An Archaeological Evaluation on land adjacent to St Peter's Parish Hall, Cemetery Road, Whetstone, Leicestershire NGR: SK 557 974

Greg Jones

Planning Application No. 05/0648/1

Planning Authority: Blaby District Council

Checked by Project Manager

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ULAS Report Number 2006-062

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1. Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land adjacent to St Peter's Parish Hall, Cemetery Road, Whetstone, Leicestershire, NGR: SK 557 974, on the 27th and 28th April 2006. This work was in advance of the proposed construction of six two-storey dwellings with parking. This work was carried out on behalf of Eastern Shires Housing Group by University of Leicester Archaeological Services. A total of two evaluation trenches were excavated which revealed only natural tree bowl and root action. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services Section, accession number X.A49.2006.

2. Introduction

2.1 This document constitutes the second stage of archaeological assessment to have been carried out on land adjacent to St Peter's Parish Hall, Cemetery Road, Whetstone, Leicestershire, (NGR: SK 557 974). The archaeological assessment was undertaken on behalf of Eastern Shires Housing Group by University of Leicester Archaeological Services.

2.2 Eastern Shires Housing Group propose to utilise an area of *c*.0.18ha. of land at Cemetery Road, Whetstone, Leicestershire, for the construction of six two-storey dwellings with parking. The Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council, in his capacity as archaeological adviser to the planning authority, requested that a preliminary archaeological assessment of the site area be carried out. The assessment was to be undertaken in two stages, the first an archaeological desk-based assessment, (ULAS Report 2005-143), and a second stage of archaeological trial trench evaluation following the results of the desk-based assessment. This requirement was detailed in their brief for *Archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Whetstoen parish Hall, off Cemetery Road, Whetstone* (15.2.2006 hereinafter the 'brief').

2.3 The desk-based assessment indicated that the proposed development has potential for containing archaeological remains. The area is in the historic core of Whetstone very close to St Peter's Church and various medieval sites are located relatively close to the development site. There is, therefore, potential for archaeological deposits from the medieval date within the development area. In addition, sites dating to the prehistoric/Anglo-Saxon, Roman and post-medieval periods have been identified in the vicinity. Map evidence indicated that the site has not been built on in the last century. It appeared that if archaeological remains were present they may be relatively well preserved beneath the present ground surface in the area where the residential development is proposed. Therefore the area had a high potential for containing archaeological deposits of a medieval and post-medieval date and lower potential for containing archaeological remains of an earlier date.

3. Site Background

3.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 156 indicates that the underlying geology was likely to consist of sand and gravel. The site lies at a height of *c*.72.3 m O.D.

