

**An Archaeological Watching Brief
conducted during groundworks for the
construction of a Warehouse Unit, Plot 3,
Westminster Industrial Estate, Repton Road,
Measham, Leicestershire (SK320 120).**

Sue Henderson

Planning Application Ref: 07/00011/FUL
Client: Stoford Ltd.

Checked by Project Manager

Signed: . Date: 10.10.2007

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Sue Henderson
July 2007

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Summary

A watching brief was carried out by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) during groundworks for the construction of a Warehouse Unit on Plot 3, Westminster Industrial Estate, Repton Road, Measham. The brief involved continuous archaeological control and supervision of any groundworks on the site, which may disturb areas of archaeological potential. Since the archaeological evaluation in 1997 (Coward 1997), the site has undergone many changes. The top soil was removed some time ago, as evidenced by a layer of sparse vegetation which had developed on the natural sand and clay. The ground had been compacted and the centre of the site used for the dumping of construction waste. Stripping of the vegetation revealed features only on the fringes of the site where disturbance had been minimal. A field boundary and a wide shallow ditch both containing modern pottery ran, potentially, east west across the site. A narrow, probable drainage ditch ran north south, but became increasingly shallow and disappeared after a distance of 9.61 metres. The excavated section of the ditch contained no dating evidence. There were no other features or deposits of archaeological significance.

The archive will be deposited with the Leicestershire and Rutland Sites and Monuments Record under the accession number X.A111.2007.

1. Introduction

Westminster Industrial Estate is located to the west of Measham (SK 320 120). Planning permission has been granted for the erection of a warehouse storage unit of 140,000sq.ft on plot 3, which lies between Repton Road to the north and the River Mease to the south. Leicestershire County Council, as advisors to North-West Leicestershire planning authority, requested that the groundworks be undertaken under continuous archaeological control and supervision. ULAS on behalf of the clients Stoford Limited, implemented a watching brief to cover the proposed groundworks.

