

**An Archaeological watching brief at
24 Peacock Lane,
Leicester NGR: SK 583 044**

Tim Higgins



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An Archaeological Watching Brief at

24 Peacock Lane

Leicester

NGR: SK 583 044

Tim Higgins

For: Askam Construction Ltd

Approved by:



Signed:

Name: R. J. Buckley

Date: 10.11.2010..

University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH

Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

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An Archaeological Watching Brief at 24 Peacock Lane, Leicester

(NGR: SK 583 044)

Tim Higgins

1. Summary

An Archaeological Watching brief during groundworks at 24 Peacock Lane, Leicester was undertaken by ULAS on behalf of Askam Construction Limited. Prior archaeological evaluation inside the former building on the site had established that archaeological deposits survived beneath basement floor levels. The ground beams and floor slab of the new building were subsequently designed to sit above the level of significant archaeological deposits and would be supported by a grid of augered piles. Before piling, the former basement was backfilled with crushed concrete and brick rubble. Most of the piles were located along the lines of the pre-existing foundations of the previous building. Possible Roman levels were briefly observed in exposed sections below the basement floor finishes (60m OD) as the old foundations were removed.

Attendance at the site occurred on the 29th and 30th September 2010. The archive will be deposited with Leicester City Council Museums Service subject to confirmation. Accession code A7.2010

2. Introduction

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at 24 Peacock Lane, Leicester in connection with the construction of new student accommodation. The work was undertaken to satisfy a condition on the planning consent following recommendations by the Leicester City Archaeologist as advisor to the planning authority.

The foundations of the building had been designed to minimise impact on buried archaeological remains following a programme of archaeological field evaluation in the basement of the former building. Watching brief attendance took place from the 29th to 30th September 2010 to observe ground-works involving removal of the basement floors and foundations which followed the demolition of the current building, with exception of elements of the Peacock Lane façade.

The archaeological watching brief was carried out in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5). All archaeological work adhered to the Institute for Archaeologist's (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*.

2. Site description, topography and geology

The development comprises the second phase construction of new student accommodation on the corner of 24 Peacock Lane, Leicester. The development area was previously occupied by 19th- and 20th-century industrial buildings. The area comprises c.399 square metres (c.0.039ha) and lies at a height of c. 64m OD.

The buildings occupying this phase of the development were demolished with the exception of the Peacock Lane façade which is to be incorporated into the new structure. The former buildings were entirely cellared, but an initial programme of archaeological field evaluation by test-pitting had been recommended in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the site prior to demolition (Higgins 2010).