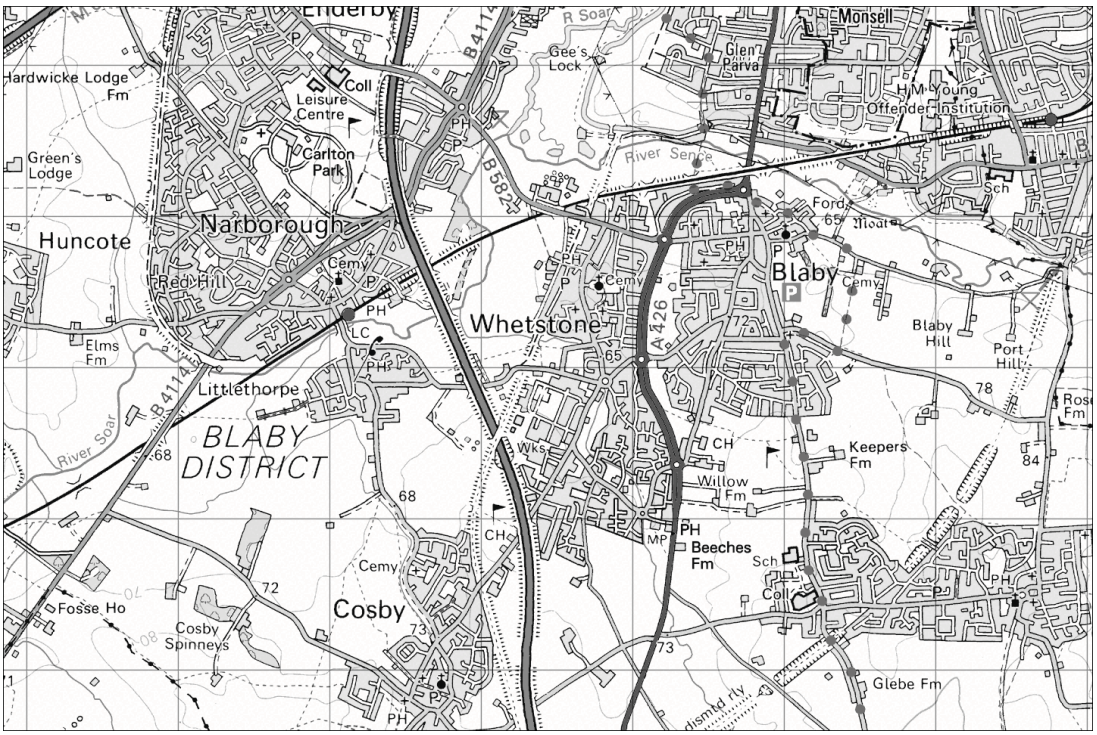

Fig. 1. Site location Scale 1:50000

4. Methodology

4.1 All work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluations*. The evaluation addressed the requirements of the brief and followed the *Design specification for archaeological evaluation* (ULAS 16.02.2006; Appendix 1).

4.2 The main objectives of the evaluation were:

1. To identify the presence/absence of any 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 produce an archive and report of any results.

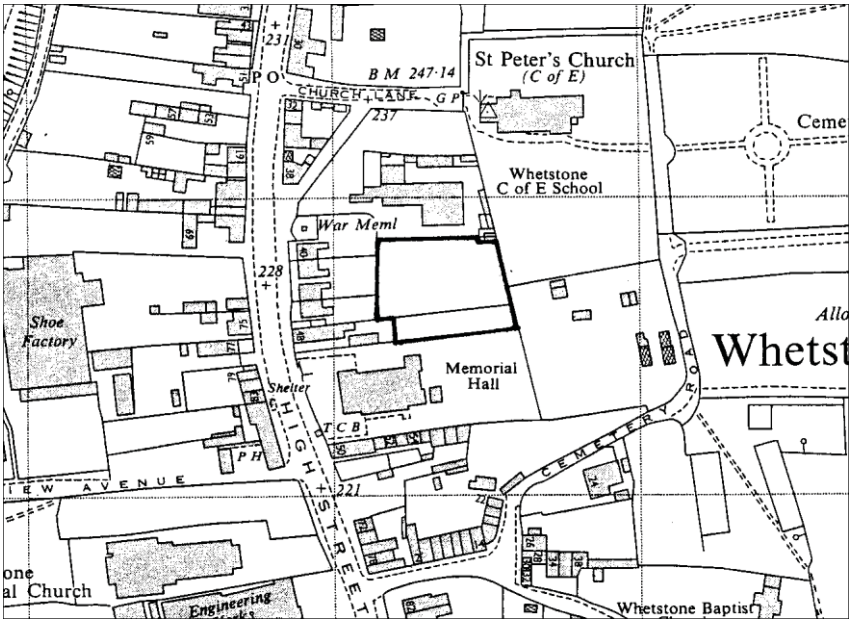

Fig. 2. Location of the development area 1967 Ordnance Survey map Leicestershire Sheet No. SP 5497-5597 with development area outlined (Scale 1:2500)

4.3 The Senior Planning Archaeologist had requested that *c.* 60 sq metres will be evaluated providing a *c.* 5 % sample of the *c.* 0.18 ha. area where new buildings are proposed. This was to comprise of two 20m x 1.5m trenches.

4.4 Topsoil/modern overburden was removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by JCB 3C and mini-digger using a toothless ditching bucket. Trenches were excavated to a width of 1.6m.

