An Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching
For a proposed Development at Newtown Linford Lane,
Groby, Leicestershire (SK 524 075)

Martin Shore

For:

George Wimpey East Midlands Ltd

Checked by Project Manager

Signed: .....**Date:**

Name: .....

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An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching for a proposed development at Newtown Linford Lane, Groby, Leicestershire (SK 524 075)

Martin Shore

1. Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out between 16th and 22nd January 2007 by University Of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at Newtown Linford Lane, Groby, Leicestershire (SK 524 075) on behalf of George Wimpey.. The site is located within the medieval village core of Groby, adjacent to Groby Castle and the Old Hall. Five trial trenches were examined, of which four (trenches 1, 2a, 2b and 3) had very silty fills, perhaps indicative of fish ponds or possibly an outer castle ditch. Another trench (4) contained a spread of building rubble with the remains of granite wall foundations which probably relate to a substantial structure of medieval date, based on the presence of a sherd of Stamford ware pottery and a fragment of ridge tile. Two fragments of Roman roofing tile from this trench also indicate activity of this period in the vicinity. Finds and records will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums.

2 Introduction

2.1 The proposed development site is located on land at Newton Linford Lane, Groby, Leicestershire (SK5243 0757), and is currently occupied by light industrial units and concrete/gravel hardstanding. It comprises an area of approximately 0.5 ha within which it is proposed to construct various residential dwellings, with associated car parking, access, services and landscaping. A desk-based assessment has been conducted for the site (Bocock 2005), this has highlighted that the site has a moderate potential for containing archaeological remains.

2.2 The site lies at approximately 88 m OD. The Ordnance Survey Geological survey of Great Britain, Sheet 155 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to comprise Mercia Mudstone and alluvium.

2.3 A desk-based assessment for the site (Bocock 2006) concluded that while no archaeological activity is recorded within the proposed development area and the land has been built on during the 20th century, there is potential for archaeological deposits to survive. Groby is referred to in the Domesday Book and means ‘farmstead near a hollow or pit’. Later maps show the area as enclosed fields. The site was built on during the 20th century and there is between 0.2m - 0.5m of made ground on the site. Prehistoric features in the vicinity include cropmarks of possible Iron Age date, 900m to the west. Roman finds suggesting occupation are recorded 750m to the north-east and other Roman finds have come from nearby. The site is located within the medieval village core of Groby and lies adjacent to the Scheduled Ancient Monument, Groby Castle and Old Hall. The former is a Norman motte and bailey with possible earlier origins. Other medieval and post-medieval archaeological sites and historic buildings are also found in the vicinity.

2.4 In view of the archaeological potential of the site, the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council requested intrusive evaluation of the site by trial trenching to provide an approximately 5% sample. The work was carried out under the supervision of Martin Shore of ULAS in January 2007, with the examination of five trenches located to provide an even sample of the site. The project was funded by George Wimpey East Midlands Ltd.

3 Aims & objectives

The purpose of the archaeological evaluation was to ascertain if any archaeological deposits were present and if so, to establish their nature, extent, date and significance in order that an informed decision may be taken by the planning authority on the impact of the development proposals. Recording of these archaeological deposits would be carried out as appropriate, and an archive and this report produced. The work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Standard and Guidance for *Archaeological Watching Briefs*, and adhered to the University's Health and Safety policy.

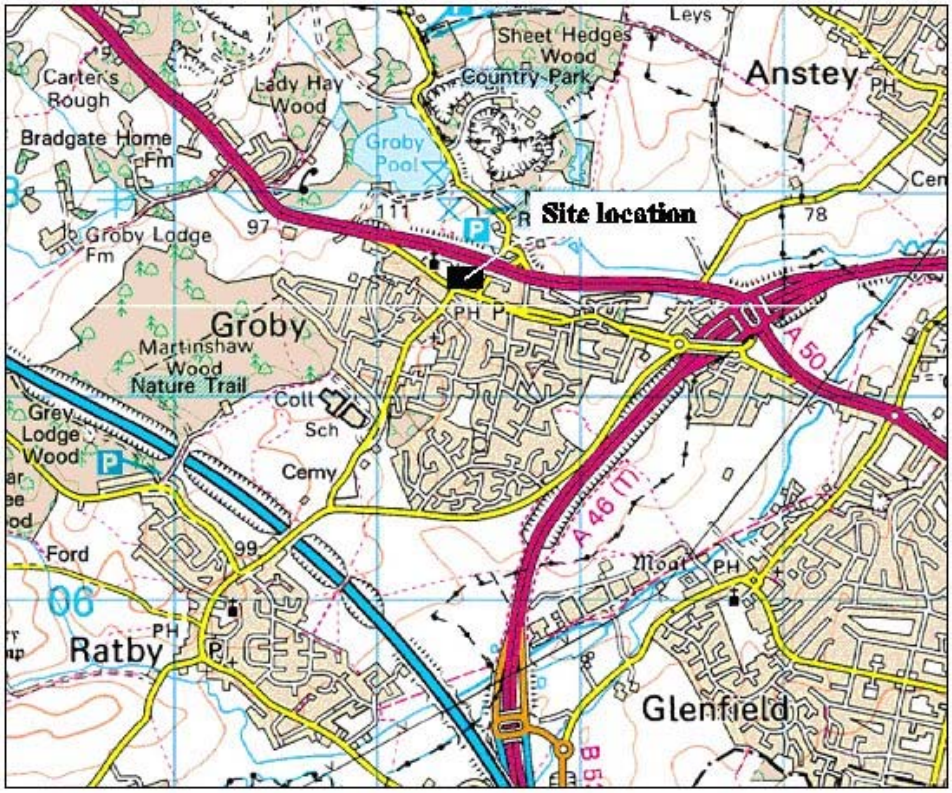

Figure 1: Site location

4 Results

The evaluation took place during the 16–22 January 2007; five trenches were excavated, using a JCB mechanical excavator with a 2m wide ditching bucket and a concrete breaker prior to the excavation of the trenches. The length of some of the trenches was hampered by existing underground services, mainly electric cables and sewers.

