

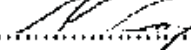
**An Archaeological Watching Brief on Land at  
The New Leicester Grammar School, Mount Farm  
Great Glen, Leicestershire  
(SP 650 989)**

*Greg Farnworth-Jones*

**Planning Authority: Harborough District Council**

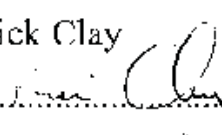
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**An Archaeological Watching Brief on Land at the New Leicester Grammar  
School, Mount Farm, Great Glen (SP 650 989)**

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## **An Archaeological Watching Brief on Land at the New Leicester Grammar School, Mount Farm, Great Glen (SP 650 989)**

**Greg Farnworth-Jones**

### ***Summary***

*An archaeological watching brief was carried out on land for the new Leicester Grammar School at Mount Farm, Great Glen, Leicestershire, (SP 650 989) on the 19th July 2007 by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services. This work was carried out on behalf of Pick Everard and Norwest Holst in advance of the construction of the new Leicester Grammar School. The work involved observing previously machine stripped surfaces and the excavation of foundation trenches of the sports pavilion for any signs of archaeological activity. The results of this investigation were negative. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Accession number X.A202.2007.*

### **1. Introduction**

**1.1** This document constitutes the second part of the archaeological assessment to be carried out on land at the new Leicester Grammar School, Mount Farm, Great Glen, Leicestershire (NGR: SP 650 989). The archaeological assessment was undertaken on behalf of Norwest Holst and under instruction from Pick Everard by University of Leicester Archaeological Services.

**1.2** The development involves the construction of buildings for the new site of The Leicester Grammar School (Planning Application Number: 04/01777/3 and 07/00583/3).

**1.3** An initial archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared for the proposed development area (Scott Wilson 2004). On the basis of the results of the archaeological desk-based assessment, the Senior Planning Archaeologist from Leicestershire County Council as historic environment advisor to Harborough District Council requested that an archaeological survey of the site be undertaken as detailed in *A Brief for archaeological investigation by geophysical survey at Mount Farm, London Road, Great Glen, Leicestershire* (LCC 22.02.2006). As some of the groundworks had already been undertaken in advance geophysical survey was deemed to be no longer feasible. In view of this the Senior Planning Archaeologist at LCC has agreed for a watching brief during further groundworks as detailed in the *Design Specification for archaeological work Mount Farm, London Road, Great Glen, Leicestershire SK 647 987*(ULAS 04.06.2007). It forms part of a scheme of work to fulfil planning condition 15 required by Harborough District Council. The site was visited on three occasions in March, June and July 2007.

**1.4** The proposed development area is located approximately 1km south-east of Leicester and 1km north-west of the village of Great Glen (Fig. 1). It is centred on NGR: SP 650 989 and covers an area of approximately 29ha. The site extends eastwards from the former route of the A6 road, which was by-passed in 2002. The

site boundaries comprise field boundaries formed by hedgerows and post and wire fences. Adjacent to the western boundary of the site is a strip of mixed deciduous woodland; to the north is a new housing development in the grounds of the former Stretton Hall; and to the east is further agricultural land which slopes gently downwards towards the River Sence and the village of Great Glen. The site comprises seven fields used as pasture and approximately 19 barns and outbuildings associated with Mount Farm.

## **2. Geology**

**2.1** The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 156 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of largely boulder clay with small patches of glacial sands and gravels. The land lies at a height of *c.* 122m OD.

## **3. Archaeological Background (from Scott Wilson 2005)**

### **3.1 Prehistoric**

**3.1.1** There is little evidence of Prehistoric activity within or in the vicinity of the development area. A scatter of flint flakes was discovered 500m south of the site, which date to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age period (14). It is thought these were associated with a headland and were discovered during ploughing.

**3.1.2** No evidence of archaeological remains dating to the later prehistoric or Iron Age periods is known from the area.

