



**University of
Leicester**

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Watching Brief
At Sapcote Playing Fields,
Hinckley Road, Leicestershire
NGR: SP 487 934 centre, Scheduled
Ancient Monument 17036**

Martin Shore



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**An Archaeological Watching Brief
At Sapcote Playing Fields, Hinckley Road
Leicestershire**

**NGR: SP 487 934
Scheduled Ancient Monument 17036**

Martin Shore

For: Sapcote Parish Council

Checked by

Signed:  **Date:** 29-01-2010

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Archaeological Watching Brief at Sapcote Playing Fields, Hinckley Road, Leicestershire (SP 487 934)

Martin Shore

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out between the 3rd and the 10th of March 2009 by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS), at Sapcote Playing Fields, Hinckley Road, Leicestershire (SP 487 934). The site is part of the Scheduled Monument of Sapcote castle (SM Reference 17036) and ULAS were commissioned by Sapcote Parish Council to undertake Archaeological Attendance for Inspection and Recording (an intensive watching brief) as required by the Historic and Natural Environment team at Leicestershire County Council and the Scheduled Monument Consent issued by Department for Culture Media and Sport. The results of the investigations revealed the presence of archaeological deposits associated with the backfilling of the late medieval moat. An earlier feature was also recorded and was perhaps an early cut for the moat or adjoining pond.

The archive will be stored with Archaeology with Environment and Heritage Services (Leicestershire Museums) under accession code X.A89.2009.

1. Introduction

This report presents the results of archaeological watching brief during ground works at Sapcote Playing Fields, Hinckley Road, Sapcote, Leicestershire (SP 487 934; Fig. 1). University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) were commissioned by Sapcote Parish Council to undertake Archaeological Attendance for Inspection and Recording (an intensive watching brief) as requested by the Historic and Natural Environment team at Leicestershire County Council and by the Scheduled Monument Consent issued by Department for Culture Media and Sport on 27th March 2007. The proposed development comprised the removal of an existing pavilion and the excavation of footings for its replacement (Figures 2 and 3). Buried remains relating to the probable late-medieval moat shown on the late 19th Century Ordnance Survey map may be affected by the development.

The archaeological watching brief was carried out in accordance with Planning Policy Guideline 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning), paragraph 30. All archaeological work adhered to the Institute for Field Archaeologists' (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2008) and the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2008).

2. Site description, topography and geology

The site is part of the Scheduled Monument of Sapcote Castle (SM Reference 17036) situated within the medieval core of Sapcote village, 16km south west of Leicester in

the parish of Sapcote (Fig. 1). The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 155 indicates that the underlying geology of the site is likely to consist of alluvium overlying Glacial Till and Mercia Mudstone Group clay.

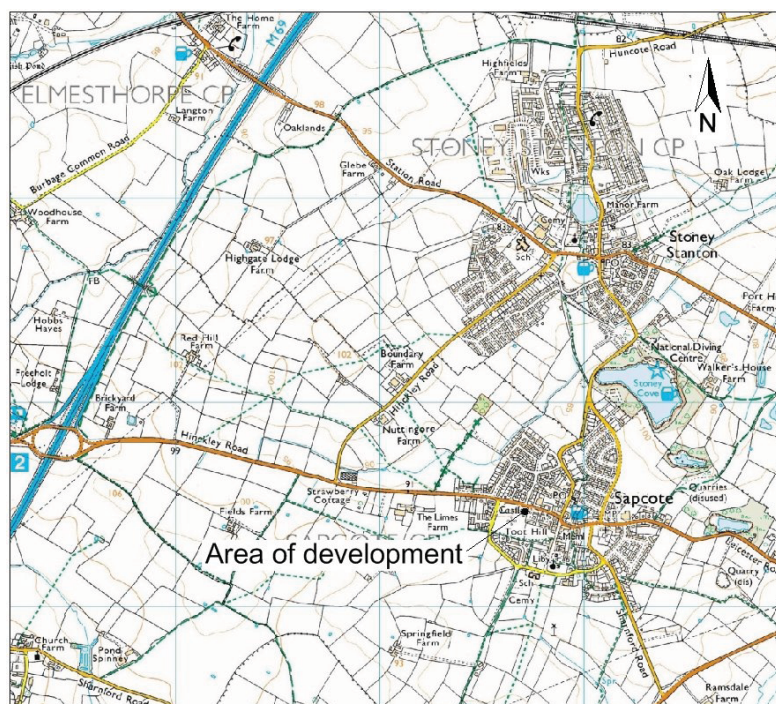


Figure 1: Area map.

