

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Hugglescote
Baptist Church, Dennis Street, Hugglescote,
Coalville, Leicestershire**

NGR: (SK 423 128)

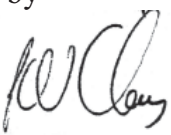
Steve Baker

For: Lychgate Homes Ltd

Checked by

Signed:  **Date:** 23.10.2008.
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Approved by

Signed:  **Date:** 23.10.2008.
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An Archaeological Evaluation by trial trenching at Hugglescote Baptist Church, Dennis Street, Hugglescote, Coalville, Leicestershire (NGR SK 423 128)

Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching for Lychgate Homes Ltd in September 2008 on land at Hugglescote Baptist Church, Dennis Street, Hugglescote, Coalville, Leicestershire (NGR 423 128) The work was carried out as part of an impact assessment in advance of residential development. The evaluation revealed a post-hole and an unidentified feature of indeterminate date. No other archaeological deposits were identified. The finds and archive is to be deposited with Leicestershire County Council under accession number X.A125.2008

Introduction.

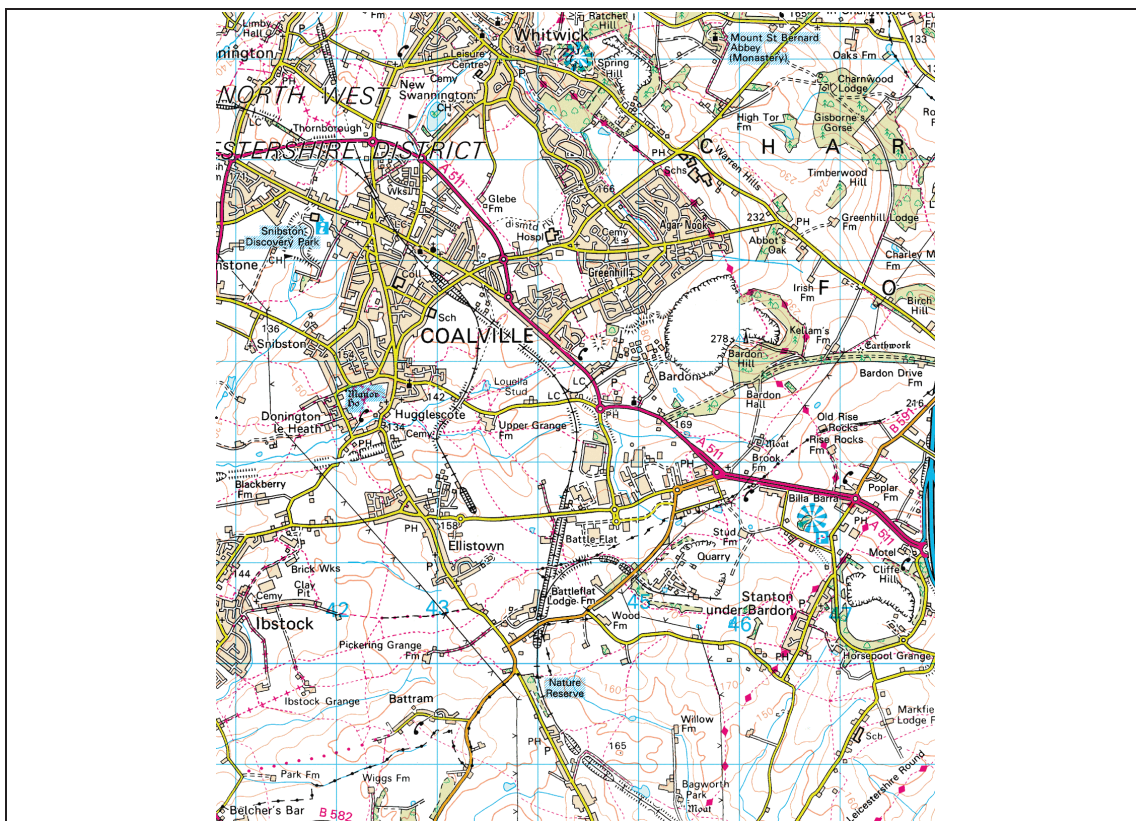


Figure 1: Location Map

Introduction.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by ULAS for Lychgate Homes Ltd in September 2008 on land at Hugglescote Baptist Church, Dennis Street, Hugglescote, Coalville, Leicestershire (Figure 1). Work was carried out following a request from Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCC HNET) as archaeological advisors to North West Leicestershire District Council Planning Authority who detailed the archaeological work required comprising historic building survey and trial trench evaluation.

