



**University of
Leicester**

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological investigation
(Strip, Plan and Sample) of land
to the rear of Taylor & Baines
26-28, Northgate, Oakham, Rutland.
NGR: SK 8591089**

Daniel Stone



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An Archaeological investigation (Strip, Plan and Sample)

Of land to the rear of Taylor & Baines

26-28, Northgate, Oakham, Rutland.

NGR: SK 8591089

Daniel Stone

For: Taylor and Baines

Checked by

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OAKRM: 2009.13

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An Archaeological investigation (Strip, Plan and Sample) of land to the rear of Taylor & Baines, 26-28, Northgate, Oakham, Rutland, NGR SK 8591089.

Summary

An archaeological investigation (strip map and sample) was carried out at 26-28 Northgate, Oakham, Rutland NGR: SK85910893 on behalf of Taylor and Baines. The work was undertaken on the 20th July 2009 in advance of the construction of new workshops at land to the rear of the buildings. An initial trial trench was excavated through the southern footprint of the new building and modern made ground was observed throughout the excavated area, overlying the natural ironstone. Further groundworks for the construction of foundations for new workshops were also observed. Modern features relating to the previous use of the yard were recorded, but no significant archaeological deposits, features or pre-modern artefacts were encountered during the work.

The archive will be held by Rutland County Museum with accession number OAKRM-2009-13.

1. Introduction

This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation on behalf of Taylor and Baines on land containing garages converted to workshops, a store and an open gravelled yard to the rear of buildings at Taylor and Baines, 26-28 Northgate, Oakham, Rutland NGR: SK85910893 (Figs 1-2). The work was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) and took place on the 20th July 2009. The proposed development is for commercial workshops including a new build within an area of 0.03 ha.

2. Site description, topology and geology

The site lies to the rear of frontage buildings on Northgate within the medieval and post-medieval historic core of Oakham. It is an enclosed gravelled yard area of 0.03 ha, containing garage buildings converted for use as upholstery workshops and a store. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain (Sheet 157, Stamford) indicates the site lies on ferruginous limestone overlain by well drained brashy soils at a height of around c. 108m AOD.

LBA/2008/0437 & FUL/2008/0438

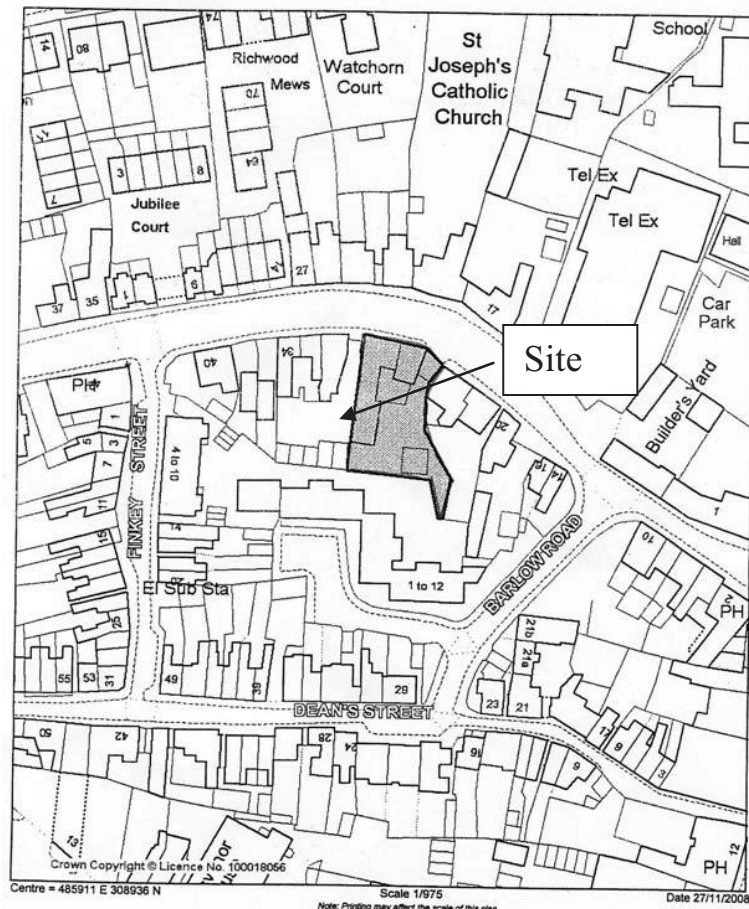


Figure 1: Location of site in Oakham (plan supplied by client)

