



University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

An Archaeological Evaluation
on land east of Scarborough
Close, Countesthorpe,
Leicestershire
NGR SP 573 960

Jon Coward



ULAS Report No 2010-107
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**An Archaeological Evaluation
on land east of Scarborough
Close, Countesthorpe,
Leicestershire**

NGR SP 573 960

Jon Coward

For: Charles Church North Midlands

Approved by

Signed:



Date: 03/06/2010.

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An Archaeological Evaluation on land east of Scalborough Close, Countesthorpe, Leicestershire NGR SP 573 960

1. Summary

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by ULAS for Charles Church North Midlands in May 2010 on land east of Scalborough Close, Countesthorpe, Leicestershire SP 573 960 in advance of proposed residential development. Archaeological features were uncovered on the higher plateau to the east of the area, although the paucity of finds makes them difficult to date. The western part of the area, which is mostly on a slope, appeared to be archaeologically sterile. The archive will be deposited with LMARS under accession code X.A88.2010 in due course.

2. Background

An application has been made for the construction of 150 residential dwellings with associated landscaping and infrastructure on land east of Scalborough Close, Countesthorpe (SP 573 960). Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority required an evaluation by trial trenching to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development.

The site currently consists of two fields of open land at the northern edge of the village and lies to the west of the dismantled former Leicester to Rugby railway. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 170 indicated that the underlying geology was likely to consist of gravel overlying Mercia Mudstone Group clay; in the event gravel deposits were only seen on the top of the rise to the east. Possible alluvial cover was noted in two trenches on the west edge of the site. The site was overgrown with weeds and long grass and surrounded by footpaths, hedges and trees. The land fell from c.92m OD in the east to c. 75m OD in the west.

3. Historical Background

The application has been subject to a desk-based assessment and the area has been subject to geophysical survey (Hunt 2009; Stratascan 2009). The Historic Environment Record indicated that there were no known sites within the application area although there are known remains from the vicinity. The geophysical survey showed some sparse evidence for potential archaeological deposits.

4. Aims

The main objectives of the evaluation were:

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

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation was to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

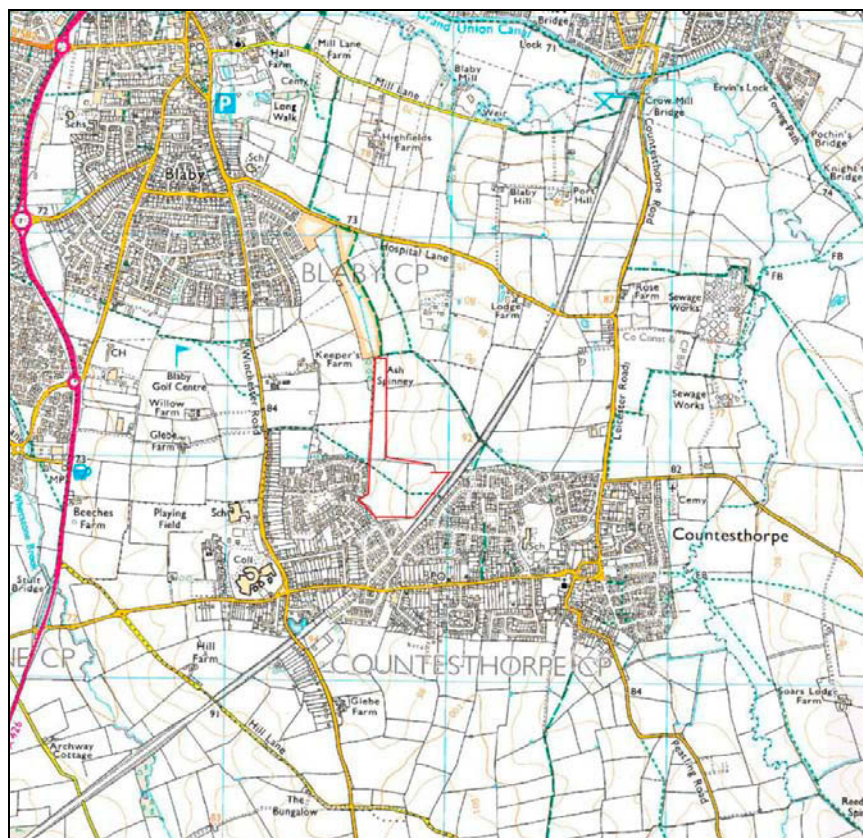


Figure 1. Location of development area. Evaluation area is south of the public footpath
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5. Methods

All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008).

