

**An Archaeological Evaluation Of Land North
of Wycombe Road, West Humberstone,
Leicester (SK 616 056).**

Gerwyn Richards

**For Charter Consultant Architects Ltd
and Hanover Housing Association**

Pre-planning enquiry

Checked by Project Manager

Signed: Date:

Name:

**University of Leicester
Archaeological Services**

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An Archaeological Evaluation Of Land North of Wycombe Road, West Humberstone, Leicester (SK 616 056)

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Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land north of Wycombe Road, West Humberstone. Previous archaeological investigations 200metres to the north had uncovered evidence of twelfth/thirteenth century occupation and there is a known Roman-British settlement and cemetery to the north east.

A total of fourteen trenches were machine excavated under archaeological supervision totalling c. 620sq metres. Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow ploughing was uncovered towards the eastern end of the proposed development area. Two undated linear features were recorded towards the western end of the proposed development area.

1. Introduction

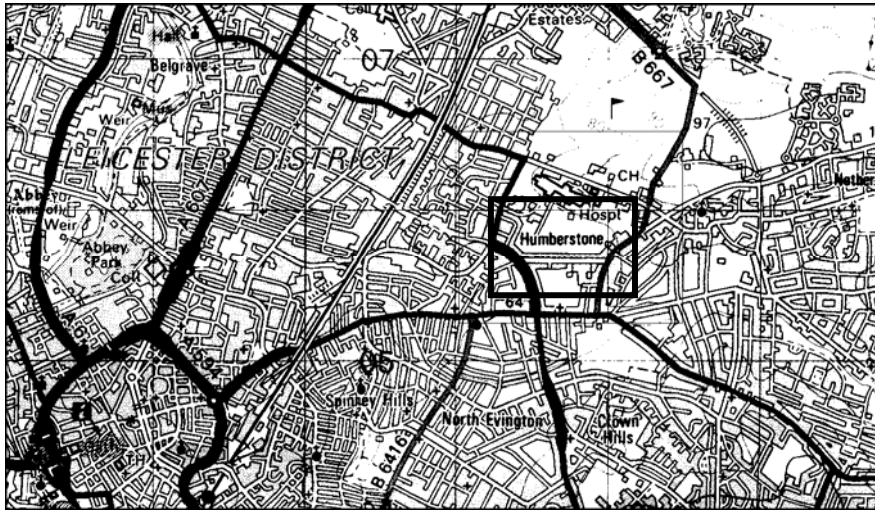
University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned by Charter Consultant Architects Ltd and Hanover Housing Association to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed residential development at land north of Wycombe Road, West Humberstone, Leicester (SK 616 056). The proposed development is for residential development within an area of c. 3 ha (Fig **). Previous archaeological work 200 metres to the northeast revealed medieval settlement activity (ULAS Report No 2003/017; *Stratascan* March 2003 Ref: 1751). A Roman cemetery and settlement site is known to the northeast of the area. In view of this a programme of intrusive investigation through trial trenching was requested by Leicester City Council to confirm whether archaeological remains are present within the application area and, if necessary, formulate a mitigation strategy.

The proposed development is located approximately 4 kilometres northeast of Leicester city centre, in Humberstone ward. The development area consists of abandoned and overgrown allotments and occasional tarmac trackways. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 156 indicates that the underlying geology on the development site consists of Rhaetic beds with underlying Mercia Mudstone in the northern part and alluvium above Mercia Mudstone to the south at a height of c. 63mOD

In the Domesday Book, land was held in Humberstone by Hugh de Grandmesnil. Humberstone was within the old Hundred of East Goscote, its name deriving from the Saxon Hunbeortes stan, Hunbeort's stone (Bourne 1981, 45). This is thought to refer to an earlier chief of the area, with possible connotations of pagan worship in connection with the 'Humberstone', a large glacial erratic visible above ground until comparatively recently. There were two manor houses in Humberstone, the Martival-

Hesilrige Manor west of the church and the other, Hotoft Manor, dating from at least the early 12th century, west of this (Kendall 1916, Rahtz 1959).

The earliest map available of Humberstone parish, the Enclosure Map, dates to the early 19th century. This shows the land of the proposed development area as agricultural land under the ownership of William Tailby. The first edition Ordnance Survey map (Marsden 2003, fig.3) shows the development area as corresponding to agricultural land traversed by a footpath. The subsequent Ordnance Survey map of 1904 (Marsden 2003, fig.4) shows similar land-use, while by the 1929-30 the area had been laid out as allotments (Marsden 2003, fig.5). The 1953 and 2002 maps (Marsden 2003, fig.6 and fig 2) show a similar lay-out, with the allotments remaining in use.



1. Site location Scale 1:50000

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2. Aims and Methodology

The aim of the archaeological work was to ascertain whether any significant archaeological remains were present within the area to be developed. If identified a sufficient sample were to be excavated and recorded to establish their extent, date, quality, character, form and potential including environmental data. Further archaeological recording would be undertaken if required in the light of the results of this programme.