4.5 Trenches were examined by appropriate hand cleaning. Any archaeological deposits or significant natural deposits were planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans have been tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Spot heights were taken as appropriate.

4.6 Sections were drawn as appropriate, including records of at least one longitudinal face of each trench.

4.7 Trench locations were recorded using an electronic distance measurer and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

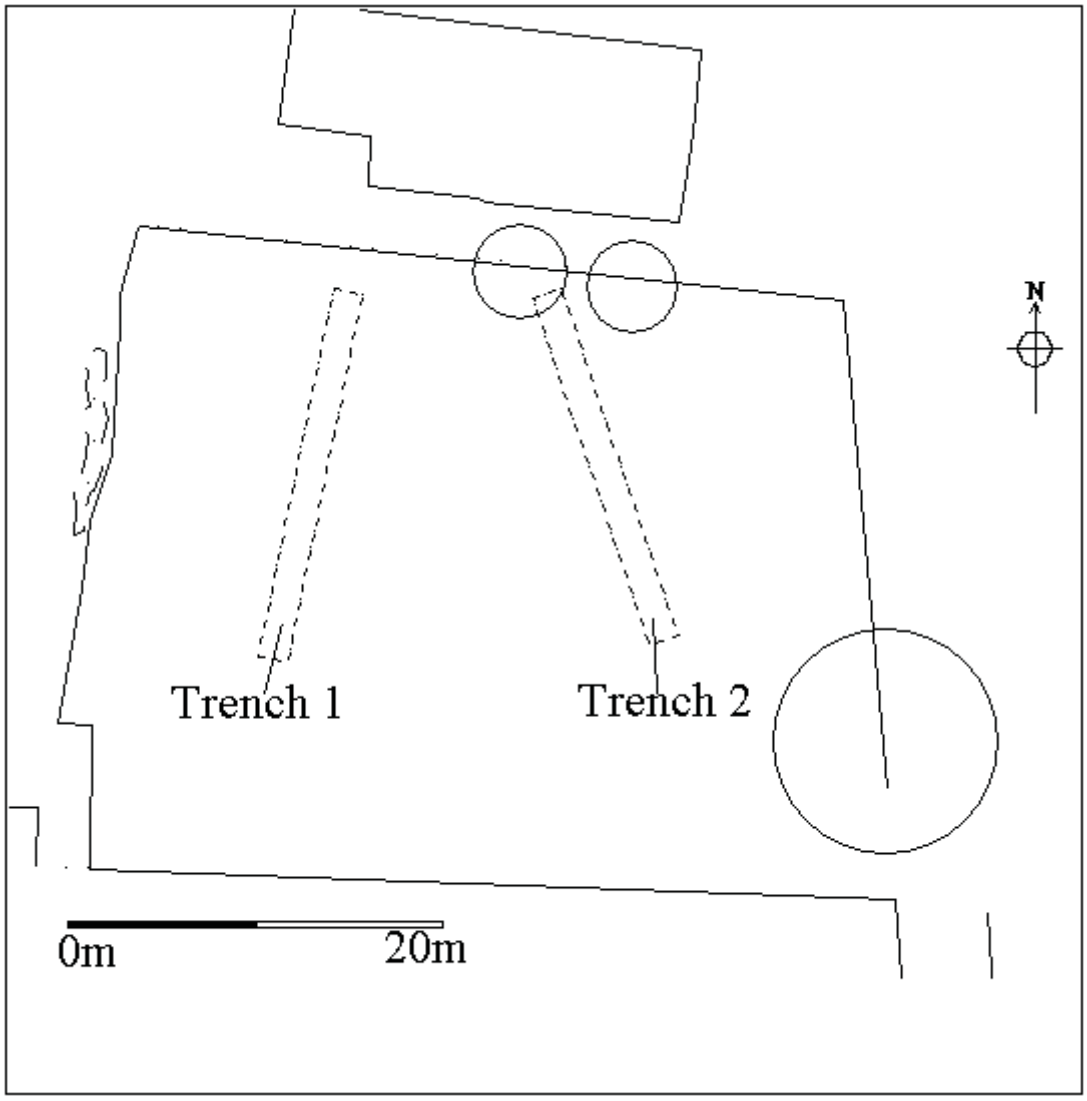

Figure 3 Trench Location Plan

5. Results

5.1 *Trench 1*

Trench 1 Details

Length of Trench	19.5m
Area of Trench	31.2sq.m
Surface Level (m OD)	*c*.72.3 (m OD)
Base of Trench (m OD*)*	*c*.71.7 (m OD)