### **3.2 Roman**

**3.2.1** The development area is located approximately 8km southeast of Leicester, which was the location of the Roman settlement of Ratae Corieltavorum. There are numerous other Roman settlements in the area surrounding Leicester and Roman roads have been identified extending in all directions out of the city. One Roman road extending in a south-easterly direction out of Leicester towards Godmanchester (the present Gartree Road) is located approximately 1.5km from the eastern boundary of the site (15). A further possible Roman road has been identified 1km to the northwest of the site (12). This is a straight trackway forming part of the parish boundary.

**3.2.2** In the village of Great Glen, 1km to the south-east of the development area, Romano-British pottery and a coin were discovered close to the church during construction work (9). Also pottery, tesserae, a box-flue tile and a third century coin were unearthed during the creation of a recreation ground north of the village (5), these are thought to mark the location of a Roman villa (McWhirr 1972: 69).

**3.2.3** During archaeological survey work prior to the construction of the A6 bypass to the west of the development area, a Romano-British settlement was discovered to the south-west of Great Glen (BUFAU 2002). Details of this survey had not yet been added to the HER.



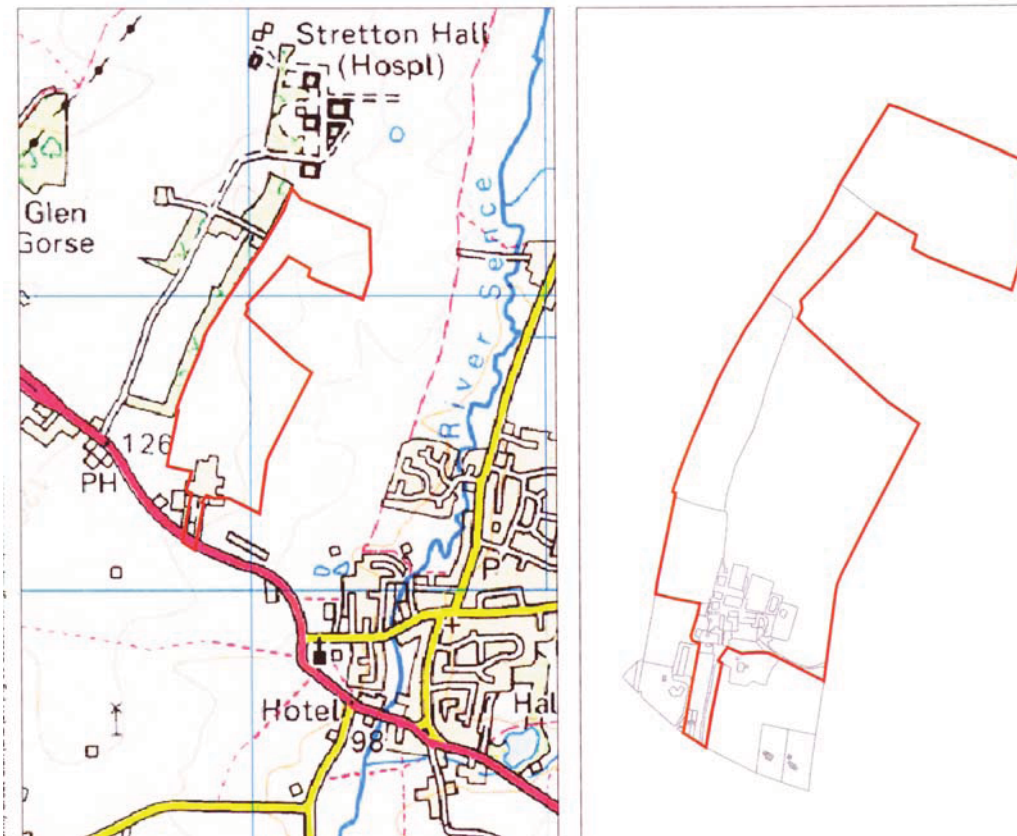


Figure 1 Site Location 1:50000 (from Scott Wilson 2005 Fig 1)

### 3.3 Anglo-Saxon

3.3.1 The village of Great Glen is thought to have its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period. There is documentary evidence that in 849 ‘Glennē’ was cited in a charter by the Bishop of Worcester granting land to the King of Mercia. It is possible that the village was the site of Mercian council meetings and also was the location of a Mercian Royal Palace (Liddle 1982). The site of this Palace has not been identified, however.