Reproduced from the Landranger OS map 140 Nottingham & Loughborough area 1:50000 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright 1996. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 10002187.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

Sapcote Castle was a motte and bailey castle located within the village *c.* 100m north of the church in a field called Toot Hill Close (Fig. 4). The proposed development is located in the north-east corner of the adjoining moat, which lies in Sapcote Playing Fields formerly known as Park Close or Noble Park to the west of the motte. The earliest historical reference to Sapcote occurs in the Domesday survey of 1086 where it was referred to as 'Scepcote'. From the Norman times the village was held by the important Bassett family who helped found the abbey of St Ebrulph in Normandy. They remained lords of Sapcote for *c.* 300 years.

The castle earthworks were thought to comprise four main elements. The first of these was the motte which was partly modified in *c.* 1778 (Nichols 1971), and currently survives as a mound rising to 1m in height in the area known as Toot Hill. The bailey ditch has been infilled in recent years and can be seen as a grass mark 100m to the west of the motte. The bailey of the castle, which originally extended to the north, was heavily modified by the construction of a modern factory, which was demolished and replaced with housing in the late 1990s.

On the west side within Sapcote Playing Fields, lies the third element, consisting of three sides of a late medieval moat, constructed adjacent to castle bailey, and infilled c. 1960. This is still visible as grass mark along its northern arm.

An archaeological excavation was carried out in 1958 (Addyman 1960), prior to the filling of the moat in the Park Close and a plan of the former earthworks produced (Addyman 1959), (Fig. 4). The records state that the moat had been partly modified in the late 18th century after the enclosure act of 1778 (Nichols 1971). This was confirmed by the excavation which showed the original depth of the ditch to have been c.3.00m and 8.00m wide. The excavation also suggested that the moat was later than the castle and post-dated a 13th century ditch.

The proposed development lies in the north-east corner where there were three pre-existing modern structures. The 1958 plan of this area suggested an abrupt end to the moat (Fig. 4). However, the excavation in 1958 suggested the moat did in fact continue towards the bailey to the east and was possibly blocked while still in use. Further archaeological evaluations were undertaken by ULAS in 1998 where an evaluation trench was excavated on the eastern side of the old pavilion, orientated north-south across the possible butt end of the moat. The evaluation trench re-exposed the top of the moat feature (approximately 9.20m wide) and appeared to confirm that the moat continues towards bailey (Higgins 1998). Although it was only excavated to a limited depth of 0.65m it was thought to be the same feature that was recorded in the 1958 excavations.

The fourth element was a second moat, adjoining the first to the south but now totally built over. Both moats also appeared to have adjoining ponds.

4. Aims and Method

The aim of the watching brief was through archaeological attendance and, as appropriate, controlled stripping and 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 be affected by the ground-works.
4. To produce an archive and report of any results.

All work and archaeological deposits encountered were recorded in accordance with the IfA *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and the standard policy and practice of ULAS as set out in the design specification (Buckley 2009; Appendix 1).

