

Spon Lane, Grendon, Warwickshire: Results of an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation



For Bellway West Midlands

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Summary

- In March 2015 Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Bellway West Midlands to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land off Spon Lane, Grendon, Warwickshire.
- A total of 14 trenches were excavated: thirteen 50m long trenches and one 25m long trench.
- Four possible former field boundaries, all undated, were identified by the evaluation.
- No further archaeological finds, features or deposits were encountered.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Bellway West Midlands to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land off Spon Lane, Grendon, Warwickshire, in compliance with condition 9 of planning permission APP/R3705/A/13/2203973. The aim of the investigation was to demonstrate the presence or absence of archaeological remains and to undertake sufficient excavation to characterise the features and retrieve secure dating evidence. The work followed a written scheme of investigation prepared by CgMs Consulting (Gajos 2015), in accordance with the guidelines for archaeological field evaluations set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The work was undertaken between the 25th of March and the 2nd of April 2015.
- 1.2 The site is centred at NGR SP 2788 9954 and is currently undeveloped agricultural land which has been regularly ploughed. It is bounded by further agricultural land to the south and east, Spon Lane to the west and north west and a row of residential dwellings off Spon Lane to the south west.

2 Project Background

- 2.1 The site is located off Spon Lane, to the north of Watling Street (A5) in Grendon, North Warwickshire, roughly 5km south east of Tamworth and 10km north west of Nuneaton. Topographically the site is situated on a slope, with a rise from 73m AOD at the north western boundary to 84m AOD at the south eastern boundary. The site consists of 3.5ha of land to be evaluated with a total of 14 trenches (one 25m long trench and thirteen 50m long trenches).
- 2.2 The site is situated on underlying geology of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (bgs.ac.uk), with no drift geology recorded. The overlying soils are recorded as Whimple 3 which are typical stagnogleyic brown earths (reddish, fine loams or fine silty over clayey soils) (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 3 Midland and Western England).

3 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 There is very little existing evidence for any significant archaeological activity in the vicinity of the site, and no archaeological sites or findspots are recorded from within the site (Gajos 2015, 3).
- 3.2 A detailed magnetic gradiometer survey was conducted over the site as part of a wider survey of approximately 13.4 hectares of agricultural land. This survey was intended to identify the presence of features of a possible archaeological origin in order that they might be assessed prior to development (Gajos 2015, 3).
- 3.3 A single linear feature, thought to be a former field boundary was identified by the survey and was expected to be encountered in Trenches 5 and 7. No other anomalies were present within the data that could confidently be attributed as being of archaeological origin, although a large number of anomalies that could possibly be related to cut features were seen, along with several geological features (Gajos 2015, 3).

4 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aims of the evaluation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Gajos 2015) were as follows:
- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site;
 - To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered;
 - To provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable that archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed;
 - To assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
 - To inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains; and
 - To provide a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Historic Environment Record.
- 4.2 The results of the evaluation would enable reasoned and informed recommendations to be made to the local planning authority and a suitable mitigation strategy for the proposed development to be formulated.

5 Methodology

- 5.1 The methodology can be summarised as follows:
- 5.2 At all times the project followed current CIfA best practice as laid out in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014).
- 5.3 Excavation of one 25m long trench and thirteen 50m long trenches in pre-agreed locations around the site. Trenches were located using GPS and excavated using a wheeled excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision.
- 5.4 Each trench was hand cleaned and all exposed features were investigated. A plan of any archaeological remains was produced. A written, drawn and photographic record of the trenches was maintained. Drawings were produced at a suitable scale, normally 1:10 or 1:20 for sections and 1:50 for plans. Upon completion, trenches were backfilled by the machine and loosely compacted.

6 Results

- 6.1 The site was covered by a layer of mid-dark brown clay loam topsoil (numbered variously as (1000), (2000), (3000) etc.) which was spread over the entire area. It varied in depth between 0.27m in Trench 06 at the south eastern boundary of the site and 0.52m in Trench 14 at the southern boundary of the site. The south eastern boundary of the site is at the top of the incline previously mentioned, and is therefore situated approximately 11m higher AOD than those at the base of the slope. It is therefore not surprising that the depth of topsoil would be shallowest here as it has not been subject to the colluvial accumulation of material. Trench 14 is not at the lowest point of the site, and therefore should theoretically have less topsoil depth than those at the north western boundary, but it is at the edge of a long-established field and is possibly located within the remains of the plough headland. Certainly this is the case with the modern ploughing pattern, as can be seen on publicly accessible aerial photography (www.google.co.uk/maps).
- 6.2 All of the trenches on the site showed some depth of subsoil deposit, bar Trench 14 which contained only topsoil above the natural substratum. The subsoil varied in depth between 0.56m within Trench 08 and 0.17m within trenches 10 and 11. Within those trenches towards the base of the slope (Trenches 02, 03, 07, 08, 11 and 12) the subsoil consisted at least in part of unsorted colluvial deposits, while those at the top of the slope contained a more typical sandy or clayey subsoil.