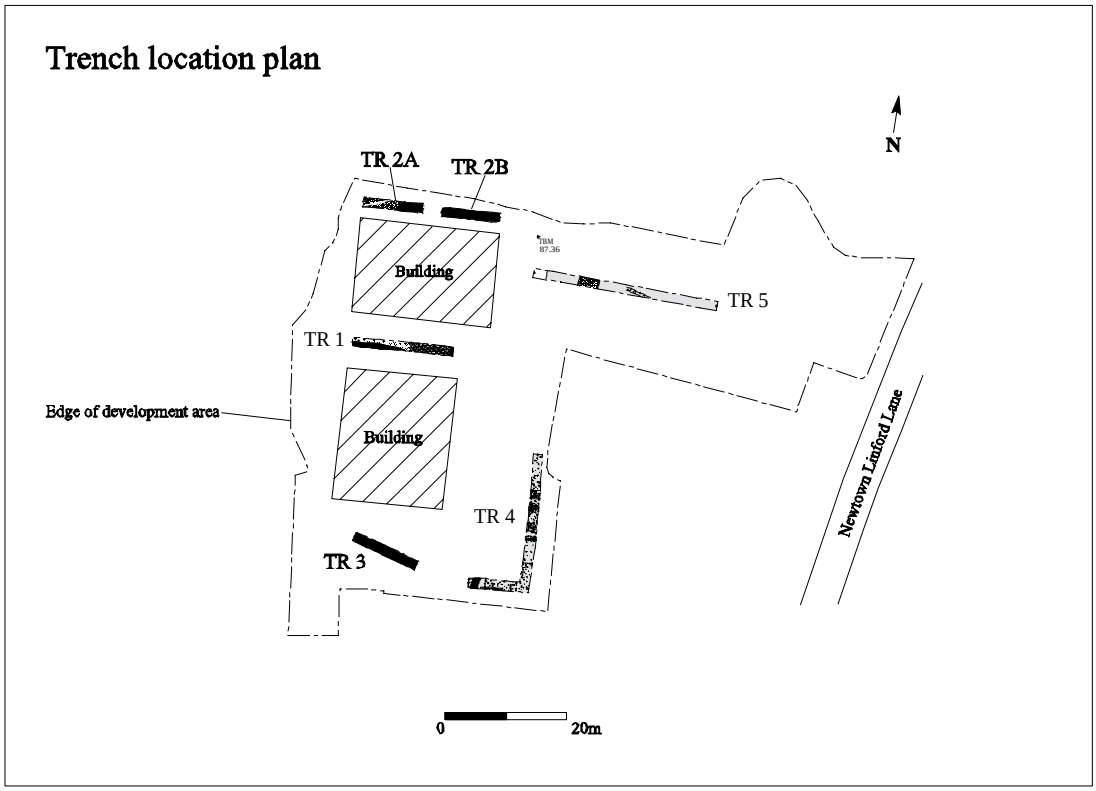

Figure 2: Showing location of trenches 1-5

4.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was aligned E/W and had a length of 16.60m, with a maximum depth of 0.9m, this trench showed natural subsoils at a depth of 0.75m. Cutting the subsoils to the west of the centre of the trench, was context (1). This was very silty in nature, and was a dark grey-brown silty clay, which may represent a linear ditch appearing to run E/W, although only one edge was seen and it could be part of a larger feature like a medieval fish pond.

Feature (2) was seen at the eastern end of the trench. This again was silty and a light orange brown colour. Like context (1), it had only one edge showing, but seemed to run N/S and could be part of a linear or larger feature.

At the far eastern edge of the trench was what appeared to be a stone-filled linear feature, contexts (3), cut [4]; this was most probably an early land drain and ran N/S across the trench, cutting context (2).

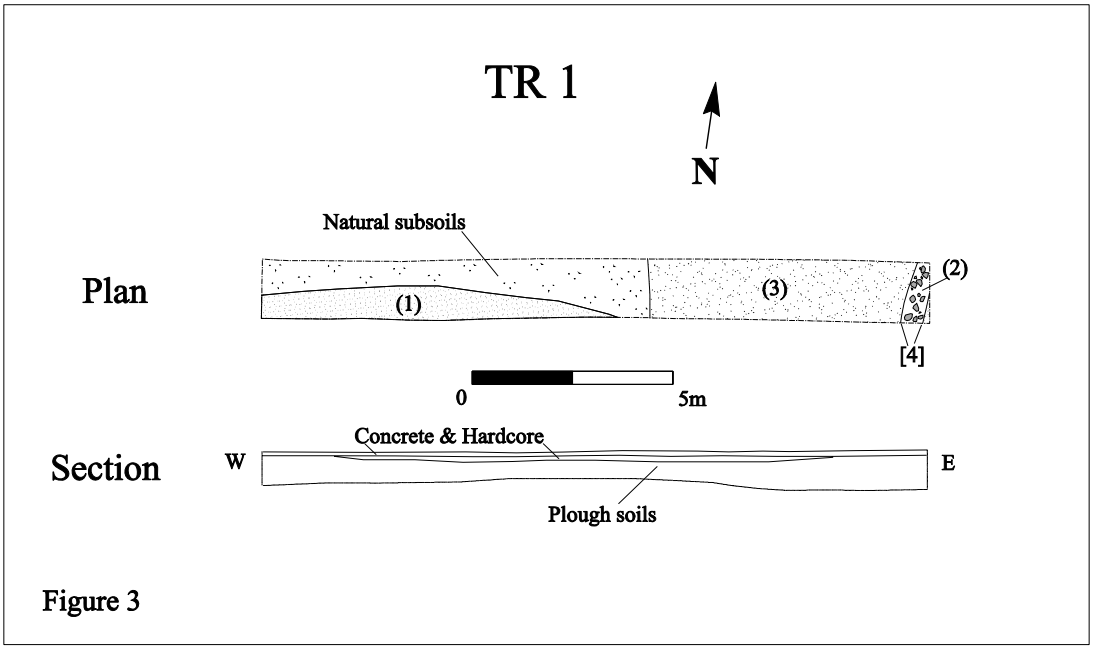

Figure 3

4.2 Trench 2a &b

Trench 2 was divided into two parts to avoid modern services. Both segments were aligned E/W.