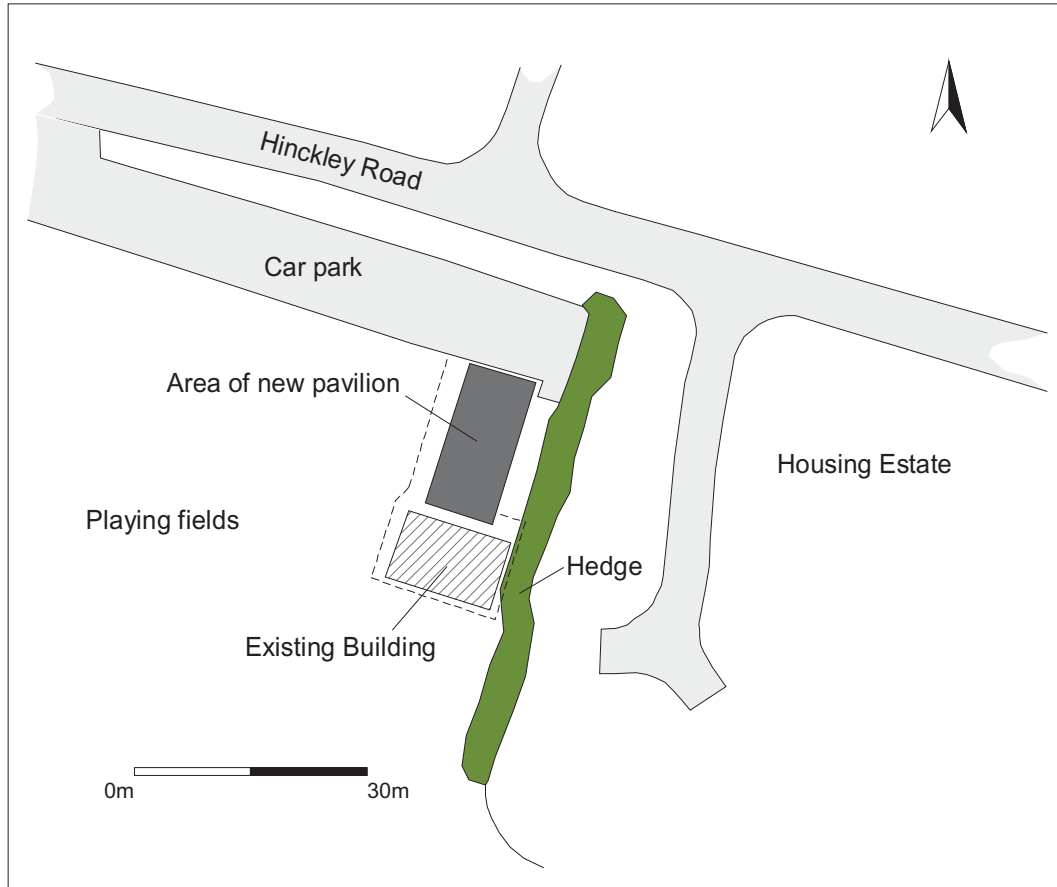


Figure 2: Detailed site location.

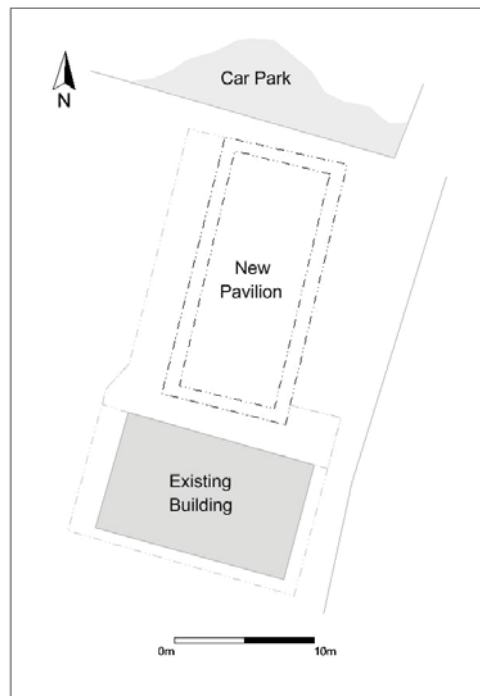


Figure 3: Developers plan.