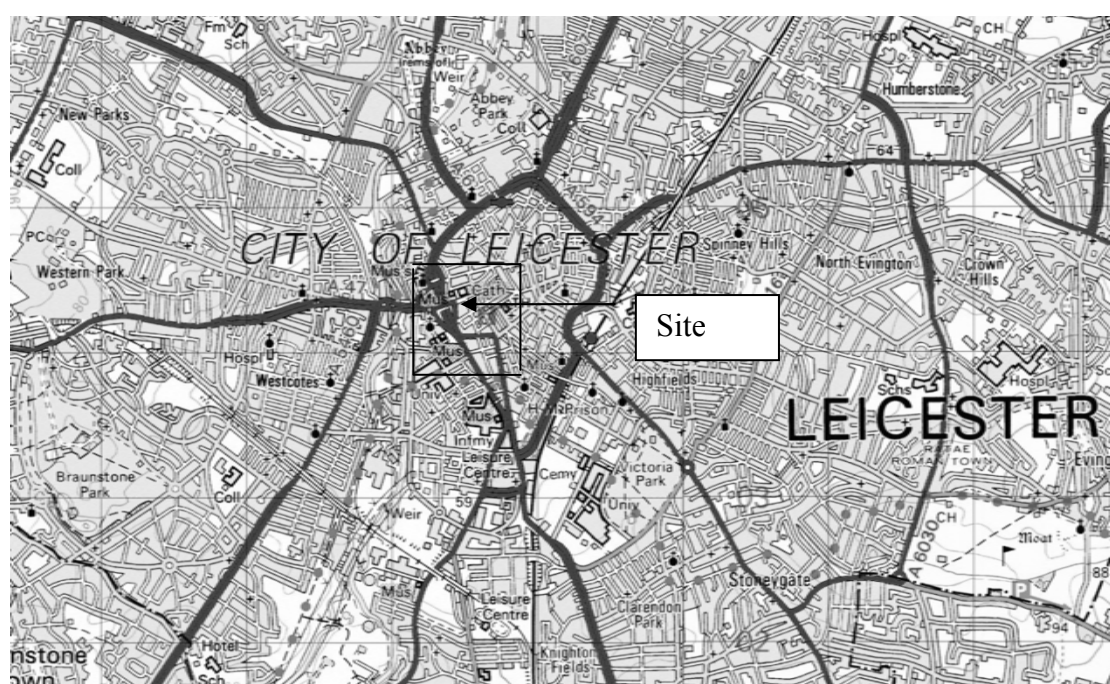


Figure 1 Location of the proposed development
Reproduced from Landranger® 1:50 000 scale by permission of Ordnance Survey® on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100021187.

4. Archaeological and Historical background

An archaeological desk-based assessment, previously prepared for the first phase development of student accommodation on Peacock Lane (Meek 2005), highlighted the archaeological potential of the site's surrounding environs. The report concluded that it lay in area of high archaeological potential, within the heart of Roman and medieval Leicester, with the possibility of remains of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. Possible late Saxon remains have also recorded directly to the north-east of the site. Although much of the building was cellared, it was thought possible that a significant depth of Roman remains could survive beneath the cellar floors.

Subsequently, a programme of trial trenching revealed archaeological deposits of Roman and medieval date at depths shown in table 1 below (Shore *et al* 2007).

Since the impact of the piled foundations of the proposed building was not considered to be particularly great, a mitigation strategy comprising archaeological monitoring of ground works for the first phase of development took place in 2008 (Gnanaratnam 2009). The results indicated that the foundations for the new building largely sat in homogeneous dark soil deposits, probably inter-cutting refuse pits 'garden soils' of medieval or post-medieval date. Possible Roman dump layers were seen at the base of the lift pit, but no other Roman deposits were observed. There was evidence for the processing of sheep skins in the form of pits containing sheep metapodials and probably dating to the later medieval or post-medieval period. No structural remains of any period were observed.

An archaeological evaluation of the car park immediately to the north of the site on Applegate in 2000 (Meek 2000, trenches 4 and 5) revealed extensive evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity with hints from a number of finds recovered that the levels were possibly quite close to the present ground surface and structures of high status may have been present in the vicinity. However, modelling the depth and thickness of the archaeological levels in this part of town is problematic due to their unpredictable nature. Whilst a depth of over 1.6m of Roman deposits existed beneath the floors at 9 St Nicholas Place to the north, elsewhere, lower intensities of activity in the medieval and post medieval periods may mean that the Roman levels are not as deeply buried and lie nearer to the present ground level. Indications from the phase 1 are that the Roman levels are between about 59.5 and 61m OD.

An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken in response to development proposals for the second phase student accommodation in May 2010 (Higgins 2010). Eight test-pits were excavated within a basement in an area defined as having archaeological potential as it was located within the known Roman and medieval town. The test-pits revealed potential Roman deposits between 1-1.5m in thickness and comprised yard surfaces, a masonry building foundation and pits found at a depth 60m OD. A few medieval pits, were also observed cutting the Roman deposits, were thought to be associated with potential back yard properties that fronted on to either Peacock Lane or Applegate (the medieval High Street)

The plans for the development (Askam Construction Ltd) indicated that the proposed second phase of building would be based on pile and ground-beam foundations. The proposed piled foundations were again to be designed to have a minimal impact upon buried archaeological remains. Given the depth of the presumed modern disturbance which includes the backfilled basement, the pile caps and ground beams were designed to sit within this deposit. Since the impact of the piled foundations of the proposed building was not considered to be particularly great, a mitigation strategy comprising archaeological monitoring of ground works for this second phase of development had been recommended by the City Archaeologist.

