

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
of Sutton Circuit, Sutton-in-the-Elms,  
Leicestershire.**

**(NGR SP 515 944)**

**Gerwyn Richards**

**Planning Application: Pre-Planning Enquiry**

**For: Sutton Circuit**

**Checked by Project Manager**

**Signed:**  **Date:...**23.03.2009...

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*Summary*

*University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned by Sutton Circuit to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Coventry Road, Sutton in the Elms, Leicestershire, where planning permission is being sought to development of the area for leisure use. The proposed development area had been identified as being of possible archaeological significance.*

*Four evaluation trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed lake. None of the trenches showed evidence of archaeologically significant remains, although conjoining sherds of mid to late Iron Age pottery were recovered from an animal burrow within trench 2, suggesting that there may be archaeologically significant deposits within the proposed development area.*

*The archive for the trial trenching will be held by Leicestershire County Council, under the accession number X.A78.2009.*

**1. Introduction**

University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned by Sutton Circuit to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed redevelopment of Sutton Circuit Karting Track, Coventry Road, Sutton in the Elms, Broughton Astley, Leicestershire (SP 515 944). Planning permission is being sought to redevelop the circuit for leisure use with the construction of new lodges, Club house and lake covering c. 7200 sq metres. No previous non-intrusive or intrusive archaeological work has been carried out within the proposed development area.

The proposed development area lies within a rich archaeological landscape, the Roman Fosse Way forms the north-westernmost boundary of the proposed development area. To the south east is the village of Sutton-in-the-Elms, which has known Anglo-Saxon and medieval origins. To the south-west is Sutton Hill Bridge, a stone built pack horse bridge; adjacent to the bridge is the post medieval Soar Mill. The proposed development area occupies an area of high ground between two tributaries; other such sites identified within Leicestershire have revealed significant early settlement activity. Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval activity is known at Croft Hill, approximately 1.5km north-west of the proposed development area (Cooper 1993).

Ridge and furrow earthworks, indicating medieval ploughing was identified to the east during archaeological evaluation of the adjacent golf course development. Geophysical survey and archaeological trial trenching (Stratascan 2004; Jarvis 2002) of the golf course development recorded significant multi period archaeological remains including a possible Prehistoric burnt mound, a Romano-British circular structure, early-mid Saxon structures including at least one sunken featured building (SFB), and a series of ditches (Jarvis 2002).

