified in the building survey as being much altered at various times, but probably dating from the nineteenth century (Richards 2006). A dated roof timber suggested 1861 for at least part of the roof construction.

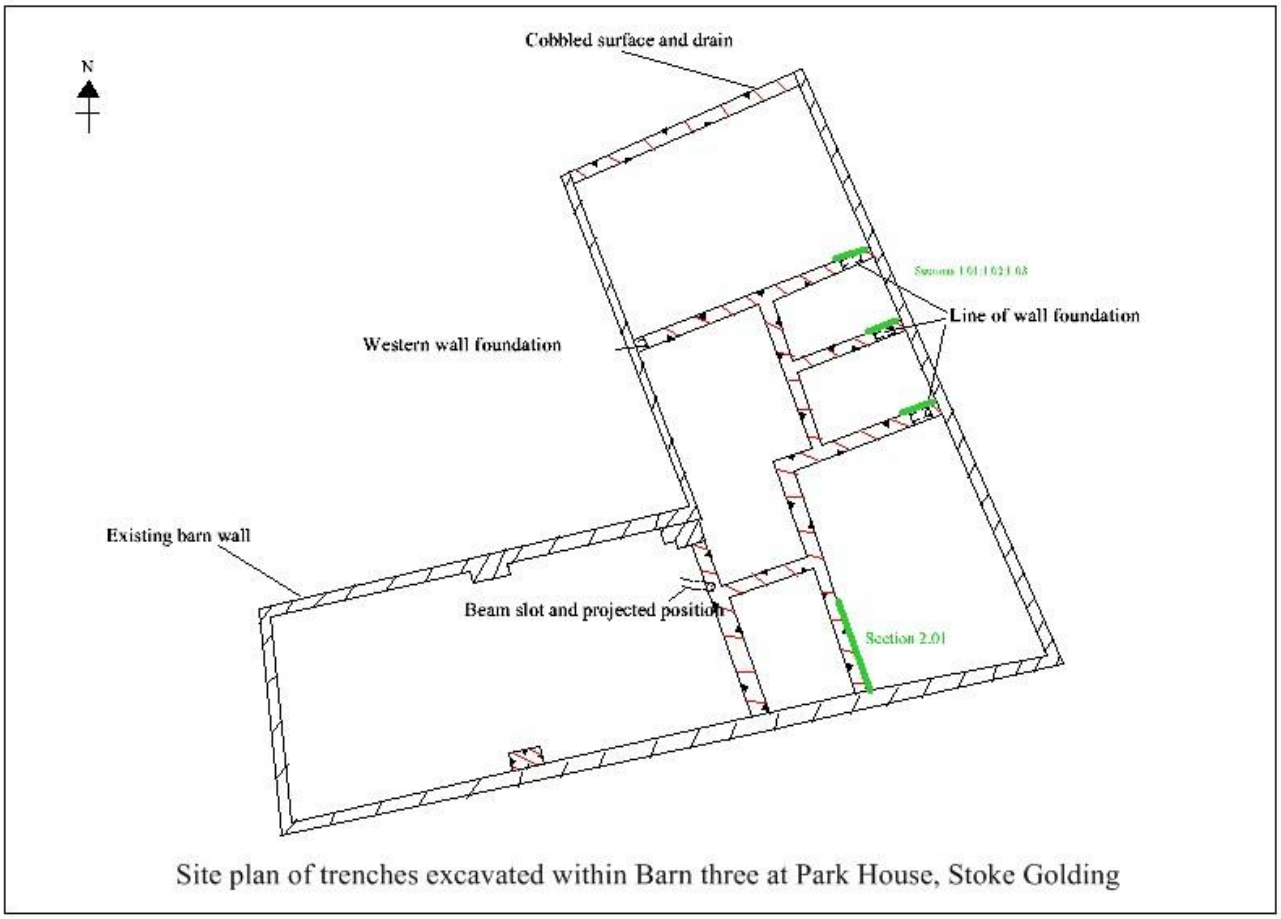

Figure 5. Trenches excavated within the eastern barn, illustrated using the 1:100 plans supplied.

