

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at
Deacon's Workshop, Castle View, Leicester .
(SK 5832 0411)**

Martyn Henson

For: Mhi.

<p>Checked by Project Manager</p> <p>Signed:Date:</p> <p>Name:</p>
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ULAS Report Number 2004-170 ©2004

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Deacon's Workshop, Castle View, Leicester .**

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An Archaeological Watching Brief at Deacon's Workshop, Castle View, Leicester NGR: SK 58320411.

Martyn Henson

Summary

An Archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services at Deacon's Workshop, Castle View, Leicester (SK58320411) during the excavation of test pits for ground investigation purposes adjacent to Deacon's Workshop. The works were required to assess the causes for possible subsidence of the building. Two sets of partially articulated human remains were uncovered as well as numerous un-articulated human and animal remains. Other finds included post-medieval pot and some as yet undated metalwork. Finds and records will be deposited with the Jewry Wall Museum, accession number A12. 2004.

Introduction

This report outlines the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief carried out by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) during the excavation of two test pits to attempt to establish the cause of building subsidence of Deacon's Workshop. The archaeological watching brief involved archaeological supervision during hand digging to identify and record any deposits of archaeological importance, which might be impacted on by the ground works as outlined by the contractors, MHI and in the design specification for archaeological work (ULAS 2004).

The work included the exposing of the foundations of Deacon's Workshop at the north-west and south-west corners of the building.

Site Location

The site is located on Castle View, Leicester immediately adjacent south of the south turret of the Castle Bailey wall. See Fig. 1.

Historical and Archaeological Background

The site lies in an area of considerable archaeological potential. It is on the projected line of the Roman town defences that so far have not been documented this far to the west of the south gate. It is also within the extramural part of the Roman town where inhumation and cremation burials are to be expected. Nearby Roman burials have been recorded at Wygstons' Chantry House (LC1127), at one of the buildings of De Montfort University (LC318) and in Newarke House Garden (LC395). The latter comprised five Roman inhumations that could indicate a concentration of burials just to the south of the town defences.

Deacon's Workshop itself (Grade II; Reference SK 5804 SW 2/221) is an early 18th Century red brick building originally probably a store then used as a museum as a reconstruction of the workshop of Deacon the clockmaker (Fig. 2). It is constructed of red brick, with a slate roof with blue brick coping to the gable ends. It has one storey, an attic and 20th Century wood mullion windows with leaded panes. There is a clock

face inscribed "Deacon 1771" in one gable. All the listed buildings in Castle Street, Castle View and Castle Yard together with Skeffington House, the Iron Gates and Leicester High Cross in garden of Skeffington House, Chantry House and Newarke Wall, all in the Newarke, form a group (Meek 2001).

The site is located just outside the bailey of the motte and bailey castle of 1068, on the outer lip of the motte ditch, an area subject to limited previous archaeological investigation (Clarke 1952). It is also within the medieval religious precinct of the Newarke, established in 1330-1. The area also retains some potential for finds of prehistoric date relating to the Iron Age settlement on the east bank of the Soar.

Aims and Methods

The purpose of the watching brief was to ascertain whether archaeological deposits were present. If so, the character, extent and date range of any deposits identified would be established, in order to assess their significance (see Design Specification). Recording of these deposits would be carried out as appropriate, and an archive including this report produced. The archaeological work adhered to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Code of conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*. The site was visited on the 29th October 2004. During the visit the hand digging of test pits was observed along with the lifting of paving slabs. The test pits were observed for signs of archaeological features and were recorded where appropriate. All finds were recovered and bagged as they emerged.

The Results

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1 was excavated as per design specification (see Fig. 3) to a depth of approximately 0.5m. A ceramic water pipe obstructed further excavation. It was agreed with the civil engineer that the pit would now be extended to go around the north-west corner of the building and along its north face. The pipe, however, also turned the corner and followed the north wall of the building. It was agreed with the civil engineer to abandon Test Pit 1 (Fig. 4).