The area of potential housing covered *c.* 4.4 ha. A *c.* 1.5% sample of the area was the equivalent of *c.* 20 20m x 1.6m trenches totalling *c.* 660 sq m. The trenches targeted geophysical anomalies and blank areas; one trench planned for the balancing pond to the north of the development could not be opened at this stage, as there was no vehicular access possible without removing trees.

Topsoil/modern overburden was removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits, or undisturbed natural substrata, by a JCB using a toothless ditching bucket. Cuts for features are indicated with square brackets while fills are in round brackets (e.g [9], (10)).

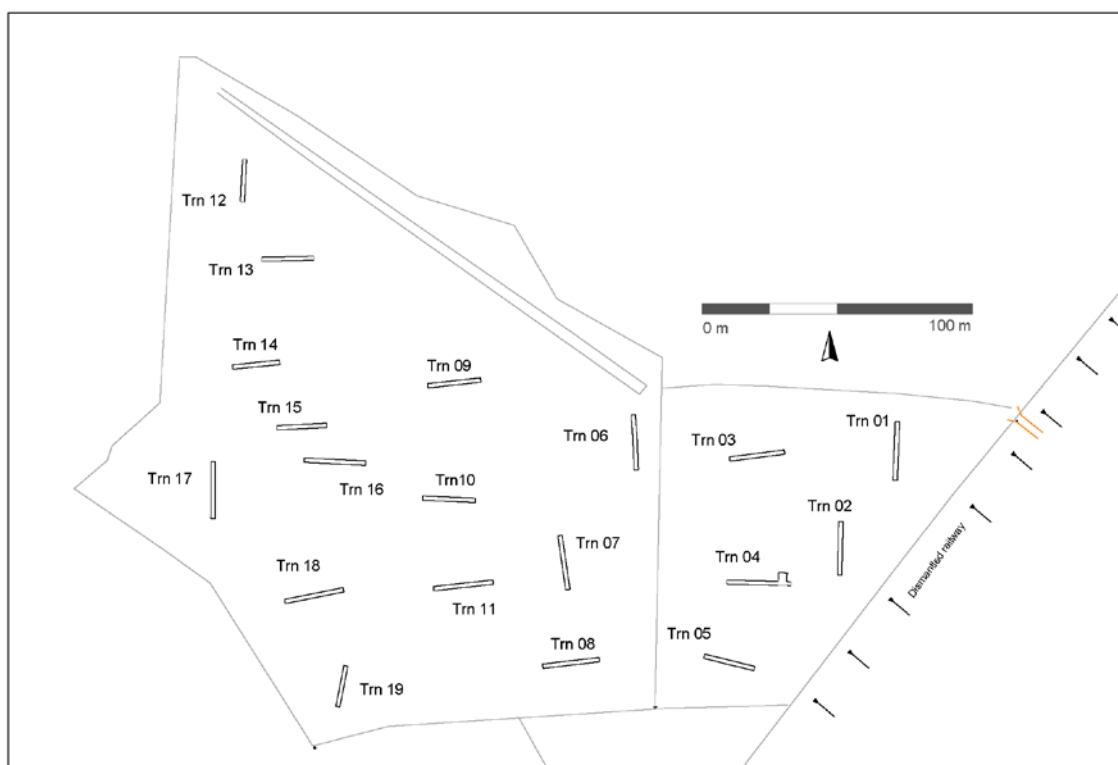


Figure 2 Location of trenches within the site

6. Results

6.1 The east field, trenches 1-5

Trench 1 was 22m long. A dark grey-brown silty-sand topsoil overlay a grey-brown clay-sand subsoil; natural substrata were orange-brown gravelly sands with some blue clay patches. A shallow gully (6), [7] of 0.60m width by 0.20m depth ran diagonally across the trench. The fill was a dark orange-brown silty-sand. No finds were recovered (Figure 3, Figure 6).