Trench 2a was to the western end, and had a length of 9.50m; natural subsoils were noted at a depth of 0.75m.

Trench 2b to the east, was in line with 2a, and was 9.50m long. A large feature, context (5), was noted partly in trench 2a and all of trench 2b; this had a very silty fill, which was a dark grey-brown silty clay, similar to feature (1) in trench 1 and (6) in trench 3. A test slot by machine was dug at the far east of the trench into context (5), to a depth of 0.8m, although the base was not located. This feature also seems to be likely to be a medieval fish pond.

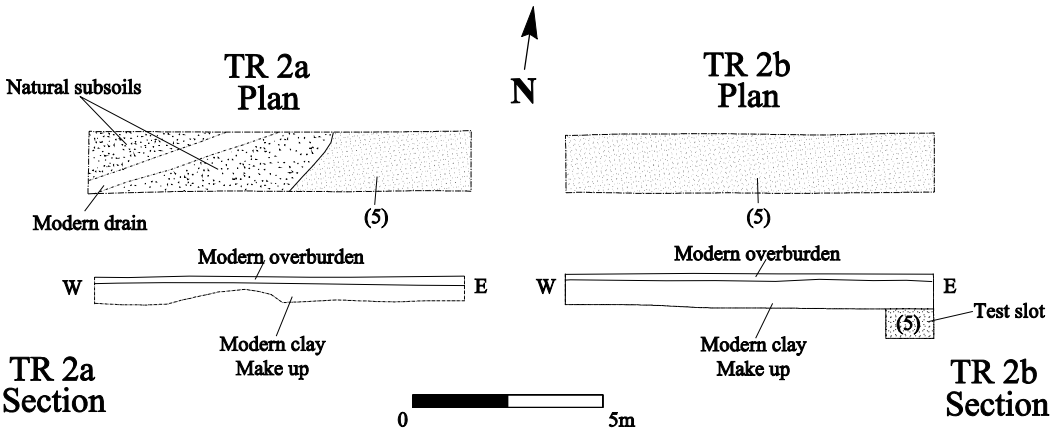

Figure 4

4.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was orientated N/W-S/E at the southern end of the area, and was 11m in length. The whole area of the trench contained silts at a depth of 0.85m, comprising context (6), which was a dark grey-brown silty clay, and at the far S/E of the trench, context (7), an orange/red brown silty clay. These deposits were again similar to other features identified in the vicinity (context (1) in trench 1 and context (5) in trench 2a & 2b) and may represent the fill of a large feature such as a ditch or pond.

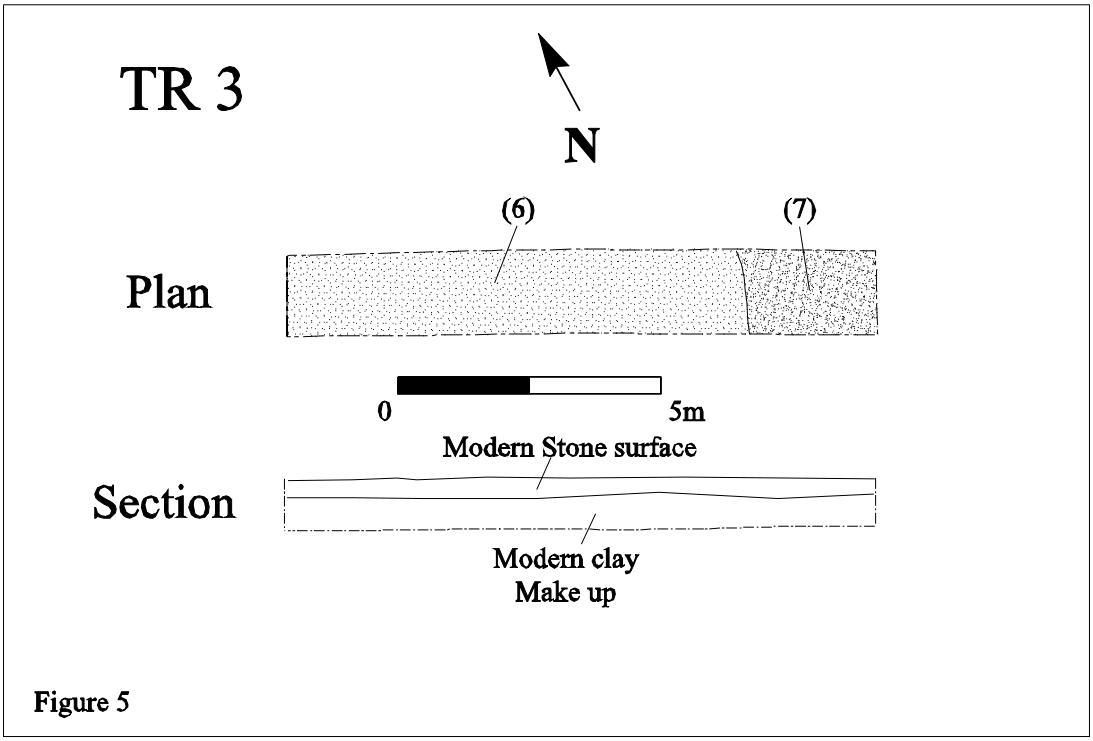

Figure 5

4.4 Trench 4

At the S/E corner of the site, trench 4 was located. It was 16.50 in length in total and had a maximum depth of 1m. This was L shaped, and ran N/S, then at a right angle veered off to the west.

This trench was different in nature to the other trenches, having what appeared to be building demolition spreads containing mainly granite pieces and mixed orange/red clays, context (20), and granite wall foundations across most of the trench. At the more northerly end of the trench, at least two granite wall foundations were noted, the most northern one, context (8), cut [9], ran E/W across the width of the trench. This appeared to be the base of a wall foundation with the remains of orange/red clay bonding between the granite, this being truncated by later ground disturbance and a reasonably modern animal grave.