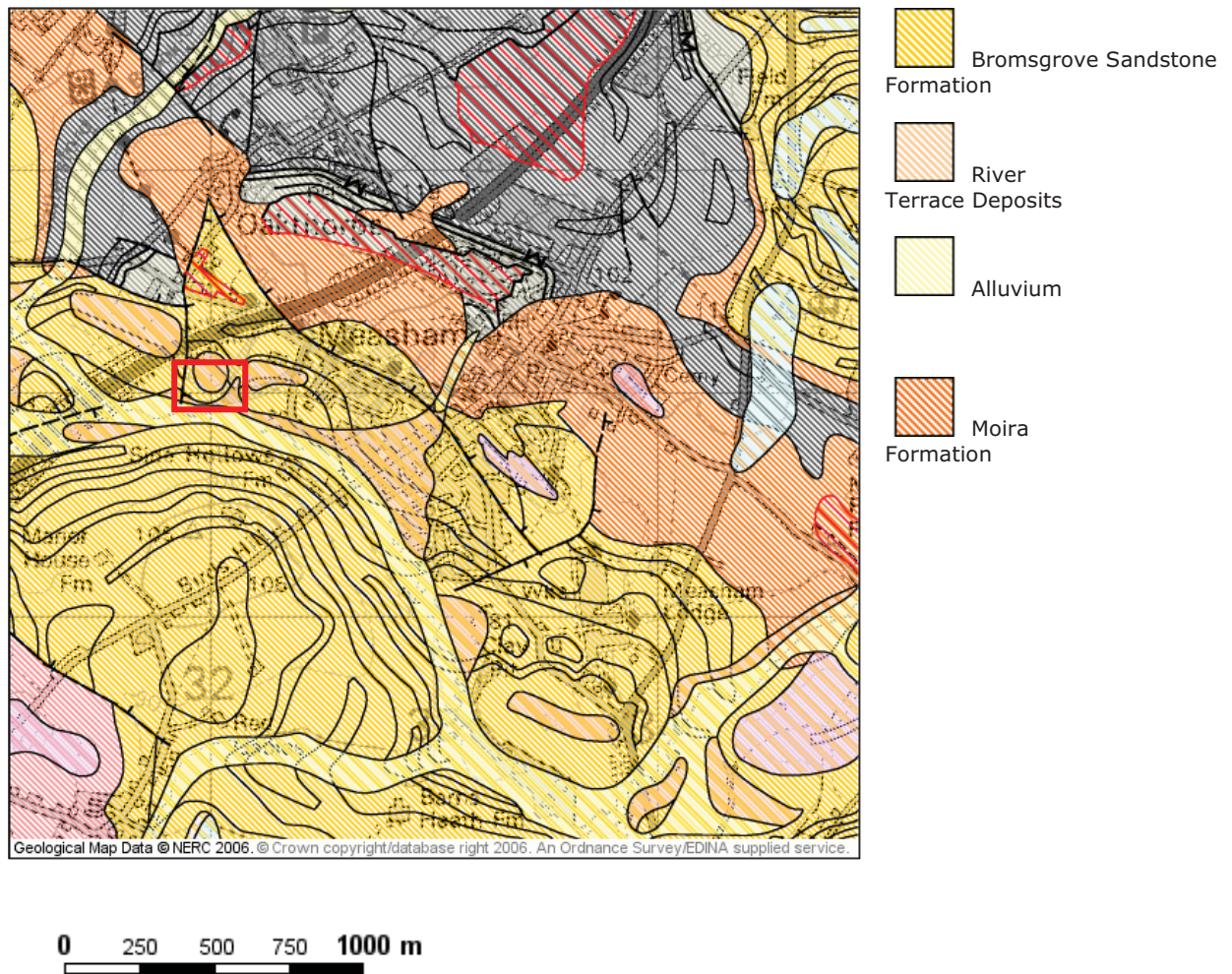


Figure 1 Site location, illustrated using the Ordnance Survey 1: 50,000 scale map.

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Geology and Topography

The site lies on the north bank of the river Mease, the ground sloping from north to south, the high point being 81.90 metres OD with a height differential of approximately 9 metres. The surrounding landscape is one of arable fields to the south and industrial units to the east and west. To the north is a development plot similar in size and shape to this. The site was stripped of top soil some time ago and a layer of coarse grass and shrubs now covers the site. On the high ground, the underlying geology is one of Moira Formation, which is overlain in places by Bromsgrove Sandstone. At the base of the slope these are in turn overlain by river terrace deposits and alluvium. The stripping of the top soil has allowed erosion of the sandstone and there is up to 0.06m of sand wash at the base of the slope and noticeable gullies carved into the slope.



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Figure 2. The geology in the region of the site, map created from source data product: BGS 1:50,000.

3. Background

The area had been subject to a desk based assessment, an archaeological evaluation (ULAS report 97/37) a fieldwalking survey (ULAS report 96/47) and a geophysical report (GSB 96/63). The desk based assessment indicated that although there were no known archaeological remains within the development area, there was considerable archaeological potential as indicated by adjacent crop marks and pit alignments. The development area could, thus, contain evidence of prehistoric activity as part of a prehistoric landscape. The desk based assessment also drew attention to the possibility of ridge and furrow running east west in the development area.

In the fieldwalking survey, the whole of field 1 (Appendix A) produced a dispersed scatter of sixty-two pieces of worked flint. There was evidence of both blade and

flake technology suggesting activity during the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and later Neolithic/Earlier Bronze Age periods. The proportion of cores and retouched items was low which might suggest procurement activity on the edge of the gravel terrace, rather than settlement activity.

The trenching undertaken as part of the evaluation, confirmed the presence of archaeological features particularly in the northern half of Field 1, although only a limited amount of dating evidence for prehistoric activity was uncovered. This watching brief covered the south west section of field 1 as far as the field boundary and so took in the southern end of evaluation trench T38 and trench T41 (Appendix B).

Both the desk based assessment and the evaluation stressed that archaeological remains were likely to be at a shallow depth. The features identified in the evaluation were under 0.30 - 0.40 metres of light sandy plough soil and it was considered they would be easily damaged by heavy plant. The depth of features identified in this development area of field 1, ranged from 0.20 metres to 0.60 metres.

4. Archaeological objectives.

The main objectives of the excavation and watching brief will be:

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

5. Methodology

The monitoring of groundworks included supervision of the stripping of the existing topsoil and surface vegetation. The stripping was in preparation for a cut and fill exercise which was intended to level the site, principally within the footprint of the building. Any archaeological deposits seen to be present were to be excavated and recorded as appropriate. Stripping was completed using a 13 and a 21 tonne 360C excavator with a 1.5 metre toothless ditching bucket. All work adhered to the Institute of Field Archaeologist's (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and the *Guidelines for Archaeological work in Leicestershire and Rutland* (LMARS).

6. Results

The visibility allowed by topsoil stripping was very poor and complicated by several factors. Firstly, all of the topsoil had been removed some time ago, sufficiently long for a layer of scrub vegetation to have become established. Secondly, the fact that the largely sandy bedrock had been exposed had led to considerable erosion in the form of rills and gullies, with deposition to the south of the development area. Thirdly, a wide boundary around the site had been used as an easement with a spoil heap

established in the south west corner, the degree of tracking was substantial. Finally, it was evident that in extending the Repton Road and completing construction works nearby, this plot of land had been used for the dumping of construction waste at a time after the topsoil had been removed.