Interval from N end	1m	5m	10m	15m	20m
Topsoil depth cm from G.L	14	15	15	12	17
Subsoil depth cm from G.L	40	50	38	40	46
Top of natural substrata depth cm from G.L	40	50	38	40	46
Base of trench	55	64	50	56	62

Trench 2 was 20m long. A dark grey-brown silty-sand topsoil overlay a grey-brown clay-sand subsoil; natural substrata were orange-brown gravelly sands. A ditch (6), [5] ran diagonally across the trench, of 0.50m width and 0.35m depth, filled with silty-

sandy-clay with some charcoal fragments and pebbles; no finds were retrieved from this fill. At the north end of the trench a pit (4), [3] ran into the baulk; A two metre width of this pit was visible and the excavated section was 0.50m in depth. The fill was similar to that of the ditch (6). This could represent either a pit or a ditch terminal; there is also the possibility that it could be a tree-throw (Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5). A single flint primary flake was retrieved from fill (4).

Interval from N end	1m	5m	10m	15m	20m
Topsoil depth cm from G.L	10	18	14	12	12
Subsoil depth cm from G.L	30	52	40	42	40
Top of natural substrata depth cm from G.L	30	52	40	42	40
Base of trench	40	66	54	54	70

Trenches 3, 4, 5 contained no archaeological finds nor features. Trench 4 was widened slightly to investigate a putative pit, but on excavation this turned out to be a classic tree-throw feature.

Trench 3 20.4m

Interval from E end	1m	5m	10m	15m	20m
Topsoil depth cm from G.L	15	16	14	12	10
Subsoil depth cm from G.L	43	50	50	39	30
Top of natural substrata depth cm from G.L	43	50	50	39	30
Base of trench	53	70	72	60	44

Trench 4 24m

Interval from W end	1m	5m	10m	15m	20m
Topsoil depth cm from G.L	10	14	26	25	10
Subsoil depth cm from G.L	30	44	50	53	34
Top of natural substrata depth cm from G.L	30	44	50	53	34
Base of trench	46	66	70	70	44