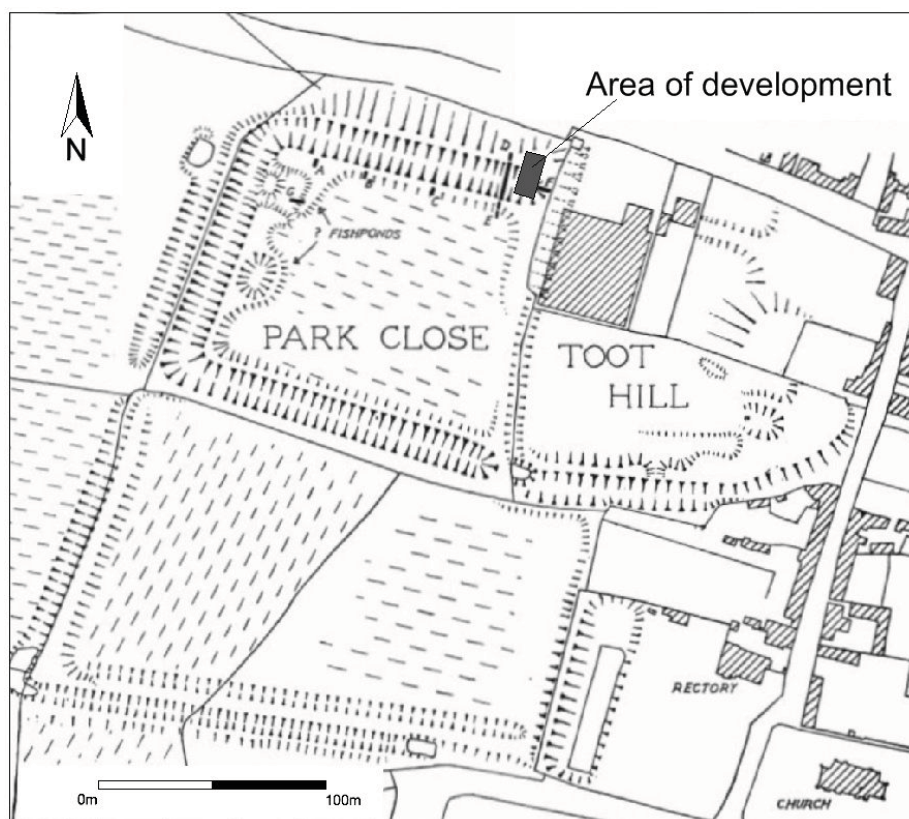


Figure 4: Map of 1958 showing earthworks & site location (from Addyman 1960).

5. Results

The proposed development area was located within the north-east corner of the moated field between the car park and existing building (Figs 2 and 3). The stripped area measured approximately 20m long and 10m wide and was orientated north-south across the east-west section of the moat (Fig. 4).

After the demolition of the old pavilion, the initial groundwork involved the clearance of vegetation and removal of topsoil with a 360° excavator fitted with 0.60m wide bucket, within the development area in preparation for the excavation of the foundation trenches. A brief visual inspection was conducted across the site but the topsoil contained only modern artefacts consisting of occasional modern brick and building debris.

The foundations for the new building measured between 0.60-0.70m wide, and the depths varied from between 0.50m to 1.70m. The natural substratum comprised yellowish brown sandy clay and was found at depth of *c.* 0.30m below the surface within the northern half and south-east corner of the stripped area. Two large cut features (Fig. 5: Features 1 and 2) were exposed in plan during the initial strip, and were further exposed after the excavation of the eastern and western foundation trenches, that were orientated north to south across the moat.