Removal of the surface vegetation began in the north east corner of phase 2 (Figure 4) beyond the easement and progressed across the width of the site, until reaching the easement on the west side. In the top third of the development area, clearing the surface required the removal of on average 0.20 metres of sandy clay. A large pit [2] 12.13 metres by 4.02 metres and 0.51 metres deep, was identified, which had been backfilled apparently with topsoil. It had the appearance of a recent inspection trench, perhaps dug at the time of topsoil removal. There were also very shallow, indistinct undulations of sand and clay running east west which may be the vestigial remains of ridge and furrow, the maximum depth of clay being 0.04 metres.

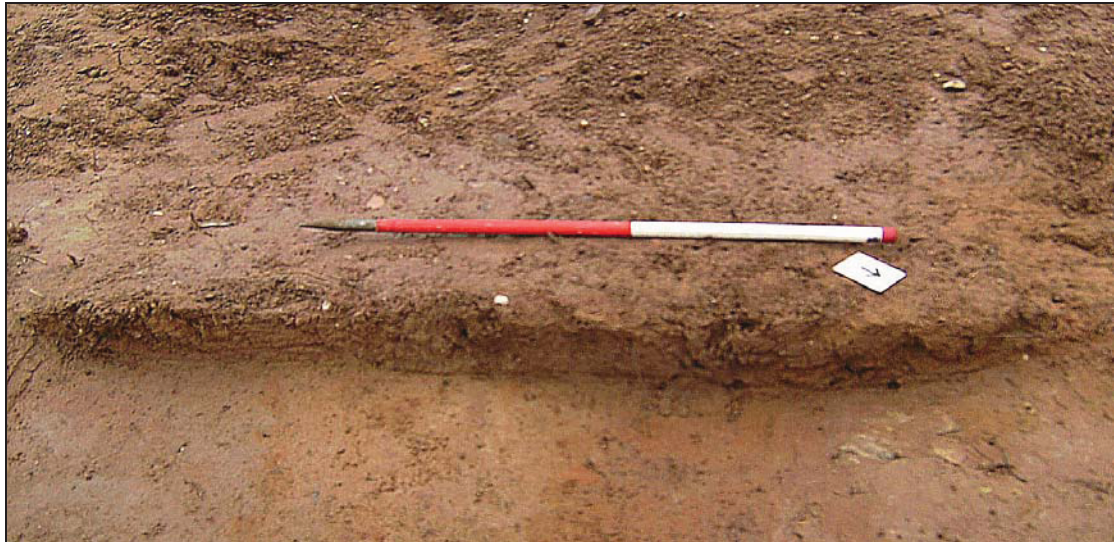


Figure 3. Photograph showing a section through a clay channel running east west, possibly the remains of a furrow.

Stripping of the central portion of the site revealed sandy clay with pockets of sand and occasional gravel. The centre of the site was dominated by a spread of modern construction rubble measuring approximately 46.0 metres by 32.0 metres. The visible depth was 0.6 metres. It was covered by a thin layer of sand (0.03 metres on average), indicating the degree of wash down the slope, since topsoil removal.

On the southern and western edges this accumulated sand was as deep as 0.06 metres. On the western edge a possible ditch [6] was identified running east west. It was wide (2.40 metres maximum and shallow (0.18 metres maximum) with a slightly stepped base. The fill appeared to be ploughsoil and contained modern pottery, which was not retained. It is possible that this may have been an only surviving furrow, as even allowing for the denuding of the slopes, it was not deep for a ditch and it ran east west, as suggested for possible ridge and furrow on this site.