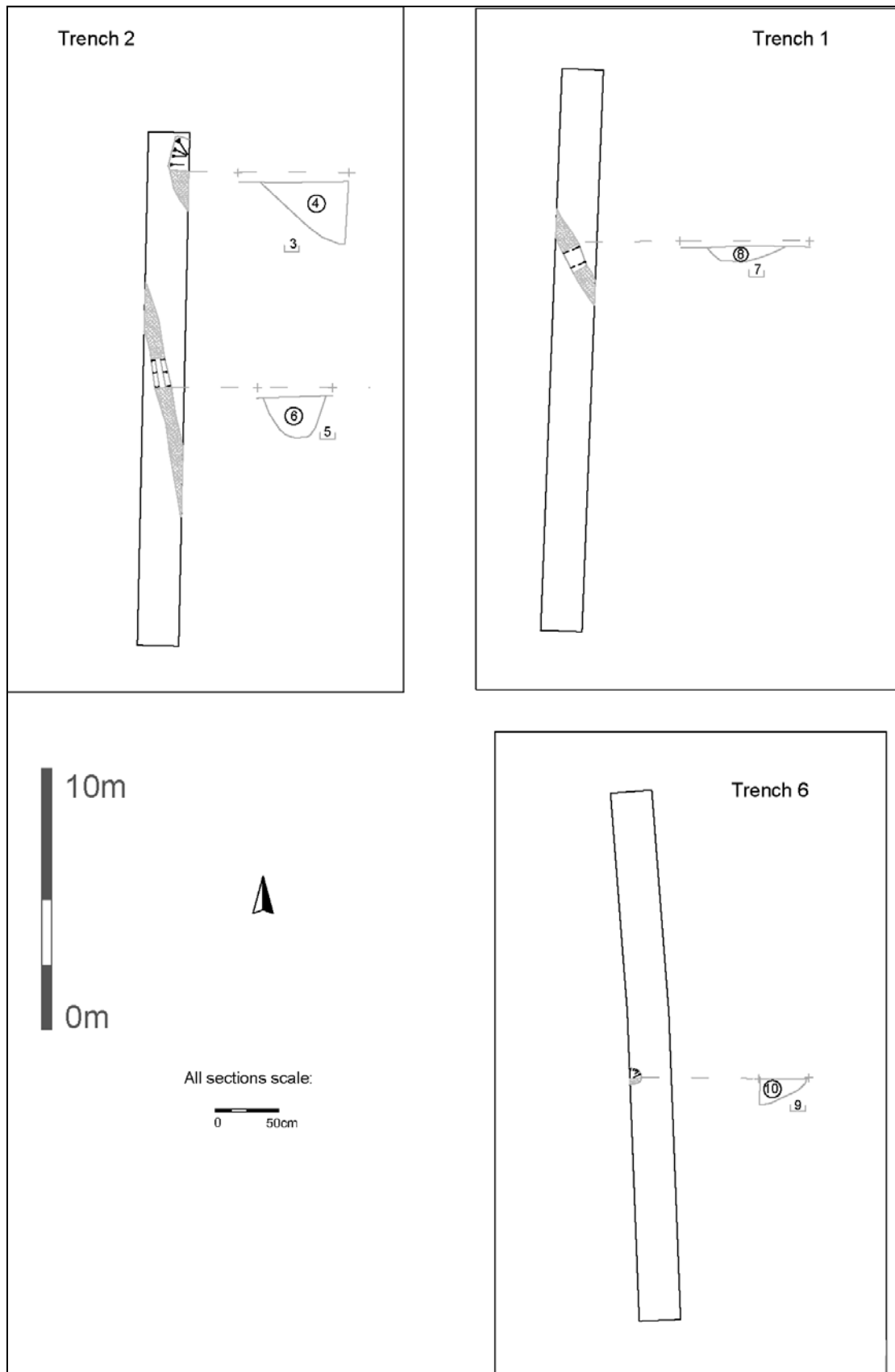


Figure 3 Trenches 1,2 and 6 with features and sections.



Figure 4 ?Pit [3] Trench 2



Figure 5 Ditch [5] Trench 2



Figure 6 Gully [7] Trench 1



Figure 7 ?Pit [9] Trench 6

Trench 5 19.5m					
Interval from W end	1m	5m	10m	15m	20m
Topsoil depth cm from G.L	12	14	17	12	12
Subsoil depth cm from G.L	30	42	46	44	30
Top of natural substrata depth cm from G.L	30	42	46	44	30
Base of trench	46	60	70	60	46

6.2 The west field, trenches 6-19

Trench 6 was 20.5m long. It exhibited more complex geology than the other trenches, with several types of natural substrata. The predominant substrata were a light brown soft, wet clay-sand, and a light brown firm sandy-clay; two bands of blue and orange clay ran across the north end of the trench and a band of brown clayey-sand with pebbles crossed the centre. One feature was present in the west baulk: part of a pit or post-hole (10), [9] of 0.70m in diameter by 0.45m depth. No finds were retrieved from the fill, a light brown silty-sandy-clay (Figure 3, Figure 7).

Trench 6 20.6m					
Interval from ?? end	1m	5m	10m	15m	20m
Topsoil depth cm from G.L	18	18	29	12	15
Subsoil depth cm from G.L	56	55	60	42	42
Top of natural substrata depth cm from G.L	56	55	60	42	42
Base of trench	80	80	86	62	60

Trenches 7-18 contained no archaeological finds or features. Except where noted the topsoil and subsoil were as described for trenches 1-6. Some evidence for east-west ploughing was visible in the trenches on the slope; this was more in the nature of plough scarring rather than medieval furrowing. **Trench 12** at the north-west edge of the site and to a lesser extent **trench 17** had very firm deposits, with a light brown silty-clay beneath the subsoil which was compacted to the degree that the machine was unable to excavate the lower deposits with a toothless bucket. There was no obvious change at the base of these trenches and the strata may represent alluvial material. A sondage was dug using a slit bucket in the base of trench 17, and this indicated a change to a more clean-looking clay substratum at approximately 0.35m below the trench base as excavated.