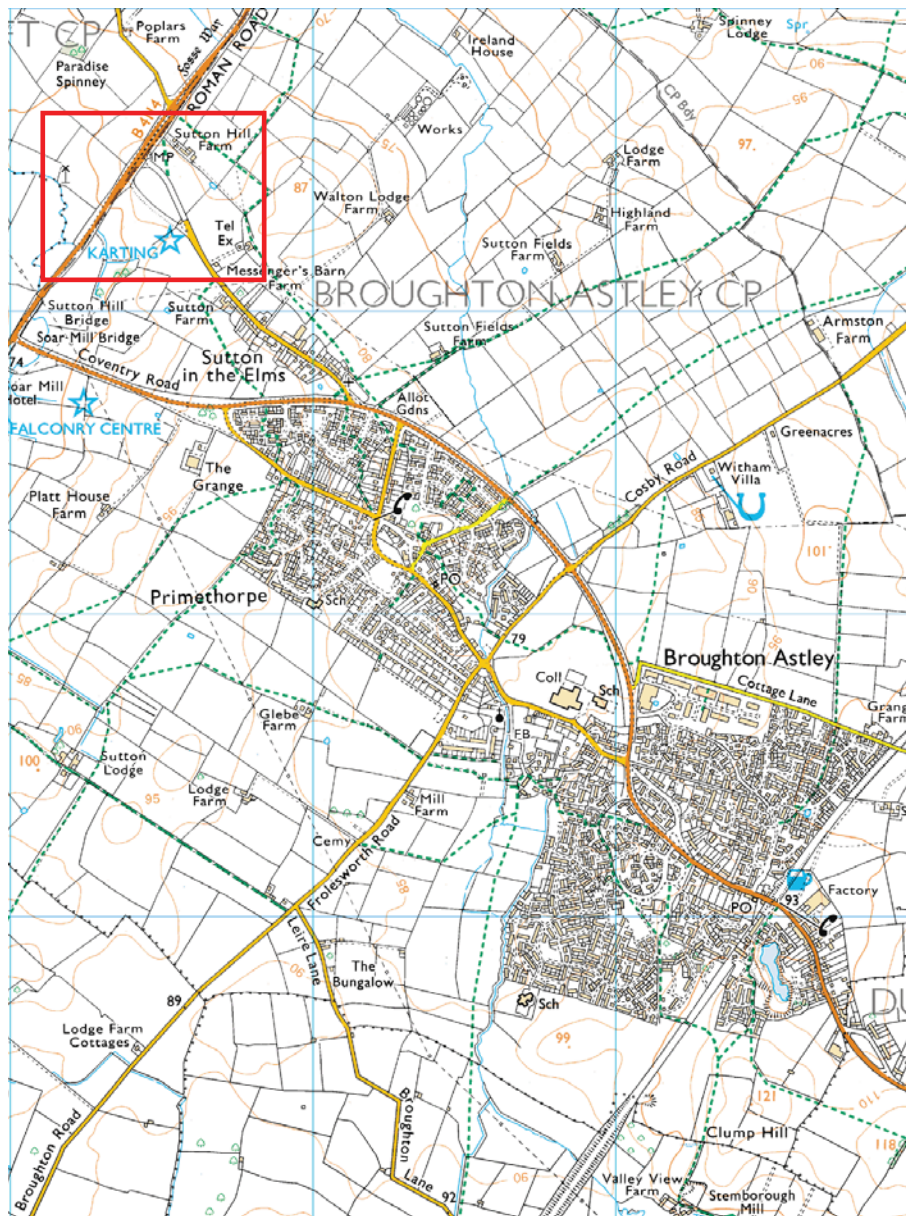


Figure 1. Site location Scale 1:50000

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## 2. Aims and Methodology

The aim of the archaeological work was to:-

- 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.

The area affected by the proposed redevelopment covers approximately 0.72 ha, of which the lake area *c.* 750m will be subject to groundworks. The Lodges and club house will be on raised ground above the current ground surface. Although no detailed service plans have been so far provided, it is likely that the existing services and septic tank will be used for the new development. The Planning Archaeologist of Historic and Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council as advisor to Harborough District Council following Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG 16, Archaeology and Planning para. 30) has requested a trial trench evaluation of the area of the lake. In view of the constraints on site, the location of known services and the required lay off from the still active kart track, a mini-digger with 900mm ditching bucket and was employed to excavate four trenches; one 12 metres long, one 14 metres long and two 7 metres long, a total of *c.* 36sq m (4.8% sample). The evaluation took place on March 16th and 17th 2009. The evaluation followed the *Design Specification for archaeological evaluation (09-625)*.

## 3. Results of Trial Trench Evaluation

### 3.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was excavated towards the south-easternmost edge of the proposed lake (*Figure 5*), on the grassed area within the racing circuit. The trench was aligned east to west and 12 metres long and 900mm wide.

Approximately 300mm of topsoil was removed revealing a substratum of yellowish brown sandy silt. A further 100mm to 150mm was excavated, confirming this layer was un-disturbed substratum.

There were no remains of archaeological significance within the trench and it was recorded and released for backfilling.

### 3.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was excavated towards the southern edge of the proposed lake, approximately 20 metres north of trench 1 (*Figure 5*). The trench was aligned north to south and 14 metres long and 900mm wide.