Foundation trenches were to be excavated to house additional supports for underpinning the current brick walls. A series of interconnecting trenches were dug, most to a depth of one metre and a width of 0.45 metres. In the westernmost section of the barn, there was a thin layer of silty clay top soil and beneath this a layer of orangey light brown, essentially clay sub soil, no features were identified. In the easternmost wing of the barn, the picture was much more complex. The recent barn surface had been stripped to reveal a considerable depth of flecked mid brown clayey silt, containing demolition rubble, mainly mortar with some tile, brick and lime plaster (Figure 6). This lay above a layer of greyish mid brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional large pebbles and brick fragments (4). This in turn lay above the orangey light brown natural clay identified in the western half of the barn. The edges of the spread were difficult to define, but seemed to thin towards the west and appeared to merge as if levelled, rather than cut and filled.

Also in the eastern wing of the barn, were a series of footings, which appeared in three trenches as a linear feature running north south parallel to the current east wall of the barn (Figure 5). The foundations which remained were, largely, in two courses and whilst compact, the variety of materials and nature in which the foundations had been constructed, did not suggest a robust weight bearing structure. The main materials used were pieces of rough hewn granite and sandstone of various sizes, but also used as packing, were pieces of brick and flint and small boulders. There was some mortar evident, but this was largely on the upper surface and it did not appear to be the primary bonding material. The foundations appeared to have been set in the layer of greyish mid brown clay (4) evident across the eastern end of the barn.

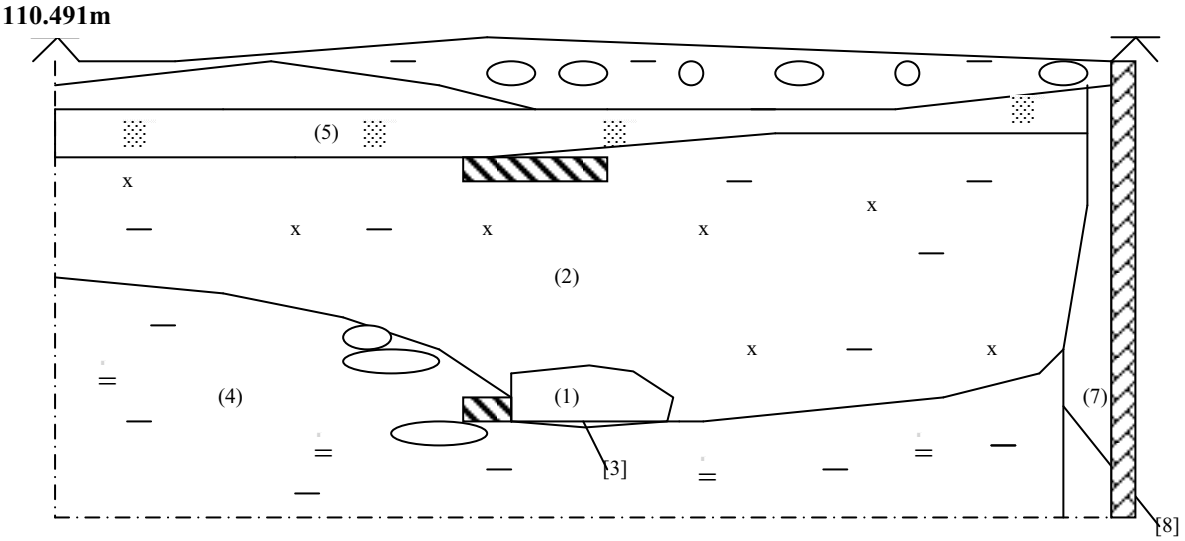

Figure 6. Section 3.02 showing the single course of wall footings (1) and related contexts drawn at a scale of 1:10.

Key.

(1) Granite and sandstone wall foundation
(2) Orangey light brown mortar with lime plaster fragments
[3] Cut of wall foundation
(4) Greyish mid brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, large pebbles and fragments of CBM.
(5) Gingerish light brown compacted mortar
(7) Fill of current wall cut
[8] Cut of current barn wall

Figure 7. Photograph showing exposed wall foundations in the east of the barn and running north south.

