



University of
Leicester

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
Woodbine Cottage, 7 Church Lane,
Old Dalby, Broughton and Old Dalby,
Leicestershire
NGR: SK 6737 2362 centre**

Tim Higgins



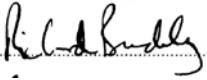

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**An Archaeological Evaluation at
Woodbine Cottage, 7 Church Lane
Old Dalby, Broughton and Old Dalby, Leicestershire**

NGR: SK 6737 2362

Tim Higgins

For: Mr R. Stocks

Checked by	
Signed: 	...Date: 01.09.2009
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An Archaeological Evaluation at Woodbine Cottage, 7, Church Lane, Old Dalby, Broughton and Old Dalby, Leicestershire (SK 6737 2362)

Tim Higgins

Summary

An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken at Woodbine Cottage, 7, Church Lane, Old Dalby, Broughton and Old Dalby, Leicestershire by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in advance of a proposed new dwelling, garage and drive. Two trenches were excavated in an area defined as having archaeological potential as it lies close to areas where archaeological deposits were located. The trial trenching only revealed a stone and brick culvert and land drains, which probably date from either the 19th or 20th centuries. The site archive will be held with the Leicestershire County Council under accession number X.A163.2009

1. Introduction

An archaeological field evaluation (AFE) was undertaken as part of the requirements identified by the Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council as archaeological advisor to planning authority following Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning para.30). The AFE was undertaken to demonstrate whether any archaeological remains of significance were present within the development site and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development.

2. Site Description, Topography and Geology

The site is located at Woodbine Cottage, east of Church Lane and north of St John the Baptist's Church, Old Dalby, at NGR SK 6737 2362 (Figure 1). It comprises an approximately rectangular area to the rear of properties fronting on to Church Lane, and totals some c. 0.07ha. Residential properties surrounded the site which is currently in use as garden.

The development area lies at height of 95m appears to fall from west to east, with its northern boundary formed along the edge of a watercourse.