6.3 Linear feature [1003]

- 6.3.1 A single 25m long trench (Trench 01) was located in the field to the north of the main development site. This trench contained a single, slightly ephemeral, linear feature [1003], aligned north east to south west across the trench. The feature was a maximum of 0.52m wide and 0.13m deep with a wide, U-shaped profile and was filled by (1004), a compact, medium yellowish brown sandy clay deposit containing infrequent inclusions of small, rounded pebbles. No dating evidence was recovered. The feature was cut directly into the natural clay marl (1002) and was sealed by the subsoil (1001).

6.4 Linear feature [7005]

- 6.4.1 A single linear feature [7005] was found within Trench 07, aligned east to west across the trench. The feature had a maximum width of 1.4m and a maximum depth of 0.24m and had straight, sloping sides with a V-shaped profile. It was filled by (7006), a moderately compacted brownish-grey sand containing occasional inclusions of small angular stones. No dating evidence was recovered. The feature was cut directly into the natural sand and clay.
- 6.4.2 This feature is broadly aligned with a geophysical anomaly identified within the results of the geophysical survey as a discrete feature. Although it seems obvious that the feature revealed during the excavation is not actually a discrete feature, it is likely that the two are related.

6.5 Linear feature [8003]

- 6.5.1 Trench 08 contained a single linear feature [8003], aligned south east to north west across the trench. The feature was a maximum of 0.6m wide and 0.14m deep with concave sides and a U-shaped profile. It was filled by (8004), a loose, mid brown silty sand containing occasional small stones. No dating evidence was recovered from the fill. The feature was cut directly into the natural sand (8005) and was sealed by the subsoil (8002).

6.6 Linear feature [11003]

- 6.6.1 Trench 11 contained a single linear feature [11003] which was aligned south west to north east across the trench. It was found to have a U-shaped profile with a flat base and was a maximum of 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep. It was filled by (11004), a loose brownish-yellow

silt containing infrequent inclusions of small stones. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature. It was cut into the natural sand and clay (11002) and was sealed by the subsoil (11001).

6.7 Archaeologically negative trenches

6.7.1 Trenches 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 09, 10, 12, 13 and 14 contained no archaeological finds, features or deposits. Possible linear features were investigated within Trenches 06, 07 and 13, but were deemed to be geological.

7 Discussion

- 7.1 A total of four separate linear features were identified during the evaluation. All of the linear features were broadly similar in depth and shape, although the width varied between approximately 0.4m and 1.2m. The size and shape of linear features [1003], [7005], [8003] and [110003] suggests they are likely to be the remains of field boundaries.
- 7.2 A field boundary was identified during the geophysical survey as running through Trenches 07 and 05. This was not positively identified within either trench, although a linear feature close to this location was seen within Trench 07 ([7005]). This may be due to ploughing within the field since the geophysical survey was undertaken which may have disturbed this part of the feature, or the reading may have resulted from a spread of material from the feature that had already been ploughed out into the topsoil. The width of the anomaly as seen on the interpretation of results (fig 3) is certainly much wider than would be expected, and this may indicate that some spreading of material through ploughing may indeed have taken place prior to the geophysical survey being undertaken.

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 The results of the trial trench evaluation indicate that the proposed development site has been subject to agricultural processing for several centuries. As a result, features were shallow in nature and limited to a small number of undated linear features.

9 Bibliography

British Geological Survey, 2015. *Geology of Britain Viewer*. [online] Available at: <<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>> [Accessed 8th April 2015]

Gajos 2015. *Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trench Evaluation: Land at Spon Lane, Grendon, Warwickshire*. CgMs Consulting

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. ClfA, Reading.

Appendix 1: Plates and Figures



Plate 1: Trench 01 looking west.



Plate 2: Linear feature [1003], looking south west.



Plate 3: Trench 02, looking south west.



Plate 4: Trench 03, looking north.



Plate 5: Trench 04, looking north east.



Plate 6: Trench 05, looking north east.



Plate 7: Trench 06, looking north.



Plate 8: Linear feature [6003], looking west.



Plate 9: Trench 07, looking north east.



Plate 10: Linear feature [7005], looking east.



Plate 11: Trench 08, looking north.



Plate 12: Linear feature [8003], looking east.



Plate 13: Trench 09, looking north east.



Plate 14: Linear feature [9003], looking north east.



Plate 15: Trench 10, looking north.



Plate 16: Trench 11, looking north.



Plate 17: Trench 12, looking north.