Sitting above the foundations was a demolition layer, characterised by mortar and lime plaster. As some of the upper foundation stones had similar coloured mortar adhering to them, it seems likely that a simple, possibly timber structure, had been constructed directly on to the foundations stones. The demolition debris had certainly been cut by the east wall of the current barn. The barn itself probably dates from the nineteenth century (Richards 2006) and this structure certainly pre-dates the barn.

Figure 8. Photograph of section 1.01 showing wall foundation capped by demolition layer.

An assessment of the finds (Appendix A) from the demolition layers (5) and (2) demonstrated some fragments of Chilvers Coton fabric C ware of medieval date. Also identified, however, were post medieval earthenware and 17th -18th century clay pipe, suggesting that the medieval tile may have been re-deposited. The foundations

themselves (1) contained fragments of Chilvers Coton nib tile, a sherd of black ware c. 1650-1750 and a piece of bottle glass of later 17th to early 18th century. The greyish silty clay layer into which the foundations were set, contained hand made brick of late medieval or early post medieval date and further Chilvers Coton ware.

It seems likely that the Chilvers Coton tile was brought from another site and re-used in the preparatory levelling and construction of an earlier barn structure. Records relating to the history of Park House (Hall 2005) suggest that an early medieval manor house stood on the site, to be replaced in 1637 by one built by William Trimnell. This house in turn was replaced shortly after, in the reign of Queen Anne and again at the end of the nineteenth century. There are, however, remnants of the medieval foundations (Webster 1969).

The foundations exposed in the easternmost barn may relate to a building constructed at the time of the Queen Anne house, using materials from an earlier house. The earlier barn was then demolished to make way for the present barn which appears on the early edition Ordnance Survey and the County Series, First Edition 1849 maps of the area (Richards 2006).

A similar parallel foundation was found almost beneath the west wall of the barn. The construction methods and materials were alike, although there was a considerable height differential between these and the footings to the east. The reduced levels were 110.814m to the east and 111.152m to the west, a difference of 0.338 metres. Whilst both foundations were laid in the same layer and there could have been some settlement of the ground, it is difficult to relate the walls with any certainty. If the walls were related, the structure would have been slightly narrower than the current barn.

Figure 9. Foundation below the current wall on the western side.

Also identified and lying between the east and west portions of the barn, were the remains of a beam, lying within a possible slot. The trench only allowed a section across the end of the beam and a slot was suggested rather a post hole, because of the angle at which it lay. The beam lay in isolation, there were no related contexts other that it too lay within the greyish mid brown silty clay. It lay outside the line of the foundations at an acute angle to these and does not have an obvious relationship to them. As it lay within the possible levelling layer (4), it may have been dumped rather than deliberately placed.

Figure 10. Remains of a beam lying in centre of the current east barn.

A further visit observed foundation trenches excavated for partition walling within barn two, the central barn (Figure 13). A concrete floor had already been removed to reveal a layer of clayey silt and building rubble, plaster, charcoal and brick. Also evident were the foundations of the southern wall which had been extended widthways in recent times. Elsewhere, the current brick walls were laid upon two courses of sandstone foundations.

Figure 11. The southern wall foundations of Barn 2.

The layer of demolition rubble may relate to the wall extension, as brick similar to the fabric of the current walls was evident amongst the rubble. The foundation trenches excavated were 0.45 metres wide and 0.4 metres deep. At the southern end, natural clay was reached after 0.25 metres of demolition material.