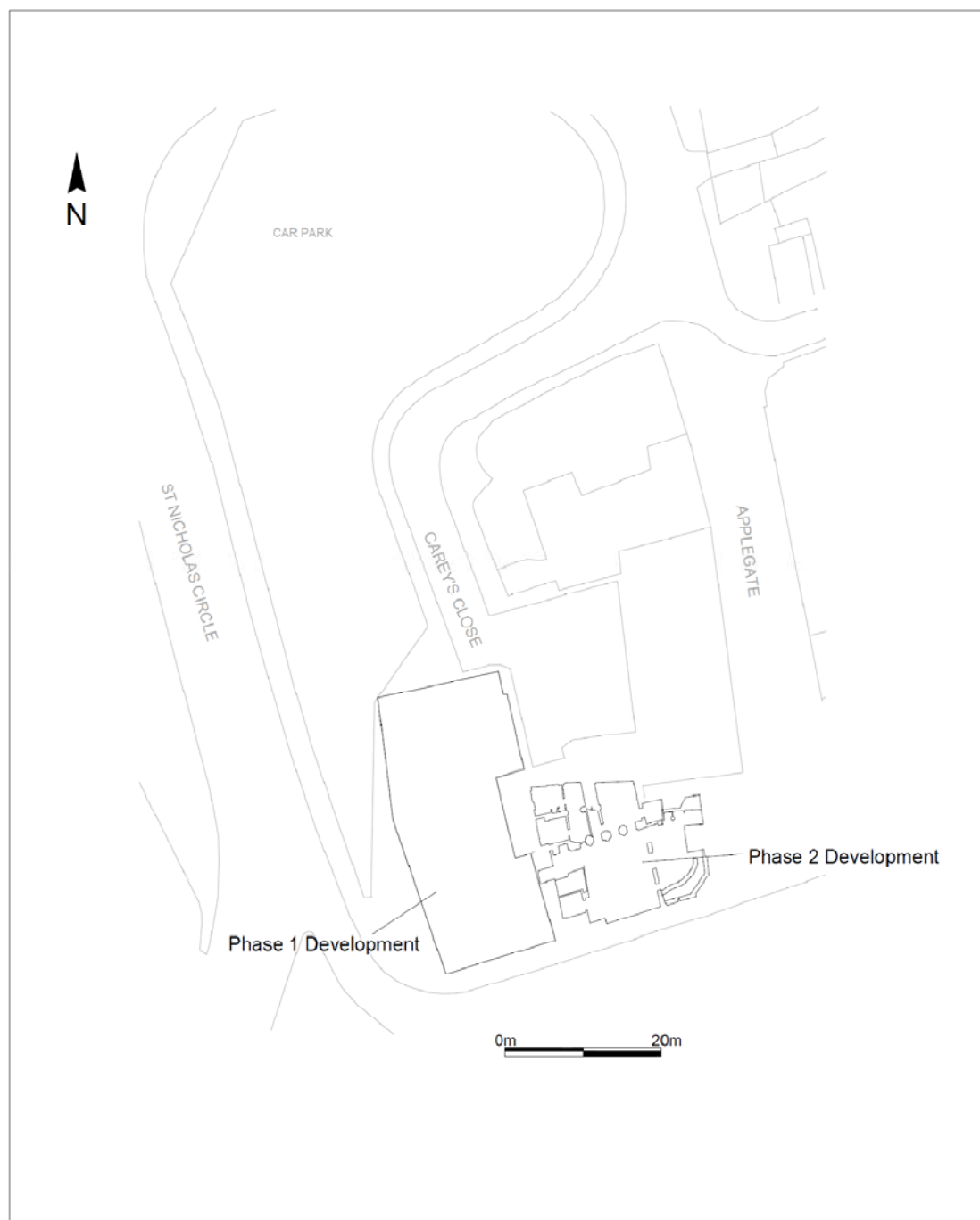


Figure 2 Location of the Phase 2 development area

5. Aims and method.

5.1 Aims

Through archaeological attendance and, as appropriate, investigation:

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

5.2 Methods

The project involved the supervision of the removal of the basement floor slab and concrete foundations before the installation of piles by an experienced professional archaeologist.