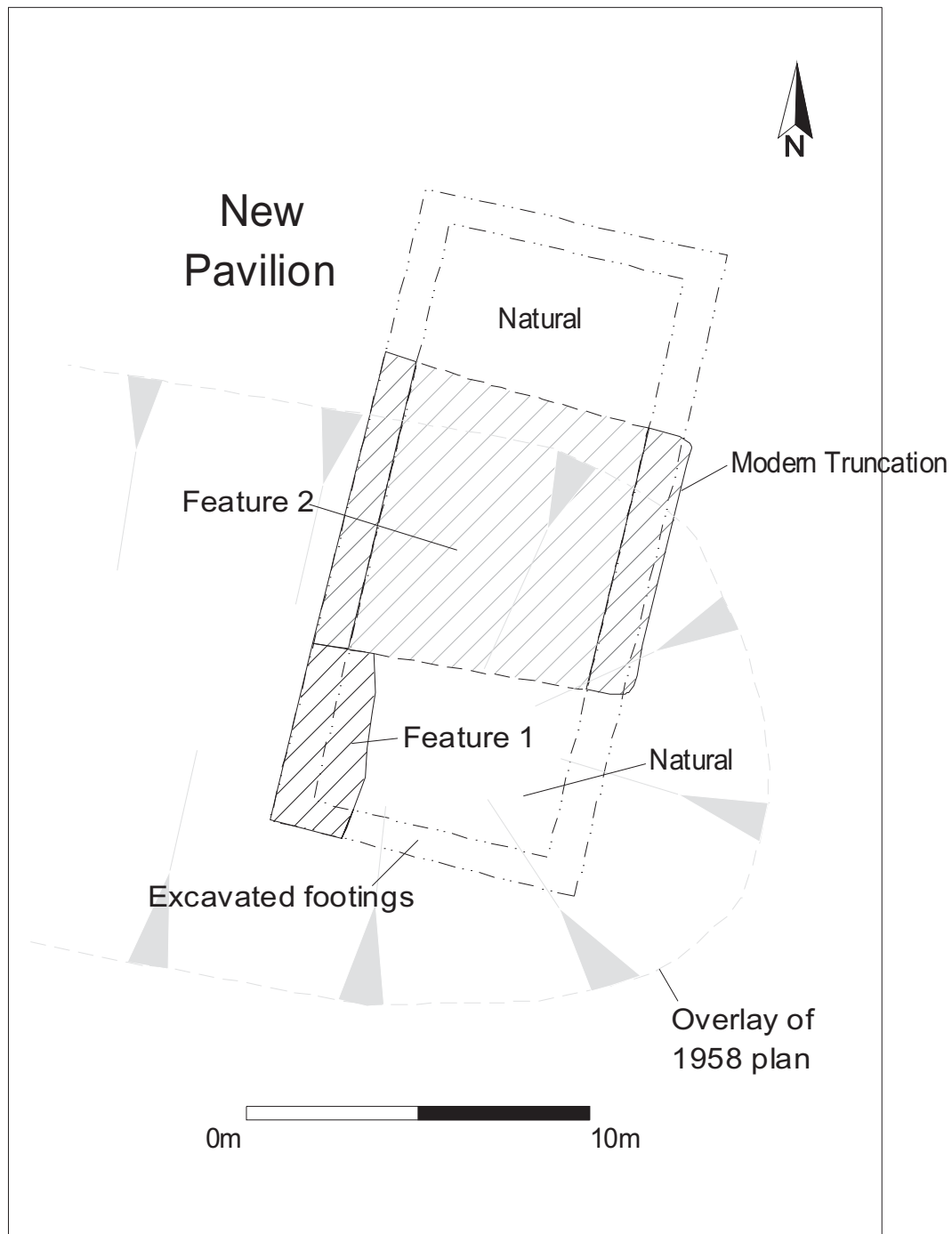


Figure 5: Plan showing Features 1 & 2 with 1958 plan overlay.

Feature 1 was a large rounded, rectangular-shaped cut in the south-west corner of the stripped area. The full size or shape of this feature remains unknown but it was assumed to have continued running south-westward. The exposed length measured 5.37m long and 2.43m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.00m (Fig. 6). This feature contained pale-grey silty clay that had obviously been subject to very damp conditions, suggesting it may have been water filled at one time. No datable evidence was found within this feature. Feature 1 was thought to be perhaps an early cut of the moat or possibly a pond.



Figure 6: Feature 1 in section looking S/E.

Towards the northern half of the stripped area at a depth of *c.* 0.30m below ground level, a large linear feature was recorded orientated east–west (Fig. 5; Feature 2). Feature 2 measured 7.60m wide at its eastern extent widening to 8.70m to the west. Sections across the feature were exposed during the cutting of foundations suggesting a broad, gradual, sloping ditch with a rounded base measuring 1.65m deep at its eastern extent and 1.70 m on the western side. The fill comprised a very dark-grey silty clay, and again had been subject to very damp conditions, suggesting it may have been water-filled at one time (Figs 7 and 8). The only dating evidence seen within this feature (at a depth of 0.55m) was a fragment of wood which appeared to be part of a modern roofing lath.



Figure 7: The dark fill of Feature 2.

The north-eastern side of the feature appeared to be truncated by modern deposits. This was noted when the eastern foundation collapsed exposing re-deposited natural yellowish-brown sands and clay within a vertical cut (Fig. 9). This modern cut is thought to be associated with the backfill of either a modern service trench or an archaeological evaluation trench excavated in 1998 (Higgins 1998). Both trenches were located on the eastern side of the old pavilion running north-south across the moat.



Figure 8: East facing section of Feature 2.



Figure 9: The collapse of Feature 2, revealing an early service or evaluation trench.

6. Discussion

Feature 1 was thought to be possibly an early cut for the moat that was allowed to silt up, and was then subsequently re-cut by Feature 2. However this feature had a slightly different alignment to the later feature and appears to extend south-westward. Similar extensions or appendages linked to the moat had been recorded on the earthwork plan of 1958, and are thought to be medieval fish ponds; this feature could be something similar.

The location, shape and orientation of Feature 2 are consistent with the moat ditch on the plan of 1958 and the features revealed during the 1958 excavations and 1998 evaluation. These observations recorded no evidence for a butt end, and with the evidence from the 1998 excavations might suggest that the ditch in fact continued eastwards.