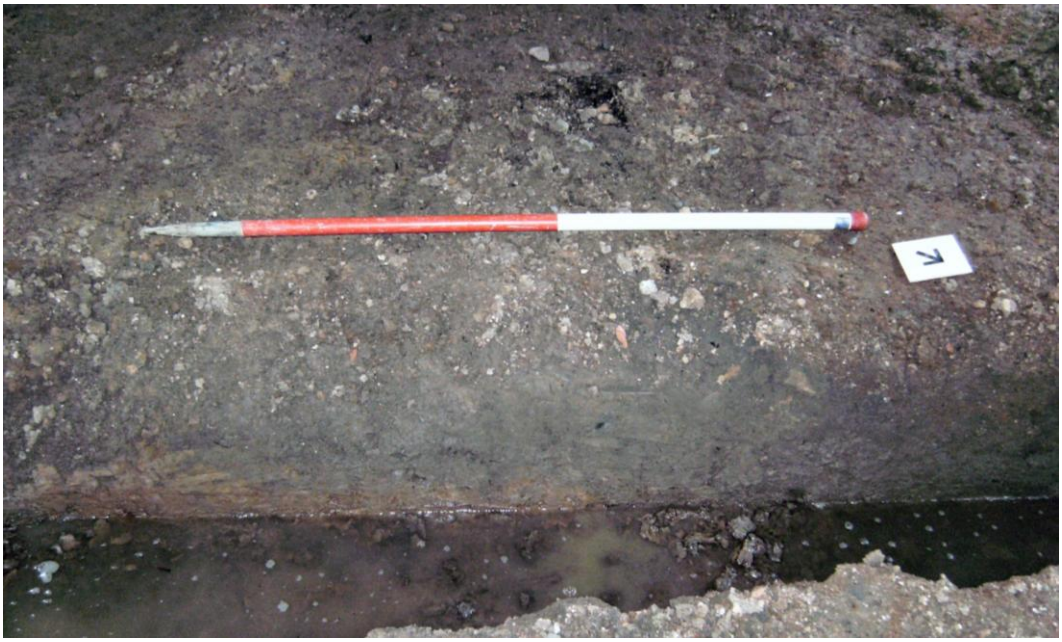

Figure 12. The demolition layer above the natural clay, in the southern end of Barn 2.

At the northern end the lighter clay gradually gave way to a darker less natural looking clay and it seems likely that the ground had been levelled at this point. There were no obvious signs of earlier building phases in this second barn.