Trench one was located on the western side of the site towards the north and was orientated north-south (fig 3). Machining revealed a mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt topsoil, below which was revealed a light yellowish brown friable sandy clay

subsoil. The natural sand and gravel substratum was reached at a depth of 0.6m. It was immediately apparent that there were no archaeological features present in Trench 1.

5.2 *Trench 2*

Trench 2 Details

Length of Trench	19.5m
Area of Trench	31.2sq.m
Surface Level (m OD)	*c*.72.3 (m OD)
Base of Trench (m OD)	*c*.71.7 (m OD)

Trench 2 was located on the eastern side of the site, slightly towards the north and orientated northwest to southeast. Initial machining revealed topsoil and subsoil layers identical to those seen in trench 1. The natural substratum was reached at a depth of between 0.6m and 0.9m. At this level located at 0.4m from the north end of the trench bioturbation activity was present running parallel below the course of an ancient hedgerow. At 1.5m from the northern end of the trench was located an irregular circle [2], measuring 1.5m in diameter to a depth of 0.7m (fig.4). This feature was half sectioned and fill (1) consisted of mid/pale orangey brown friable sandy silt with occasional rounded stones, with patches of orange clay sand natural. Context (1) contained one undated (possible Romano-British) pottery sherd and one degraded animal tooth. The base of the 'cut' [2] was very irregular and it soon became apparent that the feature was actually in fact a tree bowl.

At 4m from the northern end of the trench was located an irregular feature [6] which measured 1m long, by 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep. The fill (5) was the same as (1) and it became apparent that the feature was the remains of a tree root associated with [4], which was a large tree bowl located at 6.5m from the northern edge of the trench (fig.4). This measured 2.3m in length, 1.6m wide and was 0.35m deep. The fill (3) was the same as fill (1) and contained some a Romano-British grey ware pottery sherd, a hand made brick fragment, a waste flint flake, animal bone and a clay pipe. After half sectioning these features it was obvious that they were natural bioturbation events. Another tree throw was observed at 10m, but was not excavated.

Eleven metres from the northern edge of the trench, a small post hole [8] was located (fig.4), measuring 0.2m in diameter and 0.1m deep. The fill (7) consisted of mid orangey brown friable sandy clay, with occasional sub-rounded stones. However there were no finds contained within the fill. The cut [8] was circular, with steep sides and a flat base.

