

**An Archaeological Field Evaluation
at the former Ecob's Garden Centre,
119 Horsewell Lane, Wigston Magna,
Leicestershire
NGR SP 6070 9795**

A Gnanaratnam

For: Westleigh Developments Ltd

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An Archaeological Field Evaluation at the former Ecob's Garden Centre, Horsewell Road, Wigston Magna

A. Gnanaratnam

Summary

Between the 7th and 12th August 2008, an archaeological field evaluation was carried out by ULAS for Westleigh Developments Ltd, at the former Ecob's Garden Centre, 119 Horsewell Road, Wigston. Near the Horsewell Lane frontage, three ditches and one gully were revealed. One of these contained Roman pottery, and it is likely that two of these ditches were of Roman date. The other two features were undated. The finds and archive are to be deposited with Leicestershire County Council, Sites and Monuments Record, Accession Number X.A121.2008.

Introduction

Between the 7th and 12th of August 2008, an archaeological field evaluation was carried out at the site of the former Ecob's Garden Centre, Horsewell Road, Wigston Magna (SP 6070 9795). This was undertaken in advance of the construction of dwelling houses on the site (planning application 08/00309/FUL).

The evaluation was undertaken as part of an archaeological impact assessment, on the recommendation of the Assistant Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council in her capacity as archaeological advisor to the planning authority.

A strategy for the archaeological evaluation was set out in the Design specification (Appendix; ULAS 08/693).

Aims and methods

The aim of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits, and if present their extent, character date, quality and state of preservation. This information would allow the Planning Archaeologist to assess the potential impact of the proposed development upon any archaeological remains. The work followed the design specification issued by ULAS (Appendix 1).

All work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*. The evaluation adhered to the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers' (SCAUM) *Health and Safety Manual* and ULAS's *Health and Safety Guidelines (2001)* and *Health and Safety Policy (2001)*. The recording followed the ULAS *Field Recording Manual*.

The trenches were excavated to the top of archaeological deposits, where present, or to the top of the natural substratum using a JCB 180° mechanical excavator, using a 1.5m toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were 30m in length and 1.6m in width. The topsoil and overlying layers were removed in level spits under full archaeological supervision until archaeological deposits or the top of undisturbed substratum was reached. Trenches were examined for archaeological deposits or finds by hand cleaning and tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid. The trenches were backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.