The only dating evidence from the features was a modern roof lath thought to be intrusive as it was found within the uppermost fill of the moat feature, and may date from the 1960s when the surviving earthworks were back filled.

7. Conclusion

The archaeological watching brief for the stripping and excavation of foundation trenches for the new pavilion revealed the late medieval moat that probably continued to run eastward into the bailey. An earlier feature was also observed possibly an earlier cut for the moat or an adjoining fishpond similar to those observed in the 1958 earthwork survey.

8. Acknowledgments

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.

9. Archive and Publication

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.

The archive will be deposited with Leicestershire Historic and Natural Environment team with accession number X.A89.2009 and consist of the following:

- 1 Watching brief recording sheet
- 3 sketch plans
- CD of digital photographs.

All finds were examined on site and then discarded.

10. Bibliography

Addyman, P.V., 1959 'Sapcote Moated Enclosure' *Transactions of Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*, **35**, 84

Addyman, P.V., 1960 'Excavations at moated site at Sapcote 1958' *Transactions of Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* 36, 1-5

Buckley, R., 2009 *Design Specification for archaeological work at Sapcote Playing Fields, Hinckley Road, Sapcote, Leicestershire (SP 487 934)* ULAS Ref: 07/191

Higgins, T., 1998 *An Archaeological Evaluation prior to the proposed development on Sapcote, Playing Fields Sapcote, Leicestershire (SK 486 934)* ULAS Ref: 1998/071

IfA, 2008, *Code of Conduct*

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

Nichols, J. 1971, *The History and Antiquities of County of Leicester (1795-1815)* 4, part ii.

Oasis Record

INFORMATION REQUIRED	EXAMPLE
Project Name	Sapcote Playing Fields, Hinckley Road, Sapcote, Leicestershire
Project Type	Watching Brief
Project Manager	Richard Buckley
Project Supervisor	Martin Shore
Previous/Future work	
Current Land Use	Sports Pavilion
Development Type	Construction New Pavilion
Reason for Investigation	PPG16
Position in the Planning Process	As a condition
Site Co ordinates	SP 487 934
Start/end dates of field work	3/3/09 to 10/3/09
Archive Recipient	Archaeology with Environment and Heritage Services (Leicestershire Museums)
Study Area	200 square meters

Appendix 1 Design Specification for Archaeological Work

University of Leicester Archaeological Services

**Design Specification for archaeological work
Sapcote Playing Fields, Hinckley Road, Sapcote, Leicestershire LE49 4LG
Erection of New Pavilion**

NGR 487 934

**Scheduled Monument 17036
Sapcote Castle and Moat**

**Planning Authority: Blaby District Council
For: Sapcote Parish Council**

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 archaeological attendance for inspection and recording, during any groundworks on the site which may disturb areas of archaeological potential. The work is to be undertaken to satisfy a planning condition placed on permission to erect a pavilion on the above site.

1.2 All archaeological work will adhere to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and the *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland* (LMARS).

2 Background

2.1 Requirement for archaeological work

2.1.1 The required archaeological work is detailed in the 'Brief for Archaeological Attendance for Inspection and Recording (an intensive watching brief)' issued by the Historic and Natural Environment team at Leicestershire County Council (hereinafter the 'Brief') and in the Scheduled Monument Consent issued by DCMS on 27 March 2007. The work is to comprise archaeological supervision of groundworks in order to identify, excavate and record any deposits of archaeological significance.

2.1.2 The development proposal includes the removal of the existing pavilion and the excavation of footings for its replacement. Its location indicates that buried archaeological remains relating to the probable late-medieval moat shown on the late 19th Century Ordnance Survey map may be affected.