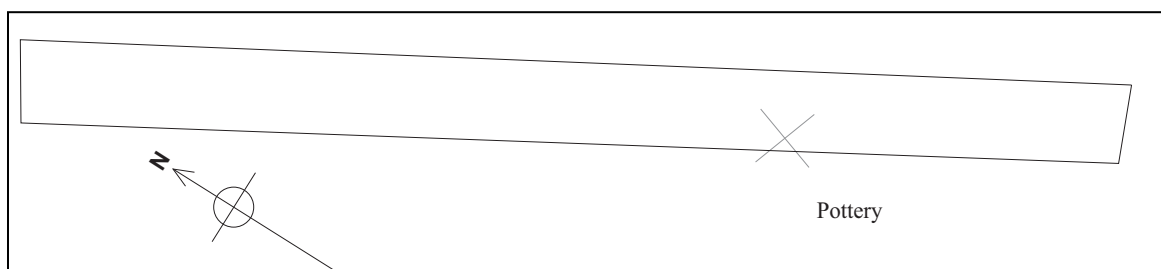
Approximately 300mm to 400mm of topsoil was removed revealing a substratum of orange-brown silty sand. A further 100mm to 200mm was excavated, confirming this layer was un-disturbed substratum.

Towards the southern end of the trench large relatively unabraded conjoining sherds of an East Midlands scored ware jar, of mid-late Iron Age date was recovered (Appendix 1). Further, extensive hand cleaning of the surrounding area revealed a very faint change in colour surrounding the pottery sherds. Further hand cleaning of the adjacent section also uncovered a similar, faint change in colour, sealed within the subsoil layer, but no evidence of a cut feature (*Figure 2*). An attempt to excavate the area around the pottery also failed to confirm a cut feature. It is likely, therefore, that the pottery was within an infilled animal burrow. However, given the size of the sherds, it is unlikely that it could have travelled any great distance and therefore, may have originated from a nearby archaeological deposit.

There were no further remains of archaeological significance within the trench and it was recorded and released for backfilling.



**Figure 2**  
North East facing Section of Trench 2 Location of Recovered Pottery.



**Figure 3** Trench 2 Location of Recovered Pottery.

### 3.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was excavated towards the northern edge of the proposed lake, approximately 12 metres north of trench 2 (*Figure 5*). The trench was aligned east to west and because of known services limited to 7 metres long and 900mm wide.

Approximately 100mm to 400mm of topsoil was removed revealing a substratum of orange-brown sand. A further 100mm to 200mm was excavated, confirming this layer was un-disturbed substratum.

There were no remains of archaeological significance within the trench and it was recorded and released for backfilling.

### 3.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was excavated towards the northern edge of the proposed lake, approximately 7 metres east of trench 3 (*Figure 5*), on the same alignment but offset approximately 1.5 metres to the north, again to avoid known services.

The substratum was identical to that recorded within trench 3. There were no remains of archaeological significance within the trench and it was recorded and released for backfilling.

## 5. Conclusion

Despite its location within an archaeologically rich landscape, little of archaeological significance was uncovered during this archaeological evaluation. With the exception of the unstratified pottery sherds within trench 2 none of the trenches contained any archaeologically significant remains. The pottery was confirmed as being mid to late Iron Age in date and its size suggests it may have originated from a nearby archaeological deposit. Although unconfirmed, it does suggest that the proposed development area may include archaeological deposits.

## 6. References

Cooper, L., 1993 An archaeological evaluation at Croft *Transactions of Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* **67**, 99-100.

Jarvis, W. 2002. *An Archaeological Evaluation at Sutton Farm, 177 Leicester Road, Sutton in the Elms, Broughton Astley, Leicestershire (SP 516 943)*. ULAS Report 2002-184.

Marsden, P. 2000. *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed golf course at Sutton Farm, Sutton in the Elms, Leicestershire (SP 516 943)*. ULAS Report 2000-003.