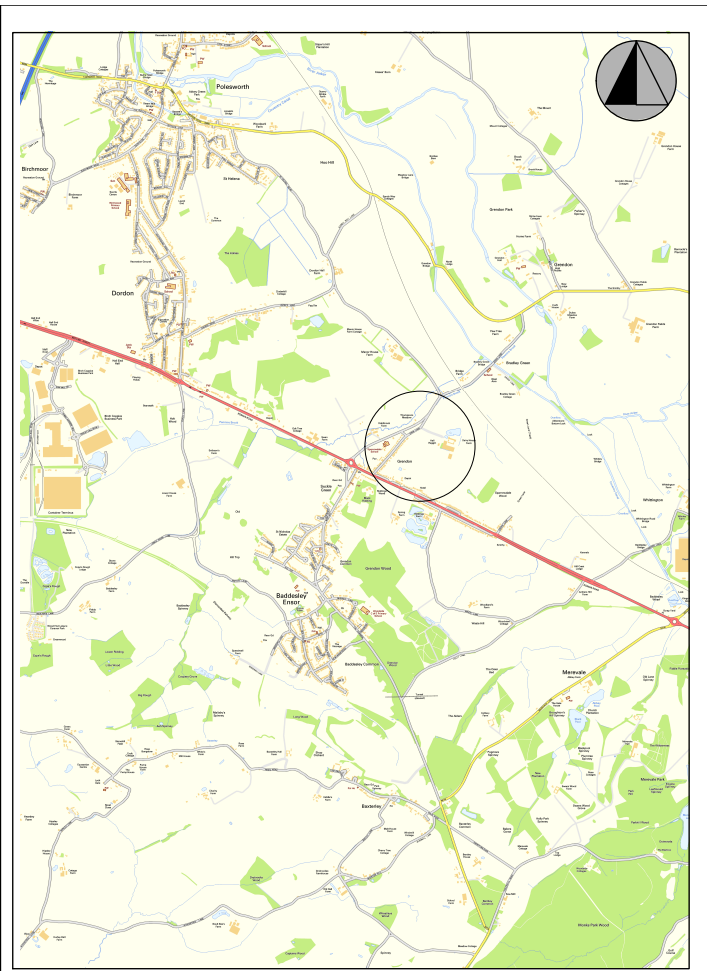
Plate 18: Linear feature [11003], looking south west.