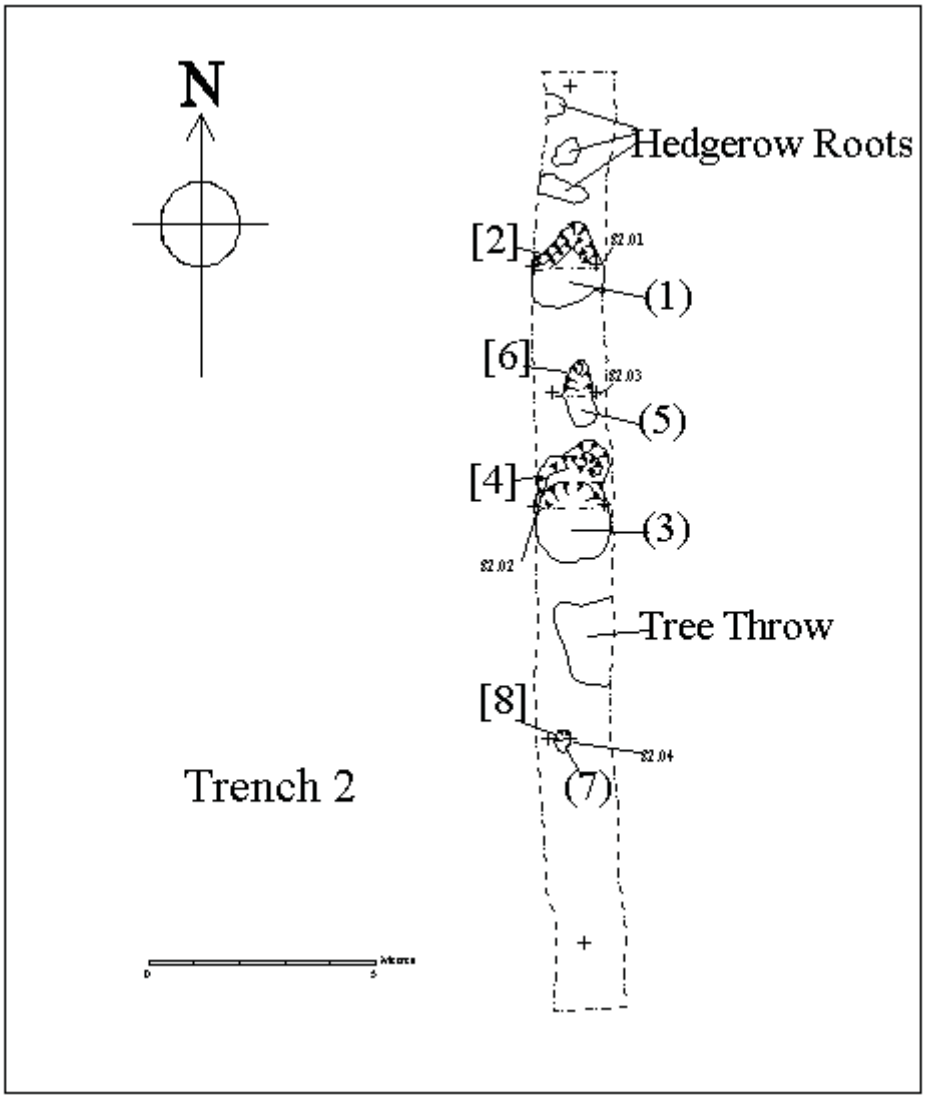

Figure 4. Plan of Trench 2

6. Discussion

6.1 The post-hole [8] found in trench 2 was the only archaeological feature discovered on the site adjacent to Whetstone Parish Hall, off Cemetery Road Whetstone, Leicestershire. Establishing a date for the post-hole is not possible as there were no finds discovered within the fill (7). The small number of finds discovered within the tree bowls and tree throws indicates prehistoric, Romano British and post-medieval period activity somewhere near to the site. The bioturbation activity suggest that the site may have been used during the late medieval and post-medieval periods as an orchard, possibly connected with the Parish Church of St. Peter immediately to the north east of the site.

7. Conclusion

7.1 The archaeology on the land adjacent to Whetstone Parish Hall, of Cemetery Road, Whetstone, is noteworthy mainly by its absence. The lack any

archaeology at all in trench 1 suggests that the site was most probably not densely occupied during the medieval and post–medieval periods, despite its proximity to St Peter's church. It is possible however that archaeological remains had been eroded or destroyed.

7.2 The evidence in trench 2 for bioturbational activity may suggest that the site was used for orchards during the post-medieval period. This conclusion may be consistent with its proximity to the Church and associated graveyard, both of which are located immediately to the north-east of the site.

7.3 There is some isolated evidence for prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval activity somewhere near the site from the pottery and clay pipe found in trench 2.

8. Acknowledgements

I would like to thank The Diamond Wood Partnership for their assistance and co-operation on site. Patrick Clay, managed the project, and the fieldwork was carried out by the author with the assistance of Andy Hyam, all of ULAS.