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

The remainder of the floor slab of the cellar was removed under archaeological supervision. No archaeological deposits were visibly exposed or disturbed during this process.

The basement's concrete foundations on the west and north sides were removed under archaeological supervision. Within the foundation trenches of the basement, potential archaeological deposits were briefly visible in the trench sections, but could not be effectively investigated due to safety considerations. At a safe distance, observations were made of the sections and photographs were taken before the trenches were backfilled.

All work and archaeological deposits encountered were recorded in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*, the standard policy and practice of ULAS as set out in the design specification (appendix 1) and adhered to the University's Health and Safety policy.

6. Results

The Mitigation Strategy

The piled foundations were designed to have a minimal impact upon buried archaeological remains. Given the depth of the modern disturbance which included back filled basements, the pile caps and ground beams were designed to sit within this deposit. Thus, the ground-beam soffits were designed to go no further than 600m below ground level and the pile cap soffits were around 1100m below this level. The piling scheme itself was partly designed to have minimal impact upon any buried archaeological remains. Rather than use Continuous Flight Augered piles, driven steel tubular piles were used. The locations were pre-augered to ensure that the piles would not encounter obstructions and the piles could be re-located if necessary. The other effect of the pre-augering appears to be to minimise any lateral distortion of the surrounding deposits during to pile driving (Williams, Sidell and Panter 2007, 17). A number of piles were located over pre-existing deep foundations on the northern and

western sides of the site to have minimal impact upon any buried archaeological remains.

The current buildings occupying this phase of the development had been demolished with exception of elements of 24 Peacock Lane façade which were to be incorporated into new structure.

The whole area had been substantially disturbed due to cellaring. The remaining floor slab of the cellar was removed under archaeological supervision. No archaeological deposits were disturbed during this process and no archaeological deposits were exposed or recorded.

The deepest excavations were carried out the northern and western parts of the site, during the careful removal of the basement's large concrete foundations when archaeological deposits were briefly exposed in the sections of the foundation trenches. Although probably Roman (based on depth), the deposits could not be investigated closely for reasons of safety, but appeared to be fairly homogeneous dark olive-brown clayey and sandy silts. Their depth could not be determined on site but were approximately around 1.00m deep from basement floor (60m OD). No evidence of stone-built walls or any floor levels were observed. Thus it seems that there were no structural remains disturbed during the removal of concrete foundations.

After the basement floor slab and foundations had been removed they were rapidly backfilled or sealed with a deposit of crushed concrete and brick. This same deposit was used to back fill the entire basement back up to the current ground floor level.

