

**An Archaeological Evaluation of
Land at 9 Pond Street, Seagrave,
Leicestershire**

(SK 6175 1743)

Dan Stone

For: Mr. J. Hutson

Checked by

Signed:



.Date: 19/8/2009..

Name:R.J. Buckley....

Approved by

Signed:



Date: .19/8/2009.

Name:Vicki Score.....

**University of Leicester
Archaeological Services**
University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH
Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614
www.le.ac.uk/ulas

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Dan Stone

Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching for Mr. J. Hutson on land at 9 Pond Street, Seagrave, Leicestershire (SK 6175 1743). The work was undertaken as part of an archaeological impact assessment in advance of residential development. The evaluation did not locate any archaeological deposits within the area examined. The archive is to be deposited with Leicestershire County Council, under Accession number X.A95.2008

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS for Mr. J. Hutson on land at 9 Pond Street, Seagrave, Leicestershire (SK 6175 1743). The work was carried out following advice from the senior planning archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority, who detailed the level of archaeological work required. This advice was provided in connection with an application for planning permission for the construction of a dwelling house on the land. This report presents the results of the archaeological evaluation by trial trenching, assessing the impact of the proposed development upon any archaeological deposits present.

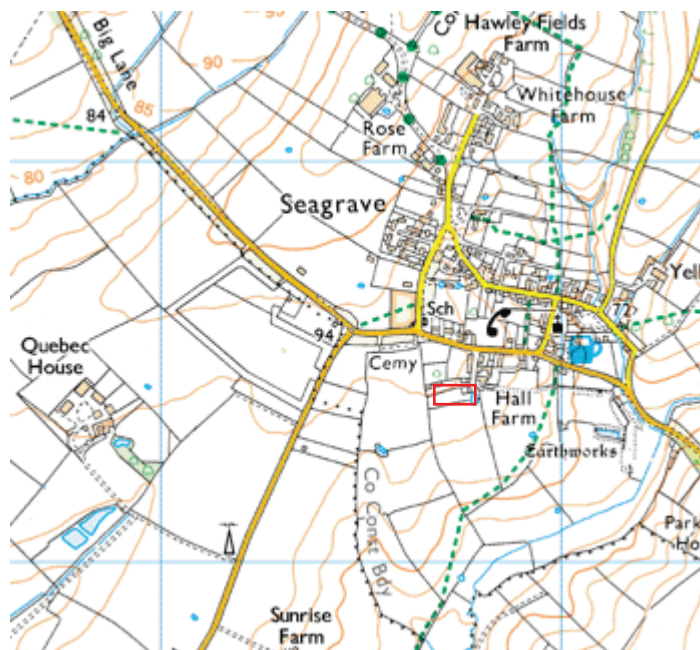


Figure 1: Site location

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2. Site Description, Topography and Geology

The site is located on the south-western edge of the village of Seagrave at the western end of Pond Street at SK 6175 1743. It comprises a plot of land approximately 0.13ha at a height of *c.* 85-90m OD. The land currently contains a detached dwelling, with a side garage, and to the rear a single-storey modern stable block. All current structures are to be demolished prior to the commencement of construction.

The underlying geology consisted of diamicton (Anglian glacial boulder clay till), overlying Triassic mudstone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone formation. (Geological Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 142).