9. Bibliography

Clay, P., 2006 *Design Specification for archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to St. Peter's Parish Hall, Whetstone, Leicestershire (SK 557 974)* ULAS Ref. 06/571

George. S., 2004 *Desk-based assessment for a Proposed Development at Land Adjacent to St. Peter's Parish Hall, Whetstone, Leicestershire (SK 557 974)* ULAS Ref. 04/143

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12.05.06

10. Appendices

Appendix 1: The finds from an evaluation at Cemetery Road, Whetstone, Leicestershire D. Sawday

The pottery, two sherds, weighing sixteen grams, was examined under a binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Connor, and Buckley 1999). These and the other miscellaneous finds are listed below (Table 1).

Bibliography

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

Site/Parish: Cemetery Road, Whetstone, Leics. Accession No/ Doc Ref: XA49 2006/whetstone1 Material: pottery & misc. finds Site Type: village core	Submitter: GS Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Id: 18.5.06 Method of Recovery: evaluation

Context	Fabric/ware	Sherd nos.	Weight grams	Comments
POTTERY				
1 [2]	WW – White ware	1	5	Period unknown, possibly Roman
3 (4)	GW – Grey Ware	1	11	Roman – lid seated jar rim, ? 2nd C. AD
MISC.	MATERIAL			
1 [2]	Bone	5		Animal
3 [4]	China Clay	1		Clay pipe stem – post medieval/modern
3 [4]	Bone	9		Animal
3 [4]	Flint	1		Evidence of mechanical fracture – pos. waste
3 [4]	Earthenware	1	237	Brick – hand made, moulded, 50 – 55 mm wide (2 – 2 ¼ inches), post medieval

Table 1: The Finds

Appendix 2

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

Job title: Land Adjacent to St Peter's Parish Hall,
Cemetery Road, Whetstone, Leicestershire
NGR: SK 557 974

Client: Eastern Shires Housing Group

Planning Authority: Blaby District Council

Planning application No. 05/0648/1

1 Introduction

1.1 ***Definition and scope of the specification***

This document is a design specification for an initial phase of 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 of St Peters Church, Cemetery Road, Whetstone, Leicestershire (NGR: SK 557 974). The site comprises a former garden.

2.1.2 Planning permission has been granted subject to conditions for the construction of five dwellings and access road.

2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services (LCCHS) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested a field evaluation by trial trenching to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and prose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development. This requirement is detailed in their brief for *Archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Whetstoen parish Hall, off Cemetery Road, Whetstone* (15.2.2006 hereinafter the 'brief').

2.2 ***Geological and Topographical Background***

2.2.1 The underlying geology is likely to consist of glacial drift (sands and gravels) over Triassic mudstone.

2.3 ***Archaeological and Historical Background***

2.3.1 A desk based assessment has been completed for the application (ULAS Report 2005-143). The site is located within the medieval historic core of Whetstone close to various medieval sites (HER MLE15371; MLE371 and 11895).

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. A Cat scanner will be employed to attempt to locate underlying services.

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 1.5m 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 The application area covers *c.* 1200 sq metres. A *c*. 5% sample of the area of impact is proposed, the equivalent of two 15m x 1.5m trenches totaling c 60 sq m. (Figs 1-2). The exact location of the trenches may need to be modified 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 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.

5.3 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. If significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the environmental sampling strategy is likely to include the following:

i. 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. 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. iii. Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.

iv. iv. Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated and datable. Consultation with the specialist will be undertaken.

5.4 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.

5.5 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

6. Report and Archive

6.1 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be dispatched to the Client, Senior Planning Archaeologist; 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 during March 2006 with two staff. Further staff will be added if archaeological remains are discovered.