The City Archaeologist, Leicester City Museum Service as archaeological advisor to the planning authority following Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG 16, Archaeology and Planning para. 30) has requested a 2.5% sample. Fourteen 20 metre long trenches, 1.5m wide were excavated by JCB with a ditching bucket (Fig 7). The evaluation took place between November 22nd and November 30th 2005. The evaluation followed the *Design Specification for archaeological evaluation* (05/510 20.8.2004; Appendix 2). The conditions were favourable for the observation of archaeological deposits and the results have a high confidence rating.

3. Results

3.1 Trench 1 Contexts (001)-(004)

Trench 1 was the most easterly of the trenches, located approximately 35 metres from the southeastern site boundary. It measured 20m by 1.5m wide and was aligned northwest to southeast. Approximately 300mm of topsoil was excavated revealing an horizon of dark yellowish brown silty clay weathered bedrock into which were cut three parallel linear features, aligned east west. All three features were approximately the same width, *c.* 2.8 m wide and equally distant, *c.* 4 m from one another and were the furrows of medieval or early post medieval ridge and furrow ploughing (Fig 4).

It was decided to excavate the most southerly of the furrows, [004] in order to establish the depth of the furrow and the extent of any subsequent truncation. Excavation indicated that the feature was indeed a furrow and was *c.*280mm deep; the fill, (001) consisted of greyish brown silty clay and two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered (12th/13th century Potters Marston ware and 13th/14th century Chilvers Coton ware. D. Sawday pers. comm.). This was, however, extremely abraded and probably the result of medieval manure spreading from an adjacent settlement. The early post-medieval pottery recovered consisted of a number of sherds of earthenware from the mid 17th century suggesting that ploughing ceased during the mid 17th century. The depth of the furrow suggests very little truncation has occurred and in all likelihood the ridge and furrow earthworks were still standing when the area was given over to allotments in the 1930s.

3.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was excavated approximately 18metres west of trench 1 on a north - south alignment. Approximately 250mm of topsoil was excavated revealing an horizon of weathered silty clay bedrock with nothing of archaeological significance. The trench was recorded and backfilled.

3.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located adjacent to the northernmost site boundary at a right angle to trench 2, aligned east west. Approximately 300mm of topsoil was excavated revealing an horizon of weathered silty clay bedrock, identical to that exposed within trench 2. Again there was nothing of archaeological significance and the trench was recorded and backfilled.

3.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was excavated approximately 28metres west of trench 3 and aligned north south. Approximately 350mm of topsoil was excavated revealing an horizon of weathered silty clay bedrock and underlying alluvial gravels at the southern end of the trench. The trench contained considerable modern disturbance and nothing of archaeological significance. The trench was recorded and backfilled.

3.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was excavated approximately 25metres west of trench 4 on an east west alignment. Approximately 300mm of topsoil was excavated revealing an horizon of weathered silty clay bedrock, as with trench 1 there were two furrows, this time aligned north south. Both were slightly smaller than those within trench 1 and the distance between them was also greater, c.6 m on this occasion. There was also a very small, indistinct gulley-like feature (400), possibly of archaeological origin (*Fig 4*).

It was decided to excavate easternmost furrow [403] and the small gulley. The furrow was c.300mm deep and relatively well preserved and a single sherd of 16th/17th century earthenware (D. Sawday pers.comm.) was recovered, a similar date to the latest pottery recovered from trench 1. Context (400) was also excavated, which appeared to be the edge of a tree bole and, therefore, of no archaeological significance.

The change in alignment of the furrows indicates a change in the ploughing alignment, which suggests a medieval headland or field boundary between trenches 1 and 5. There is, however, no cartographic evidence of this boundary.

3.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was excavated approximately 56metres west of trench 5 and aligned north - south. Approximately 300mm of topsoil was excavated revealing an horizon of weathered silty clay bedrock. The trench contained nothing of archaeological significance. The trench was recorded and backfilled.

3.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was excavated approximately 28 metres west of trench 6, aligned east - west. Approximately 300mm of topsoil was excavated revealing an horizon of weathered silty clay bedrock, identical to that exposed within trenches 3 and 6. It was decided to continue excavation in order to establish the depth of the underlying alluvial gravels at the western end of the trench; the gravels were encountered at approximately 700mm below the current ground level. Once again there was nothing of archaeological significance and the trench was recorded and backfilled.

3.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 was excavated approximately 28 metres west of trench 7 and aligned north south, approximately 250mm of topsoil was excavated revealing an horizon of weathered silty clay bedrock and patches of alluvial gravels. A single narrow linear feature [701] was observed at the southern end of the trench (*Fig 3*).

Excavation of [701] indicated that it was a shallow curvilinear feature, approximately 800mm wide and a maximum of 120mm deep, on an approximate southeast northwest alignment cutting into the weathered bedrock. The fill (700) consisted of grey silty clay. Unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered from [701]. It is possible however that it is prehistoric or Romano-British in date.

3.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 was excavated approximately 18metres north of trench 8 and aligned east west. Approximately 250mm of topsoil was excavated revealing an horizon of alluvial gravels and patches of weathered silty clay bedrock. The trench contained nothing of archaeological significance. The trench was recorded and backfilled.