2.2 Archaeological potential (taken from the Brief)

The Historic Environment Record (HER) indicates that the application site lies in an area of archaeological interest. Sapcote Castle and Moat was designated as a nationally important monument in 1992 and is described as follows:

“Sapcote Castle lies within the village, 100m north of the church. The motte and bailey castle is situated in a field called Toot Hill Close; the adjoining moat lies in Park Close or Noble Park to the west. Toot Hill Close is 140 x 80m and contains the remains of a motte, partly modified in c.1778, but currently surviving as a mound rising to about 1m. The bailey ditch has been infilled in recent years and can be seen as a grass mark 100m to the west of the motte. Park Close, measuring 150m square, contains three sides of a late medieval moat, constructed adjacent to the castle bailey, which was infilled in c.1960 and survives as a grass mark along the course of its northern arm. Reports dating from the 1920's onwards indicate the presence of stone castle buildings in the vicinity of the motte. The bailey originally extended to the north but this part was heavily modified by the construction of a factory during World War II. A bank in this northern part which survived World War II, outside the area of the scheduling, was destroyed in 1964, and a watching brief revealed a stone-lined well, a granite cobbled road, and a wall and a ditch, all of 13th-15th century date. Excavations were carried out

in the north-east part of Toot Hill Close, by the Leicester Archaeological Excavation Group from 1967-74, revealing a 13th century wall and turret and an earlier stone hearth and flue. In 1978, a watching brief by Leicestershire Museums during the construction of a scout hut adjacent to the motte also revealed the stone foundations of a building. Excavations were also carried out in 1958, prior to the filling of the moat in Park Close. Records of the moat being partly filled in the late 18th century were confirmed by excavation and the original depth of the ditch was found to be about 3m and the width 8m. A later date than the castle is indicated by excavation which showed the moat to post date a 13th century ditch. A second moat also adjoined the first to the south but is now totally built over. Excluded from the scheduling are: the Scout hut; a concrete path leading to a house next to Toot Hill Close; the pavilion; a drinking fountain; and a concrete base for swings. The ground beneath these features is, however, included." (HER Ref: DLE 260)

In 2000, Geophysical Survey undertaken at the site identified some anomalies consistent with known infilled moats and other anomalies likely to relate to ditches, stone walls and rubble spreads (Note in *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* 74; 2000).

3 Aims

3.1 Through archaeological monitoring of groundworks:

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 stripping of overburden and other groundworks by an experienced professional archaeologist during the works specified above. During these ground works, if any archaeological deposits are seen to be present, the archaeologist will record areas of archaeological interest.

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

4.3 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.

4.4 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.

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

4.5 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, Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services and the coroner will be informed immediately on their discovery.

4.6 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, English Heritage, Leicestershire County Council and Blaby District Council.

4.7 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 a adequate recording is undertaken. On the discovery of potentially significant remains the archaeologist will inform the developer, the Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council, English Heritage 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 in monochrome and colour, 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. 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, Sites and Monuments 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 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.

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, scheduled for 16 February 2009. 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 risk 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

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

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

MORPHE The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006

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

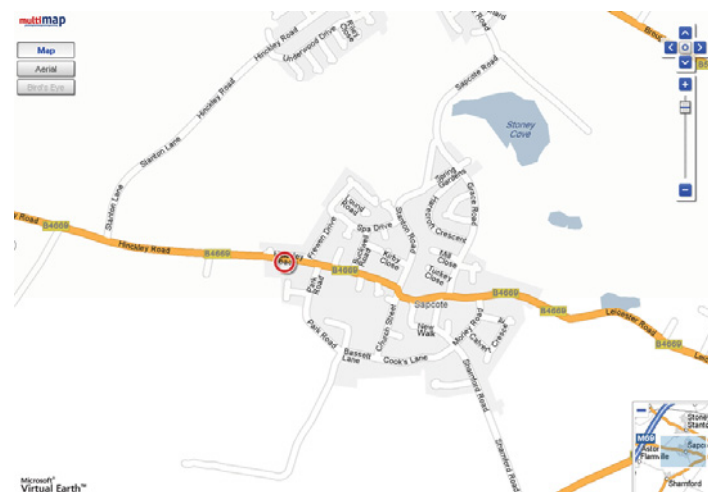
SMA 1993, *Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* (Society of Museum Archaeologists)

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5.1.2009

Fig 1 Location of Development



Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

***Sapcote Playing Fields, Hinckley Road, Sapcote, Leicestershire LE49 4LG
Erection of New Pavilion
NGR SP 487 934***

***Scheduled Monument 17036
Sapcote Castle and Moat***

***Planning Authority: Blaby District Council
For: Sapcote Council***

1. Nature of the work

1.1 This statement is for archaeological observation of contractors groundworks. 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 JCB 3C or similar during daylight hours and recording of any underlying archaeological deposits revealed. Overall depth is likely to be c. 1.0 – 1.2m. 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 Standing Committee of Archaeological Unit Managers 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. 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.

5/1/2009

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