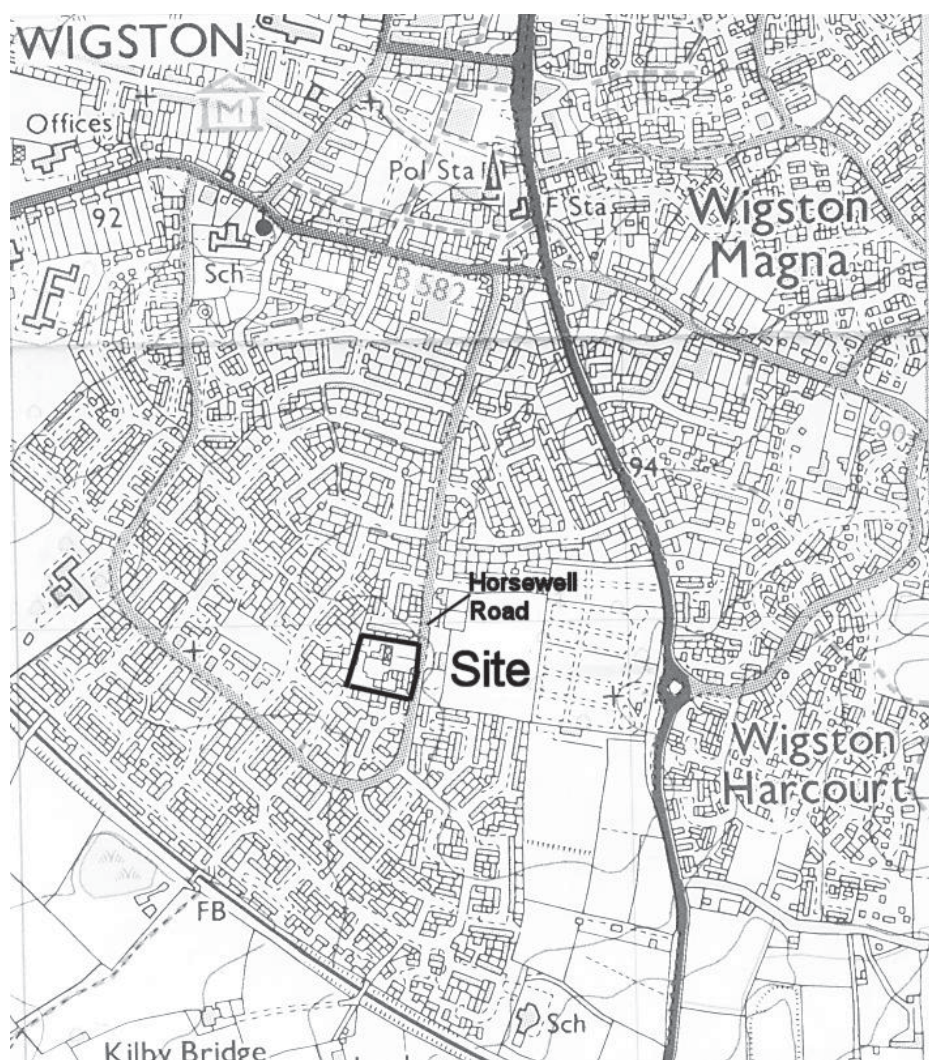


Figure 1- Map of Wigston with the development area highlighted, at scale 1:2000

Location and Geology

The site covers *c.*0.56ha, and lies around 1km south of the historic core of Wigston Magna. According to the Geological Survey of Britain map, sheet 156 the site lies on Blue Lias formation and Charnmouth Mudstone. The superficial geology consists of glacial till. The site lies at around 92m OD and slopes downwards towards the north.