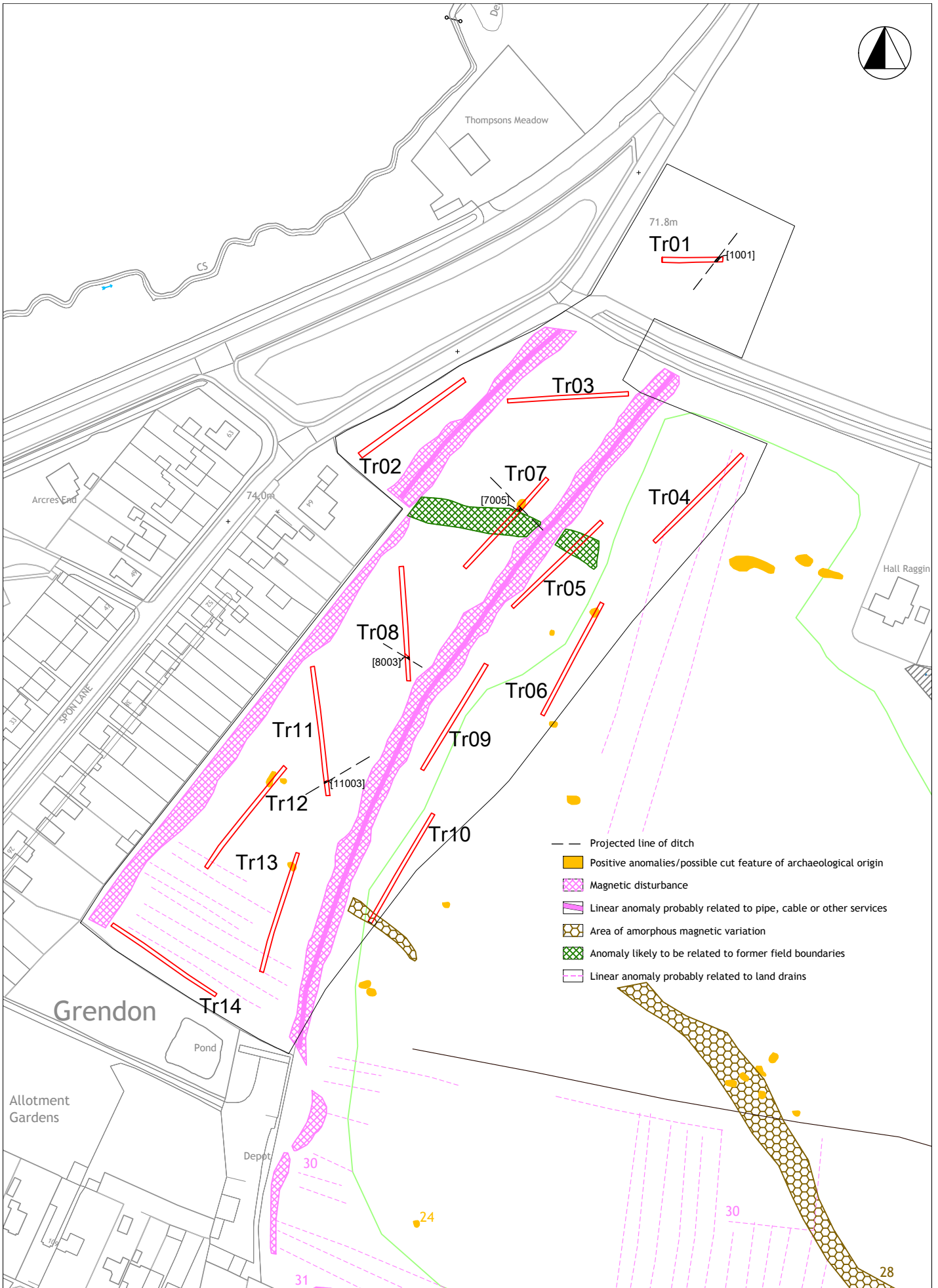


Plate 19: Trench 13, looking south.

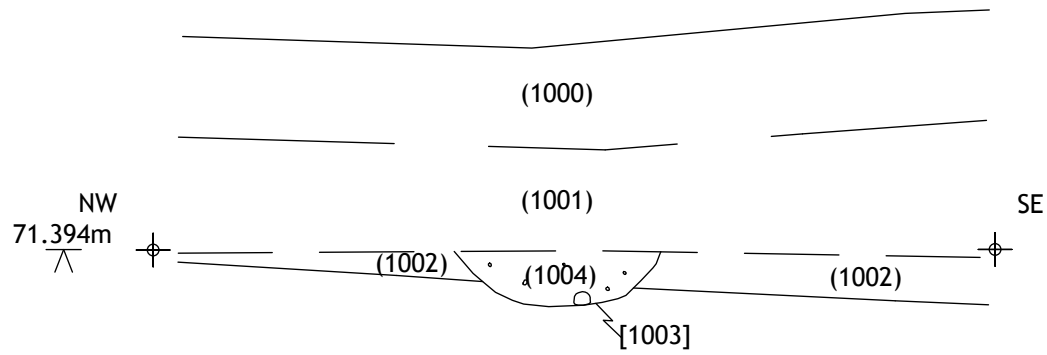


Plate 20: Trench 14, looking west.

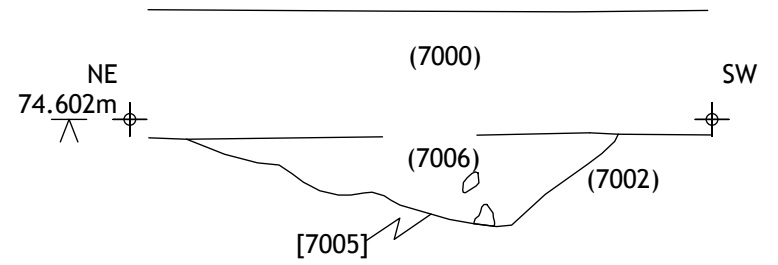




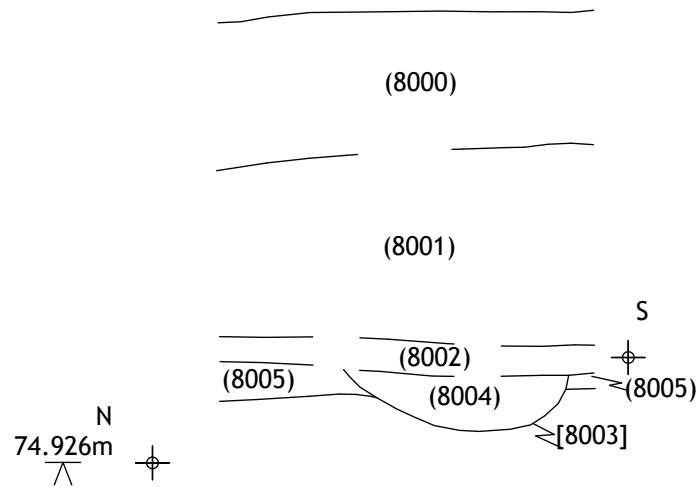
Linear feature [1003]



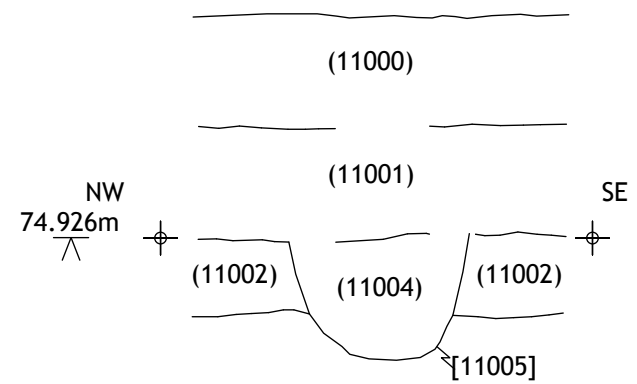
Linear feature [7005]