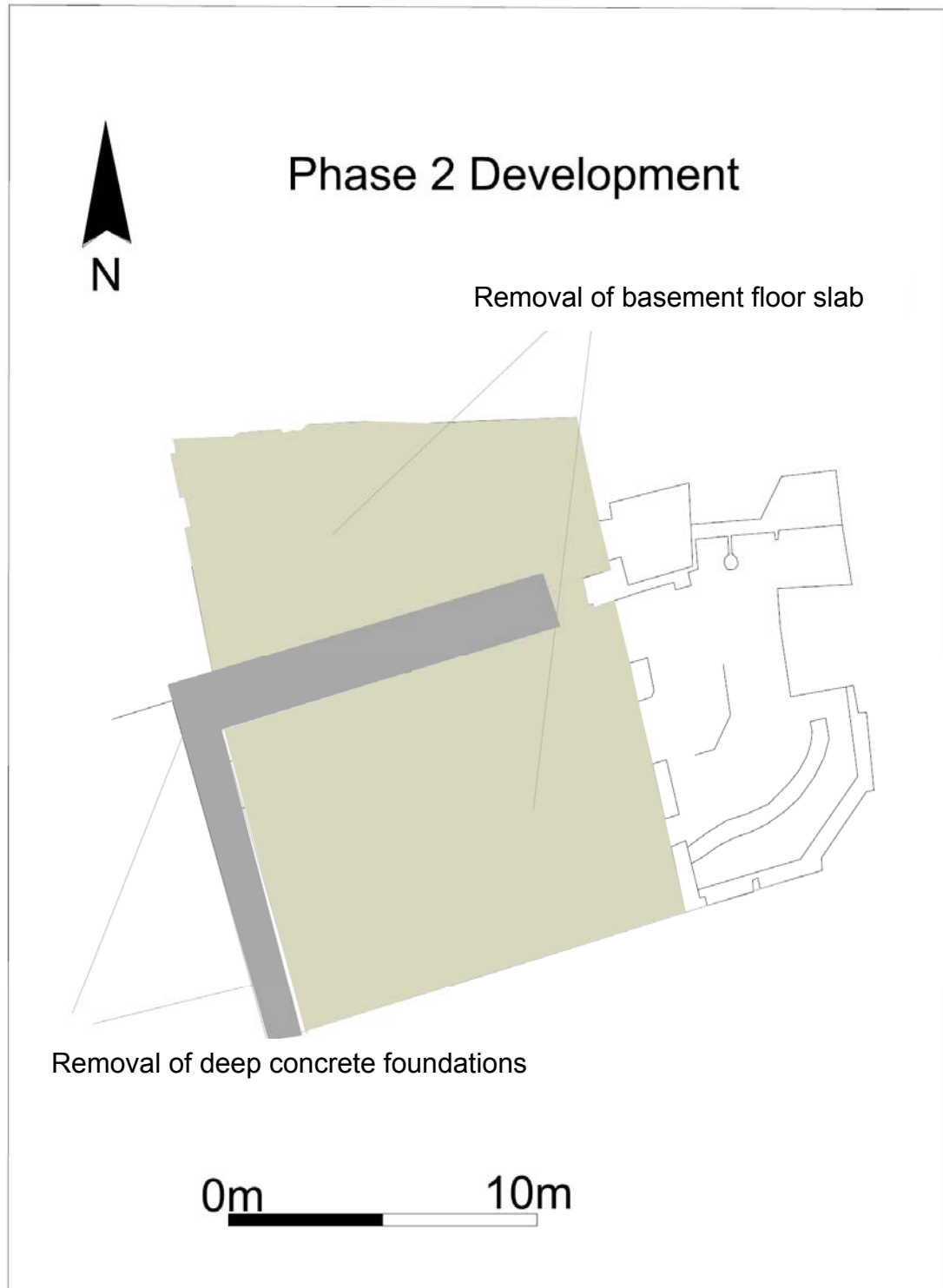


Figure 3: Location plan of the removed concrete foundations and basement floor slab within the development site.



Plate 1 Machine removing demolition material from the basement with the retained 24 Peacock Lane façade in the back ground.



Plate 2 Machine removing basement floor slab located on the north side of the development.

7. Discussion.

Due to factors of depth and the method of removal of the slab and foundations, almost no deposits of Roman date were observed. Within the foundation trenches of the basement, deposits could not be effectively investigated due to safety considerations. However, although *c.* 1.00m depth of Roman deposits were partially disturbed within the trench sections these were probably dump deposits, and no structural remains, walls or floors were revealed.

8. Conclusion.

Relatively few archaeological deposits were revealed and recorded during this watching brief. This in turn indicates that the mitigation strategy was successful and relatively little damage was caused to the underlying significant archaeological deposits.

9. Acknowledgements and publication

I would like to thank the clients for their help and co-operation on site. The project was managed by Richard Buckley and the fieldwork was carried out by the author, Tim Higgins both of ULAS.

ULAS would like to thank Askam Construction Ltd for the generous funding of this project, and William Prew of Askam, site manager for his cooperation and assistance with the site

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in a suitable regional or national archaeological journal within one year of completion of fieldwork. 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.