3.10 Trench 10

Trench 10 was excavated approximately 17metres west of trench 9 on a north south alignment. Approximately 300mm of topsoil was excavated revealing an horizon of weathered silty clay bedrock with nothing of archaeological significance. The trench was recorded and backfilled.

3.11 Trench 11

Trench 11 was excavated approximately 10metres west of trench 10 and aligned east west. Approximately 300mm of topsoil was excavated revealing an horizon of alluvial gravels and patches of weathered silty clay bedrock and occasional modern intrusions. The trench contained nothing of archaeological significance. The trench was recorded and backfilled.

3.12 Trench 12

Trench 12 was excavated approximately 32 metres west of trench 11 on a north - south alignment. Approximately 300mm of topsoil was excavated revealing an horizon of weathered silty clay bedrock and a diffuse grey silt-filled area (1100) of possible archaeological significance towards the southern end of the trench. However partial excavation of (1100) indicated that it was part of a tree bole. The trench was recorded and backfilled.

3.13 Trench 13

Trench 13 was excavated approximately 48 metres west of trench 12 on a northeast - southwest alignment and was the most westerly of the evaluation trenches, approximately 9 metres from the westernmost boundary. Approximately 300mm of topsoil was excavated revealing an horizon of weathered silty clay bedrock and a diffuse grey silt-filled area of possible archaeological significance towards the northern end of the trench. However partial excavation indicated that it was part of a tree bole. The trench was recorded and backfilled.

3.14 Trench 14

Trench 14 was excavated approximately 31metres north of trench 13 in the north westernmost corner of the proposed development area aligned west-northwest east-southeast. Approximately 350mm of topsoil was excavated revealing an horizon of weathered silty clay bedrock. Towards the centre of the trench there was a clear grey silt filled feature [1301]. Further hand cleaning indicated that it was a possibly sub-rectangular pit approximately 1.7m wide. It was decided to extend the trench to the north in order to establish the extent of this feature (*Fig 5*). The extension of the

trench indicated that [1301] was a large sub-angular pit, approximately 2m by 1.8m in size, clearly cut into the weathered bedrock.

Excavation of [1301] indicated that it was a pit approximately 450mm deep with relatively steep sides of *c.*60degrees near to the top decreasing to *c.*45 degrees towards the base. The fill (1300) consisted of grey silty clay becoming gleyed towards the base as a result of water logging. Unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered during the excavation, however it is likely that this feature like [701] within trench 8 may be prehistoric or Romano-British in date.

4. Conclusion

The evaluations carried out in 2003, 200metres to the north of the proposed development area (Thomas. J, ULAS Report No 2003-080) uncovered evidence of 12th/13th century settlement activity. It was possible, therefore, that this settlement activity continued within the proposed development area. However, only limited evidence of medieval activity was recovered, in the form of furrows towards the eastern end of the proposed development area (Trenches 1 & 5), the difference in alignment of the furrows within both trenches indicating that at least two separate field systems were in existence. The latest pottery recovered from these furrows dates to the mid to late 17th century. The fields were enclosed in the early 19th century (Marsden 2003, 4).

There were two undated archaeological features from the western edge of the proposed development area. The first of which was a small curvilinear feature within trench 8 and a larger feature within trench 14. Both of these had the appearance of prehistoric or Romano-British archaeological features. A number of Iron Age settlement sites are known within the locality, and it is possible, therefore, that these are also of this period.

From the results of the trial trenching there appears to be only sparse evidence of archaeologically significant remains within the proposed development area. However the use of the area as allotments for the greater part of the 20th century has prevented any significant truncation and it is likely that if there are undetected archaeologically remains they would be well preserved.

5. References

Bourne, J, 1981 *Place Names of Leicestershire and Rutland* Leicestershire Libraries and Information

Kendall, G, 1916 *Humberstone: A Brief History of the Church and the Manors* Leicester

Marsden, P. 2003 *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for land south of the Towers Hospital, Leicester.* ULAS Report No 2003/017

Rahtz, P, 1959 *Humberstone Earthworks, Leicester* in *Trans Leics Arch Hist Soc* **35**:1-32

Thomas, J. 2003. *An Archaeological Evaluation of land south of the Towers Hospital, Gipsy Lane, West Humberstone, Leicester*. ULAS Report No 2003-080.

6. Archive & Publication

The site archive consists of

14 Trench recording sheets,
5 A2 permatrace sheets containing plans and sections and 3 A4 drawing record sheets.
Black and white negatives with contact sheets
Digital Colour Images and A4 photo index sheet.
14 single context record sheets
1 context summary sheet

The archive will be held at Leicester City Museums Service, under accession number A11.2005

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

7. Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Barry Pitts and John Mulliner of Charter Group Architects for their help and co-operation. The site was directed by Gerwyn Richards with assistance from Greg Jones and David Parker. The medieval and post-medieval pottery was identified by Deborah Sawday and the project was managed by Patrick Clay.