Stratascan 2004 *A geophysical survey at Sutton in the Elms* Stratascan

## 7. Archive & Publication

The site archive consists of

12 Black & White negatives and contact prints  
CD containing 12 digital images  
1 A4 contact sheet  
A4 Photo index sheet  
4 A4 Trench recording sheets  
1 Bag of pottery sherds  
Unbound copy of this report (ULAS Report Number 2009-034)

The archive will be held at Leicestershire County Council under the Accession Number X.A78.2009

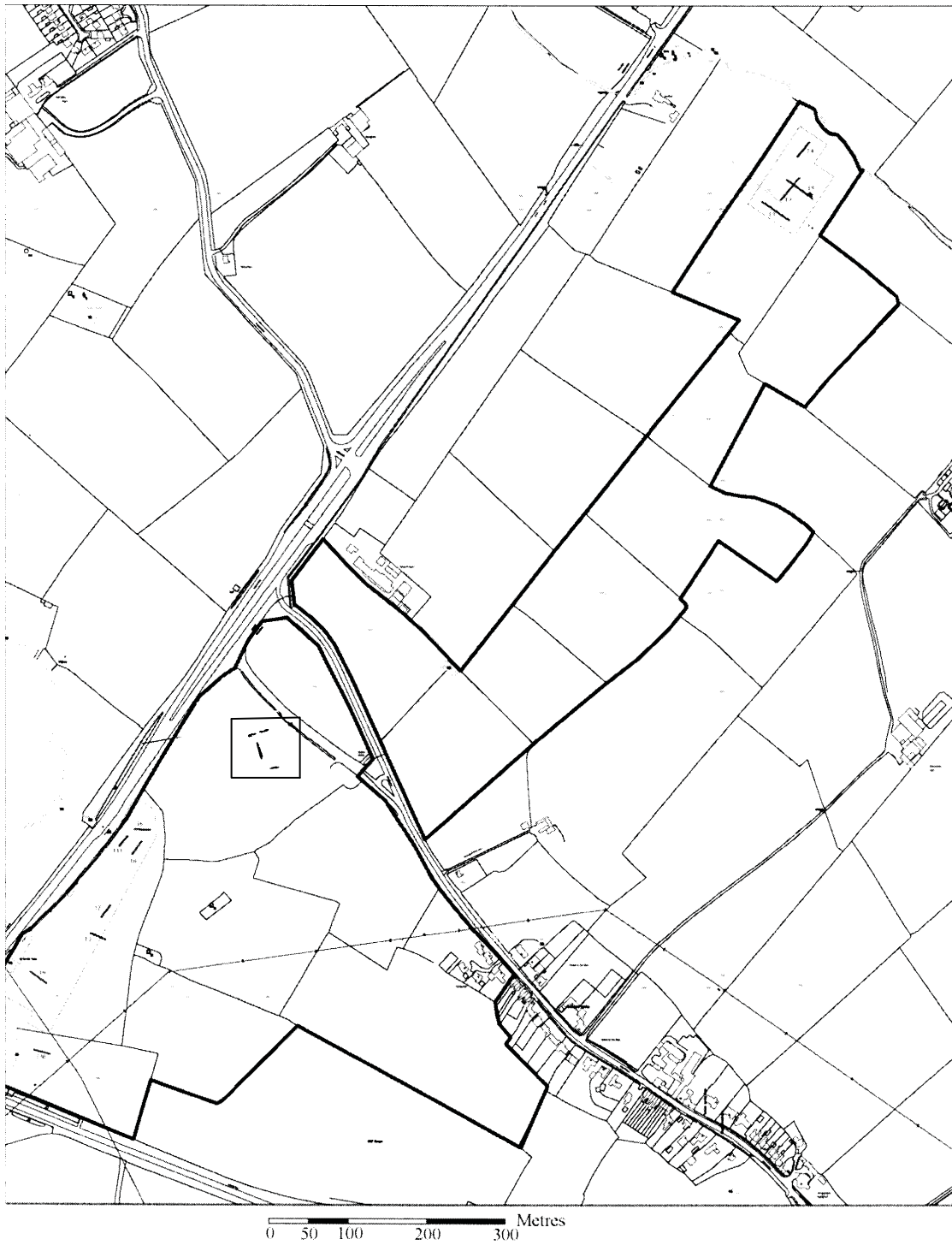
A version of the summary (above) will be published in *Transactions of Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course.