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2 was excavated as per design specification (see Fig. 3). It became apparent that it would not be required to excavate the test pit as large as the design specification had suggested in order to get the required view of the building's foundations (see Fig. 5). Firstly the paving slabs (context 0003) (Fig. 6) were removed to reveal a thin layer of yellow sand (0004) (10mm) directly below them. Below the sand layer was approximately 140mm of a dark grey brown ashy garden soil (0005). No finds were recovered from this level. Immediately below 0005 lay approximately 100mm of orange red brick remains (0006) that could possibly be the remains of a brick floor contemporary with the building itself. The bricks did not appear to be bonded by mortar. Below 0006 was a layer of dark grey brown silty clay (0007) 200mm in depth that contained <5% building material (orange red brick) in sizes ranging from 10-100mm length and <2% charcoal flecks. Underneath 0007 revealed a layer of dark grey black ash/slag mixed with silty clay (0008) of the same colour 150mm in depth (70% ash/slag 30% silty clay). No finds were recorded from this

level. Below 0008 revealed a layer 0.6m deep of mid grey brown silty clay, <7% rounded to angular stones 10-40mm in diameter and <1% charcoal flecks (0009).

From within context 0009 two fragments of a human skull were found along with various other bones.

Also within 0009 approximately 1.2m from ground level on the west facing side of the building there lay remains of what looked to be a human femur (0010) truncated by the building just above the knee. The femur disappeared into the east facing section of Test Pit 2 however a possible pelvic bone could just be made out as it entered the section suggesting that it represents the remains of an articulated skeleton. The building's foundations truncated the lower part of the femur. The femur measured 360mm in length though the western end went into the section. It was approximately 30mm in diameter. It was impossible to ascertain whether the rest of the skeleton was intact due to Test Pit 2's dimensions but the femur lay in an east west alignment with the possible pelvis to the west (see Fig. 5, 7). At the south facing side of the building, approximately 100mm south of the south wall, lay more human remains including human spinal vertebrae and a number of ribs (Fig. 9) that had been slightly disturbed by the digging. The vertebrae also lay in an east- west alignment. No more remains were uncovered, as the requirements of the specification had been met.

The foundations of the building are made up of 8 courses of stone (0012) each one approximately 130mm high and 25mm long (Fig. 8).

Discussion and Conclusion

Test Pit 1 revealed no archaeological remains due to the obstruction caused by the ceramic water pipe prevented excavation to a depth below the modern levels of debris directly below the paving slabs.

From the evidence revealed in Test Pit 2 we can safely assume that there is a strong possibility of a burial site below both Deacon's Workshop and the adjacent garden area to the west. Due to the limited area of the test pit it was not clear whether the humans remains found were fully articulated. The presence of a pelvic like bone at the top of the femur suggests this is probable. The extent to which the burial has been truncated by the building and its associated ground works remains uncertain. The presence of another set of remains, the vertebrae and ribs, found in a similar alignment and close proximity to the femur (0010) can only reinforce the fact that a burial ground/cemetery is a strong possibility especially being as close as it is to Trinity Hospital chapel and St Mary de Castro church. Burials of both Roman and medieval date have been recorded in this area before (Meek 2001). Clarke (1952) mentions that during the excavations of 'the Newarke' area in 1951 a trench measuring 8 feet by 55 feet dug across the site approximately 36 feet west of the Turret gateway. After the removal of about 18 inches of modern deposits the area was found to be full of skeletons with the exception of 6 feet at the wall end (named by Clarke as the 'Great Death Pit'). These skeletons were buried without coffins or grave goods and lay in rows with their feet to the east. It was noted that some did overlie others in an irregular manner. A piece of yellow slipware pottery was found under the arm of the only skeleton that was lifted dating to around the 17th to early 18th century. Clarke also mentions two entries in the Chamberlain's Accounts for the Borough.

They read, 1625-26. "*Payed for searchinge of xli^{tie} dead corpses lli.iiijd.*"

"Payed for a spade to burie the visited people in St Maries Close is. Ijd."