This report presents the results of the archaeological investigation by trial trenching and assesses the nature, extent, date and significance of any archaeological deposits identified.

Geological and Topographical Background.

The site is located to the south of Dennis Street, Hugglescote, Leicestershire (SK 423 128) and comprises an area of *c.* 0.2 ha including Hugglescote Baptist Church.

Planning permission has been granted for the demolition of the Baptist Church and the proposed development of seven two storey residential dwellings and associated garaging.

The site lies on Glacial Till (also known as Boulder Clay) at a height of *c.* 140m O.D on fairly flat land.

Archaeological and Historical Background.

There is potential for below ground archaeological remains as the site is close to the former site of St. James Church (Historic Environment Record Ref: MLE4569) and Listed 16th-17th century cottages. The Baptist Church occupying the site was the third Baptist meeting place in the village and was constructed in 1874. It included a Day School at the back which closed in 1924.

Archaeological Aims and Objectives.

The main aims of the evaluation were:

- 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 proposed development.
- To sample excavate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the ground works.
- To assess the local, regional and national importance of any deposits.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

The principle objective of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information to ensure that an informed planning decision may be taken in respect of archaeological

issues and to assess whether any further stages of archaeological investigation might be required as a condition of planning permission.

Methodology.

General Methodology and Standards.

All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Code of Conduct and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2001). The work adhered to the design specification agreed with LCC HNET.

Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.

Internal monitoring procedures were put in place to provide for visits to site by the project manager. These ensured that the project targets were met and professional standards maintained. Provision was also made for external monitoring meetings with the Planning authority and the Client, if this was required.

Trial Trenching Methodology.

Due to the dimensions of the site, the position of the existing buildings and the associated health and safety and accessibility issues, the proposed location of the trenches had to be modified. Four trial trenches were excavated in level spits using a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. This covered approximately 76 sq metres of the proposed development area (Figure 1). Any tarmac, topsoil and overlying layers were removed until the top of the archaeology or the undisturbed substratum was reached. Trenches were examined for archaeological deposits or finds by hand cleaning, recorded and tied into the national grid before being backfilled at the end of the evaluation.



Figure 2: Trench Location

Results and Interpretation.

Trench 1

This trench was orientated on a north-south alignment across the car park next to the Baptist church (Plate 1). It was 14m in length and 1.6m in width with a maximum depth of 1.42m and minimum of 0.46m covering an area of 21.40sq metres. The area was covered with tarmac and there was an overburden to a depth of between 0.33-0.45m of hardcore made up from angular stones and building materials from the demolition of the cottages that stood until the 1970s. The natural orangey-brown boulder clay was uncovered at a depth of 0.45m in the north of the trench and 1.45m in the south. At 3.5m from the north of the trench there was truncation from the cellars of the cottages which had been backfilled with rubble from the demolition of the buildings. This explained the significant difference between the depth that natural geology was reached at each end of the trench. A post hole [02] was identified 2m from the northern end of the trench and excavated by half sectioning (Figure 2, Plate 1). The date of this feature was indeterminate and no finds were recovered. One unstratified sherd of medieval pottery (*c.* 13th-15th century) was recovered whilst excavating this trench.



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking South, 1 metre Scale



Plate 2: Posthole [02], Trench 1, 0.30m Scale

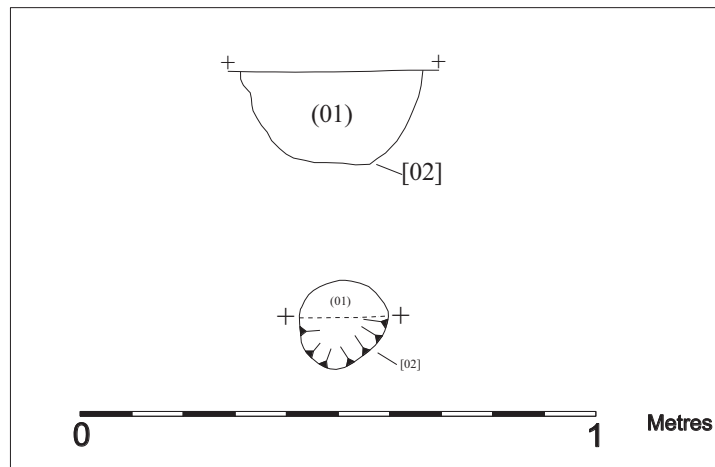


Figure 3: Post hole [02], Trench

Trench 2.