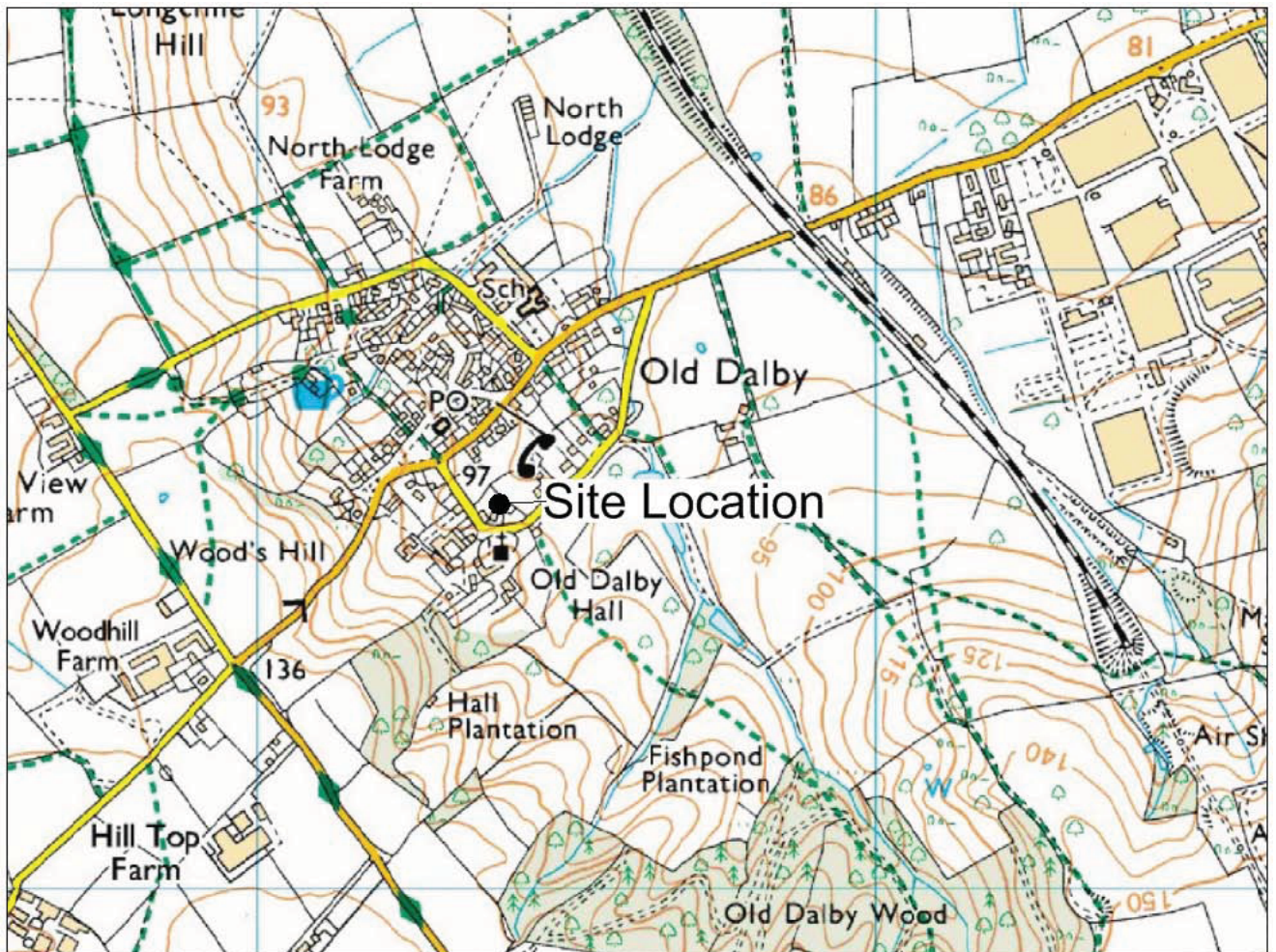


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development

Reproduced from the Landranger OS map 129 Leicester, Nottingham and Loughborough area 1:50000 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright 1996. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 10002187.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

An archaeological desk-based assessment, previously prepared by the University of Leicester Archaeological services for a development at 1 The Green, Old Dalby, (George 2004) had highlighted the archaeological potential of the site's surrounding environs.

The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies in an area of archaeological interest. It is inside the medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village (HER Ref. No. MLE9269), near the site of the former medieval parish church of St John the Baptist (MLE3452) rebuilt in the mid 19th century (MLE12501), with various Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains recorded in the vicinity (MLE15774), (MLE15775), (MLE17052). Old Dalby was an important village in the medieval times – there was a Hospitaller's preceptory in the village from the 12th century, the remains of which lie to the south-east of the proposed development site and are a Scheduled Monument (HER Ref. No. MLE3448).

4. Aims and Objectives

The main aims of the evaluation were:

- 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 new school buildings.
- To produce an archive and report of any results
- To determine the need for and scope of any further mitigation

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.

5. Methodology

The archaeological work followed the Design Specification (Appendix 1 below) which addressed the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological trial trenching Woodbine Cottage, 7, Church Lane, Old Dalby 9.07.2009. This was agreed with the Senior Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET), and proposed a 5% excavation sample of the development area and comprised trial trenching totalling c. 35 sq metres, the equivalent of one 18m x 1.6 and one 5m x 1.6m trenches.

The paved surfaces and garden soil and underlying layers were removed under full archaeological supervision until either the top of archaeology or natural substratum/undisturbed ground was reached, or to a depth of 1.2m.

The bases of the trenches were to be cleaned in areas where potential archaeological deposits were observed. If archaeological remains were identified, they were to be planned to scale and recorded. Limited excavation would also be undertaken in order to determine the character and date of any remains.

The trenches were located using a Leica EDM and the final plans completed with the aid of TurboCad v.11 design software.

All the work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, and the *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland* (Leicestershire County Council).