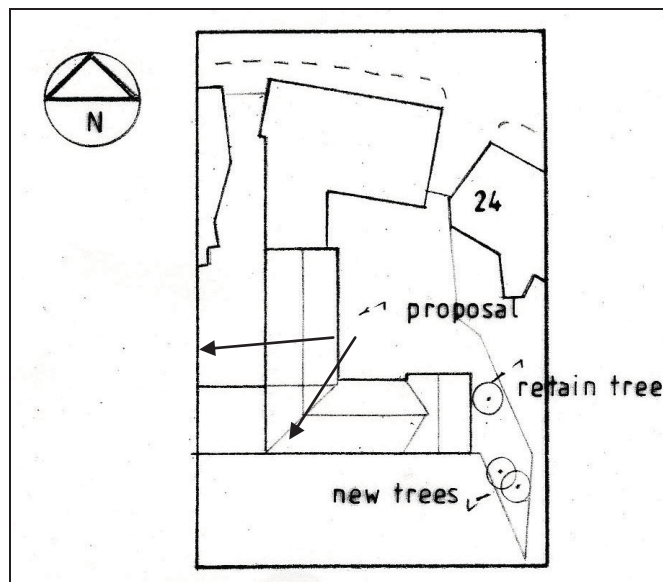


Figure 2: Plan of the site and the proposed layout (plan supplied by client)

3. Archaeological and Historic background

The site lies within an area of archaeological interest within the medieval and post-medieval historic core of Oakham. Nineteenth century terraced cottages existed along the west and south sides of the rear yard with a communal toilet block in the south west corner. These were demolished and replaced in the 20th century with single storey garages and the yard area was used as a builders yard. These were later re-used as workshops and the yard area was gravelled.

There have been numerous medieval deposits recorded in the vicinity of the site as well as Roman find spots and potential sites. Post-medieval buildings also lie nearby (e.g. Oakham School, the Manor House and 17 Northgate). Nos 26 and 28 Northgate comprise an 18th century Grade II listed building.

No known previous archaeological fieldwork had been undertaken within the site, consequently there was a likelihood that any buried archaeological remains might be affected by the proposed development.

4. Aims and objectives

The aims of the archaeological investigation was through archaeological controlled stripping and investigation:

- To identify the presence/absence of any earlier building phases or archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

5. Methodology

Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that demonstrates the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

Prior to attendance the former garages on the site were demolished and a southern retaining wall reduced in height. No subsurface activity was proposed in the gravelled yard area and observation of the western side of the site suggested the ground there was more obviously and severely disturbed and truncated by modern foundation trenches than the ground to the south. Therefore it was determined to place a long trial through the centre of the interior of the proposed new southern building.

A initial 16m long trial trench was excavated to assess the depth of topsoil and overburden and determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains (Fig. 3). This was excavated with a JCB mini tracked machine using a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. The overburden was removed under full archaeological supervision to a depth of *c.* 150 mm below proposed formation levels of 150 mm

within the interior of the proposed buildings, (c. 300mm minimum below current ground surfaces). Spoil was examined for finds retrieval.

The trench was hand cleaned and examined for archaeological features. All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2008) and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008), and the *Guideline and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicester, (Leicester City Council)* and referenced the ULAS Recording Manual.