**3.3.2** Three carved Anglo-Saxon stone fragments are built into the church (7). Two are situated at the east end of the north aisle and the third is located above the north doorway; one of these is thought to date to the 8th century (Pevsner 1984: 169). From this evidence it is presumed a pre-Conquest church existed in the village.

### **3.4 Medieval**

**3.4.1** Great Glen is mentioned in Domesday Book, when it was a thriving village, held from the King by Hugh de Grantmesnil. It is likely the Manor then passed from Ivo, the son of Hugh de Grantmesnil, to the Earls of Leicester and from them to their heirs, the Earls of Winchester. On the death of Roger de Quency, Earl of Winchester, in 1264, the manor passed to Roger's daughter Ellen and her husband Alan la Zouche. At this time Great Glen appears to have been part of the remote manor of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It remained within the la Zouche family until the late fourteenth century when it passed into the hands of John Lovel. By 1421 the manor was in the possession of William Bonville, who was succeeded in 1461 by his great-granddaughter Cecely, who was married to Thomas Grey, Marquess of Dorset. It then descended to Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, but fell to the Crown when the Dukedom was attained in 1554 (VCHL, Vol. 5: 104).

**3.4.2** The church in Great Glen is dedicated to St Cuthbert. It was largely rebuilt in 1876, although the tower remains intact and dates to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (3). Many of the original building materials were re-used during its re-modelling and can be seen within the fabric of the church.

**3.4.3** A shrunken medieval village has been identified to the south of the present settlement at Great Glen (2). This consists of a hollow-way extending southward from the present village, building platforms and a large concentration of medieval pottery, which probably represents a manuring scatter (Martin and Sawday 1991: 93). The earthworks are relatively extensive and suggest a fairly substantial medieval settlement with a shift in settlement in the post-medieval period to the present village location. Alternatively it has been suggested that two separate settlements existed in the medieval period. To the north of the development area is the shrunken medieval village of Great Stretton or Stretton Magna. The village was situated in fields to the south of Gartree Road, and approximately 1km north of the northern boundary of the development area. The settlement presently consists of a church and two farms.

**3.4.4** Surrounding both Great Glen and Great Stretton are extensive and prominent ridge and furrow earthworks, which are thought to date to the medieval period. These have been mapped by Fred Hartley on behalf of Leicestershire and Rutland Sites and Monuments Record and were observed during the site visit.

### **3.5 Post-medieval and modern**

**3.5.1** After holding the Manor of Glen for 50 years, the Queen granted it to Gilbert in 1606. Gilbert sold the Manor quickly and by 1619 it was held by George Neale. The Manor passed through the Neale family until it was sold in 1839 to Charles William Packe, of Prestwold (VCHL, Vol. 5: 104).



**3.5.2** No evidence of enclosure prior to the mid-18th century was discovered. The fields of the parish were enclosed in two Acts, the north end fields in 1758 and the south end in 1759. Until its enclosure the land surrounding the village comprised open fields, common pasture and heathland.

**3.5.3** Agriculture was the main source of income for most inhabitants of Great Glen and Great Stretton in the post-medieval period. Although the land within the development area was predominantly used for arable farming in the medieval period, post-medieval field names indicate the majority of land was used for pasture at this time. These field names, noted from an 1862 survey of the Parish, include “The Meadow”, “Cow Close”, and “Home Field”. The lack of modern ploughing has ensured that many of the abundant ridge and furrow earthworks in the area have survived to the present day. Small-scale industry, including framework knitting was also widespread in the area.