About 1.20m to the south of the wall was a concentration of pieces of granite, context (10), with a width of 1.20m which appeared to run E/W across the width of the trench. It is uncertain whether this represents the remains of a wall foundation or is just a more concentrated area of demolition spreads.

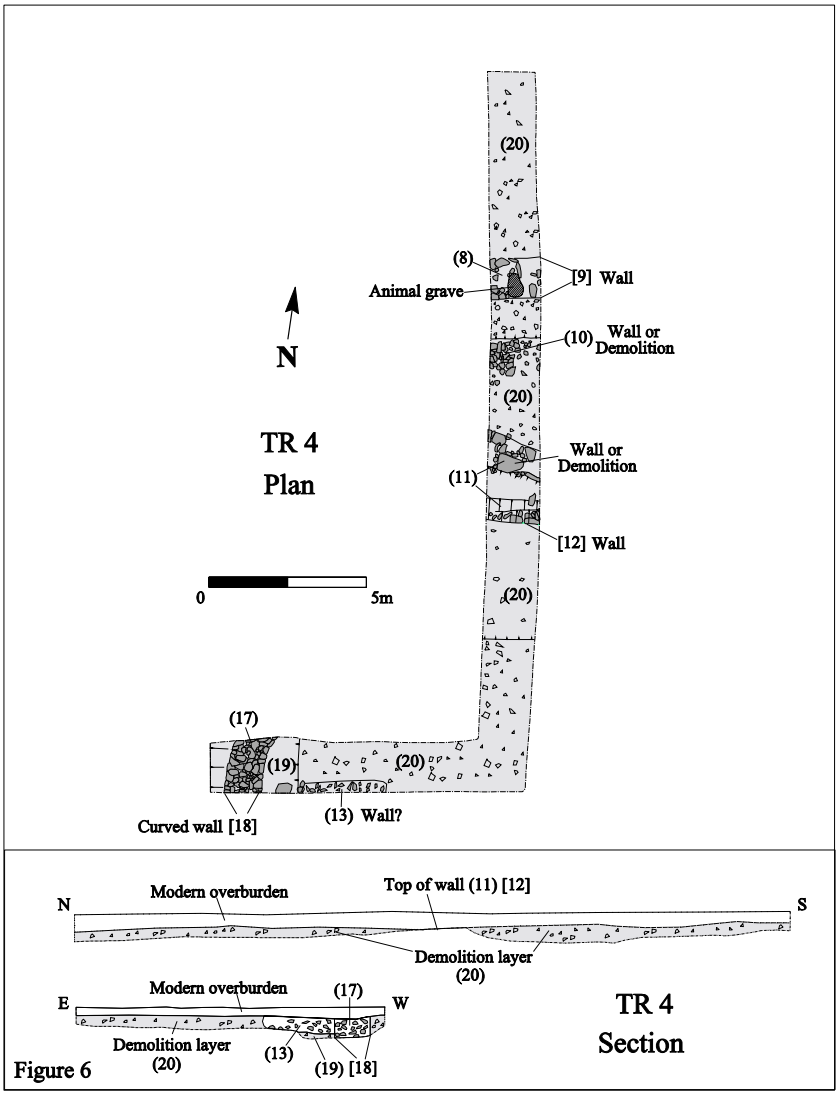

Figure 6: plan and sections of trench 4

One metre from the probable wall or demolition spreads, context (10), was another wall foundation, context (11), cut [12],. This had one good edge at the southern end, but appeared to have suffered a probable collapse at the northern side, perhaps during the demolition phase. The area of wall which could be seen, had clean orange/red clay bonding between the granite, with granite up to 0.80m x 0.60cm. There is a possibility that the probable collapse at the northern side may be another wall running S/E-NW, as the granite was much larger, with pieces up to 0.80m x 0.60cm.

The E/W stretch of trench 4 contained more of the demolition spreads, context (20). At the far west of the trench the demolition was more concentrated and less compact; machining slightly deeper, another wall foundation was present, context (17), cut [18], with a width of 1.18m. On cleaning the foundation it was noted that it was curving, running from the south then turning to the N/E, disappearing under the north edge of the trench. This again had the remains of orange/red clay bonding, the granite pieces ranged from 0.15-0.40m and it was of a neat construction.

About 1m east of wall foundation, [18], at the southern edge of the trench, were signs of another probable wall foundation, Context (13), containing loose granite mixed

with orange/red clay; this ran E/W for 2.70m, the southern edge of the trench obscuring the width.

Plate1: Wall & probable collapse. View East.

Plate 2: Curved wall in trench 4. View north

4.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was situated at the N/E area of the site and had a length of 30m. The trench had an overall depth of 1m, which at this depth showed colluvial (hillwash) deposits, context (21), along most of the trench; this was a light reddish brown in colour.

The natural subsoils, comprising a reddish brown clay and gravels, were only seen at the western end of the trench, at a depth of 1.20m, therefore the possibility remains that archaeological deposits could survive elsewhere in the vicinity beneath the colluvium.

Cutting the colluvium (21), at the eastern area of the trench, was context (22), which may have been a pit or similar feature containing early type brick fragments, this appeared to be post medieval in date.