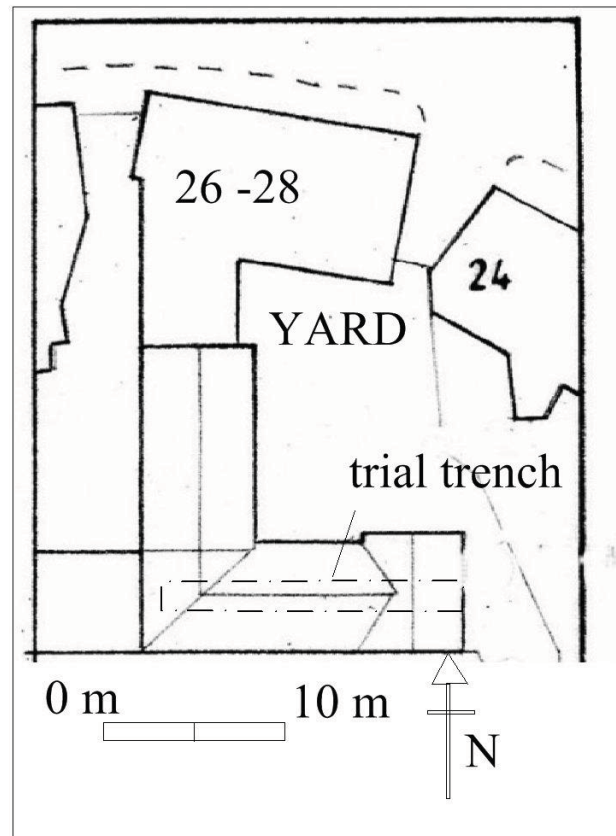


Figure 3: Location of trial trench within site

5. Results

Trench 1

Trench No:	1
Orientation:	West / East
Length:	16 m
Width:	1.6 m
Modern overburden	0.35 m
Maximum topsoil depth (below ground level):	None
Maximum subsoil depth: (below ground level):	0.05m
Top of natural ironstone (below ground level)	0.4 m
Maximum trench depth:	500 mm

The overburden consisted of modern made ground containing mixed building rubbish and debris, brick, gravel, blocks of reinforced concrete, plastic, glazed ceramics, tarmac and slate, within a matrix of soft mid brown silty clay soil (Figs 4-5). This overburden was on average 350mm in depth below ground surface and overlay the natural substratum which comprised hard yellow brown ironstone and a truncated subsoil of grey-brown clay with charcoal flecks (Fig. 7). The subsoil was uniformly shallow and lay directly over the natural substratum.

At the west end of the trench, service pipes were observed and were assumed to relate to the former communal toilet block associated with the former cottages on the site. Mid-way along the trench modern brick paving was observed sitting on the subsoil and was assumed to relate to the previous garages and activity during the use of the area as a builders yard.

At the east end of the trench 150mm below the surface an intact cobbled surface, approximately 2m square was recorded (Fig 6). Nineteenth century glazed ceramics were recovered within and overlying the stones. This probably related to external yard surfacing of the former garage or adjacent cottages. A 340mm square posthole was recorded cut through the surface with post-pads to hold a post (Fig. 8). This revealed the cobbles to be sitting on 20mm of subsoil lying directly over the natural substratum.

No significant archaeological deposits or features were observed.

6. Conclusion

Observation and supervision of the excavation of the initial trial trench revealed modern overburden covering natural ironstone, or a shallow residual subsoil. The foundation trenches contained similar horizons. Modern features relating to the previous use of the yard and buildings were recorded, but no significant archaeological deposits or features were observed.

As little undisturbed topsoil or subsoil survives intact it is difficult to determine when the original reduction of the ground occurred, although the content of the overburden suggests it is a recent development. This may relate to repeated construction activities and truncation associated with the construction of the former cottages, garages, or builders yard.

7. Archive

The archive consists of :

- 1 copy of this report,
- 1 Trench recording form,
- 1 cd of 40 digital photos,
- 2 contact sheets of 40 digital photos,
- 1 photo index form,
- 1 set current and proposed building plans.

It will be deposited with Rutland County Museum, under accession number OAKRM-2009.13

8. Acknowledgements and publication

I would like to thank the client for their help and cooperation on site. The project was managed by Vicki Score and the fieldwork carried out and report written by the author, Dan Stone, both of ULAS.

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the local archaeological journal *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course. The report has been added to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) Online Access to the index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) database held by the University of York.

9. Bibliography

IfA, 2008, *Code of Conduct*

IfA, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

LCC, 2009, *Brief for Archaeological Investigation (Strip, Plan and Sample Excavation) at Land to the Rear of Taylor & Baines, 26-28, Northgate, Oakham, Rutland.*

LMARS, 2005, *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland.*

10. Oasis information.

Project Name	An Archaeological investigation (strip, plan and sample) of land to the rear of Taylor Baines, 26-28, Northgate, Oakham, Rutland, NGR SK 8591089.
Project Type	Evaluation by trial trenching (Strip, plan and sample)
Project Manager	Vicky Score
Project Supervisor	Dan Stone
Previous/Future work	unknown
Current Land Use	Rear open yard and workshops
Development Type	workshop development
Reason for Investigation	PPG16
Position in the Planning Process	Assessment for planning consent.
Site Co ordinates	NGR SK 85910893
Start/end dates of field work	20 th July 2009
Archive Recipient	Rutland County Museum
Study Area	0.03ha