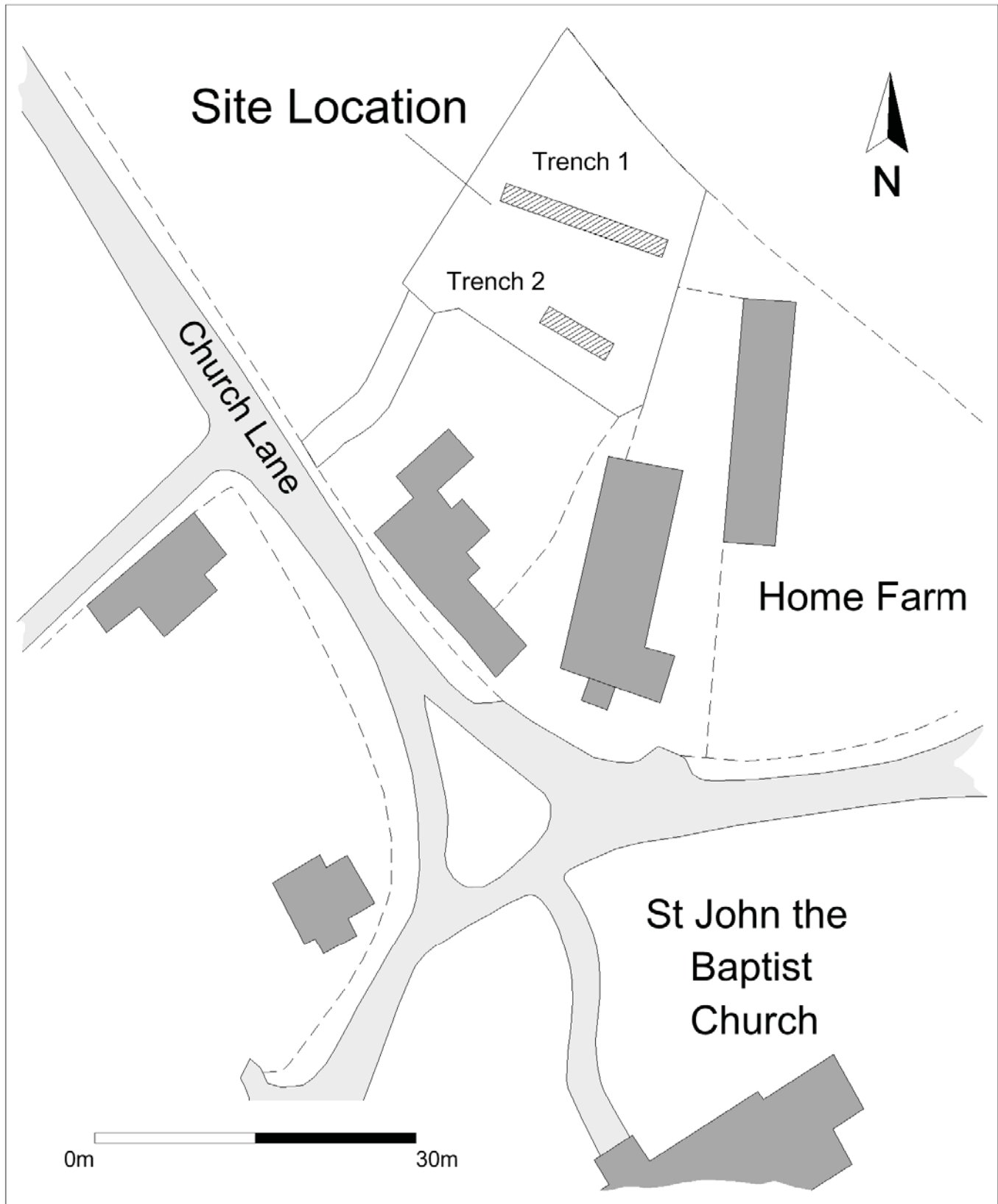


Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

6. Results

Trench 1

Length 16.00m

Width 1.60m

Depth 1.00m

Ground level. 96.66m O.D.

Top of natural substratum 96.76m O.D.

Trench 1 was located towards centre of the garden and was orientated north-west to south-east (Figure 2). The natural substratum was reached at a depth of 0.70m below the ground surface, and comprised compacted pale yellowish grey clay mixed with occasional pebbles found at the east end of the trench. Towards the western end of the trench the natural substratum changed to a pale blue grey clay silt with no inclusions. The base of the trench and spoil was visually inspected and, with the exception of a probably 19th century culvert no archaeological deposits, features or pre-modern artefacts were encountered. The natural substratum was cut by the large the culvert and measured 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep and was orientated north to south (Figure 3). The culvert structure comprised a base of roughly hewn stone slabs (measuring approximately 0.50m x 0.40m), walls of modern brick two courses deep, and capping by more roughly hewn stone slabs. The natural substratum was cut by two further drains consisting ceramic pipes 0.10m in diameter running approximately north to south.

Overlying the natural substratum was subsoil consisting of compact pale yellowish brown clay. The subsoil measured between 0.10m and 0.25m deep. The subsoil was sealed by topsoil and comprised dark grey organic clay silt which increased in depth along the length of the trench from 0.30m deep at the south-east end to 0.60m deep towards the north-west end.

Trench 2

Length: 7.00m

Width: 1.80m

Depth: 0.90m

Ground level: 96.78m O.D.

Top of natural substratum: 96.74m O.D.