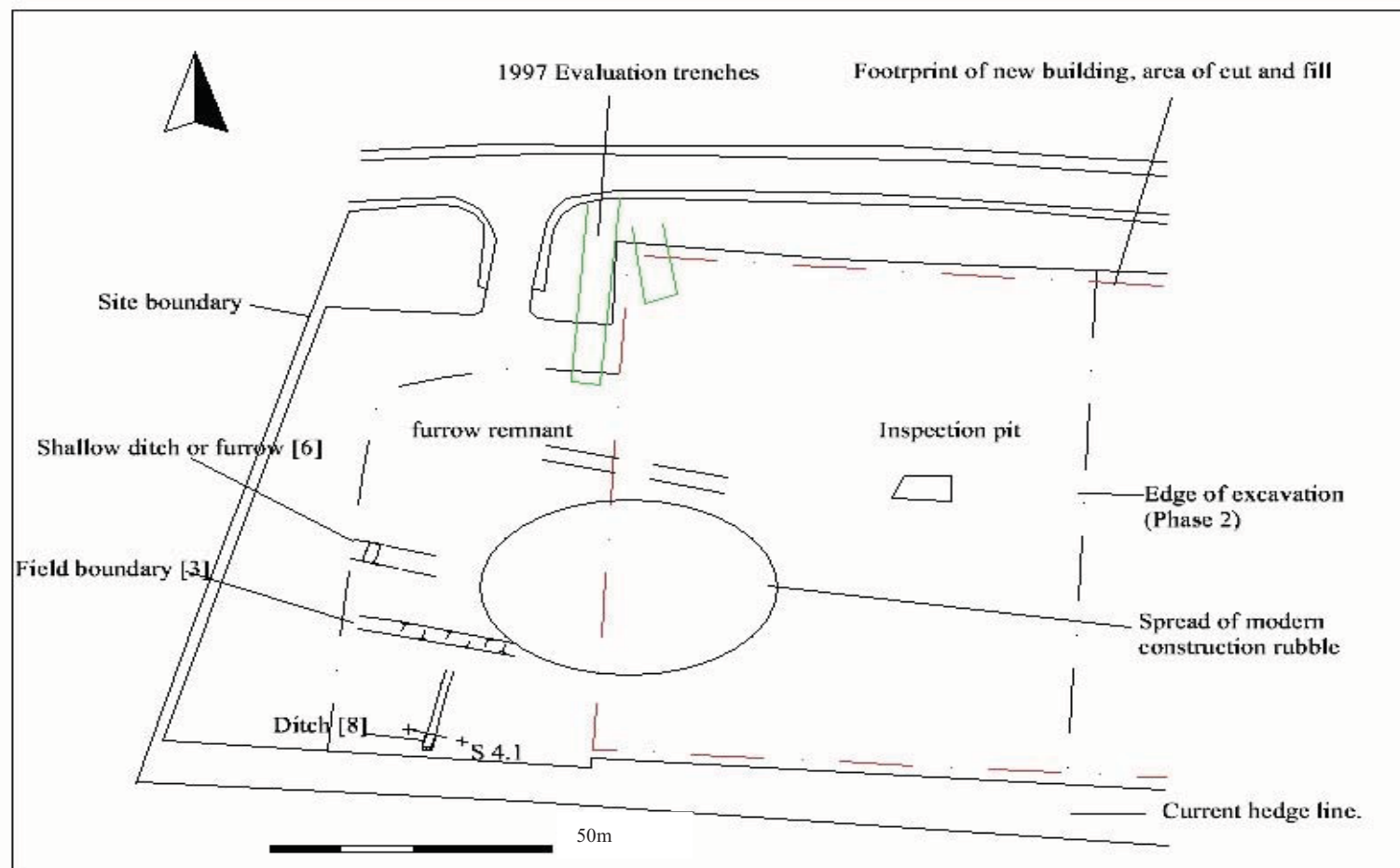


Figure 4. Site plan, drawn using 1:500 scale plans provided and detailing features mentioned in the text.



Figure 5. Section 3.1 showing shallow ditch or furrow [6]

Also on this western edge, slightly south of the ditch or furrow, running on a slightly different alignment, were the shallow remains of a field boundary [3] approximately 25.0 metres from the current hedge. Finds from the fill were modern and not retained. Along the southern edge the sand wash was at its deepest. The only feature identified was a narrow ditch. This was 0.58 metres wide, with a visible length of 9.61 metres.



Figure 6. Ditch feature running north south.

In the south, the ditch came to a sloping rounded end and in the north became increasingly shallow until disappearing.