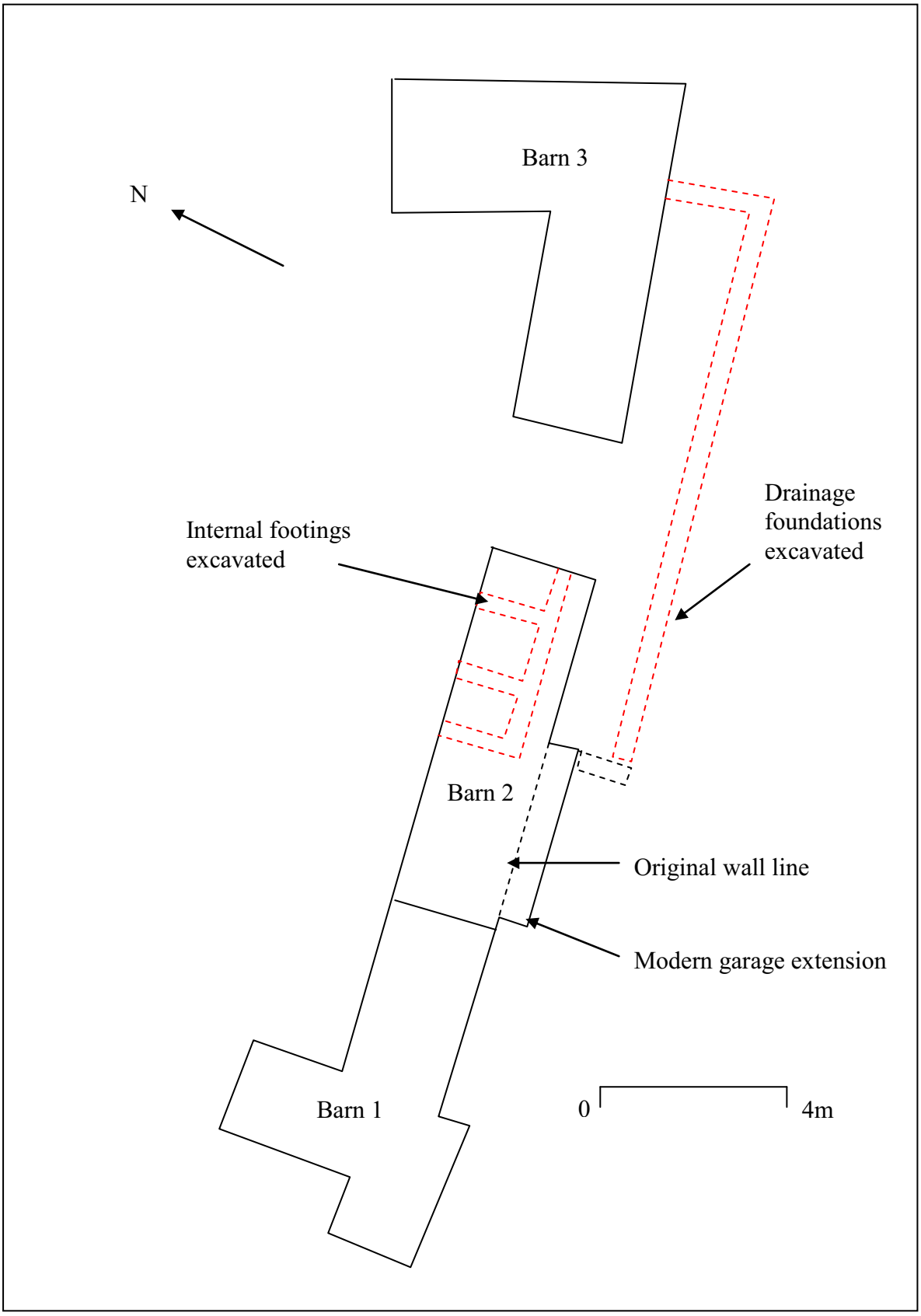

Figure 13. Site plan showing the position of excavated trenches within Barn 2 and drainage trenches to the south of the barns.

On a separate occasion, a series of drainage trenches were dug connecting the two barns on the southern side (Figure 13). The total length excavated was approximately 34.0 metres, the average width 0.45 metres and the average depth 0.80 metres. The trenches revealed on average 0.40 metres of top soil and a mixed interface with the yellow brown natural clay. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were recorded within these trenches.

4. Conclusion

During observation of the geotechnical pits it was noted that the exposed surface consisted of a dark brown silty clay topsoil of 100mm to 500mm in thickness, overlying orangey-brown clay subsoil, changing to orange sand subsoil in the western part of the site. The ground level in the eastern part of the site has been raised by the importation of subsoil. The original cobbled yard surface survives below a layer of modern aggregate, but nothing of archaeological significance was noted at this stage of the watching brief.

Observations made during trenching within the east barn, presented considerable evidence for a building phase prior to that of the current east barn at Park House. The earliest identified layer above the natural appears to increase in depth from west to east. It seems likely that this was a levelling and consolidation layer prior to the construction of a probable rendered timber outbuilding pre-dating the current barn. The consolidation layer does contain a large amount of hand-made brick and tile which can be broadly dated to the later medieval or early post medieval period. It appears that similar brick and tile fabrics were used in the construction of the wall foundations. The ground levelling and construction of the foundations were possibly contemporary events. The simple structure was demolished and the present barn foundations cut through the demolition layer at some later date.

Observations made during further ground-works at Park House noted nothing of archaeological significance.....

5. Archive

The archive consists of a copy of this report, four (?) watching brief report sheets, five (?) permatrace sheets of drawings, (?) photographs on disc and as contact prints. The archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services, accession number X.A129.2006.

6. Acknowledgements

ULAS would like to thank the developers, VW Developments and the contractor Mr Andy Cowlam for their assistance and co-operation in the completion of this project. The project was managed by Dr Patrick Clay and fieldwork completed by the authors.

7. References

Bryn Gethin 2006 *Archaeological Recording at Park House, 4 Main Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire* Warwickshire Archaeology Report No. 0655

Richards G. 2006 *An Historic Building Appraisal (Rapid Assessment) of barns at Park House, 4 Main Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire (NGR SP 398 970).* ULAS Report No. 2007 – 001

Hall WT. 2005 *The Records of Stoke Golding* Stoke Golding Heritage Group. Wilkinson printers, Nuneaton.