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**Figure 4**  
Location of trenches in relation to previous trenching (from Jarvis 2002),

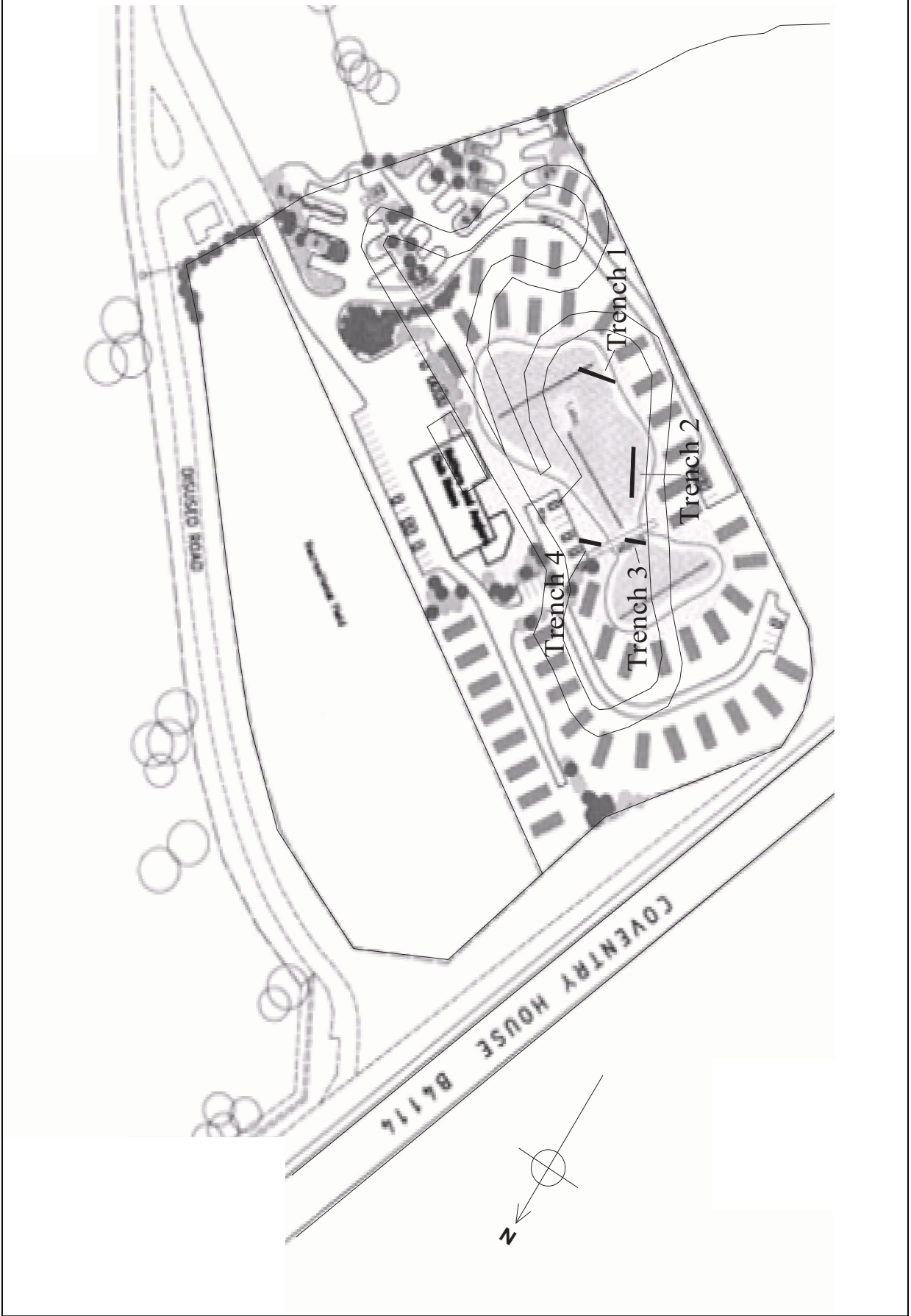


Figure 5



## Appendix 1

### The Iron Age pottery from Sutton in the Elms, Leicestershire

Alice Forward

#### Quantitative Summary

Four joining sherds (64g) from a mid-late Iron Age vessel were found in a rabbit hole in trench 2. The rim has an estimated vessel equivalent (EVEs) value of 0.175 and a diameter of 11.