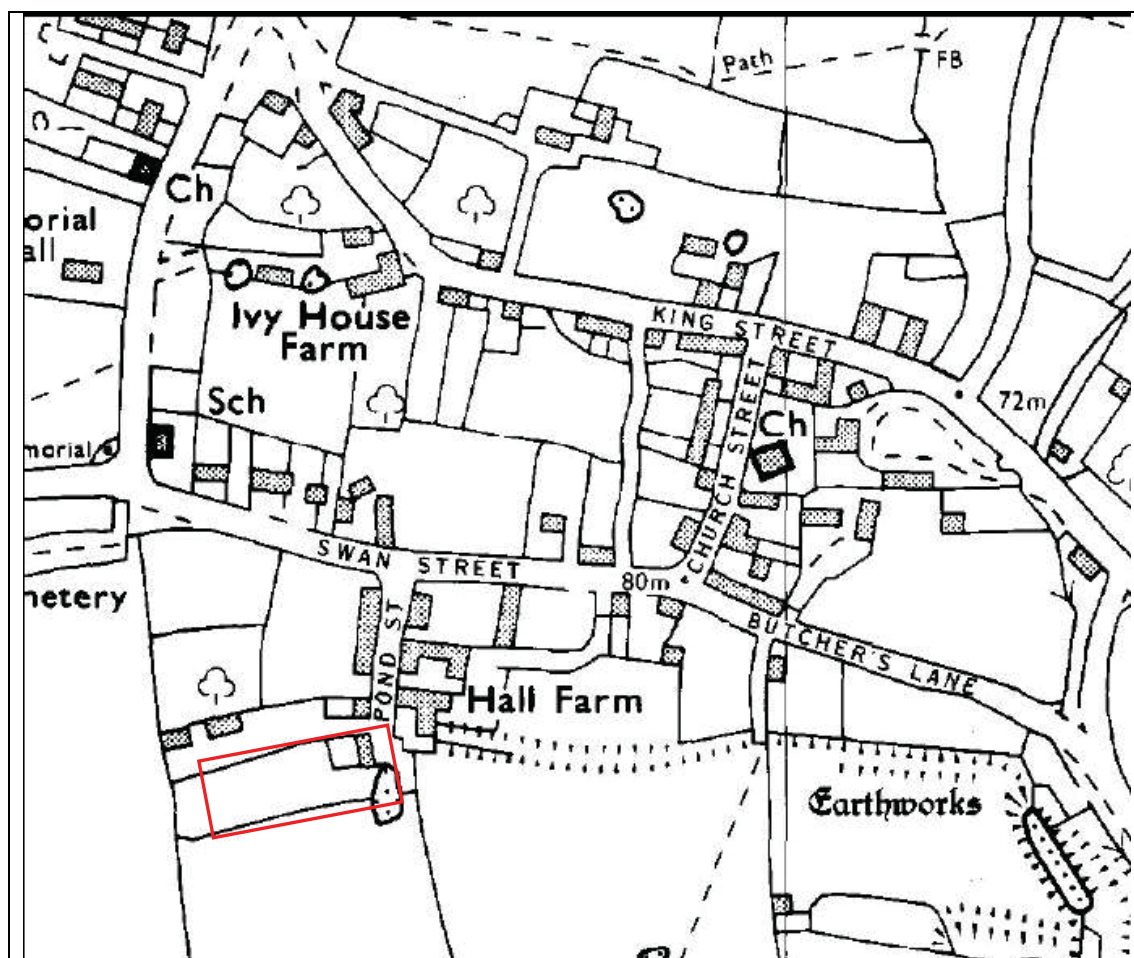


Figure 2: Site location 1:1250

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

An archaeological desk-based assessment has been completed for the area (Hunt 2008). The application site lies in an area of archaeological potential, within the medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village (HER Ref MLF922) and very close to recorded medieval village earthworks (MLE 4286). Previous archaeological investigations 50m to the east at Hall Farm revealed probable structural remains, together with surfaces, gullies etc and a significant finds assemblage dating to the late Saxon and medieval periods (Sturges 1996, Coward 2000 & Jarvis 2002).

4. Aims and Objectives

The aims as identified in the specification (Appendix 1) are:

Through archaeological controlled trial trenching and investigation

To identify the presence /absence of any archaeological deposits

To establish the character, extent, date range and environmental potential for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposals

To sample excavate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.

To produce an archive and report of the results

The objective is to gain an indication of the nature, extent, date and significance of any archaeological deposits, in order that an appropriate mitigation strategy may be adopted for remains that may be affected by the development proposals.