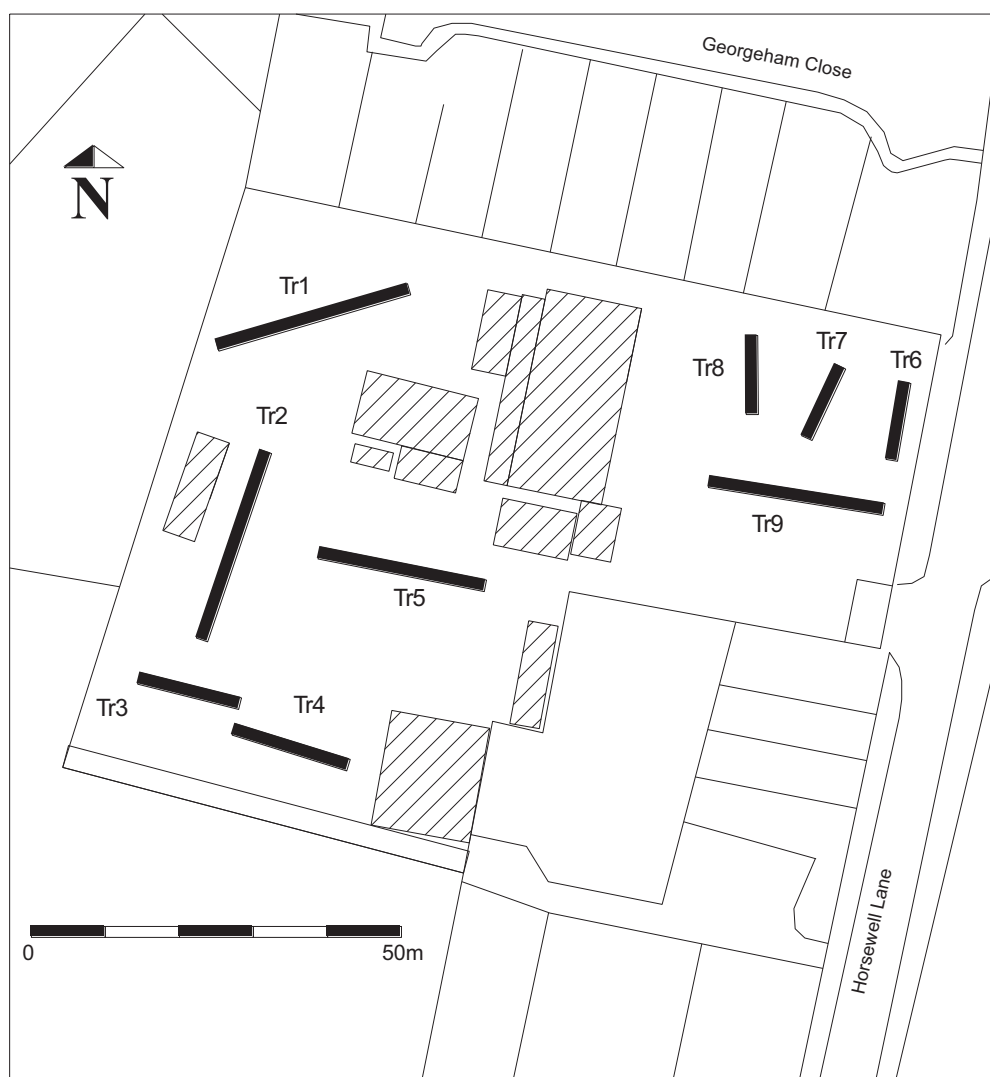


Figure 2- Plan of Site and Trenches

Archaeological and Historical Background

The site lies adjacent to the road leading south from Wigston Magna and in existence by 1887, the date of the first map of the area. The desk-based assessment for the site indicated that the site lay near to known Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon remains (MLE4964; MLE4965; MLE4969; MLE4966 and MLE4967). Around 30m from the site on the opposite side of Horsewell Road, evidence for a Roman building were revealed along with, poorly dated, possibly Saxon ironworking traces. Around 200 metres away, the remains of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery were uncovered in the 18th century. Near to this site *c.* 10 Anglo-Saxon sherds were revealed in excavations in 1988 (Boutsikas 2008, 10).

The Results

Due to the presence of hard surfacing, and buried water pipes serving the former greenhouses, it became necessary to modify the initial trenching plan, slightly shortening, lengthening or offsetting trenches as necessary. However, the total meterage remained the same and so the original intended percentage of the site was investigated.

Trench 1 WSW/ENE 27m min 0.7m max depth 0.9m
No archaeological features observed.

Trench 2 NNE/SSW 27m min depth 0.6m max depth 1.0m
No archaeological features observed.

Trench 3 WNW/ESE 15m min depth 0.6m max depth 0.7m
No archaeological features observed.

Trench 4 WNW/ESE 16m min depth 0.6m max depth 0.8m
No archaeological deposits observed.

Trench 5 – WNW/ESE 20m min depth 0.9m max depth 1.2m
Field drain crossed trench. Slight rise and falling of the natural visible in section suggests earlier ridge and furrow running roughly E/W.

Trench 6 – NNE/SSW 16m min depth 0.5m max depth 1.1m
This contained evidence of a roughly north/south aligned gully (3) and an east/west aligned ditch (2) which could have been a field boundary.

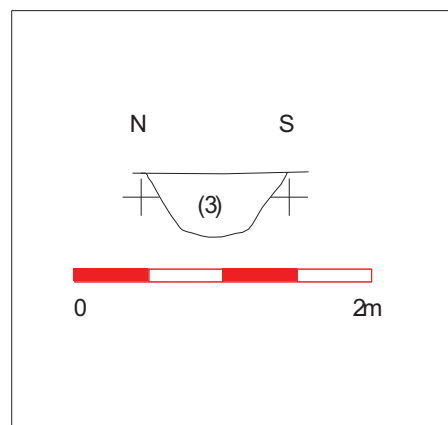


Figure 3- Trench 6, Gully (3)

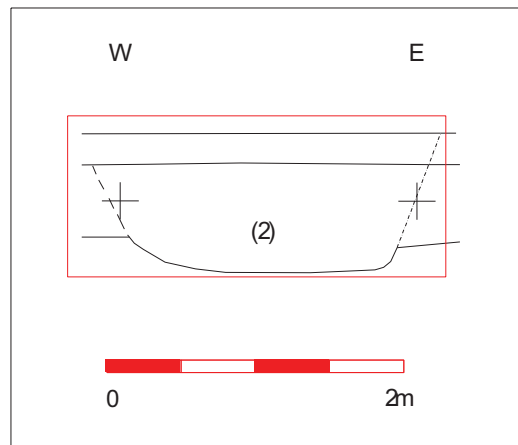


Figure 4 - Trench 6, Ditch 2

Trench 7 – NNE/SSW 16m, min depth 0.6m max depth 0.6m
No archaeological deposits were observed.

Trench 8 – NE/SSW 16m min depth 0.7m
No archaeological deposits were observed.

Trench 9 – E/W 27m min depth 0.55m max depth 0.9m
This contained 2 ditches running roughly N/S across the trench. These were filled with mid greyey brown silts. The southernmost ditch (1) contained Roman pottery. The group was small and not closely datable but likely to be of 3rd century or later date. The fills of the two ditches were similar and could have been of similar Roman date. The ditches were not picked up in the nearby evaluation trenches.