Linear feature [8003]



Linear feature [11005]



Appendix 2: Summary Context List

Context	Trench	Category	Description
1000	1	Layer	Topsoil
1001	1	Layer	Colluvium subsoil
1002	1	Layer	Natural clay marl
1003	1	Cut	NE-SW aligned small linear at E end of Trench 01
1004	1	Fill	Brown sandy clay fill of [1003]
1005	1	Cut	Field drain
1006	1	Fill	Fill of [1005]
2000	2	Layer	Topsoil
2001	2	Layer	Subsoil
2002	2	Layer	Colluvium subsoil
2003	2	Layer	Natural clay sand
3000	3	Layer	Topsoil
3001	3	Layer	Subsoil
3002	3	Layer	Natural clay marl
4000	4	Layer	Topsoil
4001	4	Layer	Subsoil
4002	4	Layer	Natural clay marl
5000	5	Layer	Topsoil
5001	5	Layer	Subsoil
5002	5	Layer	Natural sand
6000	6	Layer	Topsoil
6001	6	Layer	Subsoil
6002	6	Layer	Natural clay marl
6003	6	Cut	NE-SW aligned small linear
6004	6	Fill	Fill of [6003]
7000	7	Layer	Topsoil
7001	7	Layer	Subsoil
7002	7	Layer	Natural clay and sand
7003	7	Layer	Subsoil at SW end of Trench 07
7004	7	Layer	Sand at SW end of Trench 07
7005	7	Cut	Linear
7006	7	Fill	Fill of [7005]
8000	8	Layer	Topsoil
8001	8	Layer	Subsoil
8002	8	Layer	Sandy subsoil
8003	8	Cut	SE-NW linear
8004	8	Fill	Fill of [8003]
8005	8	Layer	Sand natural
9000	9	Layer	Topsoil
9001	9	Layer	Subsoil
9002	9	Layer	Natural sand

9003	9	Cut	SW-NW linear
9004	9	Fill	Fill of [9003]
10000	10	Layer	Topsoil
10001	10	Layer	Subsoil
10002	10	Layer	Clay natural
11000	11	Layer	Topsoil
11001	11	Layer	Subsoil
11002	11	Layer	Sand and clay natural
11003	11	Cut	Linear
11004	11	Fill	Fill of [11003]
12000	12	Layer	Topsoil
12001	12	Layer	Subsoil
12002	12	Layer	Natural sand
13000	13	Layer	Topsoil
13001	13	Layer	Subsoil
13002	13	Layer	Natural clay
14000	14	Layer	Topsoil
14001	14	Layer	Natural sand

Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION FOR TRIAL
TRENCH EVALUATION**

**LAND AT
SPON LANE
GRENDON
WARWICKSHIRE**

**Application ref: PAP/2013/0224
Appeal Decision:
APP/R3705/A/13/2203973**

February 2015

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WRITTEN
SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

**LAND AT SPON LANE
GRENDON
WARWICKSHIRE**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH
COUNCIL**

**SITE CENTRED AT:
NGR SP 2788 9954**

February 2015

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Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Trench locations showing known services

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location and Description

- 1.1.1 The site is located off Spon Lane, to the north of Watling Street (A5) in Grendon, North Warwickshire. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 2788 9954 and measures approximately 3.5ha in extent. The site is currently in agricultural use.
- 1.1.2 The underlying geology is mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (British Geological Survey website). No drift geology is recorded for the site (British Geological Survey website). The overlying soils are known as Whimple 3 which are typical stagnogleyic brown earths. These consist of reddish, fine loamy or fine silty over clayey soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 3 Midland and Western England).
- 1.1.3 The site rises in level from 73m AOD to 84m AOD from the north-western boundary to the southeast boundary in a relatively regular slope.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Outline planning permission for the residential development of the site (PAP/2013/0224) was refused in August 2013 but granted at appeal (APP/R3705/A/13/2203973) in March 2014 subject to a number of conditions, one of which relates to archaeology:

9 No work shall commence at the site, including site preparation and clearance work, until a programme of archaeological work has been implemented in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

- 1.2.1 This document forms the written scheme of investigation as described in condition 9.
- 1.2.2 The Planning Archaeologist for Warwickshire County Council has recommended that a phase of trial trenching is undertaken in order to allow the formulation of a full mitigation strategy.
- 1.2.3 The results of the trial trenching will be used to determine what further mitigation measures will be required in advance of, or during, development.