Trench 2 was located towards the south-east corner of the development area and was orientated north-west to south-east (Figure 2). The natural substratum was reached at a depth of 0.40m below the surface and consisted of compacted pale yellowish brown clay mixed with occasional small rounded pebbles. The base of the trench was visually inspected and, with exception of the same 19th century culvert seen in Trench1, no archaeological deposits, features or pre-modern artefacts were encountered. The culvert that was observed in Trench 1 continued to run southward through Trench 2 (Figure 3). At the western end of the trench a narrow irregular linear cut 0.20m wide was observed filled with brick rubble and rounded pebbles. This feature was thought to be another modern land-drain

The subsoil comprised pale yellowish clay silt which increased in depth along the length of the trench from 0.10m deep at the south-east to 0.40m deep towards the north-west end. A visual inspection of the surface appeared to suggest that the topsoil had a slightly undulating depth that measured between 0.30m and 0.40m along the length of the trench. The topsoil consisted of dark grey organic clay silt.

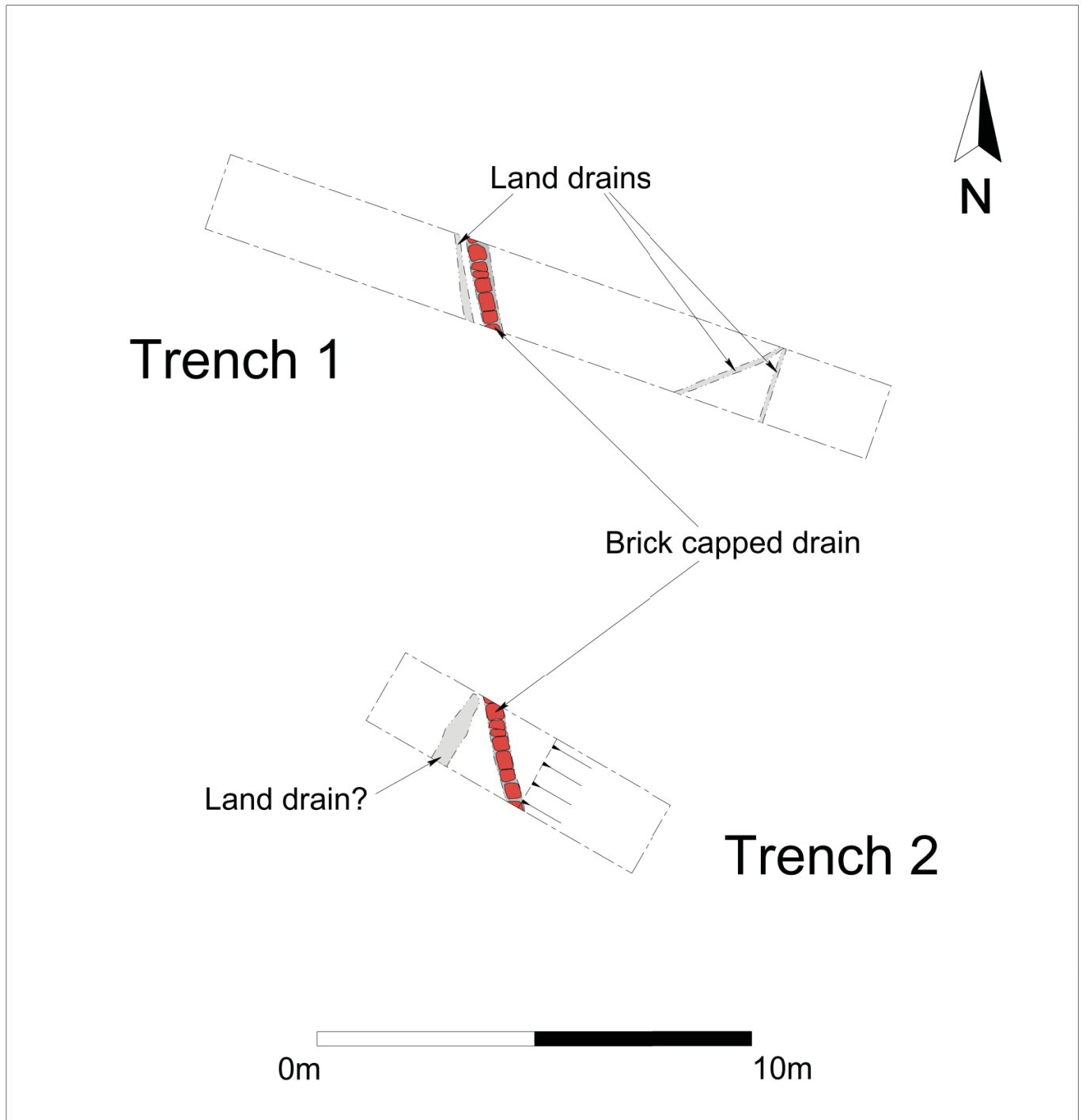


Figure 3: Trench Plans

7. Discussion

The archaeological evaluation undertaken in garden at the rear Woodbine Cottage, Church Lane Old Dalby, Leicestershire (NGR: SK 6737 2362), revealed no significant archaeological features below the garden soil and subsoil. Occasional modern pottery sherds were present within the subsoil, which probably came from domestic refuse being used as manure in the garden. The trial trenching revealed three modern land drains and large stone and brick culvert, which probably dates from either the 19th or 20th century. The increase in depths of the topsoil and subsoil suggests that the field had probably been landscaped to create a level surface. The landscaping could date from the period when the plot was previously used as a horse riding ring and paddock. The trial trenching suggests that there is unlikely to be any archaeological deposits present within the proposed development area.

8. Archive

A full copy of the archive as defined in the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990), 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,

Indices

Two trench recording sheets

1 plan drawing sheet

17 Digital and B&W photos with contact prints, photographic index

The archive will be held with the Archaeology, Environment and Heritage Services (Leicestershire County Council Museums).under accession number X.A163.2009

A summary of the work will be published in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course.



Plate 1 Evaluation Trench 1 looking east



Plate 2 Evaluation Trench 2 with a stone capped culvert looking south.

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by the author, assisted by Dan Stone. Dr. Patrick Clay managed the project. I would like to thank Mr and Mrs Stocks for their help and assistance during the evaluation.

10. Bibliography

George S., *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for a Proposed Development Site at 1 The Green, Old Dalby, Broughton and Old Dalby, Leicestershire (SK 672 236)* ULAS Report No. 2004-145
2008

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29.08.2009

Oasis Record