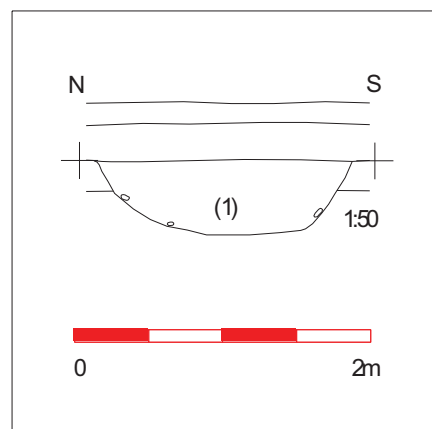


Figure 5 - Trench 9, Ditch (1)



Figure 6- Trench 9 - Ditch (1)



Figure 7 - Trench 9 the second probably Roman ditch

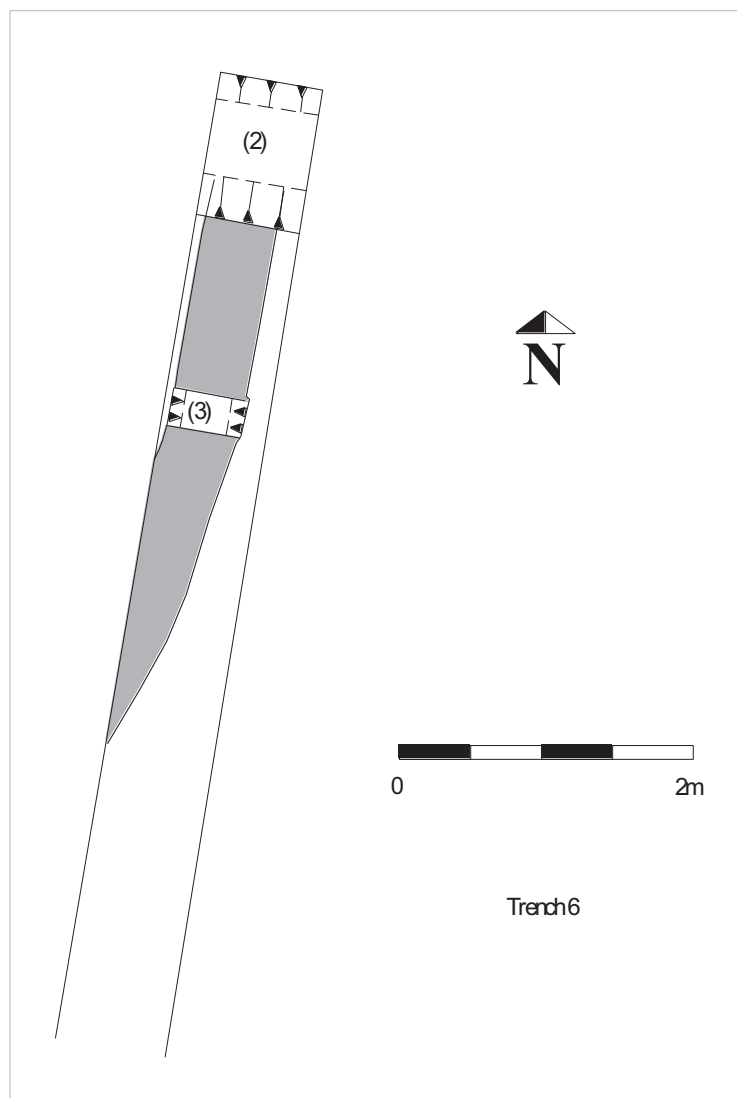


Figure 8- Trench 6

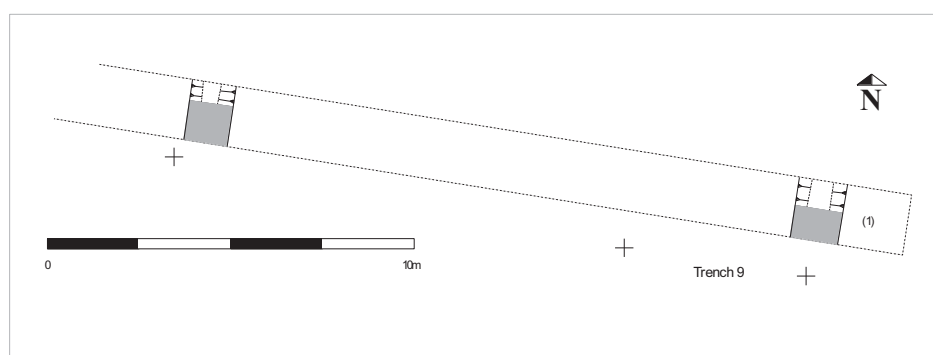


Figure 9 -Trench 9

Conclusions

In spite of the occurrence of Saxon remains in the near vicinity (MLE4966/7 and MLE 4969), the site revealed no evidence for Saxon activity. However, finds indicating Roman activity were recovered. Roman pottery was recorded from the opposite side of Horsewell Road (MLE 4969). These were recovered from a ditch of Roman date. It is not clear whether this was a simple field boundary or related in some way to the pottery found on the opposite side of the road. A second undated ditch in the same trench could also be of similar Roman date. No evidence for later activity was recovered from the evaluation. This may be the result of truncation to the site from later agriculture.

The 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 Standards in the Museum: Care of Archaeological Collections (MGC 1992) and Guidelines for the Preparation of Site Archives and Assessments for all finds (RFG/FRG) will usually be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all records directly related to the investigation undertaken.

The archive consists of the following one copy of this report.

Two A2 permagraph plan sheets

1 30x30 section sheet

1 30x 30 trench location sheet

3 context sheets

9 trench recording sheets

1 level sheet

64 digital photographs

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.

Information Required	
Project Name	Ecob's Garden Centre, Horsewell Road, Wigston
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	A Gnananatartanm
Previous/Future Work	Unknown
Current Land Use	Former Garden centre

Development Type	Residential – private dwellings
Reason for Investigation	PPG16
Position in the Planning Process	As a condition
Site Coordinates	SP 6070 9795
Start/end dates of field work	7-12/08/08
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council
Study Area	0.56 hectares

Bibliography

Boutsikas E., 2008 *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for the Proposed Development on land at Ecob's Garden Centre, Horsewell Lane, Wigston, Leicestershire (SP 6070 9795)* ULAS report 2008-100

Appendix 1 – The Roman Pottery

Accession No: XA121.2008.

Elizabeth Johnson

Introduction