Trench 2 was orientated on an east-west alignment behind the existing Baptist Church building and was 15m in length and 1.6m wide. It had a maximum depth of 1.90m and a minimum of 1.00m where the natural boulder clay geology was reached and covered an area of 28.70sq metres. There was an overburden of garden soil overlying a spread of cinder and rubble. Below this lay a greyish-brown silty clay make up layer

between 0.50-1.40m thick. A modern field drain consisting of large stones was revealed but no archaeological deposits were identified in this trench. One sherd of medieval and eight sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from unstratified contexts in this trench.

Trench 3.

This trench was orientated along a north-south alignment to the south of Trench 1. Its length was 13m, its width 1.6m, with a maximum depth of 1.85m and a minimum of 1.53m covering an area of 21.09sq metres (Plate 3). There was an overburden of greyish-brown sandy rubble and hardcore approximately 0.20m thick overlying further sub-layers of building debris. Below these were make up layers of brownish-grey silty clay. The natural boulder clay was uncovered at the base of the trench and sloped down along the length of the trench to the south. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed in this trench, the only finds being one sherd of unstratified post-medieval pottery from within the make up layers.



Plate 3: Trench 3 looking South, 1 metre Scale

Trench 4.

Due to the constraints of the site and the location of the standing buildings this small trench was located to the south-west of the church between trenches 2 and 3. It was 3m in length, 1.6m wide and 2.20m in depth covering an area of 4.90sq metres. Due to Health and Safety considerations the deposits of this trench were observed from ground level. As recorded in the other trenches, the ground had been made up with several layers of building debris overlying greyish-brown silty clay deposits down to 2.20m where the boulder clay was revealed. A single circular feature extended from

the southern section of the trench but was left unexcavated. From modern disturbance directly above extending approximately 1.5m up to below the garden soil, this feature was identified as a possible post-medieval well. No pre-modern finds were recorded in this trench.

Conclusion

The trial trenches excavated within the footprint of the proposed development revealed no significant archaeological deposits. This was mainly due to modern disturbance associated with previous buildings and the construction of the Baptist church which appeared to have truncated the natural substratum to varying depths. The presence of two sherds of medieval pottery does suggest some nearby medieval occupation. Both these and some of the post-medieval pottery attest to trade links with south Derbyshire (below p. 9).

Archive

A full copy of the archive as defined in the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990), 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 objects) (Roman finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700, 1993) will usually be presented within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating to the investigations undertaken.

The archive consists of a copy of the report, two context sheets, two primary drawing sheets, 21 digital photographs (on CD Rom), photographic index and the site finds comprising 11 sherds of pottery (Appendix 1). This will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council under accession number XA125-2008.

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's (ADS) Online access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) database held by the University of York (p.8).

Acknowledgements.

The work was carried out by Steve Baker and Tim Higgins. The project was managed by Patrick Clay.

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)

Oasis Record

INFORMATION REQUIRED	EXAMPLE
Project Name	An Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching on Land at Hugglescote Baptist Church, Dennis Street, Hugglescote, Leicestershire
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Steve Baker
Previous/Future work	None
Current Land Use	None
Development Type	Residential
Reason for Investigation	PPG16
Position in the Planning Process	As a condition
Site Co ordinates	NGR: SK 423 128
Start/end dates of field work	16 th /17 th September 2008
Archive Recipient	Leicester County Council
Study Area *	0.2ha

Appendix: The Post Roman Pottery

Deborah Sawday

The pottery, 11 sherds, weighing 676 grams, was catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabrics Series (Sawday 1989; Davies and Sawday 1999); unfortunately, all this material was from unstratified contexts.

Two sherds are in Medieval Sandy ware, fabrics MS2, and/or MS3, probably date from circa 1250 to 1450. The sherds are of interest as they are similar to local Coarse Sandy Ware in South Derbyshire possibly from as yet unidentified kilns in the south of the county (Cumberpatch 2004, 94-96). The nearest kiln source for the Midland Yellow ware and the Earthenwares may be Ticknall, also in Derbyshire, to the north of Hugglescote, (Spavold and Brown, 2005). The pottery does provide evidence, although somewhat limited, of activity in this part of the village area during the medieval and early post medieval periods. The lack of abrasion and the relatively high average sherd weight of the post medieval material suggests that this may be secondary refuse.