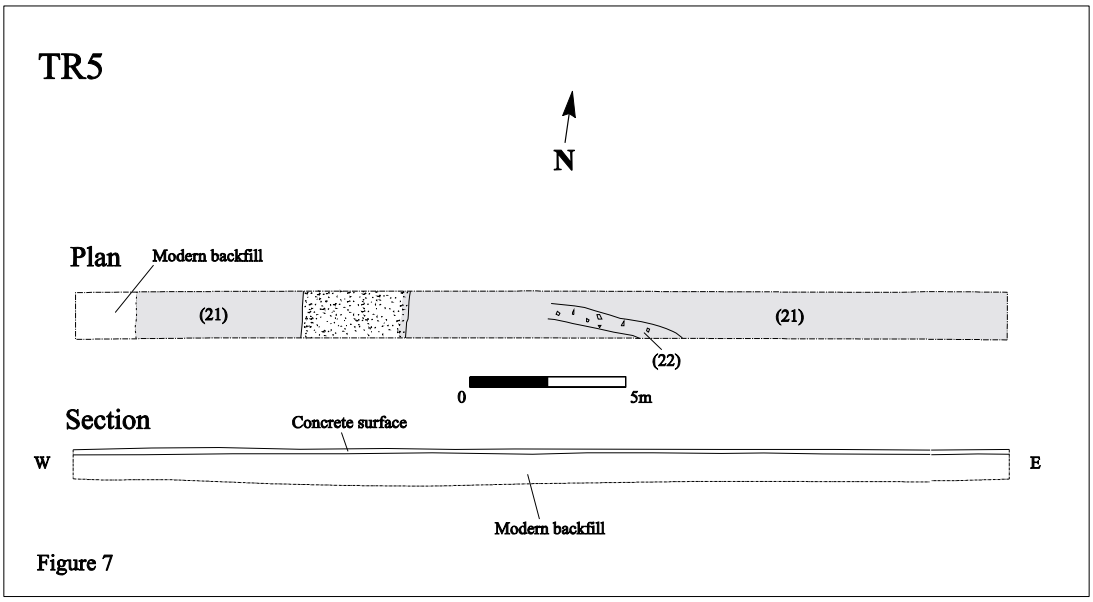

Figure 7

5 Conclusion

Of the five trenches excavated, trenches 1, 2a, 2b and 3 contained very silty deposits, suggestive of the fill of a deep feature such as a ditch or pond. Their proximity to the motte and bailey castle raises the possibility of an outer ditch or ditches. Another possibility is medieval or later fish ponds associated with the nearby manor house.

Throughout trench 4 was a scatter of building material, mainly granite with occasional slate. Between the building material, granite wall foundations were evident. One of the walls at the S/W end of the trench was curved (see figure 6), and may relate to another wall further north within the trench. Dating evidence was extremely limited, although a sherd of possible Tamworth ware from trench 4, context (19) and a fragment of Chilvers Coton ridge tile suggest a 13th-14th century date.

The wall remains, judging by the quality of build and the presence of glazed ridge tile, appear to relate to a substantial high-status structure of unknown function. Possibilities might be a dovecote or chapel, although these suggestions are entirely speculative.

Also from the upper disturbed layer of trench 4, two fragments of Roman roof tile were located indicative of activity of this period in the vicinity.

Trenches 1 & 3 produced some animal bone fragments, unfortunately none of these were datable.

6 Bibliography

Sam Bocock. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for a Proposed Development at Newtown Linford Lane, Groby, Leicestershire (SK 524 075)

7 Archive

The archive will be deposited with Leicestershire Historic and Natural Environment team with accession number XA22 2007, and consist of the following:

1 Watching brief recording sheet

1 CD of digital photographs

22 Context recording sheets

4 Permatrace sheets with plans and sections 1:20 1:50

8 Acknowledgments

ULAS would like to thank George Wimpey East Midlands Ltd for their help and co-operation. The project was managed by Richard Buckley.

APPENDIX: The medieval and later pottery and miscellaneous finds from an evaluation at Newtown Linford Lane, Groby, Leicestershire.
D. Sawday

The two sherds of medieval pottery and fragment of medieval roofing or ridge tile were examined under a binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999). The results are shown in the table below. The sherds of possible Tamworth ware are of particular interest as this fabric is only infrequently identified in the county. The ridge tile, although from an unstratified context, may well relate to the building remains, and seems to confirm, that it had been a structure of some status.

Bibliography

Davies, S., and Sawday, D., 1999. 'The Post Roman Pottery and Tile' *in* A. Connor and R. Buckley, 1999, 165-213.

Site/Parish: Newtown Linford Lane, Groby, Leics. Accession No/ Doc Ref: /groby1.doc Material: pottery and ridge tile Site Type: edge of village, large structure, possibly a chapel	Submitter: M. Shore Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Id: 6.2.07 Method of Recovery: evaluation

Context	Fabric/ware	Sherd nos.	Weight grams	Comments
POTTERY				
T4 19 Near curved wall	?TA – Tamworth ware	2	17	Fine thin walled vessel, with thin lead glaze and a handle stub, possibly a jug body – 13th century +
RIDGE TILE				
U/S	CC1 – Chilvers Coton ware 1	1	33	Green glazed, c.1250+

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Proposed Residential development at Newtown Linford Lane,

Groby, Leicestershire

NGR*: SK 5253 0757*

Client: *George Wimpey East Midlands*

Planning Authority: *Leicestershire County Council*

1 Introduction

1.1 ***Definition and scope of the specification***

This document is a design specification for a phase of intrusive archaeological field evaluation (AFE) at the above site, in accordance with DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, para.30). The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide preliminary indications of character and extent of any buried archaeological remains in order that the potential impact of the development on such remains may be assessed by the Planning Authority.

1.2 The definition of archaeological field evaluation, taken from the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IFA S&G: AFE) is a limited programme of non-intrusive and/ or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

1.3 The document provides details of the work proposed by ULAS on behalf of the client, and should be submitted to the Archaeological Advisor to the Planning Authority for approval before archaeological investigation by ULAS is implemented. The document provides details of the work proposed by ULAS on behalf of the client for:

- Archaeological evaluation by intrusive trial trenching.

2. Background

2.1 ***Context of the Project***

2.1.1 The proposed development site is located on land at Newton Linford Lane, Groby, Leicestershire (SK5243 0757, Figs 1 & 2), and is currently occupied by light industrial units and concrete/gravel hardstanding. An electricity substation lies outside the site, close to its south-west corner. The site comprises an area of approximately 0.5 ha within which it is proposed to construct various residential dwellings, with associated car parking, access, services and landscaping. A desk-based assessment has been conducted for the site (Bocock 2005), this has highlighted that the site has a moderate potential for containing archaeological remains.