An assemblage comprising 6 sherds of Romano-British pottery weighing 259g was recovered as part of evaluation excavations at the site of E. Cobbs Garden Centre, Wigston, Leicestershire.

Methodology

The material was classified using the Leicestershire Museums Fabric Series (Pollard 1994: 112-114) and quantified by sherd count and weight as detailed in the table below.

Trench	Context	Fabric	Form	Sherds	Weight (g)	Date
9	1	Grey ware	Jar	3	219	2ndC+
9	1	Shelly ware	Jar	1	18	2ndC+
9	1	NV colour-coat	Jar or flagon	2	22	3rd-4thC

Discussion

The material is typical of that found in Leicestershire, comprising a grey ware rounded-rim necked jar, the base of a shelly ware jar and a colour-coated ware jar or flagon. Unfortunately, not much is closely dateable as both the grey and shelly ware forms were produced throughout the Roman period. Nene Valley colour-coated ware jars and flagons were produced from the 3rd century and throughout the 4th, suggesting the group does not date before the 3rd century.

Bibliography

Howe, M. D., Perrin, J. R. and Mackreth, D. F., 1980: *Roman Pottery from the Nene Valley: A Guide*. Peterborough City Museum Occasional Paper No. 2. Peterborough: Peterborough City Museum.

Pollard, R., 1994: The Iron Age and Roman Pottery. Pp 51-114 in Clay, P. and Pollard, R. (eds): *Iron Age and Roman Occupation in the West Bridge Area, Leicester. Excavations 1962-1971*. Leicester: Leicestershire County Council Museums, Arts and Records Service.

Appendix 2

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Job title: Land at Horsewell Lane, Wigston, Leicestershire

NGR: (SP 6070 9795)

Client: Westleigh Homes

Planning Authority: Oadby and Wigston Borough Council

Planning application Nos. 08/00309/FUL

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 west of Horsewell Lane, Wigston at *c.* SK 789 023. It comprises an area of *c.* 0.56 ha. formerly used as a garden centre.

- 2.1.2** Planning permission has been applied for involving residential development for 15 two bedroom and 14 three bedroom dwellings plus parking.

- 2.1.3** Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested pre-determination trial trenching (email of 31.07.2008).

2.2 *Geological and Topographical Background*

- 2.2.1** The site lies on glacial Till (known also as Boulder Clay), composed of multiple layers of clay, boulders of intermediate sizes, or a mixture of these. The site lies at a height of *c.* 92m O.D. on fairly flat land..