**3.5.4** The village contains several 17th and 18th century houses, including St Cuthbert’s Vicarage (4), which contains Georgian and Victorian phases of construction. Approximately 300m north of the northern boundary of the site is Stretton Hall (13). This is a large double-pile, brick structure and is listed grade II\*. It was probably constructed in the late 17th century by George Hewett and was remodelled soon after in 1690 to be finished in 1715. The Hall was extended in 1898-9 and then again when it was used as a hospital from 1930-1989. The property is currently split into three homes. The grounds of the Hall, which lie adjacent to the northern boundary of the development area, contain a new housing development. No desk-based report or archaeological evaluation is thought to have been completed prior to this development. Historic mapping shows the grounds previously contained a circular area of woodland called The Wilderness to the west of the Hall, and a circular fishpond to the east.

**3.5.5** Mount Farm, which lies in the south of the development area, originates from the mid-18th century. At least four of the fields contained within the development area were originally associated with this farm. The Farm is accessed via a straight, tree-lined drive, extending northwards from the main road. To the west of this drive is situated a row of ten stone-fronted cottages known as Crick’s Retreat. These were built in 1870 by Thomas Crick, a pioneer in the shoe industry, who built several other similar properties in the village of Great Glen. The cottages are listed grade II.

**3.5.6** The remainder of the buildings within the development area were constructed in the mid- to late 20th century. They comprise modern farm buildings and are discussed further in section 5 of this report.

#### **4. Summary of Archaeological and Historical Background**

**4.1** The earliest recorded archaeological activity within the vicinity of the development area dates to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age period. This activity is represented by a scatter of flints uncovered by ploughing which was not associated with any further finds or features. The lack of evidence for this period would imply that further finds or features are unlikely to be discovered within the area.

**4.2** Archaeological and historical documentation has indicated Roman activity in the area. One probable and one possible Roman road have been identified in the vicinity but both are more than 1km away from the site. Finds suggesting the site of a Roman villa have been recovered from a location near the river approximately 500m southeast of the development area and a number of find spots have been recorded during construction work within the village of Great Glen, including Roman pottery and coins. Although there is evidence for Roman activity in the vicinity, it would seem that settlement was near to the river and it is likely that the development site was in use as agricultural land associated with the villa. Therefore, the potential for Roman activity within the development area is limited to chance finds and material from the manuring of fields.

**4.3** There is documentary evidence to suggest that the village of Great Glen was the site of a Mercian Palace in the Anglo-Saxon period. Anglo-Saxon pottery has been discovered in the village, as well as pre-Conquest sculpture within the fabric of the current church. All Anglo-Saxon and other early medieval finds appear to be located within or close to the present village, and it is therefore unlikely that settlement extended as far as the development area.

**4.4** Evidence of shrunken medieval villages exists to the south of Great Glen and at Great Stretton to the northeast of the development area. Numerous medieval find spots have also been recorded during construction work in Great Glen. Despite the volume of evidence relating to medieval occupation in the vicinity of the site, no earthworks have been seen, either on the site visit or on aerial photographic evidence, to suggest medieval occupation on this site. The site does contain some prominent ridge-and furrow earthworks, however, indicating it was farmed in the medieval period, therefore it is possible that medieval finds may exist on site as chance find spots or the result of manuring.

**4.5** Shortly after the Enclosure Act of 1758, Mount Farm was built to the south of the development site. The farm was originally arranged around a central courtyard with the farmhouse situated to the south. The vernacular architecture is complemented by stylistic detailing, particularly in the hay barn at Building 2. The red brick construction is typical of the local area.

**4.6** As early as 1774 Mount Farm was beginning to expand. Its continued occupation as a working dairy farm has caused successive phases of expansion. The cartographic sources show both permanent and temporary buildings appearing in the mid-20th century. Ground works and construction works associated with this would have had a severe impact on the archaeological remains. The rest of the site has remained clear of development and so there is some potential for remains to occur. However, this potential is lowered by the limited number of archaeological sites recorded in this area.