Trench 7 20.25m

Interval from N end	1m	5m	10m	15m	20m
Topsoil depth cm from G.L	10	12	15	12	14
Subsoil depth cm from G.L	38	40	44	37	34
Top of natural substrata depth cm from G.L	38	40	44	37	34
Base of trench	54	62	56	50	50

Trench 8 21m

Interval from W end	1m	5m	10m	15m	20m
Topsoil depth cm from G.L	12	14	14	10	14
Subsoil depth cm from G.L	38	34	38	28	40
Top of natural substrata depth cm from G.L	38	34	38	28	40
Base of trench	50	50	50	50	56

Trench 9 19.5m

Interval from W end	1m	5m	10m	15m	20m
Topsoil depth cm from G.L	08	10	08	08	04
Subsoil depth cm from G.L	26	26	24	24	14
Top of natural substrata depth cm from G.L	26	26	24	24	14
Base of trench	31	46	45	43	24

Trench 10 19.5m

Interval from W end	1m	5m	10m	15m	20m
Topsoil depth cm from G.L	14	18	10	20	15
Subsoil depth cm from G.L	36	40	36	38	40
Top of natural substrata depth cm from G.L	36	40	36	38	40
Base of trench	52	70	74	70	60

Trench 11 22.3m

Interval from W end	1m	5m	10m	15m	20m
Topsoil depth cm from G.L	10	12	08	12	14
Subsoil depth cm from G.L	30	28	20	30	25
Top of natural substrata depth cm from G.L	30	28	20	30	25
Base of trench	46	50	44	50	44

Trench 12 16m

Interval from N end	1m	5m	10m	15m
Topsoil depth cm from G.L	15	12	12	14
Subsoil depth cm from G.L	55	36	44	30
Top of natural substrata depth cm from G.L	55	36	44	30
Base of trench	90	80	86	80

Trench 13 19.5m

Interval from W end	1m	5m	10m	15m	20m
Topsoil depth cm from G.L	12	10	15	15	14
Subsoil depth cm from G.L	36	34	34	35	26
Top of natural substrata depth cm from G.L	36	34	34	35	26
Base of trench	89	80	90	82	62

Trench 14 17.6m

Interval from W end	1m	5m	10m	15m	17m
Topsoil depth cm from G.L	08	16	12	15	16
Subsoil depth cm from G.L	33	36	30	36	30
Top of natural substrata depth cm from G.L	33	36	30	36	30
Base of trench	66	90	80	80	70

Trench 15 18.5m

Interval from W end	1m	5m	10m	15m	18.5m
Topsoil depth cm from G.L	14	11	06	08	09
Subsoil depth cm from G.L	32	30	30	28	28
Top of natural substrata depth cm from G.L	32	30	30	28	28
Base of trench	68	40	36	40	40

Trench 16 23m

Interval from W end	1m	5m	10m	15m	20m	23m
Topsoil depth cm from G.L	08	15	12	12	11	11
Subsoil depth cm from G.L	36	42	33	40	32	45
Top of natural substrata depth cm from G.L	36	42	33	40	32	45
Base of trench	47	56	40	52	50	60

Trench 17 21m

Interval from N end	1m	5m	10m	15m	20m
Topsoil depth cm from G.L	14	12	17	20	15
Subsoil depth cm from G.L	50	44	50	62	46
Top of natural substrata depth cm from G.L	50	44	50	62	46
Base of trench	74	66	70	90	70

Trench 18 23m

Interval from W end	1m	5m	10m	15m	20m	23m
Topsoil depth cm from G.L	13	16	14	14	25	20
Subsoil depth cm from G.L	53	37	35	35	50	40
Top of natural substrata depth cm from G.L	53	37	35	35	50	40
Base of trench	62	70	55	52	80	60

Trench 19 had to be re-orientated and shortened from its intended position and length due to a presence of a busy footpath. It was the only trench to exhibit a 'properly formed' plough furrow, running east-west.