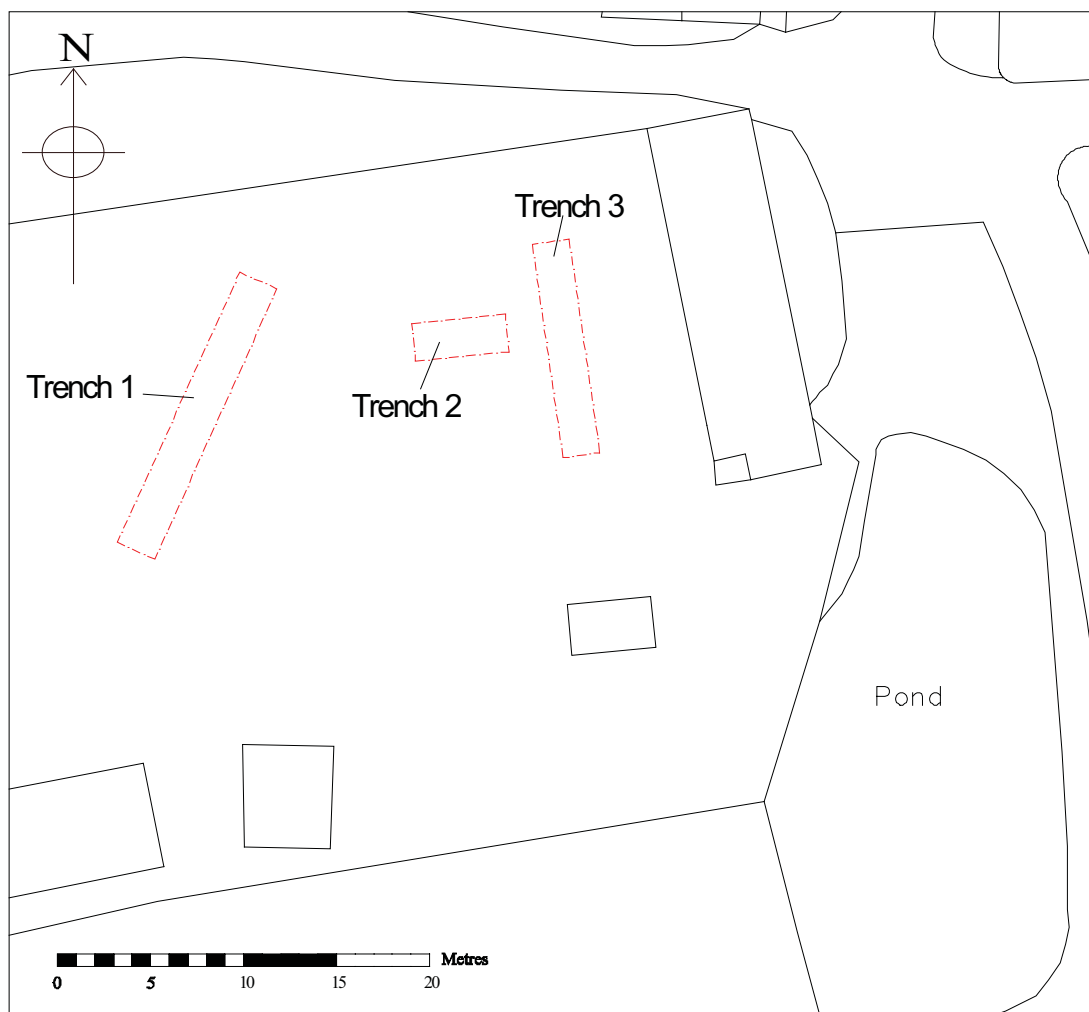


Figure 3: Trench Location Plan

5. Methodology

Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth fast archaeological features that may exist within the area. This information would allow the planning archaeologist to assess the potential impact of the proposed development upon any archaeological remains.

Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas were to be taken, along with a record of the work in progress and trench record shots taken prior to backfilling. The Senior Planning Archaeologist had requested an archaeological evaluation of 3% (min) of the site by trial trenching (min 39 sq m) to assess the presence, nature, date and significance of any archaeological deposits present. A sample was therefore proposed to be the equivalent of two trenches, each 15m by 1.5m (total 48 sq. m), to be excavated across the footprint of the proposed building. Due to the presence of trees and other obstacles on site, three trenches were finally excavated to cover the total required sample area.