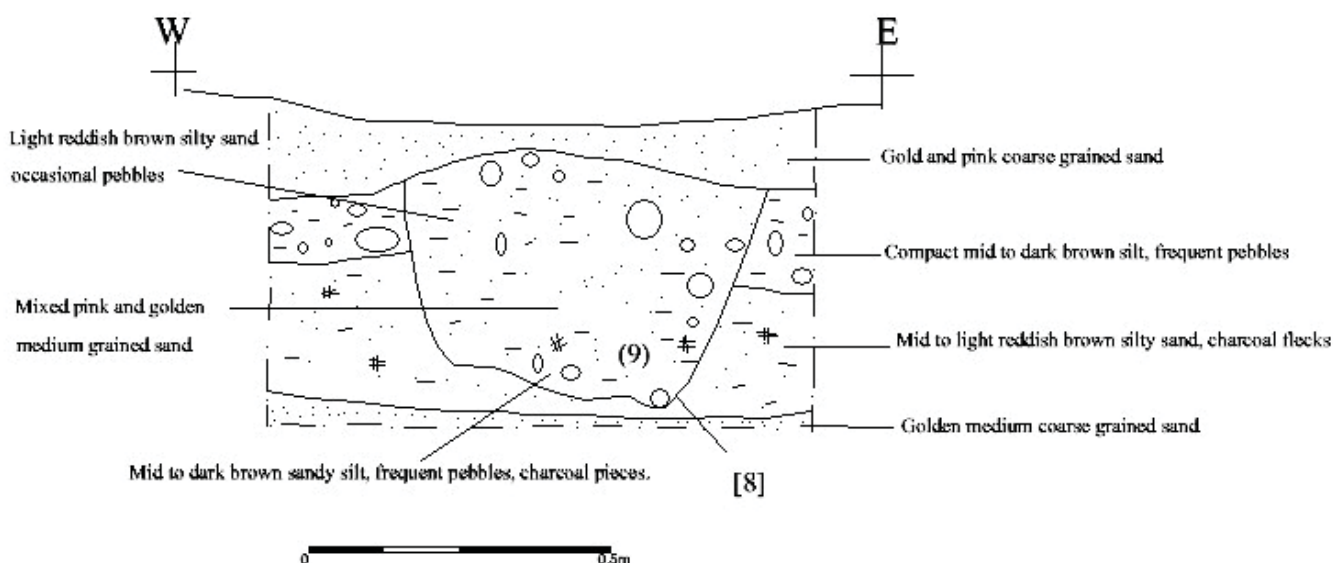


Figure 7. Section 4.1 through ditch [8] drawn at a scale of 1:10

The compact and dark nature of the primary fill suggested a form of drainage ditch. It appeared to have been cut from the layer directly below the sand wash and so may be relatively recent. No finds were identified in the excavated portion.

7. Conclusion

Visibility on the site had been poor and the potential for identifying archaeological features was limited. There had been a considerable amount of recent colluvium on the southern boundary and whilst some features were identified, further stripping was not needed in the nature of the cut and fill exercise. Some features may remain buried here. The converse is true of the northern half of the site where prior stripping and erosion had left few identifiable features and as a result the remainder of the cut exercise was not observed.

Evidence relating to prehistoric activity was confined to the identification of worked flint in unstratified contexts. The drainage ditch running north south contained no dating evidence, but the existence of plough furrows running east west serve to expand upon the findings of the evaluation report. The ditch running through evaluation trenches 38 and 41 was not located, perhaps because of subsequent soil removal.

8. Discussion

The area immediately to the north of the Repton Road and so to the north of field one, has been stripped in a similar fashion and is awaiting development. More features were identified in this area in evaluation and it has the advantage of being above the break in the slope and so perhaps less vulnerable to erosion. There are also no signs that it has been used during the construction of adjacent developments. It cannot be assumed therefore, that because little was identified in this southern portion, that the same will be true of north of the Repton Road.

9. Archive

The archive consists of the report, drawings, site notes and digital photographs on disk and as prints. These will be held by the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record under the accession number X.A111.2007.

10. Publication

A summary of the work will be submitted to *The Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* for publication in due course.

11. Acknowledgements

ULAS would like to thank Stoford Ltd for their assistance and co-operation in the completion of this project. The project was managed by Richard Buckley and fieldwork completed by the author.

12. References

Coward J. *An Archaeological Evaluation of land off Repton Road, Westminster Industrial Estate Measham, Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe parishes, Leicestershire.* ULAS Report Number 97/37.

Marsden P. An archaeological Desk-based Assessment for land at the Burton Road, Measham, Leicestershire. ULAS Report Number 96/28.

Cooper L. A Fieldwalking Survey at Burton Road, Measham/Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe Parishes, Leicestershire. ULAS Report 96/47.