Trench 19 15.5m				
Interval from SW end	1m	5m	10m	15m
Topsoil depth cm from G.L	10	10	16	12
Subsoil depth cm from G.L	35	30	45	40
Top of natural substrata depth cm from G.L	35	30	45	40
Base of trench	50	60	60	55

6.3 Discussion

From the limited evidence for archaeological deposits in the area, this appears to indicate that activity was restricted to the higher, flatter ground on the plateau to the east. Correlation with the geophysical anomalies (Figure 8) was poor, with none of the trenches that crossed the long linear anomalies in the west field giving any indication of their origin, nor did an archaeological or geological feature correspond to the 'pit' anomaly in trench 10. The potential pit anomaly in trench 6 was indeed in the vicinity of a potential pit [9] located on excavation, although the feature as excavated seems rather insubstantial to have caused a magnetic anomaly at depth; perhaps the feature is considerably larger than the portion visible in the trench. A putative pit anomaly in trench 2 corresponds not to a pit, but is in the immediate vicinity of linear ditch [5]; perhaps there is an area of magnetically anomalous fill within this feature. Neither of the linear features in trench 1 and 2 were indicated as anomalies by the geophysical survey, but the survey area as a whole was far from ideal for the detection of magnetically weak features, with numerous tussocks, hollows and small shrubs.

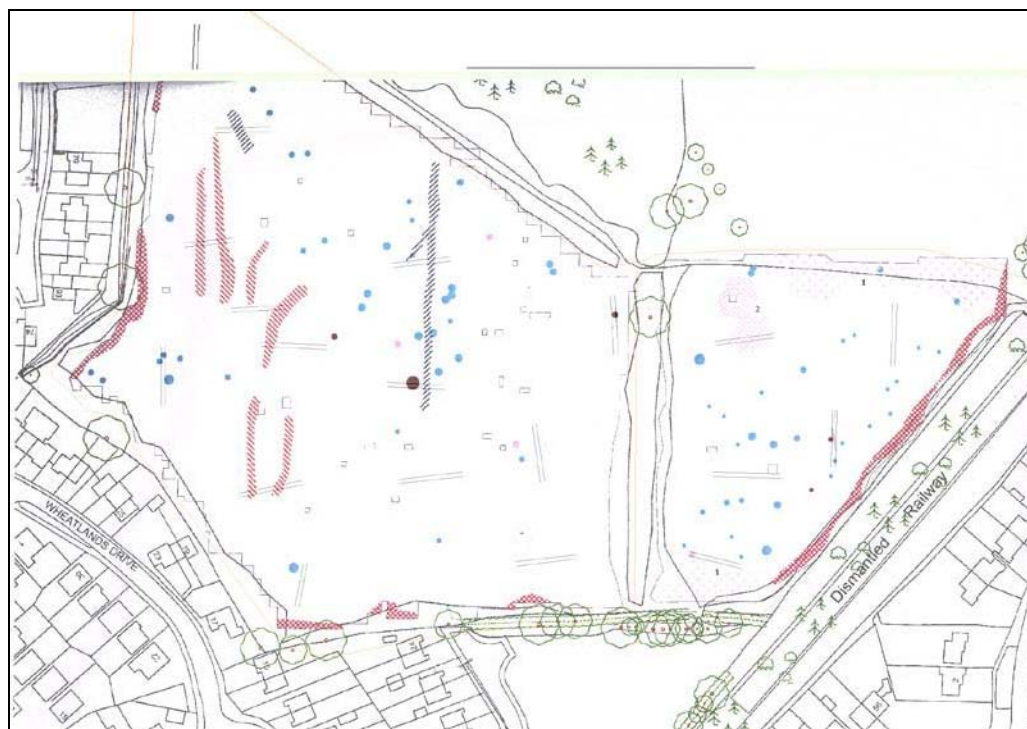


Figure 8 Geophysical abstraction with trenches overlay. NTS
Based on Stratascan report (Smalley 2008, fig 6). Brown dots are potential pits

7. Archive

The archive consists of

- 1 context index
- 5 context record sheets
- 1 sheet photographic index
- 19 trench recording sheets
- 1 sheet monochrome negatives
- 1 monochrome contact sheet
- Digital photographs

It will be deposited with LMARS under accession code X.A88.2010 in due course.