The three trenches were excavated using a JCB mechanical digger equipped with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and overlying layers were removed in level spits under full archaeological supervision until the top of natural undisturbed substratum was reached. Trenches were examined for archaeological deposits or finds by hand cleaning. The trenches were tied into the ordnance Survey National Grid. The trenches were backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.

All work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Code of Conduct* and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (1999). Internal monitoring procedures were put in place to include if required visits to the site by the project manager, external monitoring meetings with the planning authority and the client in order to ensure project targets were met and professional standards followed.

6. Results and interpretations

Trench 1; dimensions 11m x 2m x 0.9m max depth

Trench 1 was orientated north-east / south-west and was placed along the western side of the proposed new dwelling footprint. The deposits within the trench comprised homogenous horizontal layers of dark humic silty topsoil of 0.25m thickness, overlying a mixed silty subsoil of 0.3m depth above a natural substratum of boulder clay at 0.55m below the ground surface. The horizon between the subsoil and natural was diffuse. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

Trench 2: dimensions 5m x 2m x 0.9m max depth

Trench 2 was oriented west / east and placed midway along the west side of trench 3. Along the north side root disturbance was noted. The deposits within the trench comprised homogenous horizontal layers of dark humic silty topsoil of 0.5m thickness, overlying a mixed silty subsoil of 0.2m depth above a natural substratum of boulder clay at 0.7m below the ground surface. The horizon between the subsoil and natural was again diffuse. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

Trench 3: dimensions 16m x 2m x 1m max depth

Trench 3 was orientated north / south, occupying the ground directly behind the current dwelling on the site and within the eastern part of the proposed new residence.

The deposits within the trench comprised homogenous horizontal layers of dark humic topsoil of 0.2m depth overlying a mixed medium brown silty subsoil of 0.4m thickness, above a natural substratum of boulder clay at 0.6m below the ground surface. The horizon between the subsoil and natural was again diffuse. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

7. Discussion

The trial trenching within a sampled area of the proposed dwelling building footprint revealed no archaeological deposits. Although it is conceivable that the lack of evidence for earlier activity on this site may be due to later truncation, there was no specific evidence for this. Indeed, the well-developed subsoil and depth of topsoil suggests that the site has not been subject to disturbance in the recent past.

8. Archive

A full copy of the archive as defined in *The Guidelines for the Preparation Of Excavation Archives For Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990), and the *Standards In The Museum: Care Of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1992) and *Guidelines for the Preparation of Site Archives and Assessments for all finds* will usually be presented to within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all records directly relating to the investigation undertaken.

The archive consists of 1 copy of this report, 3 site trench record notes, 1 digital photo record index sheet, 1 colour digital photo contact sheet, and 1 CD containing 27 digital photos. It will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council, under accession number X.A95.2008

9. Publication

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the local archaeological journal *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course. The report has been added to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) Online Access to the index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) database held by the University of York.

Oasis

INFORMATION REQUIRED	
Project Name	Evaluation at 9 Pond Street, Seagrave, Leicestershire
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Richard Buckley
Project Supervisor	Daniel Stone
Previous/Future work	Unknown
Current Land Use	Private residential dwelling and gardens
Development Type	Residential, private dwelling
Reason for Investigation	PPG16
Position in the Planning Process	pre-determination evaluation
Site Co-ordinates	SK 6175 1743
Start/end dates of field work	7th July 2008
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council

Study Area *	0.13 ha
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10. Bibliography

- Coward, J., 2000 *An Archaeological Watching Brief on Geotechnical Test Pits at Hall Farm, Seagrave, Leicestershire.* ULAS Report 2000-108
- LCC *Brief for Archaeological valuation of 9 Pond Street, Seagrave, Leicestershire* issued by Historic and Natural Environment Team, Environment and Heritage Services, Leicestershire County Council
- Hunt, L., 2008 *An Archaeological Desk –Based Assessment for land At 9 Pond Street, Seagrave, Leicestershire (SK 617 174)* ULAS Report 2008-075
- Jarvis, W., 2002 *An Archaeological Watching Brief on Land Adjacent to Hall Farm, Seagrave, Leics. (SK 586 048)* ULAS Report 2002-041
- MAP2 *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)
- Sturges, J., 1996 *An Archaeological Evaluation at Hall Farm, Seagrave, Leicestershire.* ULAS Report 1996-063

11. Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the client, Mr J Huston for his help and cooperation on site, the field work was undertaken by Dan Stone and Greg Farnworth- Jones. The project was managed by Richard Buckley.