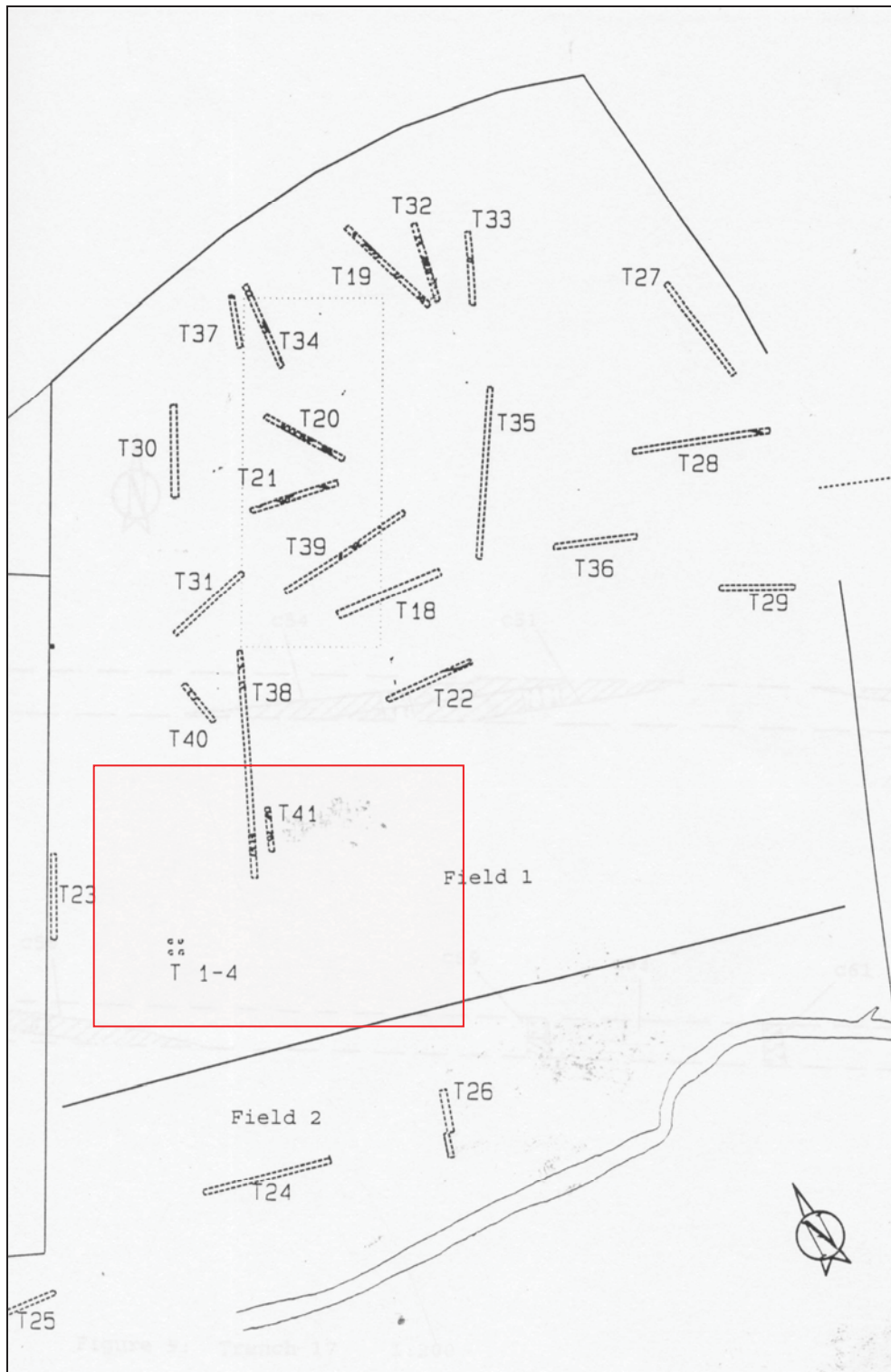
13. Appendices

Appendix A



Fieldwalking results showing flint scatters for Field I, with the development area outlined.

Appendix B



Evaluation trenches in field 1, with the development area outlined.

Appendix C. Design Specification for Archaeological watching brief.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for Archaeological watching brief

Client:	Stoford Ltd
Site:	Repton Road, Measham,, Leics
Development:	Warehouse Unit
Planning App No:	07/00011/FUL `
Project:	Archaeological Control and Supervision of Groundworks
Planning Authority:	North-West Leicestershire

1. Introduction

1.1 Definition and scope of the specification

1.1.1 This document constitutes a written scheme of archaeological investigation for the above site, which ULAS proposes to implement on behalf of the Client in mitigation of any potential damage to buried archaeological deposits. This specification has been prepared in accordance with Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, para.30).

1.1.2 All archaeological work will adhere to the Institute of Field Archaeologist's (IFA) Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.