Bibliography

Cumberpatch, C.G., 2004. 'Medieval Pottery in Derbyshire: A Review.' *Derbyshire Arch Journal*. **124**, 2004, 86-112.

Davies, S., and Sawday, D., 1999. 'The Post Roman Pottery and Tile' in A. Connor and R. Buckley, 1999, 165-213.

Sawday, D., 1989. 'The post Roman pottery' in J.N. Lucas, 'An excavation in the north east quarter of Leicester: Elbow Lane, 1977', *Trans. Leicestershire Archaeol. and Hist. Soc.* **63**, 18-47 (28-41).

Spavold, J., and Brown, S., 2005. *Ticknall Pots and Potters*. Ashbourne, Derbyshire, Landmark

Site/ Parish: Hugglescote, Coalville, Leics Accession No.: XA125 2008 Document Ref: hugglescote1.doc Material: pottery Site Type: village core near church & 16/17 C listed buildings	Submitter: T. Higgins/S. Baker Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Identification: 22.10.08 Method of recovery: evaluation Job Number: 9/506
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Context	Fabric/Ware	Nos.	Grams	Comments
U/S T1	MS3 – Medieval Sandy Ware 3	1	27	Bowl or jar body, sooted externally, with marl and quartz up to 4 mm, similar to local Coarse Sandy Ware in South Derbyshire (Cumberpatch 2004, 94-96), abraded.
U/S T2 – made up	MY – Midland Yellow ware	1	106	Cup base, possibly Woodfield form H, (Woodfield 1984), base of handle just visible, yellow glazed internally & externally save under base.

				Dated generally c.1500-1725
U/S T2 – made up	EA1 – Earthenwares 1	2	165	Oxidised , slipped and glazed brown internally, flat jar base, 16-17 th C.
U/S T2 – made up	EA6 – Earthenware 6	2	36	Internally glazed a ‘metallic’ brown, c.1650+.
U/S T2	MS2/3 – Medieval Sandy ware 2/3	1	13	Fabric similar to the MS3 above, but less hard fired, abraded.
U/S T2	EA1	3	68	Hard fired, reduced, and glazed internally, probably a jar., 16 C +
U/S T3	EA2	1	261	Bowl or pancheon base, slipped and glazed internally. White clay/marl and ?grog inclusions, exterior speckled appearance, pos medieval/modern..

Appendix 2

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Job title: Hugglescote Baptist Church, Dennis Street, Hugglescote, Leicestershire

NGR: (SK 423 128)

Client: Lychgate Homes Ltd

Planning Authority: North West Leicestershire District Council

Planning application Nos. 08/00098/7

1 Introduction

1.1 *Definition and scope of the specification*

This document is a design specification for a second 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 Dennis Street, Hugglescote c. SK 423 128. It comprises an area of c. 0.2 ha. including Hugglescote Baptist Church.
- 2.1.2 Planning permission has been granted for involving the demolition of the Baptist church and residential development for seven two storey dwellings plus associated garaging.
- 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested building recording followed by exploratory trial trenching (their letter of 04.02.2008). This specification is for the trenching. The building recording is to be undertaken by another organisation.

2.2 *Geological and Topographical Background*

- 2.2.1 The site lies on glacial Till (known also as Boulder Clay. The site lies at a height of c.140m O.D. on fairly flat land.

2.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 2.3.1 There is potential for below ground archaeological remains as the site is close to the former ste of St James church (MLE4569) and Listed 16th-17th century cottages.

3. Archaeological Objectives

- 3.1 The main objectives of the evaluation will be:
- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
 - To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
 - To produce an archive and report of any results.
- 3.2 Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation is to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.
- 3.3 Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

4. Methodology

4.1 *General Methodology and Standards*

- 4.1.1 All work will follow the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1999).
- 4.1.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.
- 4.1.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Senior Planning Archaeologist, the Planning authority and the Client.