INFORMATION REQUIRED	
Project Name	An Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching Woodbine Cottage, 7 Church lane, Old Dalby, Leicestershire
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Tim Higgins
Previous/Future work	None, the DBA was not prepared in relation to this project and no further work is proposed
Current Land Use	Garden
Development Type	Residential
Reason for Investigation	PPG16
Position in the Planning Process	Requirements planning permission
Site Co ordinates	NGR: SK 6737 2362
Start/end dates of field work	13 th August 2009
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council
Study Area	c. 0.07 ha

Appendix

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

Job title: Woodbine Cottage, 7, Church Lane, Old Dalby, Leicestershire (SK 6737 2362)

Client: Mr R. Stocks

Planning Authority: Melton Borough Council

Planning application No. 08/00632/FUL

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 for 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 rear of Woodbine Cottage, east of Church Lane and north of St John the Baptist's parish church, Old Dalby, at NGR SK 6737 2362. It comprises an approximately rectangular area to the rear of properties fronting onto Church Lane, and totals some c. 0.07ha. Residential properties surround the site which is currently in use as a garden. The development area lies at a height of 95m appears to falls from west to east, with its northern boundary formed along the edge of a watercourse. The soils are described as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils, often stoneless, belonging to the Ragdale Association, overlying chalky till drift deposits (Soil Survey of England & Wales 1983). Locally the soils and underlying drift geology is influenced by the watercourse. Associated with this is narrow band of colluvial/head deposits (clay, silt sand and gravel) which mask the underlying solid Lower Jurassic mudstone (Charmouth Mudstone Formation). The latter is exposed to the south where not masked by the drift deposits (Geological Survey of England & Wales, Melton, Sheet 142)(information from the 'brief' see 2.1.3].
- 2.1.2 Planning permission has been applied for, for the construction of one new dwelling, access road and an associated garage.
- 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested an evaluation by trial trenching to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development. This is detailed in their *Brief for Archaeological trial trenching Woodbine Cottage, 7, Church Lane, Old Dalby* (29.07.2009 – hereinafter the 'brief')

2.2 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

2.2.1 The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies in an area of archaeological interest. It is inside the medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village (HER Ref. No. MLE9269), near the site of the former medieval parish church of St John the Baptist (MLE3452) rebuilt in the mid 19th century (MLE12501),, with various Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains recorded in the vicinity (MLE15774, MLE15775, MLE17052). Old Dalby was an important village in medieval times - there was a hospitaller's preceptory in the village from the 12th century, the remains of which lie to the south-east of the proposed development site and are a Scheduled Monument (HER Ref. No. MLE3448).