Webster J. 1969 *Stoke Golding* British publishing Co. Ltd. Gloucester.

Jennifer Hayward
ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel:0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614
Email: jlh29@le.ac.uk

DATE FINISHED

APPENDIX A: The pottery, nib tile and miscellaneous finds from a watching brief at Park House, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire.

D. Sawday

The pottery and ceramic building material, was examined and catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday, 2004), (Davies and Sawday 1999). The miscellaneous finds were also recorded. The results are shown below.

The fabric of the nib tiles from contexts 1, 2, 4 and 5, looks very similar to the medieval Chilvers Coton fabric C. The Chilvers Coton kilns at Nuneaton, lie only some 10 km to the south west, where flat roof tile with nibs, or perforated holes for pegs, and tiles with both nibs and holes, was apparently made from at least the 15th century, if not earlier, (Mayes and Scott 1984, 41, table 3). Curved roof tile, similar to that from context 4, was also made at the same site.

Unfortunately, these tiles were very fragmentary, and there was no evidence for any peg holes, unlike examples from Chilvers Coton (ibid 1984, figs.116 and 118), and Nuneaton Priory, which also had nib tiles in Chilvers Coton fabric C, although tiles with peg holes were in the minority at the Priory (Andrews and Quant 1984, 71). The only measurable dimension was the thickness of the tiles, which varied between approximately 15 and 20 mm, very similar dimensions to those recorded at Chilvers Coton. It seems likely that the tiles and the fragment of curved tile are contemporary.

The flat roof tile from context 5 is in a mix of white and buff wares, fabric EA2, and is probably post medieval or modern in date. The brick, from context 4, which is approximately 2 inches thick, is in red clay and is hand made and moulded, with creased and sanded sides, and the upper surface trimmed or fettled off. It is possibly late medieval or early post medieval in date.

Conclusion

The nib tile and, possibly, the curved roof tile and brick, may originate from a barn associated with the medieval manor house which appears to have been sited here prior to the erection of Park House in the 17th o r 18th centuries (S. Henderson, pers. comm.). Similar Chilvers Coton nib tiles, thought to medieval in date, have also been recorded by the author at Mill Farm, Lutterworth, in association with a sequence of buildings with apparently had a terminal date in the 16th or 17th centuries. The fragments of pottery, bottle glass and clay pipe from contexts 1 and 2 are post medieval in date.

Bibliography

Allin, C.E., 1981. 'The Ridge Tile' *in* J.E. Mellor and T. Pearce, 52-70.
Andrews, D., and Quant, V., 1984 'The archaeology and topography of Nuneaton Priory' *Trans Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeol. Soc*. **91**, 55-83
Connor, A., and Buckley, R.. *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.

Davies, S., and Sawday, D., 2004. 'Medieval and Later Pottery and Tile' *in* N. Finn 2004, 86-99

Finn, N., 2004. *The Origins of a Leicester Suburb.* British Archaeological Reports (British Series) **372.**

Mayes, P., and Scott, K., 1984. *Pottery kilns at Chilvers Coton, Nuneaton*. Soc. Medieval Archaeol. Mon. Ser. **10**.

Mellor, J.E., and Pearce, T., 1981. *The Austin Friars, Leicester*. London: Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. **35**.

Site/Parish: Park House, Stoke Golding, Leics. Accession No/ Doc Ref: XA129 2006/stoke golding1.doc Material: pot, cbm, glass & misc. finds. Site Type: site of medieval manor house & assoc. buildings	Submitter: S. Henderson Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Id: 11.9.07 Method of Recovery: wb Job No 07/582