8. Acknowledgements

The project was carried out by Jon Coward with the assistance of James Harvey and Siobhan Brocklehurst of ULAS. Project management was by Patrick Clay. ULAS would like to thank Luke Simmons of Charles Church North Midlands and Darren Humberstone of C3 Construction for their assistance during the course of the work.

9. Bibliography

Hunt, L., 2009 *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for land to the east of Scalborough Close, Countesthorpe, Leicestershire (SP 577 957)* ULAS Report 2009-131

Smalley, R., 2008 *Countesthorpe, Leics.* Stratascan Geophysical Survey Report J2466

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Appendix 1: The finds

A single flint flake was recovered from trench 2 context (4), of indeterminate prehistoric date.

Appendix 2: The Design Specification

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

***Job title: Land east of Scalborough Close, Countesthorpe, Leicestershire
NGR SP 573 960***

Client: Charles Church North Midlands

Planning Authority: Blaby District Council

Planning application No. 09/0620/1/PX

1 Introduction

1.1 *Definition and scope of the specification*

This document is a design specification for an initial phase of 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 for 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.

2. Background

2.1 Context of the Project

- 2.1.1 The site is at land east of Scalborough Close, Countesthorpe, Leicestershire NGR SP 573 960
- 2.1.2 An application has been made for the construction of 150 residential dwellings with associated landscaping and infrastructure (Figures 1-3).
- 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have agreed that an evaluation by trial trenching is required to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development. (LCCHNET email of 23.04.2010)

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 The application has been subject to a desk-based assessment and the area has been subject to geophysical survey (Hunt 2009; Stratascan 2009). The Historic Environment Record indicated that there were no known sites within the application area although there are known remains from the vicinity. The geophysical survey showed evidence of medieval ridge and furrow but no clear evidence of other deposits.

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 proposed 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, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.
- 3.3 Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

4. Methodology

4.1 General Methodology and Standards

- 4.1.1 All work will follow the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008).
- 4.1.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.
- 4.1.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Senior Planning Archaeologist the Planning authority and the Client.

4.2 Trial Trenching Methodology

- 4.2.1 Topsoil/modern overburden will be removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by JCB 3C or equivalent using a toothless ditching bucket. A CAT Scan will be undertaken prior to the trenching commencing.

- 4.2.2 Trenches will be excavated to a width of 1.6m and down to the top of archaeological deposits. The area of the trenches will be protected by barrier fencing.
- 4.2.3 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 The area covers *c.* 4.4 ha, where residential development is. A *c.* 1.5% sample of the area is the equivalent of *c.* 20 20m x 1.6m trenches totaling *c.* 660 sq m. (Fig. 2). The trenches will target geophysical anomalies and blank areas and the balancing pond to the north of the development (Fig.3). The exact location of the trenches may need to be modified depending on constraints on site.
- 4.2.5 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.2.6 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 bench mark.
- 4.2.7 Trench locations will be recorded using an electronic distance measurer. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.2.8 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under Ministry of Justice guidelines 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, typically at a scale of 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be recorded.
- 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 and Samples**

- 5.1 The IfA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.2 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 5.3 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. If significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the environmental sampling strategy is likely to include the following:
 - i. A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
 - ii. Any buried soils or well sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.

- iii. Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
 - iv. Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated and datable. Consultation with the specialist will be undertaken.
- 5.4 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IfA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.5 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

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 Client, Senior Planning Archaeologist; SMR and Local Planning Authority.
- 6.2 The report will include consideration of:-
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
 - The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
 - The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
 - The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
 - Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
 - Summary.
 - The location 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 Brown (2008) will usually be presented to LCC 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 for publication in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*.

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 evaluation start is proposed for w.c 11.01.2010 with two staff. Further staff will be added if archaeological remains are discovered.

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.

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

12. Insurance

12.1 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.