1.3 Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 No formal desk based assessment of the site has been undertaken. No archaeological sites or finds are recorded from within the site and there is very little evidence for any significant archaeological activity in the vicinity of the site.
- 1.3.2 A detailed magnetic gradiometer survey was conducted over the site as part of a wider survey of approximately 13.4 hectares of agricultural land to identify the presence of features of a possible archaeological origin in order that they may be assessed prior to development (Stratascan 2013).
- 1.3.3 Two post medieval field boundaries have been identified within the survey area; one of which falls within the central part of the site. No other anomalies are present within the survey data that can be confidently attributed as being of a probable archaeological origin.
- 1.3.4 A large number of other positive anomalies are evident throughout the survey area, including a small number within the site. These anomalies may be related to cut features, such as pits and ditches, of a possible archaeological origin. However, their amorphous character and weak magnetic value means that these features could equally be caused by changes in geology or pedology.
- 1.3.5 The site is considered to have a very low archaeological potential.

2.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

2.2 The aims of the evaluation are as follows:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site;
- To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered;
- To provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable that archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed;
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- To inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains; and
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Historic Environment Record.

2.3 The results of the evaluation will enable reasoned and informed recommendations to be made to the local planning authority and a suitable mitigation strategy for the proposed development to be formulated.

2.4 The work will be conducted within the general parameters defined by the IfA's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (as revised).

2.5 This specification conforms to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) (NPPF). It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national standards and guidelines including:

- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Model Briefs and Specifications for Archaeological Assessments and Field Evaluations* (Association of County Archaeological Officers, 1994);
- *Code of Conduct* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2000);
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2001)
- *Strategic Framework for historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage* (SHAPE) English Heritage 2008.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 CgMs will inform the Archaeological Officer for Warwickshire County Council at least one week in advance of the commencement of fieldwork.
- 3.2 The Contractor shall contact the relevant local receiving museum prior to the start of fieldwork and obtain the necessary Accession Numbers/complete the required archive deposition forms.
- 3.3 Before fieldwork commences an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creator forms.
- 3.4 It is proposed to excavate 13 x 50m and 1 x 25m archaeological trial trenches in the locations indicated on Figure 2. All trenches will be c.2m wide (i.e. single bucket width). The trenches have been targeted to examine the main areas of impact of the proposed development. There is however some flexibility in these trench locations and final positions may be subject to minor adjustment on site.
- 3.4.1 Full service plans will be supplied to the fieldwork contractor before work commences. The fieldwork contractor will scan trench locations with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation.
- 3.4.2 Topsoil and overburden will be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision. The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded away from the edges of each trench. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately. Mechanical excavation will cease at either undisturbed natural deposits or the top of archaeological deposits. Upcast & spoil from mechanical excavation will be scanned by eye and by metal detector to aid the recovery of topsoil artefacts.
- 3.4.3 Should the excavation of the trenches reach 1.2m in depth (or limit of safe working depth) without natural geology being encountered, a machine dug sondage will be excavated in order to establish the depth of natural geology.
- 3.4.4 Each trench will be cleaned by hand as appropriate to assist the identification and interpretation of exposed archaeological features and the nature of identified features will be assessed by limited sample excavation, sufficient to establish their character and date. All exposed features will be investigated (unless otherwise agreed with the Archaeological Officer). Discrete features (e.g. infilled pits) will be half- or quarter-

sectioned; as a minimum (where possible) a 1m wide section of each linear feature will be excavated by hand.

- 3.4.5 The trenches will be recorded at an appropriate scale (1:20 where features are found to be present) by measured drawing and photography and will be located to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The deposits encountered described fully on individual context recording sheets. The sections of excavated archaeological features will also be recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10). One long section of each trench containing archaeological features will be recorded and a 2m sample section of each 'blank' trench will be recorded, unless a long section would illustrate useful information on site stratigraphy and overall potential. The recording system is based on the Museum of London's *Archaeological Site Manual* (1994). Spot heights and those of individual features will be recorded relative to Ordnance Datum.
- 3.4.6 A photographic record, utilising black and white negative film, supplemented by high resolution digital data capture (high-res DSLR), will be maintained during the course of the fieldwork and will include:
- the site prior to commencement of fieldwork;
 - the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork;
 - the layout of archaeological features within each trench;
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 3.4.7 All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, *First Aid for Finds* (1998). All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis.
- 3.4.8 All registered finds will be processed and packaged according to standards of good practice. In accordance with current English Heritage guidelines, all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy will be submitted for X-radiography and stabilisation where appropriate.
- 3.4.9 If finds are made that might constitute 'Treasure' under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), these will if possible be archaeologically excavated and removed to a safe place. Such finds will also be reported immediately to the local Coroner (within 14 days, in accordance with the Act). Should it not be possible to remove the finds that day suitable security will be arranged.