1644-45. "*Paied severall men for buryinge of fifty dead Corpses within Mr. Abneys Ward and the Newarke when the towne was taken by the king's forces by the command of the Chiefe Commander then xs.*"
(Clarke 1952).

It could be that the remains discovered near Deacon's workshop could be contemporary with Clarke's findings and perhaps have a connection with plague victims or the Civil War siege of the Newarke.

The appearance of unarticulated human bone fragments (the skull etc) suggests that some disturbance may have occurred during the landscaping of the garden/patio area.

The Archive

The archive will be lodged with The Jewry Wall Museum, Leicester. Accession number is A12. 2004. The Archive consists of the following:

1x A2 sheet of permagraph.

2x watching brief record sheets.

18 digital images

Bibliography

Clarke, T.D. 1952 "Archaeology in Leicestershire and Rutland 1939-51" *Trans. Leics. Archaeol. and Hist Soc.* 28 22-29.

Buckley, R. 2004 "*Design Specification for Archaeological Attendance and Investigation (An Archaeological Watching Brief), Deacon's Workshop, Castle View, Leicester.*" SK 58320411 ULAS report number 04-188-01.doc.

Meek, J. 2001 "*An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for the proposed De Montfort University Leicester City Campus Developments, Leicester (centred on SK 583 040).*" ULAS report number 2001/164.

Figures

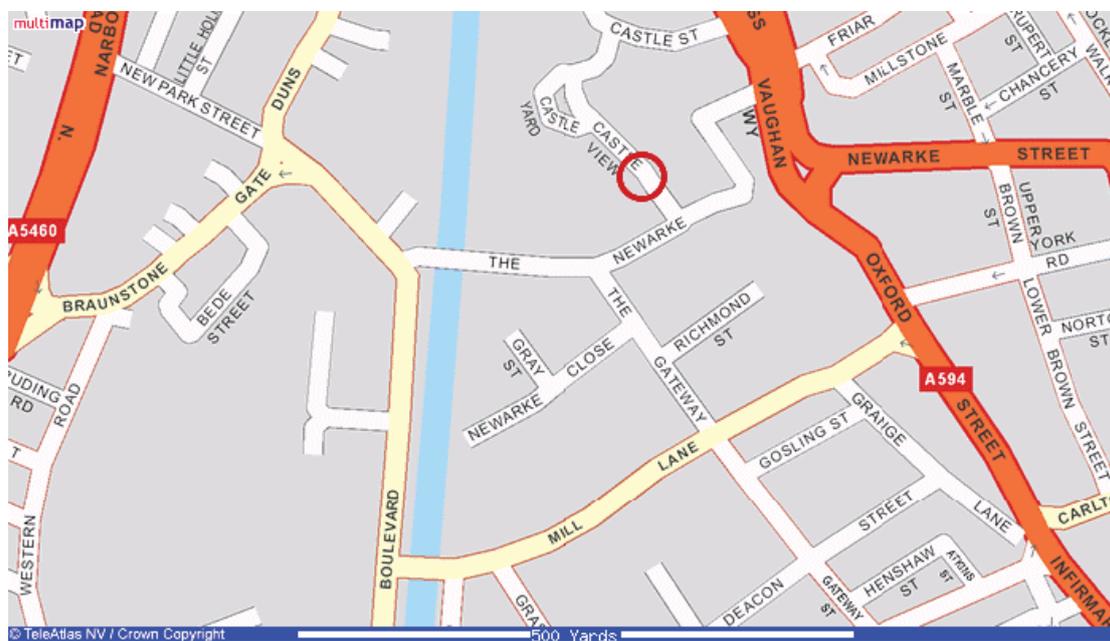


Figure 1 Site location ©multimap <http://www.multimap.com/>



Figure 2 Deacon's Workshop.