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 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 the LCCHS Senior 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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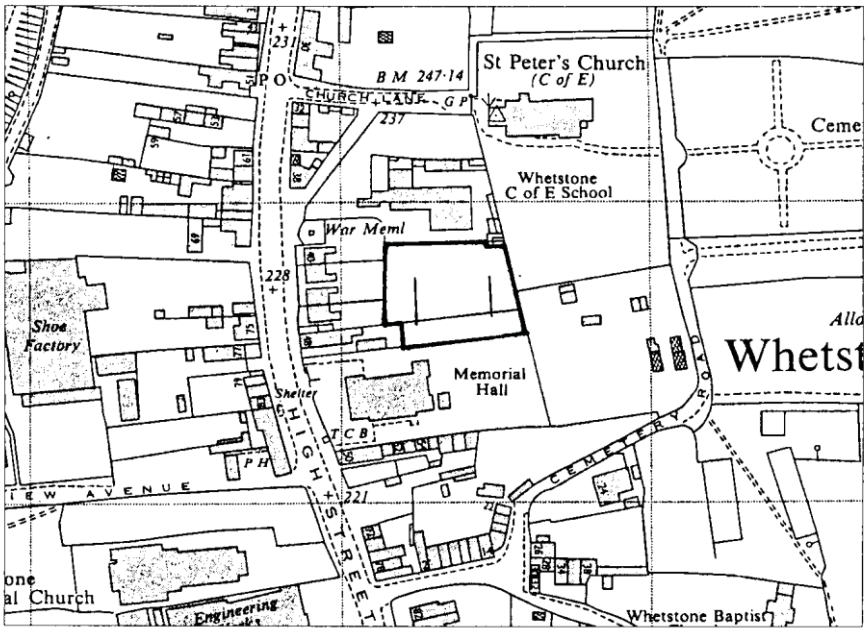

Figure 1. Plan of the application area showing the proposed location of the trial trenches

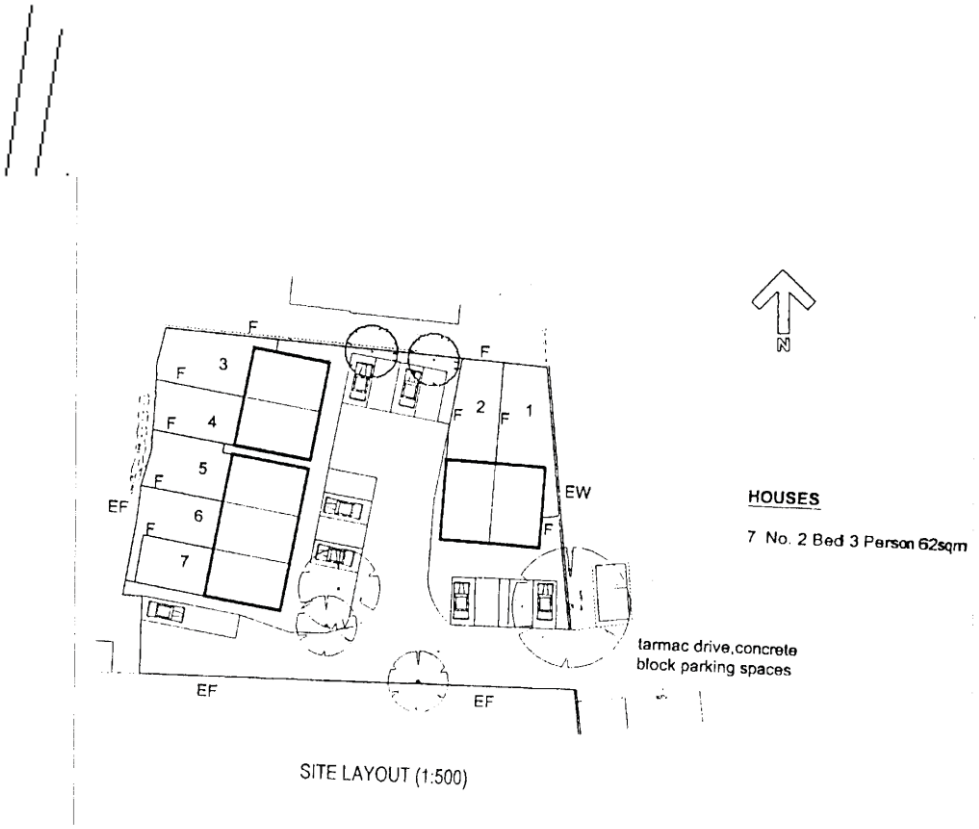

Figure 2 Proposed location of trial trenches in relation to the proposed development

APPENDIX 1

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 Brief description of the work involved e.g.

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 1.2m. 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 1.2m. 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.