2.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 2.3.1 A desk-based assessment (ULAS Rep 2008-100) has been completed for this site. The assessment shows that there is the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the application site, since the site is close to known Iron age, Roman and Anglo –Saxon remains (MLE4964; MLE4965; MLE4969; MLE4966 and MLE4967).

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 six 30m 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.
- 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 during August 2008 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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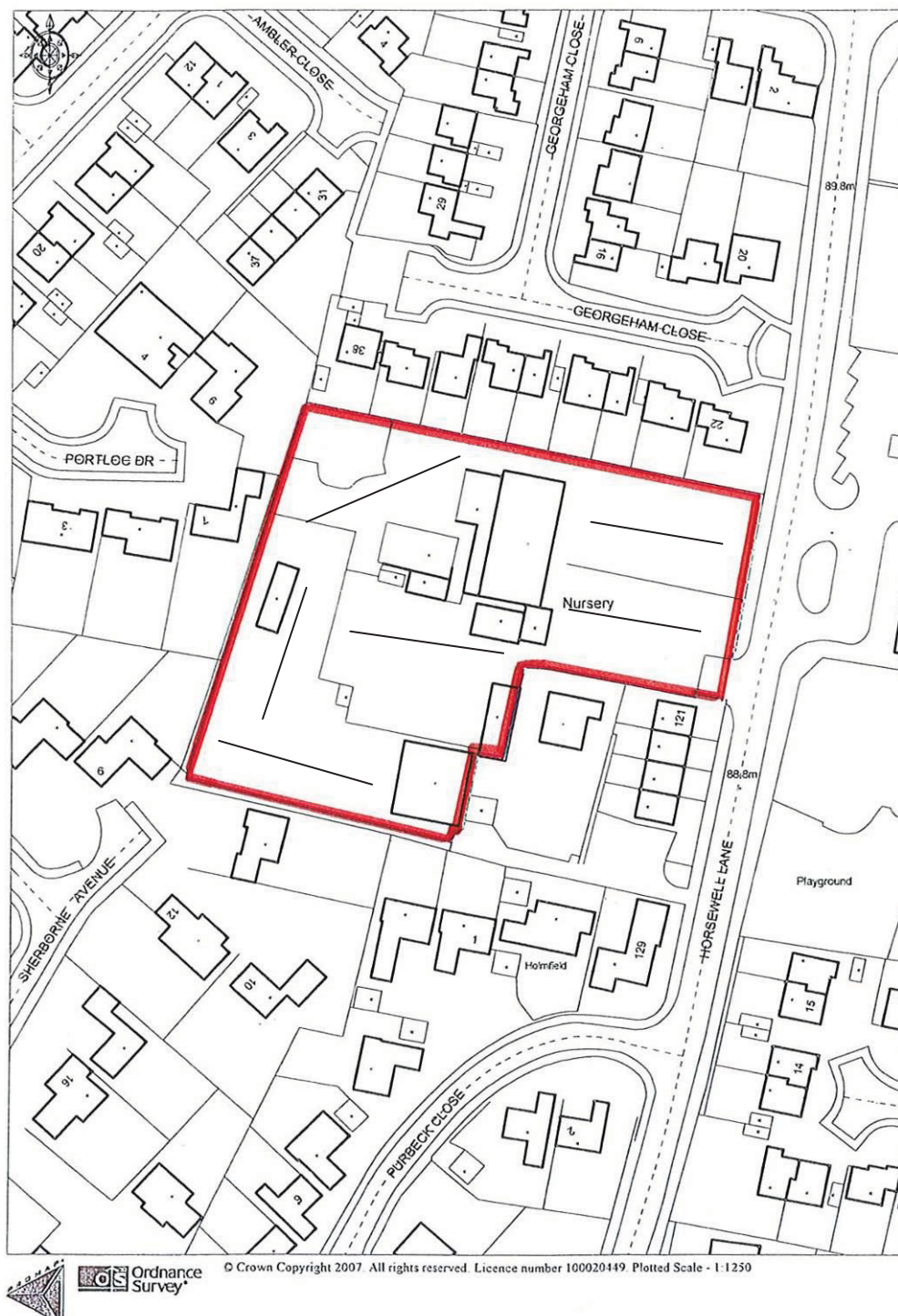


Fig 1 Proposed trench locations

APPENDIX 1

Job title: Land at Horsewell Lane, Wigston, Leicestershire

NGR: (SP 6070 9795)

Client: Westleigh Homes

Planning Authority: Oadby and Wigston Borough Council

Planning application Nos. 08/00309/FUL

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.