Context	Fabric/ware	Sherd nos.	Weight grams	Comments
POTTERY				
1	EA6 - Blackware	1	15	Everted jar rim, glazed internally & externally, c.1650-1750
CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL				
NIB TILE				
1	CC2 –Chilvers Coton C ware	3	453	Two with moulded nibs
2	CC2	1	218	
4	CC2	3	739	
5	CC2	2	374	Join – mortar underneath
FLAT ROOF TILE				
5	EA2 – Earthenware 2	1	66	?post medieval or modern.
?CURVED ROOF TILE				
4	EA - Earthenware	1	69	A sandy fabric, possibly CC2, or CC5, but may be post medieval.
BRICK				
4	EA	1	651	Hand made, moulded, c.2 inches (50 mm) thick, late medieval, early post medieval
MISC.				
1	Bottle Glass	1		Thick dark blackish green, later 17th – early 18th C.
2	Clay Pipe stem	1		17th – 18th C+
2	Mortar	2	14	
4	Industrial Residue/Slag	1		

Appendix B

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

Park House, 4, Main Street, Stoke Golding,

Leicestershire (SP 398 970)

Planning Application: 06/00211/4 and 06/00212/4

For: The Burton Emery Partnership

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 an historic Buildings Appraisal (rapid assessment; Clark 2001) and archaeological attendance, during ground works, as required by the Planning Authority, of any ground works on the site which may disturb areas of archaeological potential in connection with a planning application for the conversion of Park House to three apartments and conversion of barns to three dwellings at Park House, 4 Main Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire (SK 398 970) for The Burton Emery Partnership.

1.2 All archaeological work will adhere to the Institute of Field Archaeologist's (IFA) *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Standing Building survey* and *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 an historic building appraisal (rapid assessment) of park House and the associated barns and archaeological attendance (a watching brief) during the groundworks as detailed in the advice letter to HBBC (LCC 24.04.2006).

2.2 Archaeological potential

2.2.1 The area is located adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument of a bronze Age burial mound and includes a significant historic building.

3 Aims

3.1 *Historic building appraisal (rapid assessment)* A rapid assessment is defined as a written document which provides an overview of a site ensuring its importance is recognised. It highlights areas of risk or uncertainty and establishes the need for further work if necessary (Clar 2001).

3.2 *Archaeological attendance.* Through archaeological observation of existing overburden stripping and groundworks by the client's contractors:

1. To identify the presence/absence of 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 historic building appraisal will comprise a rapid survey of available sources and a visual assessment of the fabric of the building. This will be presented as an illustrated written document.

4.2 The project will involve the observation of overburden removal and other groundworks by an experienced professional archaeologist during the works specified above. During these ground works, if any archaeological deposits are seen to be present, the archaeologist will record areas of archaeological interest.

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

4.4 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.

4.5 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.

4.6 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.

4.7 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, Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services and the coroner will be informed immediately on their discovery.

4.8 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, Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services and Harborough District Council.

4.9 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 ('Brief' 9.9). 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 A report on the watching brief 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 watching brief is scheduled to commence at the inception of the contractors groundworks, currently scheduled for 14.8.2006. An experienced archaeologist will be present during this work. It is proposed to watch all works, as specified above, with appropriately timed visits during the work in consultation with the contractors.

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

Clark, K., 2001 *Informed conservation* London: English Heritage

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

12.12.2006

Appendix

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

Park House, 4, Main Street, Stoke Golding,
Leicestershire (SP 398 970)
Planning Application: 06/00211/4 and 06/00212/4

For: The Burton Emery Partnership

1 Nature of the work

1.1 This statement is for an historic buildings appraisal and archaeological watching brief.

1.2 The work will involve inspection of buildings and observation of groundworks during daylight hours and recording of any underlying archaeological deposits revealed. Overall depth is likely to be *c.* 0.2-0.5m. This will involve the examination of the exposed surface with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and excavation of archaeological features. All work will adhere to the University of Leicester Health and Safety Policy and follow the guidance in the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (2001) together with the following relevant Health and Safety guidelines.

1.3 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

1.4 The Health and Safety policy on site will be reassessed during the evaluation .

1.5 All work will adhere to the contractors' health and safety policy.

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 Working within a building site

Precautions. No work will be undertaken beneath section faces. Loose spoil heaps will not be walked on. Protective footwear will be worn at all times. Hard hats 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. Liaison will be maintained with the contractors to ensure programme of machine movement is understood.

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 Vialls 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.

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

Patrick Clay
12.12.2006