- 3.4.10 The environmental sampling strategy will include the routine sampling of deposits for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological or industrial remains. All environmental work will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (see *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (second edition)*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011). Sample sizes will normally be 40-60 litres unless the deposit is smaller in volume. Samples will be directed to a representative range of context type from each phase, and examine:
- Survival of material
 - Key archaeological contexts
 - Potential
- 3.4.11 A suitable specialist will, if necessary, make a site visit to advise on deposits suitable for environmental sampling and/or geoarchaeological assessment.
- 3.4.12 Charred plant samples will be wet sieved with flotation using a 0.5mm mesh. All residues will be checked.
- 3.4.13 Should waterlogged deposits be encountered they will be left *in situ* until such time as further mitigation works are required. If this is not possible then further consultation with a suitable specialist will determine methods for recovery.
- 3.4.14 Any human remains encountered will be cleaned with minimal disturbance, recorded and left *in situ* and only removed if necessary. The contractor will comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. The archaeological contractor will comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, re-interment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Every effort will be made, at all times, not to cause offence to any interested parties. The Archaeological Officer and the local coroner will be informed immediately if human remains are discovered.
- 3.4.15 Upon completion of the evaluation trenching, excavated trenches will be backfilled with arisings and loosely compacted. Trenches will not be without prior agreement with the Archaeological Officer.

3.5 Post-excavation

- 3.5.1 Post excavation work will comprise the following:
- checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork;

- production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate;
- cataloguing of photographic material and labeling of slides that will be mounted on appropriate hangers;
- cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment. Finds will be identified and dated by appropriate specialists.

3.5.2 Unless otherwise agreed with the Archaeological Officer, a report detailing the findings of the archaeological trial works will be prepared within four weeks of the completion of site works (dependant on receiving specialist reports) and will consist of:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address;
- full contents listing;
- a non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation;
- a description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area;
- a description of the archaeological background to the site;
- a description of the methodologies used during the evaluation;
- a description of the findings of the evaluation;
- site and trench location plans and plans of each of the trenches/areas showing the archaeological features exposed;
- sections of the excavated archaeological features;
- interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape;
- specialist reports on the artefactual / ecofactual remains from the site;
- appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features;
- a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains, where affected by development proposals and their relative importance
- a full context list
- the OASIS reference and summary form

3.5.3 The format and contents of the report will conform to the Archaeological Officer requirements and to published regional Standards.

3.5.4 A draft copy of the report will be supplied to the Archaeological Officer for comment. Following approval of the draft report, 2 hard copies and a digital copy will be supplied to Warwickshire HER.

- 3.5.5 A copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database. OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations) data capture forms will also be completed and submitted on completion of the project.
- 3.5.6 The project archive will be prepared according to the recommendations in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (UKIC 1990), and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992).
- 3.5.7 The project archive will be deposited with an appropriate store in accordance with the terms and conditions which are to be agreed with the store in advance of deposition.
- 3.5.8 A summary account of the work will be submitted to the editor of West Midland Archaeology and any relevant period journals no later than March 31st of the year following completion of fieldwork.

4.0 TIMETABLE & PERSONNEL

- 4.1 Details of the timetable and CVs of key personnel and specialists will be provided to the Archaeological Officer on appointment of the fieldwork contractor. Work will be undertaken under the management of a suitably qualified archaeologist. Paul Gajos MIfA (CgMs Senior Associate Director) will be in overall charge of the project and will monitor the work on behalf of the developer. CgMs Consulting is a Registered Organisations with the Institute for Archaeologists and the appointed contractor will also be similarly accredited.
- 4.2 No date has yet been set for commencement of the fieldwork. The fieldwork is likely to be completed within 5 days, and a report produced within 4 weeks of completion. This reporting programme is subject to review.

5.0 MONITORING

- 5.1 The aims of monitoring are to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by this specification, and to the satisfaction of the Archaeological Officer.
- 5.2 Paul Gajos MIfA, Senior Associate Director for CgMs will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the developer.

5.3 The Archaeological Officer will be given notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement with CgMs. The Archaeological Officer will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the Local Planning Authority and evaluate the work being undertaken on site against the methodology detailed in this specification. It is envisaged that at least one site meeting with the Archaeological Officer will be required towards the end of the evaluation.

5.4 The Archaeological Officer will also be responsible for considering any changes to the specification of works; any such alterations should be agreed in writing with the relevant parties prior to commencement of on site works, or at the earliest available opportunity.

6.0 INSURANCE

6.1 The archaeological contractor will produce evidence of Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £5m and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £5m and Profession.

7.0 HEALTH and SAFETY

7.1 All works will be in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and all applicable regulations and Codes of Practice and the Construction Design Management Regulations 2007.

7.2 All archaeological staff will undertake their operations in accordance with safe working practices.

7.3 A site-specific risk assessment will be undertaken and recorded prior to the commencement of work on site.

7.4 A continuous process of dynamic risk assessment will be undertaken and if significant hazards are identified a specific risk assessment will be undertaken and recorded. Control measures will be implemented as required in response to specific hazards.