Dan Stone
Senior Archaeological Supervisor
University of Leicester Archaeological Services
University Road
Leicester
LE1 7RH

jds17@le.ac.uk

Tel: 0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614

19/08/2009



Figure 4: Trench 1 looking south-west



Figure 5: Trench 2 looking west



Figure 6: Trench 3 looking north



Figure 7: Trench 1 looking south-west

12 Appendix 1: Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching
Proposed dwelling
9 Pond Street, Seagrave, Leicestershire
NGR: SK 6175 1743
Client: Mr. J. Hutson
Planning Authority: Charnwood Borough Council
Planning Application P/08/0877/2

1 Introduction

1.1 *Definition and scope of the specification*

This document is a design specification for a phase of intrusive 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 information on the character and extent of any buried archaeological remains which may exist on the site. The requirements of the planning authority are expressed in their 'Brief for Archaeological Evaluation of 9 Pond Street, Seagrave, Leicestershire (hereinafter the 'Brief').

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.

1.3 The document provides details of the work proposed by ULAS on behalf of the client, and should be submitted to the Archaeological Advisor to the Planning Authority for approval before archaeological investigation by ULAS is implemented. The document provides details of the work proposed by ULAS on behalf of the client for:

- archaeological evaluation by intrusive trial trenching.

2. Background (taken from the Brief).

2.1 *Context of the Project*

2.1.1 The site is located on the south-western edge of the village of Seagrave, at the western end of Pond Street (Fig. 1). The site measures about 0.13ha at a height of c. 85-90m OD. The proposed development is for the construction of a dwelling house.

2.1.2 The senior planning archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council has requested an archaeological evaluation of 3% (min) of the site by trial trenching (min 39 sq. m) to confirm the nature, extent, date and significance of any archaeological deposits that may be present. University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS), undertook this work (see below).

2.2 *Geological and Topographical Background*

2.2.1 The geology of the site is likely to consist of Diamicton (Anglian glacial boulder clay till) overlying Triassic mudstone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone formation.(Geological Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 142)

2.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background (from Brief)*

2.3.1 The application site lies in an area of archaeological potential, within the medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village (HER Ref MLE922) and very close to

recorded medieval village earthworks (MLE 4286). Previous archaeological investigations 50m to the east at Hall Farm revealed probable structural remains, together with surfaces, gullies etc and a significant finds assemblage dating to the late Saxon and medieval periods.