Figure 4: General site view looking north-west



Figure 5: Trial trench looking east



Figure 6: Modern cobbles in east end of trench



Figure 7: North facing-section



Figure 8: Looking north at post hole in cobble surface with postpad stones

Appendix: Design Specification

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
Design Specification for archaeological investigation (Strip, Plan and Sample)
Land to the rear of Taylor & Baines, 26 – 28, Northgate, Oakham, Rutland
Planning Application: FUL/2008/0438 & LBA/2008/0437
For: N Walden

1 Definition and scope of the specification

1.1 In accordance with Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and planning), para.30, this specification provides a written scheme for an archaeological strip, plan and record, as required by the Planning Authority, of any groundworks on the site which may disturb areas of archaeological potential in connection with a planning application for the demolition of workshops and garage and construction of a two storey extension to the rear at Taylor and Baines, 26-28 Northgate, Oakham, Rutland.

1.2 All archaeological work will adhere to the Institute for Archaeologist's (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2006) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2001) and the *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland* (LMARS 2005). Unless otherwise detailed within this Design Specification, the archaeological investigation will be undertaken in accordance with, and fulfil the requirements of, the Leicestershire County Council Brief (01 May 2009).

2 Background

Context of the Project

2.1 This document deals with a new development at Taylor and Baines, 26-28 Northgate Street, Oakham, Rutland (NGR SK8591089). The site is approximately 0.03ha in area and is currently a yard to the rear of the street frontage buildings.

2.2 The archaeological work involves a strip plan and sample excavation within the development area to identify any deposits of archaeological importance as recommended by Leicestershire County Council in their Brief for Archaeological Investigation (Strip, Plan and Sample). University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) has been commissioned to undertake the work. Depending on the results of this stage further work may be required

Geological and Topographical Background

2.3 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain (Sheet 157, Stamford) indicates the site lies on ferruginous limestone overlain by well drained brashy soils at a height of around c. 108m AOD.

Archaeological potential (from the brief)

2.2 The site lies within an area of archaeological interest within the medieval and post-medieval historic core of Oakham. There have been numerous medieval deposits recorded in the vicinity of the site as well as Roman findspots and potential sites. Post-medieval buildings also lie nearby (e.g. Oakham School, the Manor House and 17 Northgate. Nos 26 and 28 Northgate comprise an 18th century Grade II listed building. No known previous archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken within the site, consequently there is a likelihood that any buried archaeological remains will be affected by the proposed development.

Requirement for archaeological work

2.1 The archaeological adviser to the planning authority has recommended strip, plan and sample to be undertaken using a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, followed by archaeological excavation of any archaeological deposits.

3 Aims

3.1 Through archaeological controlled stripping and investigation:

- To identify the presence/absence of any earlier building phases or archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

4 Methods

General Methodology and Standards

4.1 An accession number will be drawn prior to the commencement of the project and arrangements made for the deposition of the project archive.

4.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.

4.3 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.

Strip, Plan and Sample

4.1 The project will involve the supervision of overburden removal and other groundworks by an experienced professional archaeologist during the works specified above. Initially it is proposed to open a trial trench to assess the depth of topsoil/overburden and determine the presence/absence of any archaeological remains.

4.2 Should significant archaeological remains be identified in an initial trial trench, and found to be 0.15m or less below proposed formation, the site is to be stripped down to the top of the archaeology, followed by a programme of excavation and recording, using additional personnel as necessary.

4.3 In the event that archaeological remains of uncertain significance are located in the initial trench/test pit (e.g. undated post-hole/pit), further trenching may be necessary, at the discretion of the site supervisor, to clarify their nature and significance and determine the need for a full topsoil strip.

4.4 If no archaeological deposits are identified within the trench, or the depth of overburden is greater than 0.15m, there will be no requirement for the site to be stripped to a level below proposed formation and subsequent groundworks will be subject to an intermittent watching brief.

4.5 The archaeologist will co-operate at all times with the contractors on site to ensure the minimum interruption to the work.

4.6 Any archaeological deposits located will be hand cleaned and planned as appropriate. 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) where appropriate.