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 for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008).

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 application area covers *c.* 0.07 ha. A *c.* 5% sample of the area is the equivalent of one 18m x 1.6m and one 5 x 1.6m trenches totaling *c.* 35 sq m. (Fig. 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; HER 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 *IfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological archives* (Brown 2008) will normally be presented to Leicestershire County Council 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 13.08.2009 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

Brown, D., *Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives* (Institute for
2008 Archaeologists)

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Figure 1 Location of the application area

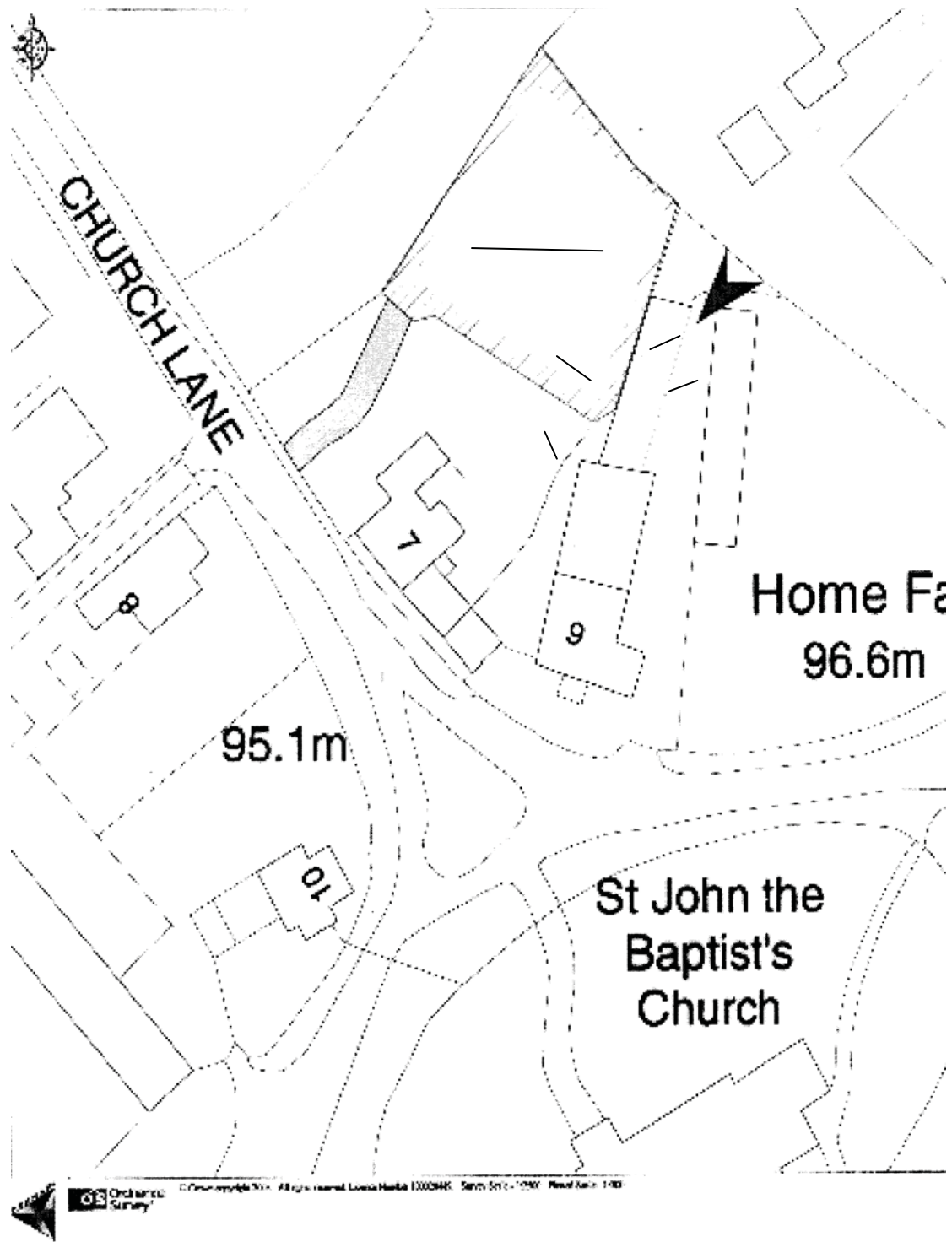


Figure 2 Proposed trench locations

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 Wile's 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.

Contact Details

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INVESTOR IN PEOPLE



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