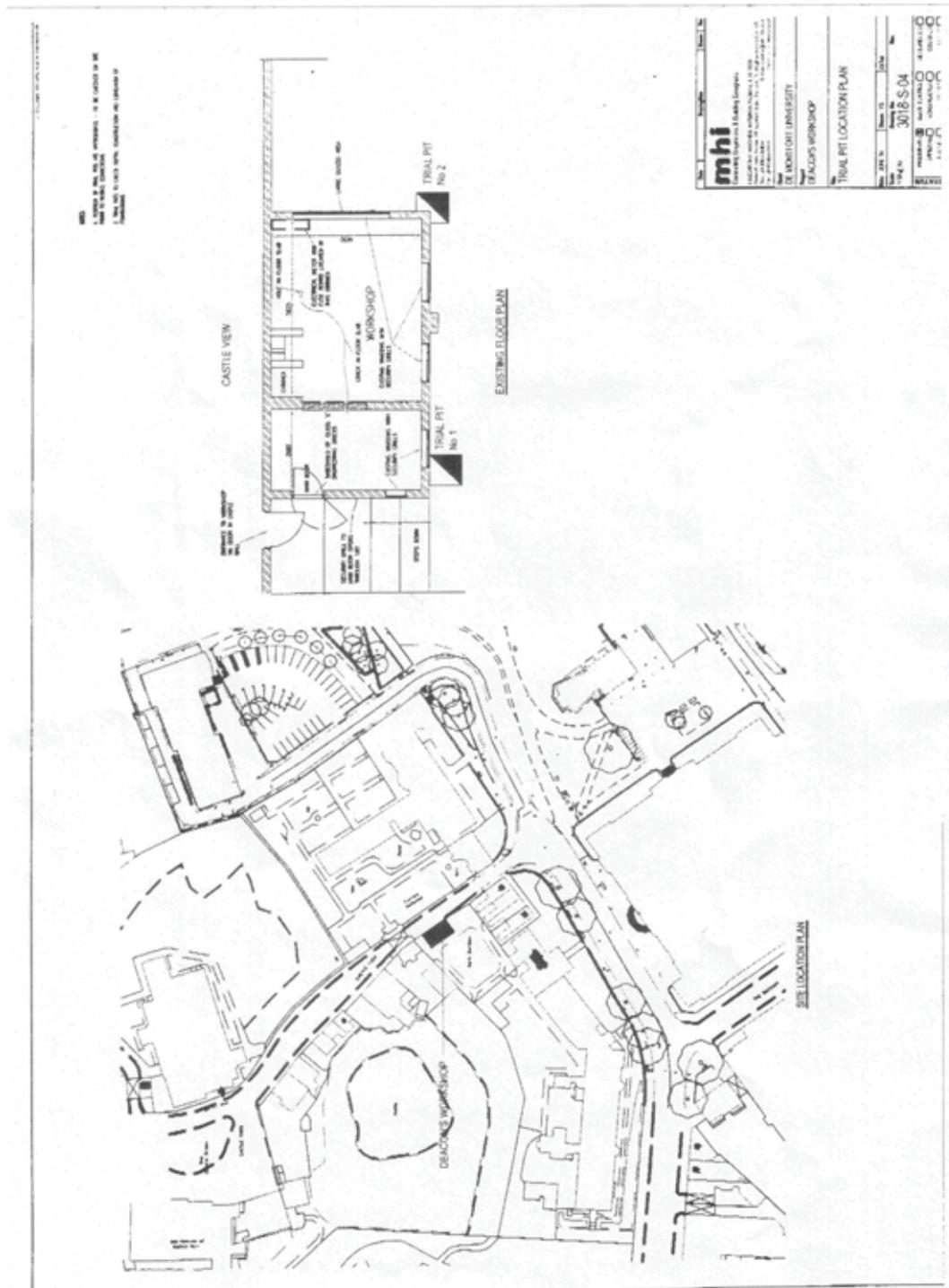


Figure 3: Location of trial pits including location of site.



Figure4: Photograph of aborted Test Pit 1 looking east.