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7.12.2005

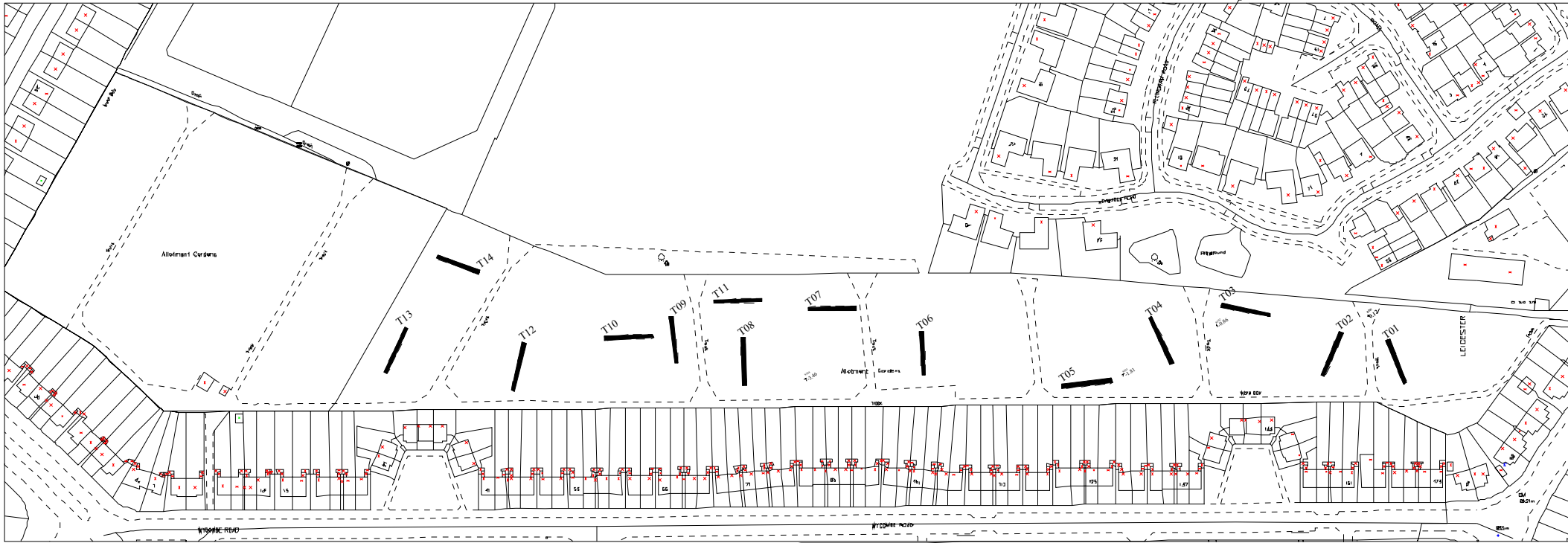


Figure 2: Location plan of Trenches

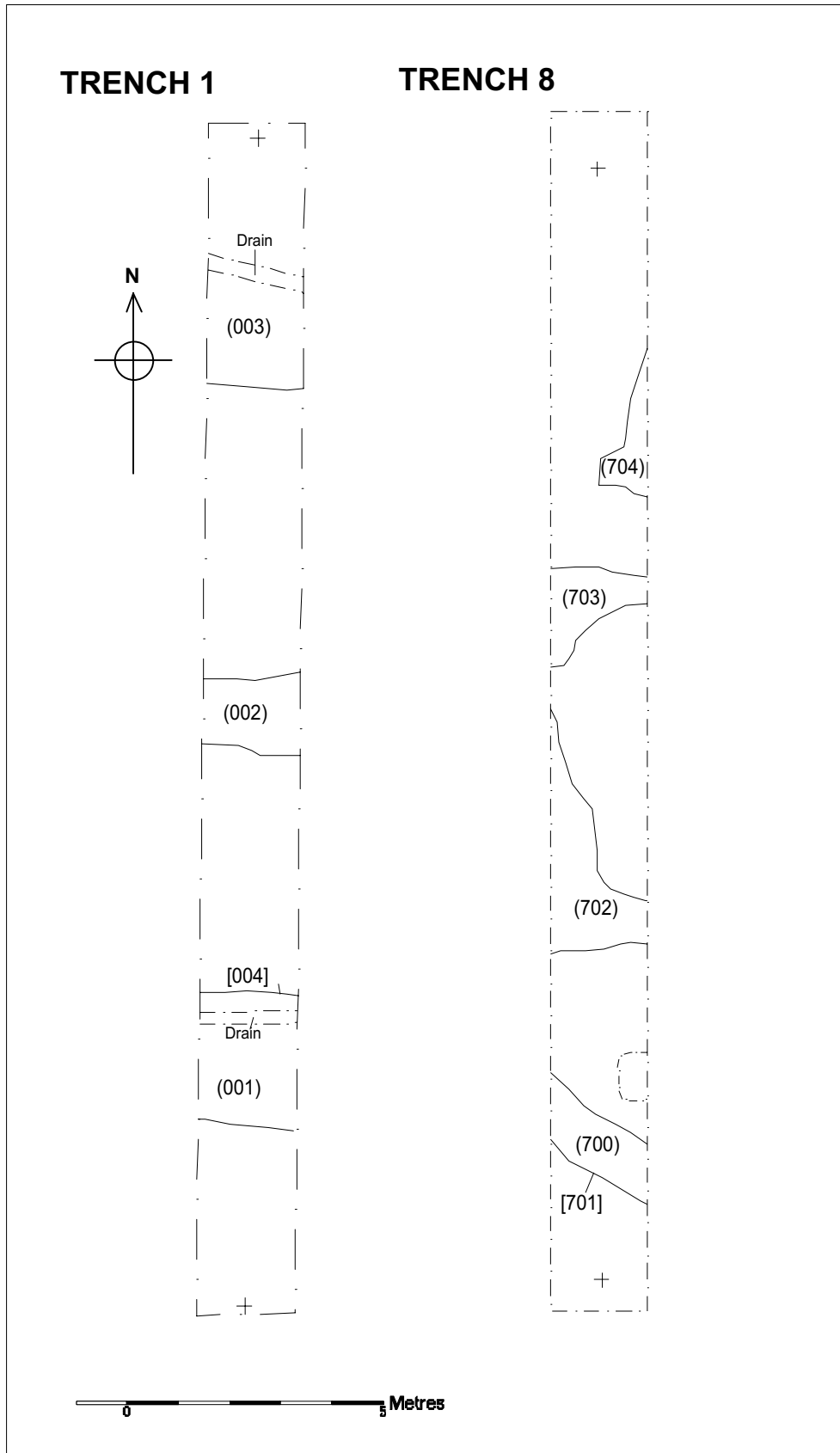


Figure 3: Pre-excitation plan of trenches 1 and 8

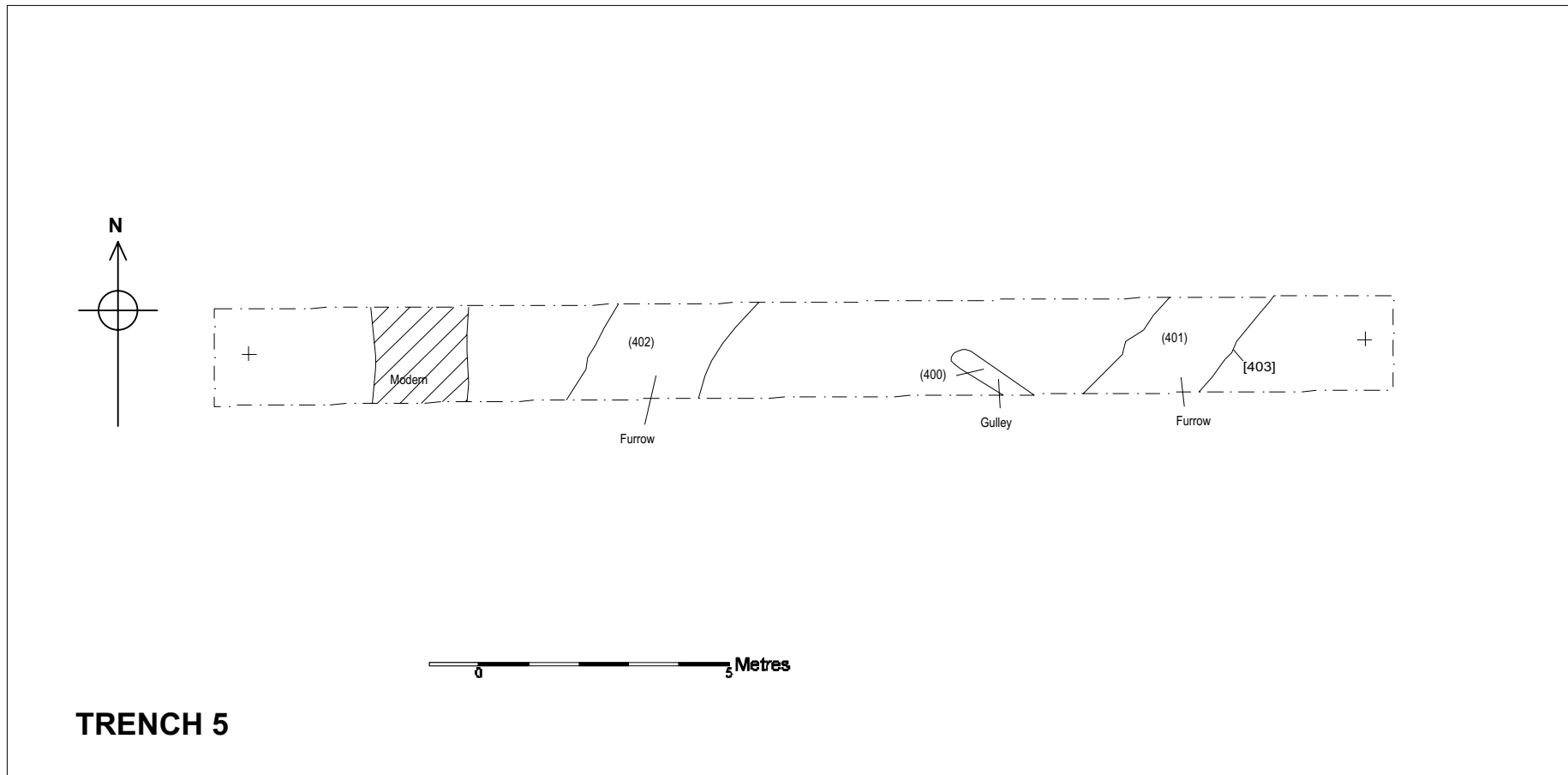


Figure 4: Pre-excitation plan of Trench 5

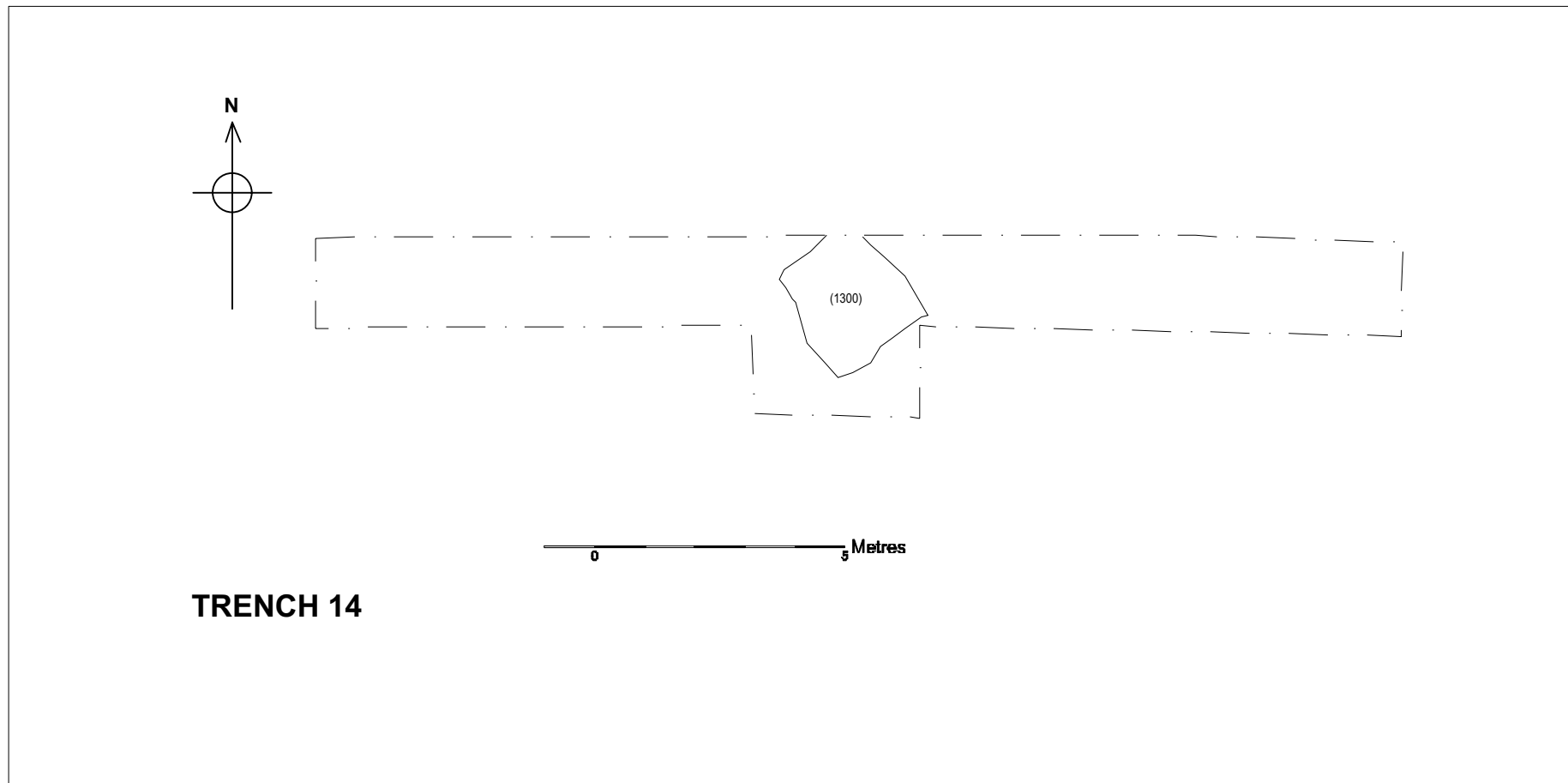


Figure 5: Pre-excitation plan of Trench 14

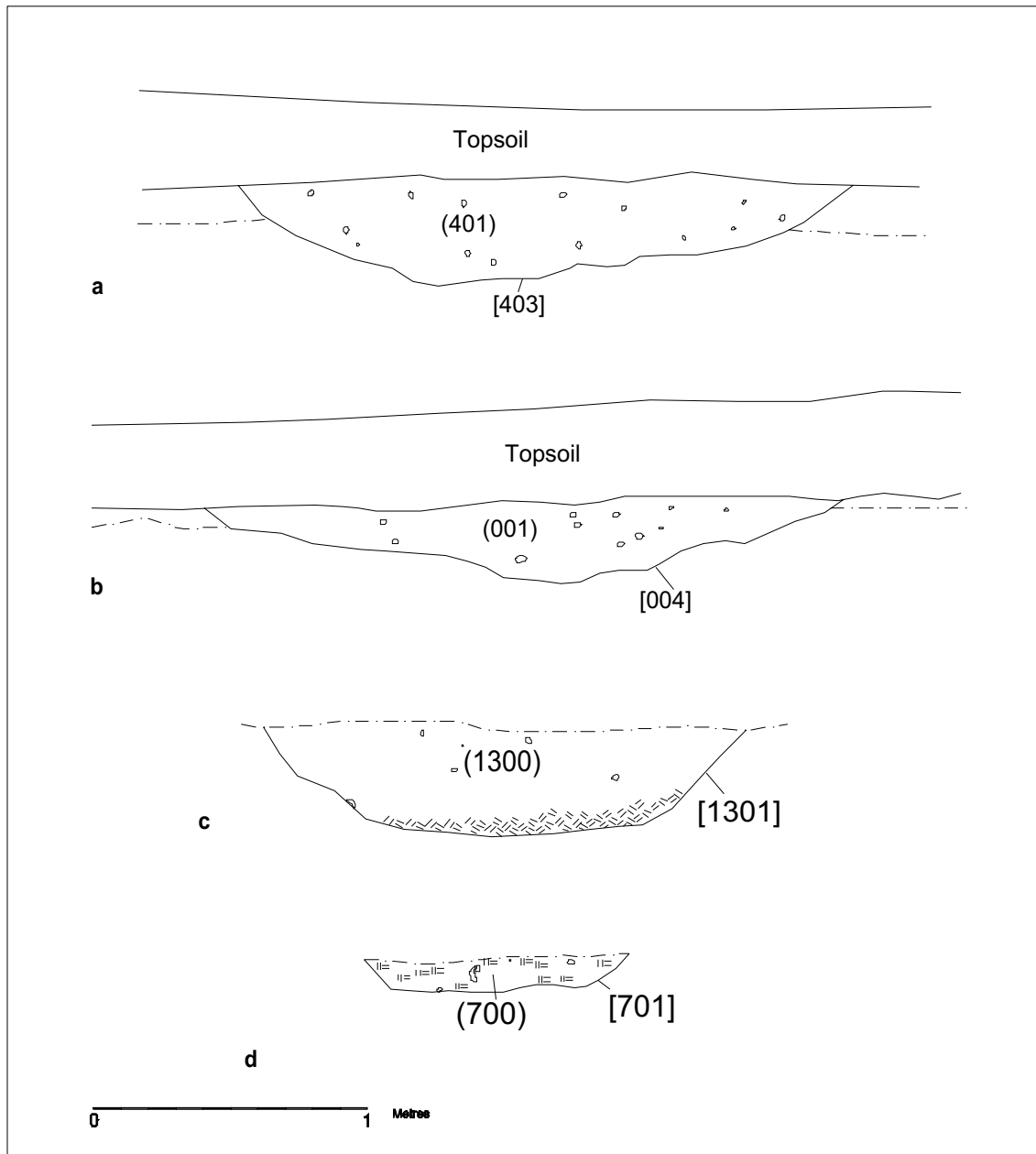