2.1.2 The senior planning archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council has requested an archaeological evaluation of 5% of the site by trial trenching to confirm the nature, extent, date and significance of any archaeological deposits that may be present. University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS), have been commissioned to undertake the work.

2.2 **Geological and Topographical Background**

2.2.1 The site lies at approximately 88 m OD. The Ordnance Survey Geological survey of Great Britain, Sheet 155 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to comprise Mercia Mudstone and alluvium.

2.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

2.3.1 A desk-based assessment has been conducted for the site (Bocock 2006). This concluded that while no archaeological activity is recorded within the proposed development area and the land has been built on during the 20th century, there is a potential for archaeological deposits to survive.

2.3.2 Groby is referred to in the Domesday Book and means 'farmstead near a hollow or pit'. Later maps show the area as enclosed fields. The site was built on during the 20th century and there is between 0.2m - 0.5m of made ground on the site.

Prehistoric features in the vicinity include cropmarks of possible Iron Age date, 900m to the west (MLE2768). Roman finds suggesting occupation are recorded 750m to the north-east (MLE2770), and other Roman finds have come from nearby.

The site is located within the medieval village core of Groby and lies adjacent to the Scheduled Ancient Monument, Groby Castle and Old Hall (SAM 17066, MLE2758). This is a Norman motte and bailey with possible earlier origins. Other medieval and post-medieval archaeological sites and historic buildings are also found in the vicinity.

3. Archaeological Objectives

3.1 The main objectives of the evaluation will be:

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

3.2 Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation is to establish the nature, extent and significance of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from proposed development. The archaeological evaluation, once the above information has been gathered, will serve to determine a decision being made on planning permission regarding archaeological issues. Potentially further stages of archaeological investigation will be required as a condition of planning permission.

4. Methodology

4.1 *General Methodology and Standards*

4.1.1 All work will follow the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1999).

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

4.1.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Planning authority and the Client, if required.

4.2 *Trial Trenching Methodology*

4.2.1 Five trenches, each 30m by 1.5m (total of 225 sq. m), will be excavated, representing a 5% sample of the area. The proposed trench location plan is included below (Fig. 3). The

trenches will randomly sample the area in order to get a representative sample of the proposed development area, although trench locations will be constrained by the extant buildings and known services.

4.2.2 The present ground surfaces and underlying modern overburden (approximately 02 - 0.5m of made ground is expected), over the area of the trench, will be removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision. The work will use a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket and will continue down to the uppermost archaeological deposits or undisturbed natural (whichever is encountered first), to a maximum depth of 1m (See Section 11). The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation, but surfaces will not be reinstated.

4.2.3 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale. Archaeological deposits will be sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Relative spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

4.2.4 Sections of any excavated archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale. At least one longitudinal face of each trench will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed benchmark.

4.2.5 Trench locations will be recorded using an electronic distance measurer. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

4.2.6 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under a Home Office Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.

4.3 *Recording Systems*

4.3.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.

4.3.2 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.

4.3.3 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid.

4.3.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made. Sections including the half-sections of individual layers of features will be drawn as necessary. The relative height of all principal strata and features will be recorded. The stratigraphy of all trenches shall be recorded even where no archaeological features are identified.

4.3.5 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

4.3.6 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

5. Finds

5.1 The IFA Guidelines for Finds Work will be adhered to.

5.2 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to LCC for storage in perpetuity.

5.3 An Accession number will be obtained from the Assistant Keeper of Archaeological Archives at Leicestershire County Council that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site, prior to the commencement of any on-site works.

5.4 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment.

5.5 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the City Archaeologist. The IFA Guidelines for Finds Work will be adhered to.

5.6 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context

6. Report and Archive

6.1 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be dispatched to the Senior Planning Archaeologist/SMR to be distributed amongst relevant sections of Leicestershire County Council as necessary.

6.2 The report will include consideration of:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
- The nature, location and extent of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
- The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
- The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
- Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
- Summary.
- The location and size of the archive.
- A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage).

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 usually be presented to within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

7 Publication and Dissemination of Results

7.1 A summary of the work will be submitted to the local archaeological journal, the Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society. A larger report will be submitted for inclusion if the results of the evaluation warrant it.

7.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at http://ads.ac.uk/project/oasis will be completed detailing the results of the project. ULAS will contact Leicestershire County Council's SMR prior to completion of the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into Leicestershire SMR it may be placed on the web-site. The Developer should agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to Leicestershire SMR.

8. Acknowledgement and Publicity

8.1 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.

8.2 ULAS and the Client shall each ensure that a senior employee shall be responsible for dealing with any enquiries received from press, television and any other broadcasting media and members of the public. All enquiries made to ULAS shall be directed to the Client for comment.

9. Copyright

9.1 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

10. Timetable

10.1 The archaeological evaluation is scheduled to start in January 2007 and will last approximately 1 week.

10.2 The on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

10.3 An interim report on the results of the evaluation can be prepared, if required, after the completion of the fieldwork.

11. Health and Safety

11.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Archaeological Services Health and Safety Policy and Health and Safety manual with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is attached as Appendix 1. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate. The HSE has determined that archaeological investigations are exempt from CDM regulations.

11.2 An intrusive environmental site assessment was undertaken by RSK ENST (2006), to assess possible contamination of the site. This identified a number of potential hazards requiring remedial action including:

- The suspected presence of asbestos cement roofing sheets and downpipes.
- Possible small amounts of hazardous ground gases including methane, carbon dioxide and oxygen.
- Soft and possibly unstable ground with groundwater being encountered at around 1.5m.

The report recommended that no excavations exceed 1m without support or gas monitoring. For further health and safety issues see Appendix 1.

11.3 All of these hazards will be identified on the risk assessment form, which will be updated as necessary during the site works.

11.4 Information on the known location of any other services or other constraints will need to be supplied by the Client, prior to the commencement of works on the site.