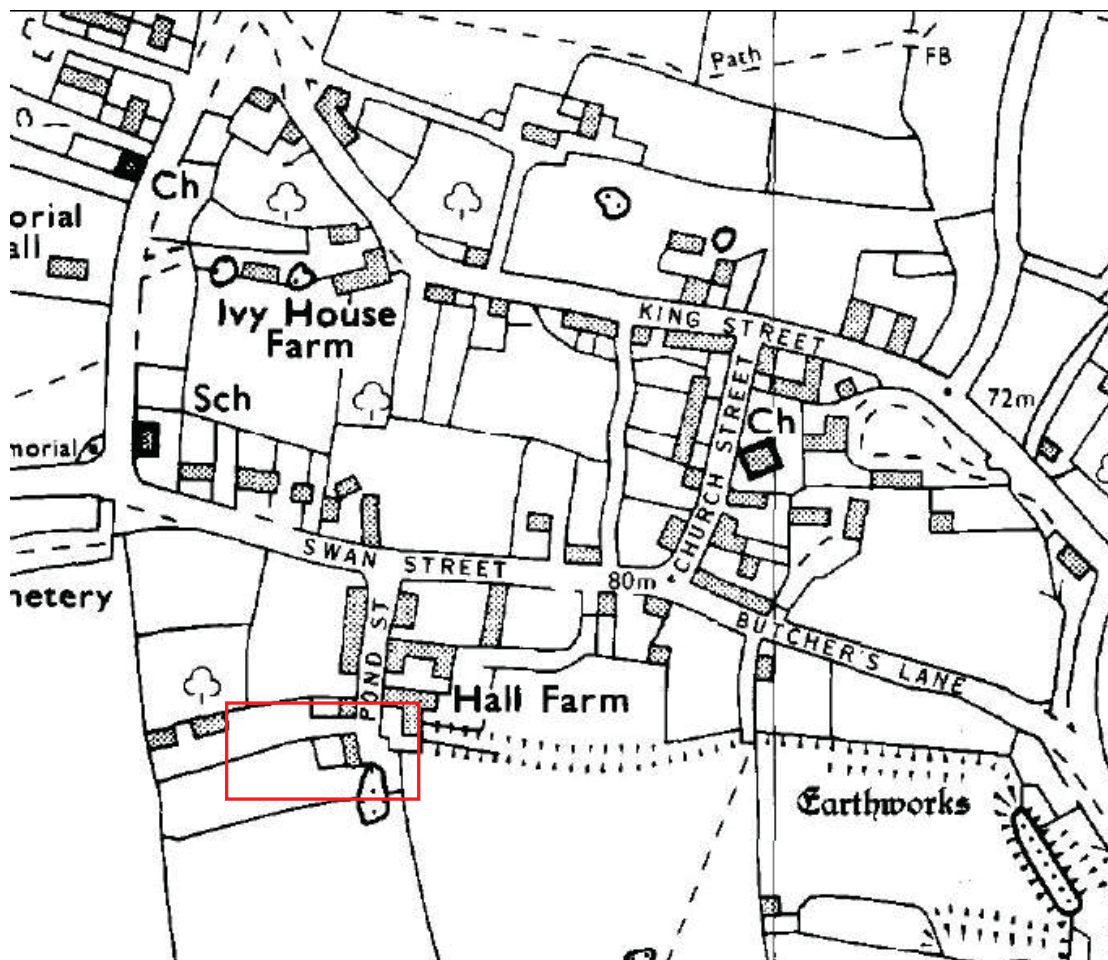


Fig. 1 Site Location

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, date range and environmental potential for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposals.
- To sample excavate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the 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 and significance of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from proposed development. The archaeological evaluation, once the above information has been gathered, will serve to determine a decision being made on planning permission regarding archaeological issues. Potentially further stages of archaeological investigation will be required as a condition of planning permission.