#### Methodology

The Iron Age material has been analysed by form and fabric using the Leicestershire County Museums prehistoric pottery fabric series, with reference to the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Groups Guidelines (PCRG Unpublished 1992), and quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs) on rims. Two major contemporary assemblages have been published in recent years from sites in the county at Enderby (Elsdon 1992a) and Elms Farm, Humberstone (Marsden 2000).

The Iron Age fabric represented here matches one from the nearby assemblages at Wanlip and Humberstone and is described briefly here for convenience (Marsden 2000, 171; 1998, 45).

*R1 (formerly RQ1) igneous rock inclusions*

Sparse to very common sub-angular igneous rock fragments (poorly sorted, most up to 5mm).

#### Discussion by form and fabric

The four sherds would have formed part of an East Midlands scored ware jar, with a flat, upright rim with oblique fingernail incision along the top, suggesting a mid-late Iron Age date (Elsdon 1992b). The fabric was identified as being R1 and specifically contained a syenite temper, a locally sourced rock which is also used in the early medieval period as the temper for Potters Marston ware (Sawday 1991). This suggests that the vessel was locally made, using a known available mineral source. Its form has been identified as form 3 from the series created by Elsdon (Elsdon 1992a). Excavations in 2002 nearby at Sutton Farm also produced a few sherds of Iron Age pottery, further indicating activity in this area.

#### References

Elsdon, S.M., 1992a 'The Iron Age pottery' in P Clay 'An Iron Age Farmstead at Grove Farm, Enderby, Leicestershire' *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* **66**, 1-82.

Elsdon, S.M., 1992b 'East Midlands Scored Ware' *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* **66**, 83-91.

Marsden, P., 2000 'The prehistoric pottery' in B. M. Charles, A. Parkinson and S. Foreman 'A Bronze Age Ditch and Iron Age Settlement at Elms farm, Leicester', 170-186, *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* **74**, 113-220

Sawday, D., 1991 'Potters Marston Ware', *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* **65**, 34-37

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**Design Specification for archaeological work**

*Job title: Coventry Road, Sutton in the Elms, Broughton Astley, Leicestershire (SP 515 944)*

*Client: Sutton Circuit*

*Planning Authority: Harborough District Council*

*Planning application No. pre-planning enquiry*

**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 at Coventry Road, Sutton in the Elms, Broughton Astley, Leicestershire, Rutland (SP 515 944).
- 2.1.2 An application has been made for the construction of new lodges, Club house and lake covering c. 7200 sq metres (Figure 1).
- 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have agreed that an evaluation by trial trenching is required to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development.

**2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 2.2.1 An adjacent application has been subject to a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and trial trenching (Meek 2002; Stratascan 2002; Jarvis 2002) which has identified potential for prehistoric remains.

**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 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.
- 4.2.2 Trenches will be excavated to a width of 1.5m and down to the top of archaeological deposits. The area of the trenches will be protected by barrier fencing.
- 4.2.3 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 The area of impact covers *c.* 0.72 ha, of which the lake area *c.* 750m will be subject to groundworks. The Lodges and club house will be on raised ground above the current ground surface. A *c.* 6% sample of the lake area is the equivalent of *c.* three 10m x 1.5m trenches totaling *c.* 45 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 establishing 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 Ministry of Justice guidelines 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. 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.

5.4 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*.

## **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 start is proposed for w.c 16.03.2009 with two staff. Further staff will be added if archaeological remains are discovered.
- 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.

## **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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**Fig 1 Suggested trench locations**



Fig 2 Suggested trench locations in relation to 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.

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 Wiels 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.