10. Archive

A full copy of the archive as defined in *The Guidelines For the Preparation Of Excavation Archives For Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990), and the *Standards In The Museum: Care Of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1992) and *Guidelines for the Preparation of Site Archives and Assessments for all finds* (RFG/FRG) will usually be presented to within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all records directly relating to the investigation undertaken.

The archive consists of 1 copy of this report, indices, 2 watching brief recording forms, 1 copy brief for archaeological work 1 photo index form, B+W and colour digital photo contact sheet, and 1 CD containing digital photos.

Subject to confirmation it will be deposited with Leicester City Council under accession number A7.2010 .

11. Bibliography

Buckley, R., 2010 *Design Specification for archaeological watching brief 24 Peacock Lane, Leicester (SK 583 044)* ULAS Ref: 11-19-01

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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)

Tim Higgins
University of Leicester Archaeological Services
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

rjb16@le.ac.uk

T: 0116 252 2848

F: 0116 252 2614

28.10.2010

Appendix 1 Oasis Summary

INFORMATION REQUIRED	EXAMPLE
Project Name	An archaeological watching brief at 24 Peacock Lane, Leicester (SK 583 044).
Project Type	Archaeological watching brief
Project Manager	Richard Buckley
Project Supervisor	Tim Higgins
Previous/Future work	Unknown
Current Land Use	Factory
Development Type	Student accommodation
Reason for Investigation	PPS5
Position in the Planning Process	As a condition
Site Co ordinates	NGR : SK 583 044
Start/end dates of field work	
Archive Recipient	Leicester city Council
Study Area *	Approx 399 square meters

Appendix 1 Design Specification

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological watching brief

24 Peacock Lane, Leicester

SK 583 044

For: Askam Construction Ltd

1 Definition and scope of the specification

1.1 In accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) this specification provides a written scheme for archaeological attendance for inspection and recording (a watching brief), 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 a residential development .

1.2 All archaeological work will adhere to the Institute for Archaeologist's (IfA) Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs, Standard and Guidance for Building investigation and Recording and the Guidelines for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland (LMARS).

2. Background

2.1. Context of the Project

2.1.1 The proposed development is for the construction of new student accommodation on the corner of Aplegate and Peacock Lane, Leicester, on a site occupied by 19th and 20th-century industrial buildings.

2.1.2 The project represents the second phase in the development of student accommodation. The archaeological potential of the adjacent plot was previously assessed by a phased programme of work, commencing with an archaeological deskbased assessment (Meek 2005), followed by intrusive field evaluation (Shore et al 2007). Subsequently the damage to buried archaeological remains was mitigated by maintaining a watching brief during groundworks (Gnanaratnam 2009).

2.1.3 The current buildings occupying this phase of the development are to be demolished, with the exception of elements of the Peacock Lane façade which are to be incorporated into the new structure. The current buildings are entirely cellared, and a programme of test pitting (Higgins 2010) concluded that significant archaeological deposits of Roman date survive beneath the basement floor finishes. In view of the fact that these deposits will only be affected by a limited number of augered piles, the City Archaeologists has recommended that a watching brief is maintained during groundworks.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.2.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment for the adjacent site concluded that it lay in an area of high archaeological potential, within the heart of Roman and medieval Leicester, with the possibility of remains of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. Possible late Saxon remains have also been recorded directly to the north-east of the site. Although much of the building was cellared, it was thought possible that a significant depth of Roman remains could survive beneath the cellar floors.

2.2.2 Subsequently, a programme of trial trenching revealed archaeological deposits of Roman and medieval date at depths shown in table 1 (Shore et al 2007).

2.2.3 Since the impact of the piled foundations of the proposed building was not considered to be particularly great, a mitigation strategy comprising archaeological monitoring of groundworks was then put into effect between September and November 2008 (Gnanaratnam 2009). The results indicated that the foundations for the new building largely sat within homogeneous dark soil deposits, probably inter-cutting refuse pits or 'garden soils' of medieval or post-medieval date. Possible Roman dump layers were seen at the base of a lift pit, but no other Roman deposits were observed. Evidence for the processing of sheep skins was also observed. This took the form of pits containing sheep metapodials and probably dating to the later medieval or postmedieval period. No structural remains of any period were observed.