4.7 Archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.

4.8 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.

4.9 Any human remains encountered will be initially left in situ and only be removed under a Home Office Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations. The developer and Leicestershire County Council will be informed immediately on their discovery.

4.10 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site from the project manager. These will ensure that professional standards are being maintained. Provision will be made for monitoring visits with representatives of the owners and Leicestershire County Council.

4.11 In the event of significant archaeological remains being located during the watching brief there may be the need for contingency time and finance to be provided to ensure adequate recording is undertaken. On the discovery of potentially significant remains the archaeologist will inform the developer, the Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services and the planning authority. If the archaeological remains are identified to be of significance additional

contingent archaeological works will be required.

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, (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 A 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 mounted.

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

5.6 All site records and finds will be kept securely.

6. Finds

6.1 The IfA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.

6.2 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 LCC for storage in perpetuity.

6.3 An Accession number will be obtained from the relevant museum prior to work commencing. This will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.

6.4 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.

6.5 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.

7. Environmental Sampling

7.1. If features are appropriate for environmental sampling a strategy and methodology will be developed on site following advice from ULAS's Environmental Specialist. Preparation, taking, processing and assessment of environmental samples will be in accordance with current best practice.

The sampling strategy is likely to include the following:

- 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.

7.2 All collected samples will be labelled with context and sequential sample numbers.

7.3 Appropriate contexts will be bulk sampled (15 litre or the whole context depending on size) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and insects.

7.4 Recovery of small animal bones, bird bone and large molluscs will normally be achieved through processing other bulk samples or 30 litre samples may be taken specifically to sample particularly rich deposits.

7.6 Wet sieving with flotation will be carried out using a York Archaeological Trust sieving tank with a 0.5mm mesh and a 0.3mm flotation sieve. The small size mesh will be used initially as flotation of plant remains may be incomplete and some may remain in the residue. The residue > 0.5mm from the tank will be separated into coarse fractions of over 4mm and fine fractions of > 0.5-4mm. The coarse fractions will be sorted for finds. The fine fractions and flots will be evaluated and prioritised; only those with remains apparent will be sorted. The prioritised flots will not be sorted until the analysis stage when phasing information is available. Flots will be scanned and plant remains from selected contexts will be identified and further sampling, sieving and sorting targeted towards higher potential deposits.

8. Report and Archive

8.1 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. Copies will be provided for the client, the Local Planning Authority and the Historic Environment Record. 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.

8.2 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 be presented to Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services normally within six months of the completion of analysis. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

9. Publication

9.1 A summary report will be submitted to a suitable regional or national archaeological journal within one year of completion of fieldwork. A full report will be submitted if the results are of significance.

9.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ac.uk/project/oasis> will be completed detailing the results of the project. ULAS will contact the HER prior to completion of the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into the HER it may be placed on the web-site.

10. Acknowledgement and Publicity

10.1 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.

10.2 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.

11 Timetable and Staffing

11 The investigation is scheduled to commence at the start of the contractors groundworks on in mid June, although no start date has yet been confirmed. An experienced archaeologist will be present during this work.

9 Health and Safety

9.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (revised 2007) with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is in the Appendix. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.

10 Insurance

10.1 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.

11. Bibliography

IfA, 2006, *Code of Conduct*

IfA, 2001, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

LCC, 2009, *Brief for Archaeological Investigation (Strip, Plan and Sample Excavation) at Land to the Rear of Taylor & Baines, 26-28, Northgate, Oakham, Rutland.*

LMARS, 2005, *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland.*

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

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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001-06-2009

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement
Land to the rear of Taylor & Baines, 26 – 28, Northgate, Oakham, Rutland
Planning Application: FUL/2008/0438 & LBA/2008/0437

1. Nature of the work

- 1.1 This statement is for archaeological watching brief (strip plan and sample). 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 overburden stripping by a mechanical excavator or similar during daylight hours and recording of any underlying archaeological deposits revealed. Overall depth is likely to be c. 0.2 – 0.5m. Following stripping the exposed deposits will be examined with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and archaeological features will be excavated. All work will adhere to the University of Leicester Health and Safety Policy and follow the guidance in the ULAS Health and safety and the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (previously SCAUM) manuals, 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. A first aid kit 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 during machining. 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.

Design specification for archaeological work 09-342 ©ULAS 2009

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