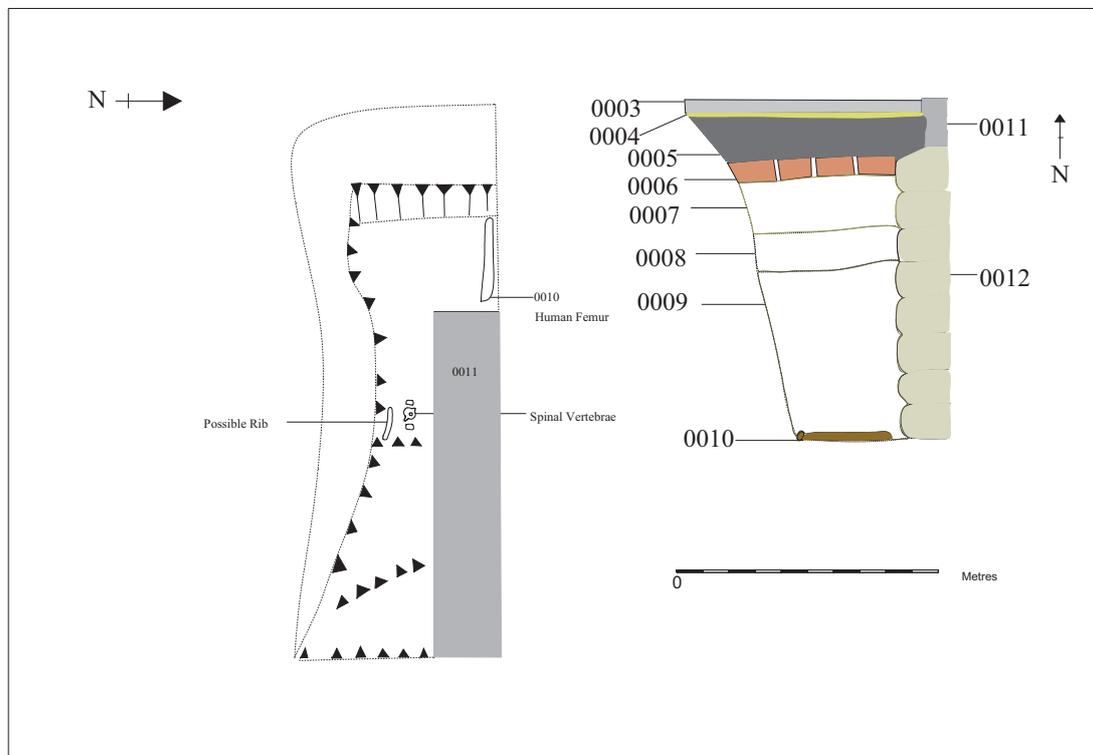


Figure 5 (Left) Plan of Test Pit 2 and Figure 6 (right) South facing section of Test Pit 2



Figure 7: Human femur looking north.



Figure 8: Photograph of Building foundation in Test Pit 2 looking north west.



Figure 9: Close up of disturbed vertebrae and possible rib. Test Pit 2 looking east.

Appendix 1

Finds summary

Context	Fabric/ware	Sherd No.s	Weight (grams)	Comments
Pottery				
U/S	Midland Blackware	1	3	16th/ 17th Century
	White Earthenware	1	32	Modern
Glass				
U/S	Clear	1		
Claypipe				
U/S	China Clay	1		Stem fragment
Bone				
U/S	Animal	2		Probable animal bone
	9 Human	8		Possible human bone
	9 Human	2		Human skull
Fe Objects				
U/S	Iron objects	2		

Appendix 2

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for

Archaeological Attendance and Investigation

(An Archaeological Watching Brief)

Deacon's Workshop, Castle View, Leicester

NGR: SK 58320411

SMR refs LC251-252, 316-317, 782, 1164

Client: Mhi

Summary

In view of the high potential of the site for buried archaeological remains, the archaeological adviser to the planning authority requires a watching brief during ground works to ensure that affected deposits are adequately recorded. This specification provides details of the methodologies and standards to be adopted by ULAS on behalf of the client during the course of the work.

1. Introduction

1.1 Definition and scope of the specification

In accordance with Planning Policy Guidance Note (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning), para.30, and the condition placed on planning permission, this specification constitutes a 'written scheme of archaeological investigation' which ULAS intends to implement on behalf of the Client in mitigation of any

damage which may be caused to buried or standing archaeological remains from the development.