7.5 Safe working will take priority over the desire to record archaeological features or remains, and where it is considered that recording is dangerous, any such features or remains will be recorded by photography, at a safe distance.

FIGURES

Note: All maps based upon Ordnance Survey are with the sanction of the
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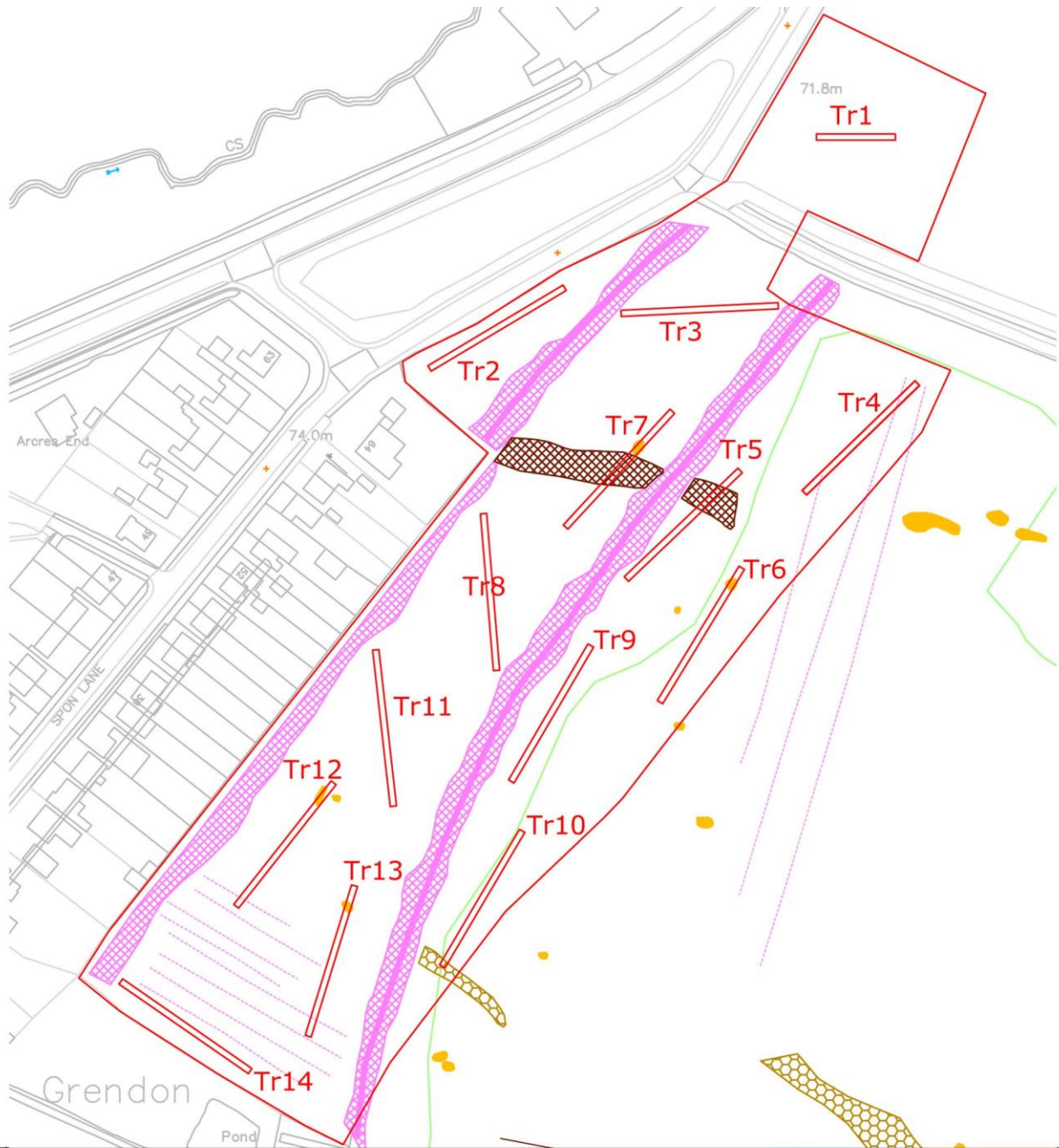
<p>Key</p> <p> Site Boundary</p> <p> Balancing area</p>	 <p>London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk</p>	
	<p>Date printed: 21.1.15</p>	<p>Drawn by: PG</p> <p>Checked by:</p>

Figure 1: Site location



Key	
PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY	OTHER ANOMALIES
Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin	Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object
Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin	Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
Anomalies likely to be related to former field boundaries	Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow	Linear anomaly - probably related to land drain
POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY	Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin	Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin	Scattered magnetic debris
Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature	Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
Trial trench (Tr1 25m x 2m Tr2-14 50m x 2m)	

London
Cheltenham
Kettering
Newark
Birmingham
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Figure 2: Trench locations