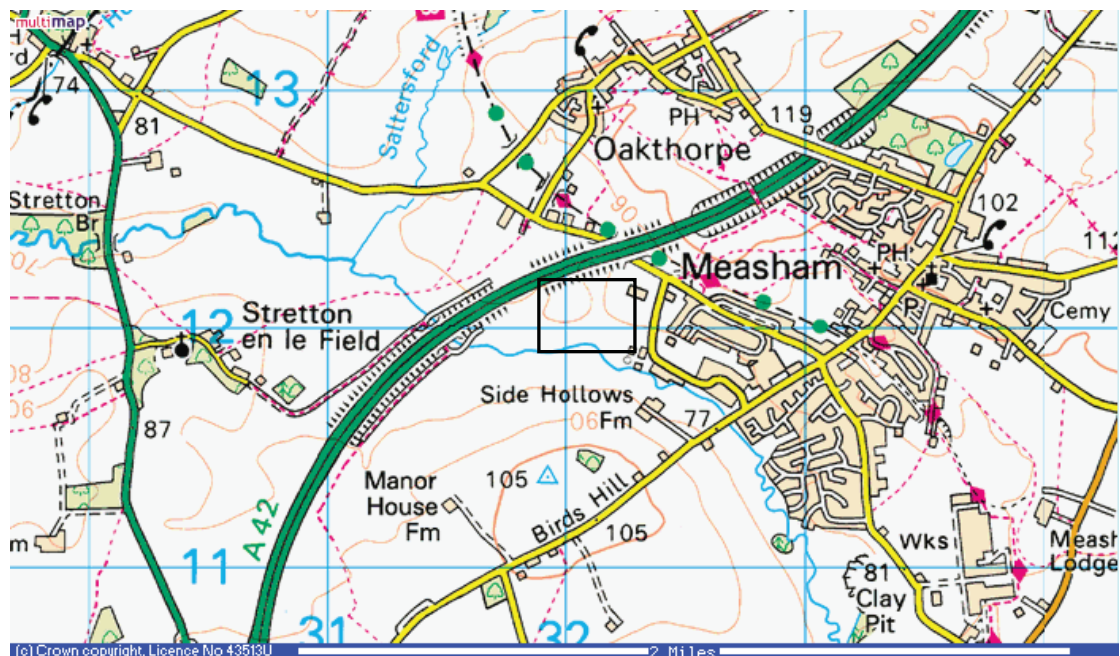


Fig. 1 Site Location

2. Background

2.1 Context of the Project

- 2.1.1 The site is located at Plot 3, Westminster Industrial estate, Repton Road, Measham (SK 320 120).
- 2.1.2 Planning permission has been granted for the erection of a warehouse storage unit with ancillary office and parking.
- 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested that the groundworks are undertaken under continuous archaeological control and supervision, with appropriate investigation and recording of any significant deposits which are identified.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background (taken from correspondence from Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leics. CC)

- 2.2.1 Previous archaeological evaluation of the area by ULAS in 1997 (Coward 1997) suggested the presence of archaeological remains of the later prehistoric period, principally within the area of the phase 2 cut and fill operation and mainly to the north, in the area of the proposed cut. (see fig. 2).

3. Archaeological Objectives

- 3.1 The main objectives of the excavation and watching brief will be:
 - To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
 - To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
 - To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
 - To produce an archive and report of any results.

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 Excavations* (1999) and *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 Senior Planning Archaeologist, the Planning authority and the Client.