2.2.4 Archaeological evaluation of the car park immediately to the north of this site on Applegate in 2000 (Meek 2000, trenches 4 and 5) revealed extensive evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity with hints from the number of finds recovered that Roman levels were possibly quite close to present ground level and that a structure of high status might exist in the vicinity. However, modelling the depth and thickness of archaeological levels in this part of the town is problematic due to their unpredictable nature. Whilst a depth of over 1.6m of Roman deposits existed beneath cellar floors at 9 St Nicholas Place to the north, elsewhere, lower intensities of activity in the medieval and post medieval periods may mean that Roman levels are not as deeply buried and lie nearer to present ground level. Indications from phase 1 are that the Roman levels are between about 59.5 and 61m OD. 2.2.5 Limited archaeological evaluation in the basement of the building (Higgins 2010) revealed evidence of Roman activity in all eight test pits examined, with deposits surviving to a thickness of 1-1.5m under the floor. The earliest activity identified consisted of tip layers, possibly associated with large quarry or refuse pits and metalled yard surfaces of late 1st- to mid- 2nd-century date. Another later phase of spreads, layers, metalled yard surfaces and a robbed masonry wall foundation dated to the mid- 2nd-century. Medieval levels had been truncated by the basement and only deep pits and a shallow depth of garden soil survived. Pottery dating to the 12th or 13th centuries was found within various pits. Garden soil identified in three of the test-pits suggested various medieval activities or cultivation had probably truncated some of the later Roman deposits. The medieval pits and cultivation soils are probably associated with the back yards of properties that once fronted on to Peacock Lane and Applegate.

3 Aims

3.1 Through archaeological attendance and, as appropriate, investigation:

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

4 Methods

4.1 The project will involve the supervision of the removal of the basement slab and the installation of piles and service trenches by an experienced professional archaeologist during the works specified above.

4.2 Should significant archaeological remains be identified a programme of excavation and recording may be necessary, using additional personnel as necessary.

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

4.4 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.

4.5 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.

4.6 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.

4.7 Any human remains encountered will be initially left in situ and only be removed under a Ministry of Justice Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations. The developer and Leicester City Council will be informed immediately on their discovery.

4.8 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 Charnwood Borough Council.

4.9 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 and the Planning Officer. 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 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.

5.5 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 Report and Archive

6.1 An accession number will be drawn prior to the commencement of the project (Brief 8.1). Following the fieldwork the on-line OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> will be completed. A report on the investigation will be provided following the groundworks.

6.2 Copies will be provided for the client, Historic Environment Record and planning Authority. 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 Brown (2008) will be presented to Leicester City Council, 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.

7 Publication

7.1 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.

8 Timetable and Staffing

8.1 The investigation is scheduled to commence at the start of the contractors groundworks on 29 September 2010. 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

Brown, D.,
2008

Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives
(Institute for Archaeologists)

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Richard Buckley

Director

ULAS

University of Leicester

University Road

Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel:0116 252 2848

Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: rjb16@le.ac.uk

24.9.2010

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement Peacock lane/Applegate/Carey's Close, Leicester SK583044

For: Askam Construction Ltd.

1 Nature of the work

1.1 This statement is for an archaeological watching brief.

1.2 The work will involve inspection of buildings and observation of groundworks during

daylight hours and recording of any underlying archaeological deposits revealed. Overall depth is likely to be c. 0.2-0.5m. This will involve the examination of the exposed surface with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and excavation of archaeological features. All work will adhere to the University of Leicester Health and Safety Policy and follow the guidance in the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (2001) 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.

Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

*24 Peacock Lane, Leicester
SK 583 044
Archaeological Watching Brief
For: Askam Construction Ltd*

For: Leicester City Council

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.

11.09.2010



THE UNIVERSITY OF THE YEAR 2008/9

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE YEAR 2008/9