4.2 *Trial Trenching Methodology*

- 4.2.1 Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas will be taken.
- 4.2.2 Topsoil/modern overburden will be removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by JCB 3C or equivalent using a toothless ditching bucket. Trenches will be excavated to a width of 1.6m and down to the top of archaeological deposits.
- 4.2.3 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 A 5% sample to be evaluated in areas available, the equivalent of three 20m x 1.6m trenches (Fig. 1). The location of these may vary depending on constraints on site. The area available is restricted by the presence of former buildings and the work would best be undertaken following demolition.
- 4.2.5 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.2.6 Sections of any excavated archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale. At least one longitudinal face of each trench will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed bench mark.
- 4.2.7 Trench locations will be recorded using an electronic distance measurer. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.2.8 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under a Home Office Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.

4.3 *Recording Systems*

- 4.3.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.

- 4.3.2 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
- 4.3.3 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid.
- 4.3.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made. Sections including the half-sections of individual layers of features will be drawn as necessary, typically at a scale of 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be recorded.
- 4.3.5 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 4.3.6 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

5. Finds and Samples

- 5.1 The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.2 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to the relevant Museum for storage in perpetuity.
- 5.3 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 5.4 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. If significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the environmental sampling strategy is likely to include the following:
 - i. A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
 - ii. Any buried soils or well sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
 - iii. Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
 - iv. Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated and datable. Consultation with the specialist will be undertaken.
- 5.5 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.6 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labeled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

6. Report and Archive

- 6.1 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be dispatched to the Client, Senior Planning Archaeologist; SMR and Local Planning Authority.
- 6.2 The report will include consideration of:-

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
- The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
- The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
- The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
- Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
- Summary.
- The location and size of the archive.
- A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage).

6.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in *The Guidelines For The Preparation Of Excavation Archives For Long-Term Storage* (UKIC 1990), and *Standards In The Museum: Care Of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1992) and *Guidelines for the Preparation of Site Archives and Assessments for all Finds* (other than fired clay objects) (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993) will usually be presented to within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

7 Publication and Dissemination of Results

7.1 A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*. A larger report will be submitted for inclusion if the results of the evaluation warrant it.

8. Acknowledgement and Publicity

8.1 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.

8.2 ULAS and the Client shall each ensure that a senior employee shall be responsible for dealing with any enquiries received from press, television and any other broadcasting media and members of the public. All enquiries made to ULAS shall be directed to the Client for comment.

9. Copyright

9.1 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

10. Timetable

10.1 The evaluation is scheduled to start following demolition with two staff. Further staff will be added as appropriate.

10.2 The report will be ready within three weeks of the completion of fieldwork. The on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

11. Health and Safety

11.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Archaeological Services Health and Safety Policy and Health and Safety manual with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is attached as Appendix 1. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as

appropriate. The HSE has determined that archaeological investigations are exempt from CDM regulations.

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

12. Insurance

- 12.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. The Public Liability Insurance is with St Pauls Travellers Policy No. UCPOP3651237 while the Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters (50%) and Brit Insurances (50%) Policy No. FUNK3605.

13. Monitoring arrangements

- 13.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. At least one weeks notice will be given to LCC Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological evaluation in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.
- 13.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.
- 13.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

14. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

- 14.1 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project, ULAS shall inform the site agent/project manager, Client and the Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority and prepare a short written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

15. Bibliography

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

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Fig 1 Proposed trench locations

Job title: Hugglescote Baptist Church, Dennis Street, Hugglescote, Leicestershire

NGR: (SK 423 128)

Client: Lychgate Homes Ltd

Planning Authority: North West Leicestershire District Council

Planning application Nos. 08/00098/7

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

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

1. Nature of the work

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

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 *Working on an excavation site.*

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

2.2 *Working with plant.*

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

2.3 *Working within areas prone to waterlogging.*

If waterlogging occurs on site preventing work continuing it is proposed to excavate a sump, suitably fenced and clearly marked to enable the water to drain away. If this is insufficient a pump will be used. The sump will be covered when not in use and backfilled if no longer required. Protective clothing will be worn at all times and precautions taken to prevent contact with stagnant water which may carry Weils disease or similar.

2.4 ***Working with chemicals.***

If chemicals are used to conserve or help lift archaeological material these will only be used by qualified personnel with protective clothing (i.e. a trained conservator) and will be removed from site immediately after use.

2.5 ***Other risks***

Precautions. If there is any suspicion of unforeseen hazards being encountered e.g. chemical contaminants, unexploded bombs, hazardous gases, work will cease immediately. The client and relevant public authorities will be informed immediately.