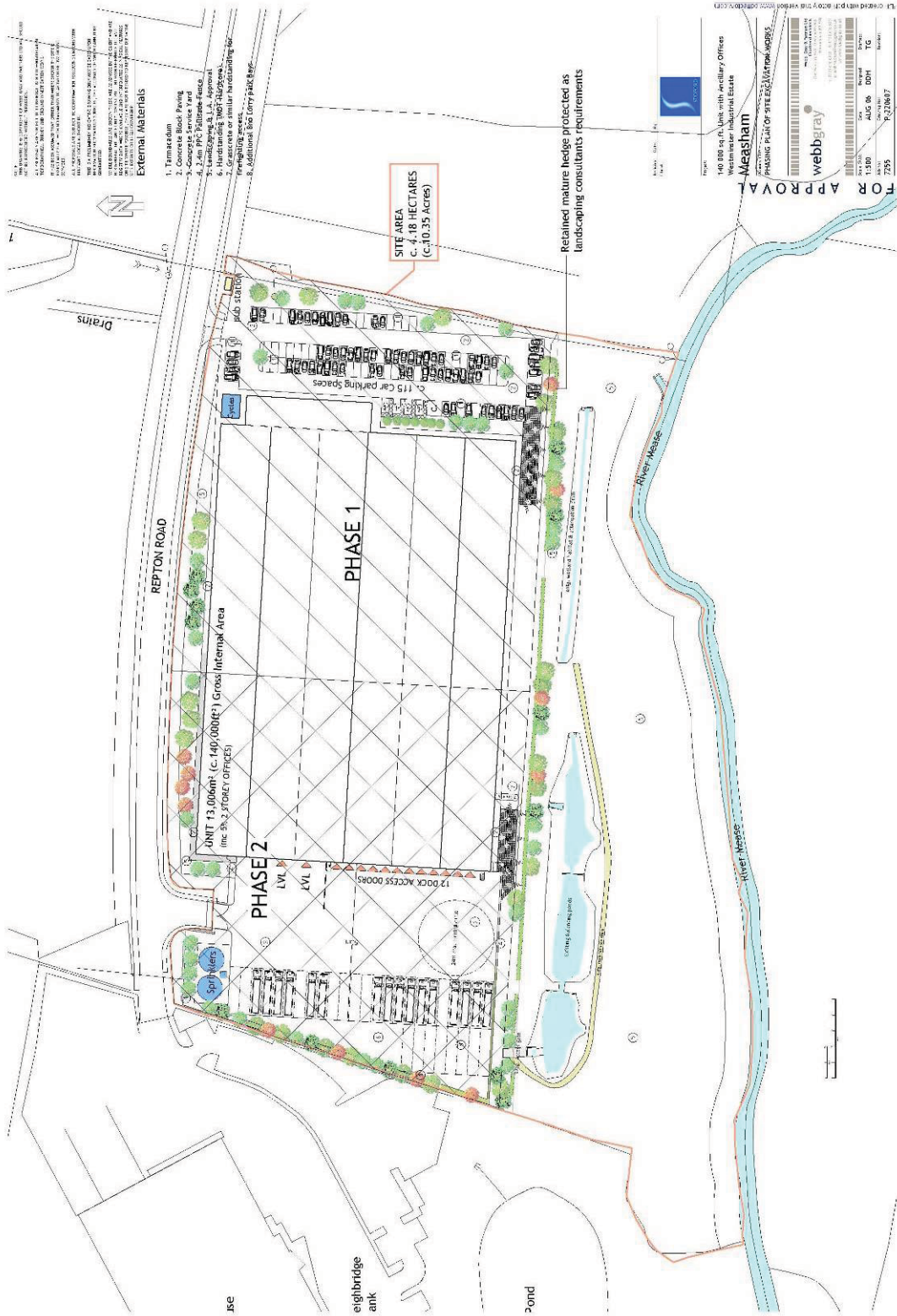


Fig 2: Site layout

4.21 Archaeological Supervision and Recording

- 4.2.1 The project will involve the presence on site of an experienced professional archaeologist during groundworks.
- 4.2.2 During these groundworks, if any archaeological deposits are seen to be present, the archaeologist will record areas of archaeological interest. In the event of significant archaeological deposits being located there may be the need for additional time and resources to record these.
- 4.2.3 The archaeologist will co-operate at all times with the contractors on site to ensure the minimum interruption to the work.
- 4.2.4 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.
- 4.2.5 Archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded as appropriate to establishing 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.
- 4.2.6 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.
- 4.2.7 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 owner, Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services and the coroner will be informed immediately on their discovery.

5. Recording Systems

- 5.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.
- 5.2 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
- 5.3 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid.
- 5.4 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, at an appropriate scale. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be recorded.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the watching brief.
- 5.7 All site records and finds will be kept securely.

6. Finds and Samples

- 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 the relevant Museum for storage in perpetuity.

- 6.3 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 6.4 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. If significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the environmental sampling strategy is likely to include the following:
- 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.
- 6.5 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IFA Guidelines for Finds Work will be adhered to.
- 6.6 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

7. Report and Archive

- 7.1 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be dispatched to the Client, Senior Planning Archaeologist; SMR and Local Planning Authority.
- 7.2 The report will include consideration of:-
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
 - The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
 - The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
 - The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
 - Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
 - Summary.
 - The location of the archive.
- 7.3 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.

8 Publication and Dissemination of Results

- 8.1 The evaluation and watching brief report will be submitted to Leicestershire County Council for inclusion in the Sites and Monuments Record. A summary of the work will be submitted to the Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society. A larger report will be submitted for inclusion if the results of the works warrant it.
- 8.2 ULAS and the Leicestershire County SMR support the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. ULAS will complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ac.uk/project/oasis> on completion of the project and report if required. ULAS will contact Leicestershire County Council SMR prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into Leicestershire County Council SMR it may be placed on a web-site. The Client should agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to Leicestershire County Council SMR.

9. Acknowledgement and Publicity

- 9.1 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.
- 9.2 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.

10. Copyright

- 10.1 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.

11. Timetable

- 11.1 The project is to commence on 9 July 2007. The duration of the watching brief will be dependent upon the time taken for the groundworks and the quantity and significance of the archaeological deposits revealed.
- 11.2 The report will be ready within three months of the completion of fieldwork. The on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

12. Health and Safety

- 12.1 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.
- 12.2 A Risks Assessment form will be completed prior to work commencing on-site, and updated as necessary during the site works.

13. Insurance

- 13.1 All employees, consultants and volunteers are covered by the University of Leicester public liability insurance, £20m cover with St. Paul Travellers (policy no. UCPOP3651237). Professional indemnity insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters 50% and Brit Insurance 50%, £10m cover (policy no. PUNIO3605). Employer's Liability Insurance is with St. Paul Travellers, cover £10m (policy no. UCPOP3651237).

14. Monitoring arrangements

- 14.1 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 Leicestershire County Council Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological investigations in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.
- 14.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.
- 14.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

15. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

- 15.1 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project, ULAS shall inform the site agent/project manager, Client and the Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority and prepare a short written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

16. Bibliography

- Coward, J., 1997 *An Archaeological Evaluation of land off Repton Rd, Westminster Industrial Estate, Measham & Oakthorpe & Donisthorpe parishes, Leicestershire* ULAS Report 1997 37
- MAP 2 The management of archaeological projects 2nd edition English Heritage 1991
- MGC 1992 Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections 1992 (Museums and Galleries Commission)
- RFG/FRG 1993 Guidelines for the preparation of site archives (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993)
- SMA 1993 Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland 1993 (Society of Museum Archaeologists)

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Appendix 1

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

Groundworks at Repton Road, Measham

For Kilpatrick developments

1 Nature of the work

1.1 This statement is for an archaeological watching brief.

1.2 The work will involve observation of groundworks, and recording of any underlying archaeological deposits revealed. Works will comprise minimum removal of topsoil and a hand dug trench for drainage beneath the building. Overall depth for this is unknown. Where archaeological deposits are revealed they will be examined and excavated with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc). 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 waterlogging.

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

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.

Vicki Score

October 2006