1.2 The definition of archaeological watching brief, taken from the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Watching Briefs (IFA S&G: AWB) is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

1.3 The purpose of a watching brief, as laid down in the IFA S&G AWB is:

to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.

to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment.

1.4 This document provides a scheme of works for:

An intensive archaeological watching brief on all works likely to affect or reveal archaeological deposits.

2. Archaeological Objectives

The main objectives, within the resources available, are

- 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 excavate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

3. Background

3.1 The proposed works consist of the investigation of two trial pits for ground investigation purposes adjacent to Deacon's workshop in Castle View. The works are required to assess the causes for possible subsidence of the building.

3.2 The site lies in an area of considerable archaeological potential. It is on the projected line of the Roman town defences that, so far, have not been documented this far to the west of the south gate. It is also within the extramural part of the Roman town where inhumation and cremation burials are to be expected. Nearby, Roman burials have been recorded at Wygston's Chantry House (LC1127), at one of the buildings of De Montfort University (LC318) and in Newarke House Garden (LC395). The latter comprised five

Roman inhumations which could indicate a concentration of burials just to the south of the town defences.

- 3.3. The site is located just outside the bailey of the motte and bailey castle of 1068, on the outer lip of the motte ditch, an area subject to limited previous archaeological investigation (Clarke 1952). It is also within the medieval religious precinct of the Newarke, established in 1330-1. The area also retains some potential for finds of prehistoric date relating to the Iron Age settlement on the east bank of the Soar.

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 Watching Briefs.

- 4.1.2 Staffing, Recording systems, Health and Safety provisions and Insurance details are included below.

- 4.1.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Planning authority and the Client, if required.

4.2 Methodology for an intensive watching brief

- 4.2.1 The archaeologist will be present during all ground works that have the potential to affect any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area. Initial contact from the Client's contractors will be essential to ensure that at least one weeks notice can be given to ULAS prior to the work commencing, in order that archaeological attendance can be arranged so that the relevant planning conditions can be discharged.

- 4.2.2 The archaeologist will observe overburden stripping (including topsoil and subsoil) and, if necessary, foundation and service trench excavation by the Client's contractors, in order to obtain an adequate record of any archaeological deposits or finds disturbed or exposed by groundworks associated with the development. Should undisturbed subsoil be exposed over the entire area of proposed structures, road and landscaping during the initial site strip, and no significant archaeological deposits are revealed, the watching brief may be terminated by ULAS, with the agreement of the planning archaeologist.

- 4.2.3 The archaeologist will cooperate at all times with the contractors to ensure that there are no unnecessary delays to the work. However, if any archaeological deposits are seen to be present, the archaeologist will have the power to temporarily halt the works in order to define and record areas of archaeological interest.

- 4.2.4 Any archaeological deposits encountered will be recorded and excavated using standard ULAS procedures (see section 5 below).

- 4.2.5 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the development, ULAS shall have the power to halt any ground works and shall

inform the site agent/project manager, the English Heritage Inspector, 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 on behalf of the Client a contingency scheme for emergency excavation of affected archaeological features.

4.3. Environmental Sampling

- 4.3.1 If significant archaeological features are subject to excavation, the sampling strategy will include the following if practicable within the scope of the project and with the allocated resources:

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.

Any buried soils or well-sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.

Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.

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.

4.4 Recording Systems

Recording during the watching brief will be done as comprehensively as possible, within the resources available for the project, and the watching archaeologist will endeavour to use the following systems.

- 4.4.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.
- 4.4.2 Individual descriptions of any observed archaeological strata and features exposed by the works will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
- 4.4.3 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 plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the investigation area in relation to the OS grid.
- 4.4.4 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 relative heights of all principal strata and features will be recorded and related to the Ordnance Survey datum.
- 4.4.5 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.
- 4.4.6 As a minimum, the watching archaeologist will record the location and depths of any areas of ground works, including descriptions and depths of all principal strata disturbed, even if no archaeological features are present.