**4.7** Field names indicate the land was used as pasture in the post-medieval period, probably following its enclosure. The land continued to be farmed in the post-medieval period with few changes noticed from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map to the present day.

## **5. Archaeological Objectives**

**5.1** The aims of the watching brief were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To excavate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To assess the local, regional and national importance of any deposits.
- To define an appropriate mitigation strategy if necessary.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

## **6. Methodology**

**6.1** All work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching briefs*.

**6.2** The project involved the supervision of machine excavation of trench footings by an experienced professional archaeologist during the works specified above.

**6.3** The work comprised the observation of excavation of foundation trenches by JCB 3C using a toothed bucket *c.* 0.4m wide. Previously stripped areas and spoil heaps were examined.

## **7. Results**

**7.1** Initial machining revealed concrete hardcore make up layers down to a depth of *c.*0.5m. Further machining revealed, to a depth of *c.*0.6m, a second make up layer, consisting of mid-greyish-brown, mixed silty clay with crushed brick fragments, occasional angular stones, charcoal flecks and pieces of plastic. This layer revealed the natural substratum of light yellowish-brown clay.

**7.2** The same sequence of soil horizons was observed in all of the foundation trenches.

**7.3** No archaeological finds or deposits were located within the machine-excavated foundation trenches and nor archaeological deposits were visible in the sections.





**Figure 2** General Shot Looking North



**Figure 3** S-N section showing make-up layers overlying the natural substratum

7.4 The previously stripped surfaces had been tracked over by machinery which had obscured the substratum. Much of the area had also been built on. No archaeological deposits appeared to have been present and no artefacts were located within the spoil.

## 8. Conclusion

8.1 No archaeological deposits, features or pre-modern artefacts were encountered during the watching brief.

8.2 No archaeological deposits or finds were located during an examination of the stripped surfaces and the spoil from previous work.

8.3 During archaeological supervision of the groundworks involving foundation trench excavation, no archaeological deposits were revealed.

## 9. Archive

9.1 The site archive consists of 23 digital photographs and a watching brief recording form and will be held by Leicestershire County Council, (Accession number: X.A202.2007).

## 10. Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the clients, Pick Everard and Norwest Holst for their assistance and co-operation on site. Patrick Clay managed the project and the fieldwork was carried out by the author, both of ULAS.

## 11. Bibliography

Clay, P., 2007. *Design Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief on Land at Mount Farm, Great Glen, Leicestershire (SP 650 989)*. ULAS Ref:

Scott Wilson, 2004. *Mount Farm, Great Glen, Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment*. Ref: K/D107348/dba/rev0