12 Insurance

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

£10m cover (policy no. PUNIO3605). Employer's Liability Insurance is with St. Paul Travellers, cover £10m (policy no. UCPOP3651237).

13. Monitoring arrangements

13.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Senior Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. Notice will be given to the Leicestershire Senior Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological evaluation in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.

13.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.*

13.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

14. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

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

15. Bibliography

Bocock, S., 2006 — An archaeological desk-based assessment for a proposed development at Newtown Linford Lane, Groby, Leicestershire (SK 524 075)

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

RSK ENSR, 2006 — Site Investigation Newtown Linford Lane, Groby, Leicestershire.

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

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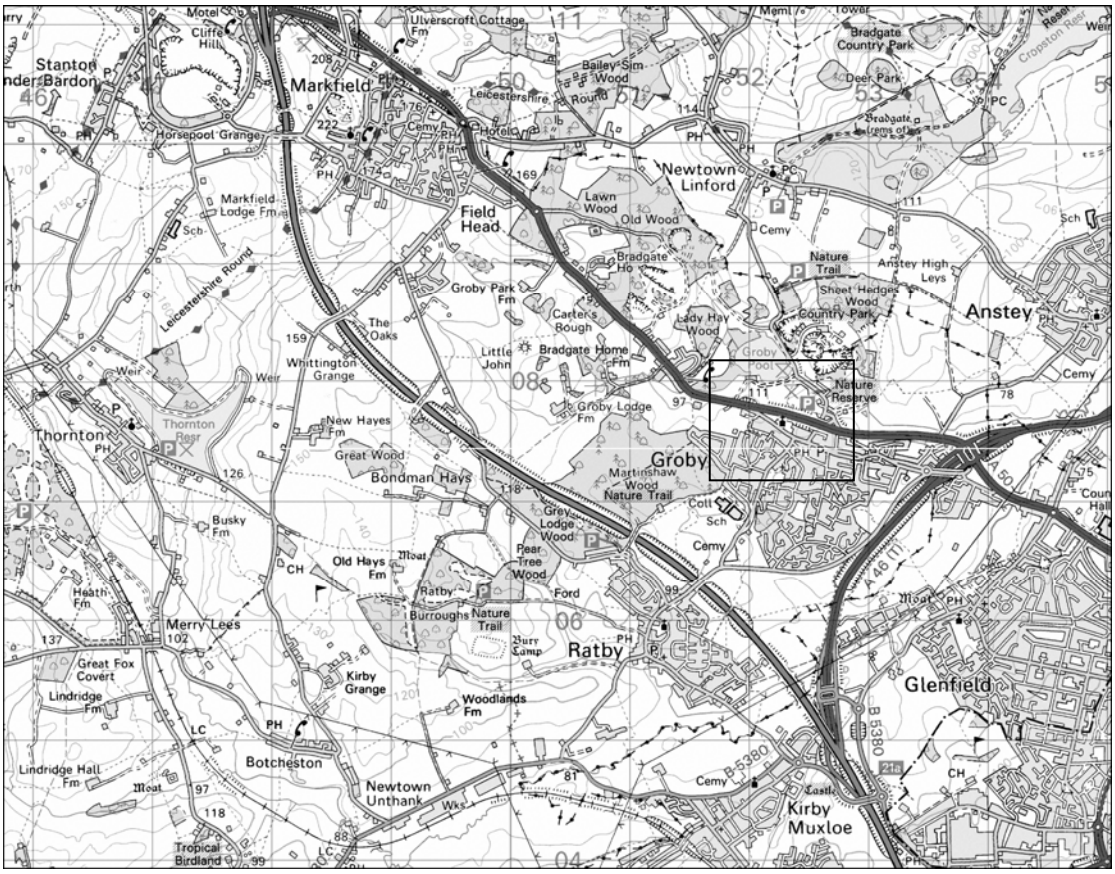

Fig. 1. Site location Scale 1:50000

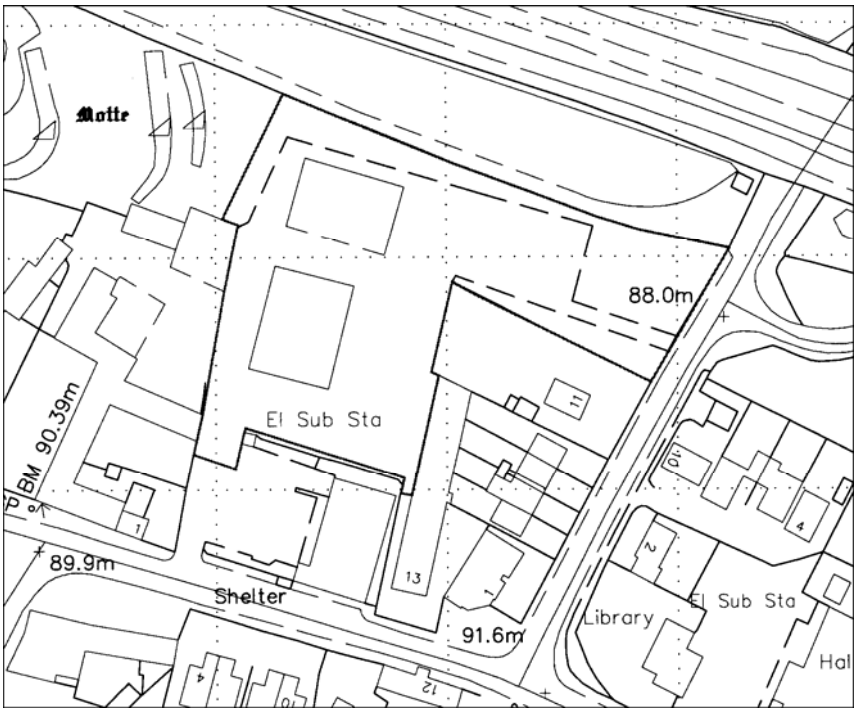

Fig. 2. Location of proposed development area, supplied by developer.
(NTS)