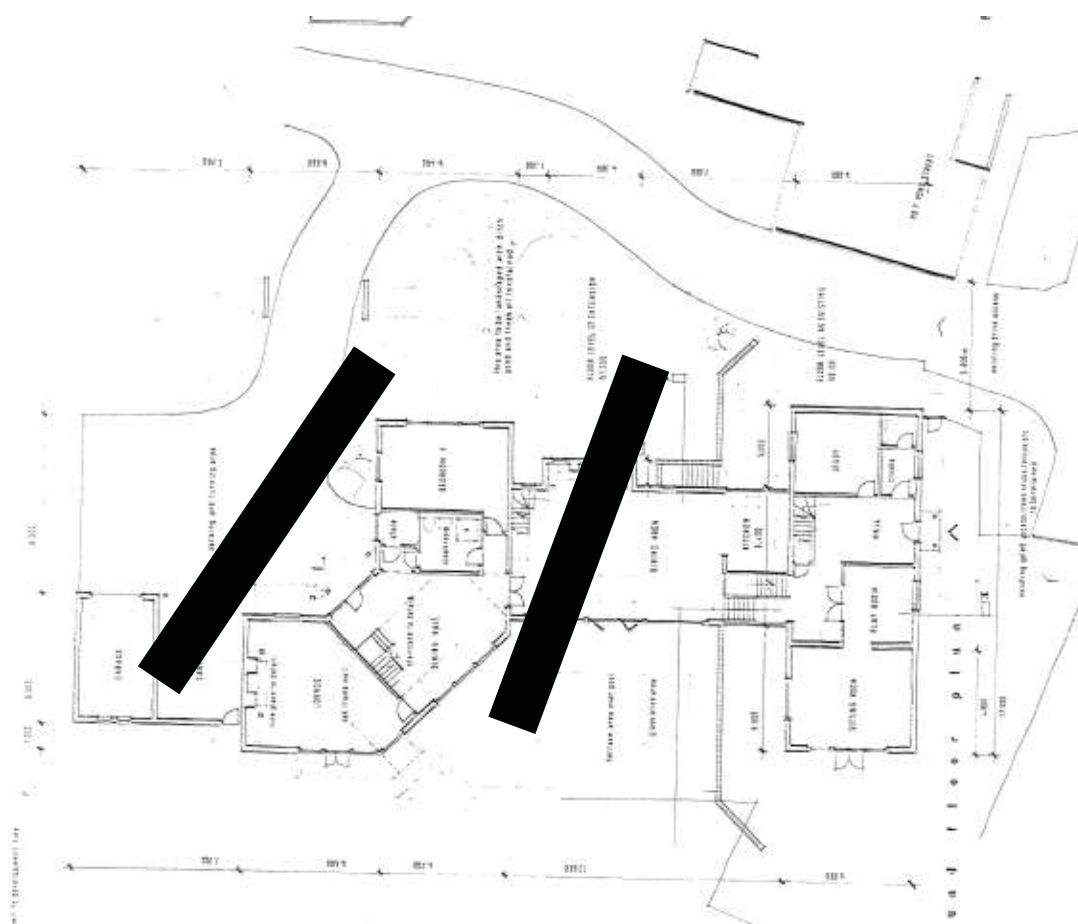


Fig. 2 Site Layout with proposed trial trenches

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 Planning authority and the Client, if required.

4.2 Trial Trenching Methodology

- 4.2.1 Two trenches, each 15m by 1.5m (total of 48sq. m), will be excavated across the footprint of the proposed building (Fig. 2).
- 4.2.2 The present ground surfaces and underlying modern overburden (approximately 0.2 - 0.5m of made ground is expected), over the area of the trench, will be removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision. The work will use a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket and will continue down to the uppermost archaeological deposits or undisturbed natural (whichever is encountered first), to a maximum depth of 1m (See Section 11). The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation, but surfaces will not be reinstated.
- 4.2.3 The trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale. Archaeological deposits will be sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Relative spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

4.2.4 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 benchmark.

4.2.5 The trench location will be recorded in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

4.2.6 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, in compliance with relevant legal and 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. The relative height of all principal strata and features will be recorded. The stratigraphy of all trenches shall be recorded even where no archaeological features are identified.

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 & samples**

5.1 The IFA Guidelines for Finds Work will be adhered to.

5.2 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to LCC for storage in perpetuity.

5.3 An Accession number will be obtained from the Assistant Keeper of Archaeological Archives at Leicestershire County Council that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site, prior to the commencement of any on-site works.

5.4 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. As part of this phase, environmental sampling will be undertaken as appropriate in order to assess the environmental potential of the deep ditch or pond-like features under investigation. Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated and datable. Consultation with the specialist will be undertaken.

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

5.6 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context

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 Senior Planning Archaeologist/SMR to be distributed amongst relevant sections of Leicestershire County Council as necessary.
- 6.2 The report will include consideration of:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
 - The nature, location and extent 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 to the local archaeological journal, 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.
- 7.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ac.uk/project/oasis> will be completed detailing the results of the project. ULAS will contact Leicestershire County Council's SMR prior to completion of the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into Leicestershire SMR it may be placed on the web-site. The Developer should agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to Leicestershire SMR.