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04.10.2007



## 12 Appendix 1 HER Data

Site No	Period	SMR No	NMR No	X coord	Y coord	Description	Status
1	Med	LE1605		465400	297700	Great Glen Srunken Medieval Village Documentary evidence	
2	Med	LE1610		465400	297500	Great Glen Srunken Medieval Village Earthworks	
3	Med	LE1611	342317	465220	297770	St Cuthberts Church, early medieval, extant building	Listed Grade II*
4	Post-Med	LE1612		465200	297700	St Cuthberts Vicarage, Georgian and Victorian	Listed Grade II
5	Rom	LE1613	342312	465470	298190	Find spot indicating Roman villa site	
6	Anglo-Saxon	LE6149		465300	297700	Find spot, Anglo-Saxon Pottery	
7	Anglo-Saxon	LE6150	342309	465220	297770	Three stone fragments in wall of church indicating earlier church, late Anglo-Saxon	
8	Med	LE6725	964747	465400	298100	Find spot, medieval snaffle bit	
9	Rom	LE7842		465400	297700	Find spot, Roman pottery and coin	
10	Med	LE8159		465300	297700	Find spot, saxo-norman pottery	
11	Med	LE8447		465500	297600	Great Glen, historic core of village	
12	Rom	LE8903		463800	299000	Line of trackway, possibly Roman	
13	Post-Med	LE8941	342318	465300	299580	Stretton Hall, country house, built 1670-1690	Listed Grade II*
14	Prehist	LE9581		464500	297500	Late Neolithic/early bronze age flint scatter south of Mount Farm	
15	Rom		1326461	458860	204420	Supposed Roman road from Northampton to Leicester, RRX 4	
16	Post-Med			464790	298306	Crick's Retreat, almshouses dated to 1870	Listed Grade II
17	Post-Med			464841	298331	39 London Road, mid-18th century farmhouse	Listed Grade II
18	Post-Med			465427	298028	24 High Street, Great Glen	Listed Grade II
19	Post-Med			465858	297687	Great Glen Hall, London Road, Great Glen	Listed Grade II
20	Post-Med			465858	297687	Icehouse at Great Glen Hall, Great Glen	Listed Grade II
21	Post-Med			465581	297515	War Memorial, London Road, Great Glen	Listed Grade II
22	Post-Med			465659	297477	Crown Inn, London Road, Great Glen	Listed Grade II
23	Post-Med			465583	297454	Old Greyhound Inn, London Road, Great Glen	Listed Grade II
24	Post-Med			465060	297961	26 London Road, Great Glen	Listed Grade II

25	Post-Med			465564	297693	Rupert's Rest, Main Street, Great Glen	Listed Grade II
26	Post-Med			465664	297163	Glenn Farmhouse, Orchard Lane, Great Glen	Listed Grade II
27	Post-Med			465617	297316	Orchard House, Orchard Lane, Great Glen	Listed Grade II
28	Post-Med			465471	297507	3 The Nook, Great Glen	Listed Grade II
29	Post-Med			465578	297489	5 The Nook, Great Glen	Listed Grade II

## **Appendix 2 Design Specification**

### **UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES**

#### **Design Specification for archaeological work**

*Mount Farm, London Road, Great Glen, Leicestershire SK 647 987*

*Planning Application: 04/01777/3 and 07/00583/3*

*For: Pick Everard and Norwest Holst*

#### **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 attendance, including control and supervision of 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 construction of a new school at Mount Farm, London Road, Great Glen, Leicestershire (SK 647 987; Planning Application: 04/01777/3 and 07/00583/3) for: Pick Everard and Norwest Holst

1.2 It addresses the revised requirements following those originally detailed in '*A Brief for archaeological investigation by geophysical survey at Mount Farm, London Road, Great Glen, Leicestershire* (22.02.2006) from Leicestershire County Council as advisors to Harborough District Council. Following groundworks already undertaken advance work was deemed to be no longer possible. In view of this the Senior Planning Archaeologist at LCC has agreed for a watching brief during further groundworks. It forms part of a scheme of work to fulfil planning condition 15 required by Harborough District Council.

1.3 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 watching brief involves attendance for inspection and recording during ground disturbance to identify any deposits of archaeological importance.

##### *2.2 Archaeological potential*

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment has been prepared by E C Harris. The site lies close to known prehistoric and Roman sites (HER MLE8903; 9581; 1865; 1613).

#### **3 Aims**

3.1 Through archaeological supervision of existing overburden stripping and groundworks by the client's contractors:

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 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.

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

4.3 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.

4.4 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.

4.5 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.

4.5 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.

4.6 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 and Harborough District Council.

4.7 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 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 before the commencement of groundworks. A report on the watching brief will be provided following the groundworks. Following the fieldwork the work will be entered on to the OASIS project database.

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. 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 (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)

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## Appendix

### Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

*Mount Farm, London Road, Great Glen, Leicestershire SK 647 987*

*Planning Application: 04/01777/3 and 07/00583/3*

*For: Pick Everard and Norwest Holst*

#### *1 Nature of the work*

1.1 This statement is for an archaeological watching brief.

1.2 The work will involve 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  
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