Figure 6 a: North facing section of [403]
b: East facing section of [004]
c: South facing section of [1301]
d: East facing section of [701]

Appendix 1: Trench summaries

Trench	Length (m)	Width (m)	Minimum depth to substratum (m)	Maximum depth to substratum (m)	Notes
1	20	1.5	0.33	0.5	Contexts 001-003, [004] 3 E-W furrows
2	20	1.5	0.3	0.5	negative
3	20	1.5	0.4	0.5	negative
4	20	1.5	0.5	0.6	Modern intrusions; negative
5	20	1.5	0.27	0.4	Contexts 400-402 [403] 2 N-S furrows
6	20	1.5	0.5	0.7	negative
7	20	1.5	0.35	0.53	negative
8	20	1.5	0.42	0.7	Gully 700-[701] 1 E-W furrows
9	20	1.5	0.6	0.75	Context 800 N-S furrows
10	20	1.5	0.4	0.7	negative.
11	20	1.5	0.6	0.7	Negative. Modern well
12	20	1.5	0.5	0.8	1100-[1101] Tree bole; negative
13	20	1.5	0.45	0.52	1200-[1201] Tree bole; negative.
14	20	1.5	0.52	0.7	1300, [1301] Butt end of ditch

Appendix 2

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological evaluation

*Land north of Wycombe Road,
West Humberstone, Leicester (SK 616 056)*

For: Charter Consultant Architects Ltd and Hanover Housing Association

1. Definition and scope of the specification

1.1 This specification is for archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in advance of a proposed residential development at land north of Wycombe Road, West Humberstone, Leicester (SK 616 056), for Charter Consultant Architects Ltd and Hanover Housing Association.