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 archaeological evaluation is scheduled to start on 7 July 2008 and will last approximately 3 days.

10.2 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.

10.3 An interim report on the results of the evaluation can be prepared, if required, after the completion of the fieldwork.

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.

12 Insurance

12.1 All employees, consultants and volunteers are covered by the University of Leicester public liability insurance, £20m cover with St. Paul Travellers (policy no. UCPOP3651237). Professional indemnity insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters 50% and Brit Insurance 50%, £10m cover (policy no. PUNIO3605). Employer's Liability Insurance is with St. Paul Travellers, cover £10m (policy no. UCPOP3651237).

13. Monitoring arrangements

13.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Senior Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. Notice will be given to the Leicestershire 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 unlikely event, that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project, ULAS shall inform the site agent/project manager, Client and the Senior Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority and prepare a short written statement with plans detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

15. Bibliography

- Brief *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation of 9 Pond Street, Seagrave, Leicestershire* issued by Historic and Natural Environment Team, Environment and Heritage Services, Leicestershire County Council
- Hunt, L., 2008 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for land at 9, Pond Street, Seagrave, Leicestershire (SK 617 174) ULAS Report 2008-075
- 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)

Richard Buckley

**Director
ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH**

**Tel:0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614
Email: rjb16@le.ac.uk**

APPENDIX 1: Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement:

9 Pond Street, Seagrave, Leicestershire

NGR: SK61751743

Client: Mr. J. Hutson

Planning Authority: Charnwood Borough Council

Planning Application P/08/0877/2

A risks assessment will be completed by site personnel and will be updated and amended by on-site staff during the course of the evaluation.

1. Nature of the work

- 1.1 The work will involve trial trenching during daylight hours to reveal underlying archaeological deposits. The work will involve excavation using machine (JCB or equivalent with toothless ditching bucket), of trial trenches under the control and supervision of archaeologists.

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 Trial Trenching

The work will involve machine excavation by mechanical excavator during daylight hours to reveal underlying archaeological deposits. Due to the possible presence of hazardous ground gases and soft unstable ground, no trench will exceed 1m in depth as recommended by the site contamination investigation (RSK ENSR 2006). An assessment of the stability of the sides will be carried out by a competent person prior to staff access. All open trenches will be checked for stability every day and staff will remain alert to any indications of gases (e.g. smell).

A 'No Smoking' rule will be applied to the excavation areas.

Spoil will be stockpiled no less than 1.5 m from the edge of the excavation with the edges kept clean.

One end of each trench will be modified to provide access. Entry into the base of the trench is to be by this access only.

Remaining works will involve the examination of the exposed surface with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and excavation of archaeological features. 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. A first aid kit and mobile phone is to be kept on site at all times in case of an emergency.

2.2 Working with plant.

Each trench will be excavated by machine under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. A responsible person will be nominated as banksman. They will direct the machine using a series of pre-arranged hand signals. No one else is to approach the machine working area until the banksman has been made aware of their presence.

During bucket changes site staff will stand well clear of the machine until the bucket/breaker has been correctly fitted and crowned.

During machining all personnel are to wear a safety helmet, steel toe-capped boots and a high visibility jacket / vest. Ear defenders / plugs and safety glasses will also be made available to all staff on site. Ear protection will be worn whilst the breaker/excavator is in use.

2.3 Working in vicinity of services

There is a known electricity sub-station adjacent to the site. No work will be carried out until a services plan has been seen and the location of known services are clearly identified and marked. Trenches may be moved to avoid services.

If services or wells are encountered, machining will be halted until their extent has been established by hand excavation, or areas where it is safe to machine have been established.

2.4 ***Working within areas prone to waterlogging.***

In the event of waterlogging preventing work continuing, an assessment will be made by the site supervisor to determine if it is possible to excavate a sump, suitably fenced and clearly marked to enable the water to drain away from the trenches. Protective clothing will be worn at all times and precautions taken to prevent contact with stagnant water which may carry Vials disease or similar.

2.5 ***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.

2.6 ***Other risks***

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.