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 Leicester City Museums Service for storage in perpetuity.
- 5.3 A Leicester Museum accession number will be agreed with the Keeper of archaeology, Jewry wall Museum, that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 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 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 four weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be dispatched to the Client (2 copies), Planning Archaeologist/SMR (2 copies) and Local Planning Authority (1 copy).
- 6.2 The report will include: -
 - Summary
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the watching brief.
 - The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
 - Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
 - The location and size of the archive.
- 6.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in The Guidelines For The Preparation Of Excavation Archives For Long-Term Storage (UKIC 1990), and Standards In The Museum: Care Of Archaeological Collections (MGC 1992) and Guidelines for the Preparation of Site Archives and Assessments for all Finds (other than fired clay objects) (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993) will usually be presented to within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

7 Publication and Dissemination of Results

- 7.1 A summary of the work will be submitted to the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society for publication in their Transactions. 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 One member of staff will attend the site. The duration of groundworks and start date are currently unknown.
- 10.2 The report will normally be completed within 6 months of the fieldwork.

11. Health and Safety

- 11.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Archaeological Services Health and Safety Policy and Health and Safety manual with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is attached as Appendix 1. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate. The HSE has determined that archaeological investigations are exempt from CDM regulations.
- 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 Gerling Insurance Services Policy No. 62/99094/D, Risk Reference LT 35101 while the Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Sun Alliance Insurance Policy No. 03A/5A 001 05978, Risk Reference LT 27229.

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 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 Watching Briefs
- 13.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

14. Bibliography

Clarke, T.D. 1952 'Archaeology in Leicestershire and Rutland 1939-51' Trans. Leics. Archaeol. and Hist Soc. 28, 22-29

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)

RJB © ULAS 02/11/2004

Appendix 3

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

Deacon's Workshop, Castle View, Leicester
NGR: SK 58320411

1 Nature of the work

1.1 This statement is for an archaeological watching brief.

1.2 The work will involve observation of groundworks during daylight hours and recording of any underlying archaeological deposits revealed. Overall depth is likely to be c. 0.2-0.5m. This will involve the examination of the exposed surface with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and excavation of archaeological features. All work will adhere to the University of Leicester Health and Safety Policy and follow the guidance in the Standing Committee of Archaeological Unit Managers manual, as revised in 1997, together with the following relevant Health and Safety guidelines.

1.3 HSE Construction Information Sheet CS8 Safety in excavations.
HSE Industry Advisory leaflet IND (G)143 (L): Getting to grips with manual handling.
HSE Industry Advisory leaflet IND (G)145 (L): Watch Your back.
CIRIA R97 Trenching practice.
CIRIA TN95 Proprietary Trench Support Systems.

HSE Guidance Note HS(G) 47 Avoiding danger to underground services. HSE Guidance Note GS7 Accidents to children on construction sites

1.4 The Health and Safety policy on site will be reassessed during the evaluation .

1.5 All work will adhere to the contractors' health and safety policy.

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 Working within a building site

Precautions. No work will be undertaken beneath section faces. Loose spoil heaps will not be walked on. Protective footwear will be worn at all times. Hard hats will be worn at all times. A member of staff qualified in First Aid will be present at all times. First aid kit, vehicle and mobile phone to be kept on site in case of emergency.

2.2 Working with plant.

Precautions. Hard hats, protective footwear and hazard jackets will be worn at all times. No examination of the area of stripping will take place until machines have vacated area. Observation of machines will be maintained during hand excavation. Liaison will be maintained with the contractors to ensure programme of machine movement is understood.

2.3 Working within areas prone to water logging.

Protective clothing will be worn at all times and precautions taken to prevent contact with stagnant water which may carry Vialls 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

It is possible that burials may be encountered within the area and some could be associated with plague victims. Should human bone be encountered, suitable protective clothing will be worn before it is handled.

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

2.9 No other constraints are recognised over the nature of the soil, water, type of excavation, proximity of structures, sources of vibration and contamination.

Richard Buckley
22.10.2004