1.2 It addresses the requirements for archaeological evaluation from the City Archaeologist, Leicester City Museum Service as archaeological advisor to the planning authority following Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning para.30).

1.3 All archaeological work will adhere to the Institute of Field Archaeologist's (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* and the *Guidelines and procedures for archaeological work in Leicester* (Leicester Museum Service).

2. Background

2.1. The proposed development is for residential development within an area of *c.* 3 ha (Fig. 2). Previous archaeological work 200m to the northeast revealed medieval settlement activity (ULAS reports No 2003/017; Stratascan March 2003 Ref: 1751). A Roman cemetery and settlement site is known to the northeast of the area. A programme of archaeological work comprising trial trenching is now required to confirm whether archaeological remains are present within the application area and, if necessary, formulate a mitigation strategy.

3. Objectives

3.1 The objective of the archaeological work is to ascertain whether any significant archaeological remains are present within the area to be developed. If identified a sufficient sample to establish their extent, date, quality, character, form and potential including environmental data will be recorded. Further archaeological recording may be required in the light of the results of this programme.

4 General Methodology

4.1 All work will follow the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Code of Conduct* and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

4.2 Staffing, recording systems, Health and Safety provisions and insurance details are provided.

4.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the sites from the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are being met and professional standards are being maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with representatives of the clients and Leicester City Council. The strategy will be reviewed in the light of the quality of the archaeological resource as revealed at different stages of the fieldwork.

4.5 Trial trenching

4.5.1 It is proposed to undertake trial trenching totalling *c.* 620 sq metres the equivalent of 14 30m x 1.5m wide, trenches to a maximum depth of 1.3 m to provide a *c.* 2.5 % sample of the available area.

4.5.2 The topsoil and disturbed subsoil will be removed in spits by machine using a toothless ditching bucket (or similar) under full supervision, until archaeological deposits or undisturbed substrata are encountered.

4.5.3 The location of the trenches will be surveyed using a Total Station Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) linked to a Psion hand held computer.

4.5.4 Any archaeological deposits located will be hand cleaned and planned as appropriate to addressing the aims and objectives of the evaluation. Samples of any archaeological deposits located will be hand excavated. Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan of 1:100. All plans will be tied into the National Grid using an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM).

4.5.5. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer. Deposits which may provide radiocarbon dating evidence will be sampled.

4.5.6 All excavated sections will be recorded and drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale, levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

4.5.7 Any human remains encountered will only be removed under a Home Office Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations. Charter Consultant Architects Ltd and Hanover Housing Association, Leicester City Council and the coroner will be informed immediately on their discovery.

4.6 Mitigation Strategy

4.6.1 Depending on the results of the trial trenching and following consultation with the City Archaeologist and Charter Consultant Architects Ltd and Hanover Housing Association a mitigation strategy may need to be formulated.

5 Recording Systems

5.1 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets.

5.2 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map, enlarged to 1:500 (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a plan at 1:200 (or 1:100), which will show the location of the areas investigated.

5.3 Some record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made on drawing film, related to the OS grid and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Elevations and sections of individual layers of features should be drawn where possible. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans.

5.4 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be prepared. This will include black and white prints and colour transparencies 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 undertaken.

5.5 This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the excavation.

5.6 All site records and finds will be kept securely.

6 Report and Archive

6.1 Before commencement of work an accession number will be obtained from Leicester City Museums. A report on the fieldwork will be provided following analysis of the records and materials.

6.2. 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.

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) (RFG/FRG 1993) will be presented to Leicester Museums. This archive will include all written, disk-based, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

6.4 On the completion of fieldwork The originating organisation should complete the on-line OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> on completion of the fieldwork.

7 Timetable and staffing

7.1. The trial trenching will be undertaken within a two week period and can commence during the week beginning 28.11.2005.

8. Health and Safety

8.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (2001) with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.

9. Insurance

9.1 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.

10. Bibliography

MAP 2, *The management of archaeological projects* 2nd edition English Heritage 1991

MGC 1992, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission)

RFG/FRG 1993, *Guidelines for the preparation of site archives* (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700)

SMA 1993, *Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* (Society of Museum Archaeologists)

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Figure 1. Plan of the development area showing proposed trial trench locations Scale 1:2500.

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

Land north of Wycombe Road, West Humberstone, Leicester (SK 616 056)

For: Charter Consultant Architects Ltd and Hanover Housing Association

1. Nature of the work

1.1 This statement is for trial trenching. It will be revised following the commencement of operations when the extent of risks can be assessed in full.

1.2 The work will involve machine dug trial trenching 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, including the following.

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

1.3 The Health and Safety policy on site will be reassessed during the evaluation. All work will adhere to the company's health and safety policy.

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 Working within an excavation.

Precautions. No work will be undertaken beneath section faces deeper than 1.2m. Loose spoil heaps will not be walked on. Protective footwear 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.

2.3 Working within areas prone to waterlogging.

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.

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

10.11.2005