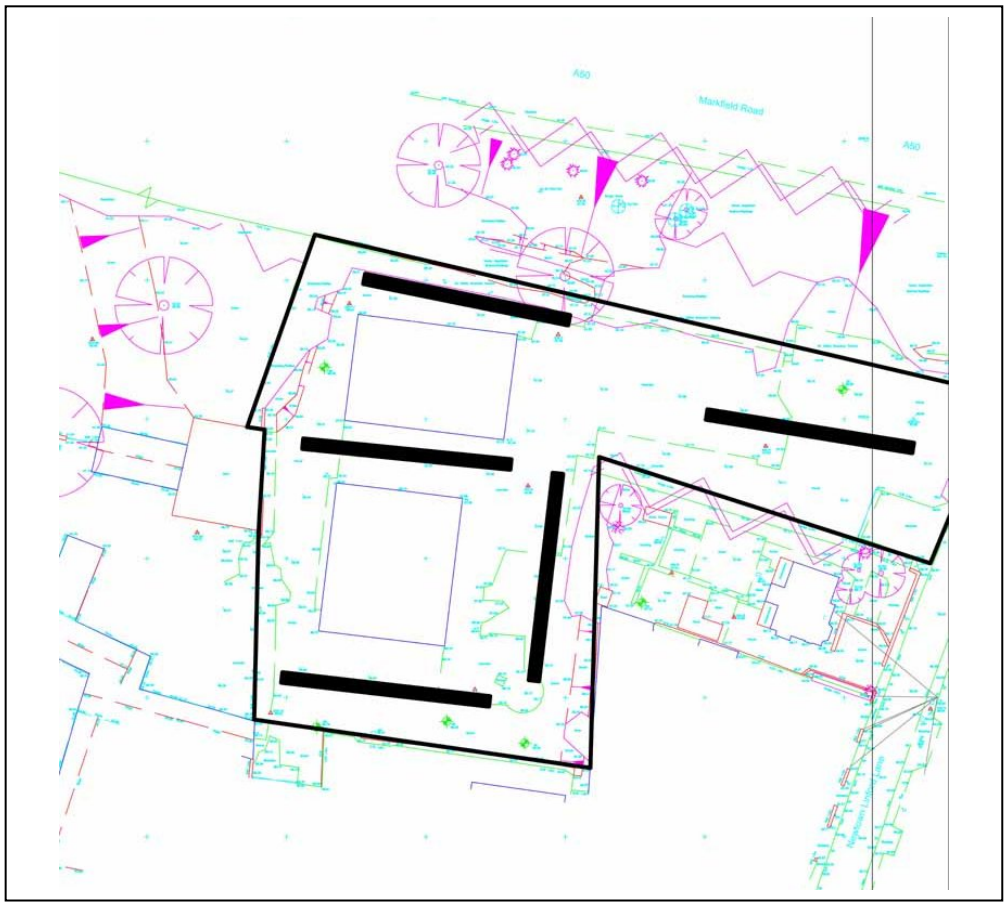

Fig 3. Proposed trench locations (subject to change depending on ground conditions).

APPENDIX 1: Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement:

Proposed Residential development at Newtown Linford Road, Groby, Leicestershire

NGR*: SK 5253 0757*

Client: *George Wimpey East Midlands*

Planning Authority: *Leicestershire County Council*

A risks assessment will be completed by site personnel and will be updated and amended by on-site staff during the course of the evaluation.

1. Nature of the work

1.1 The work will involve trial trenching during daylight hours to reveal underlying archaeological deposits. The work will involve excavation using machine (JCB or equivalent with toothless ditching bucket), of trial trenches under the control and supervision of archaeologists.

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 ***Trial Trenching***

The work will involve machine excavation by mechanical excavator during daylight hours to reveal underlying archaeological deposits. Due to the possible presence of hazardous ground gases and soft unstable ground, no trench will exceed 1m in depth as recommended by the site contamination investigation (RSK ENSR 2006). An assessment of the stability of the sides will be carried out by a competent person prior to staff access. All open trenches will be checked for stability every day and staff will remain alert to any indications of gases (e.g. smell).

A 'No Smoking' rule will be applied to the excavation areas.

Spoil will be stockpiled no less than 1.5 m from the edge of the excavation with the edges kept clean.

One end of each trench will be modified to provide access. Entry into the base of the trench is to be by this access only.

Remaining works will involve the examination of the exposed surface with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and excavation of archaeological features. Loose spoil heaps will not be walked on.

Protective footwear will be worn at all times. Hard hats will be worn when working in deeper sections or with plant. A first aid kit and mobile phone is to be kept on site at all times in case of an emergency.

2.2 ***Working with plant***.

Each trench will be excavated by machine under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. A responsible person will be nominated as banksman. They will direct the machine using a series of pre-arranged hand signals. No one else is to approach the machine working area until the banksman has been made aware of their presence.

During bucket changes site staff will stand well clear of the machine until the bucket/breaker has been correctly fitted and crowned.

During machining all personnel are to wear a safety helmet, steel toe-capped boots and a high visibility jacket / vest. Ear defenders / plugs and safety glasses will also be made available to all staff on site. Ear protection will be worn whilst the breaker/excavator is in use.

2.3 ***Working in vicinity of services***

There is a known electricity sub-station adjacent to the site. No work will be carried out until a services plan has been seen and the location of known services are clearly identified and marked. Trenches may be moved to avoid services.

If services or wells are encountered, machining will be halted until their extent has been established by hand excavation, or areas where it is safe to machine have been established.

2.4 ***Working within areas prone to waterlogging***.

In the event of waterlogging preventing work continuing, an assessment will be made by the site supervisor to determine if it is possible to excavate a sump, suitably fenced and clearly marked to enable the water to drain away from the trenches. Protective clothing will be worn at all times and precautions taken to prevent contact with stagnant water which may carry Vialls disease or similar.

2.5 ***Asbestos***

The possible presence of asbestos has been identified on site. All site staff will be made aware of this and will avoid any contact during work on site.

2.6 ***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.

2.7 ***Other risks***

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.