13. Monitoring arrangements

13.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. At least one weeks notice will be given to the LCCHS 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 event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project, ULAS shall inform the site agent/project manager, Client and the Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority and prepare a short written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

15. Bibliography

Brown, D., 2008 *Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives* (Institute for Archaeologists)

Hunt, L., 2009 *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for land to the east of Scalborough Close, Countesthorpe, Leicestershire (SP 577 957)*. ULAS Report 2009-131

Smalley, R., 2008 *Countesthorpe, Leics. Stratascan Geophysical Survey Report J2466*

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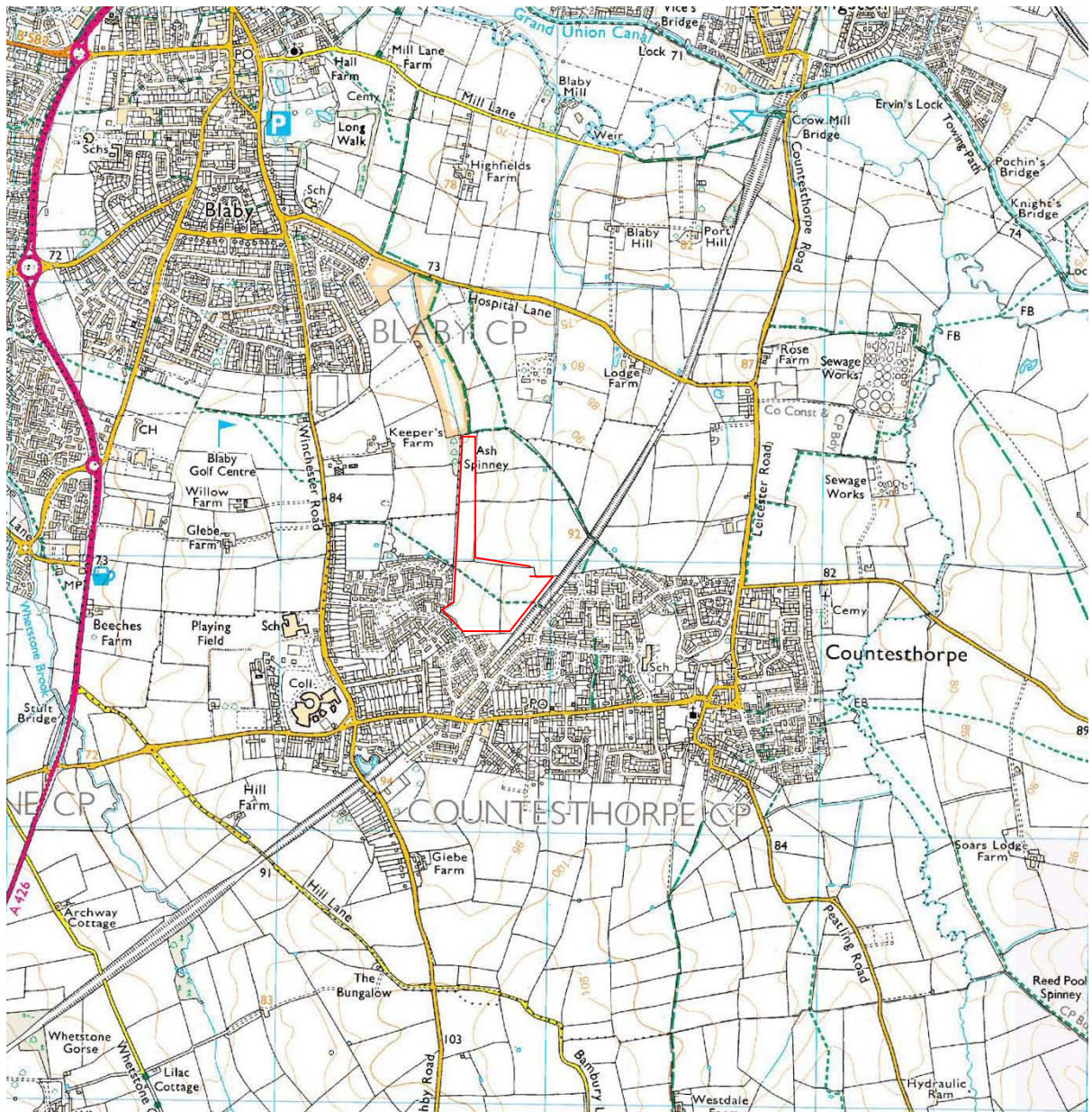


Fig 1 Location of proposed development

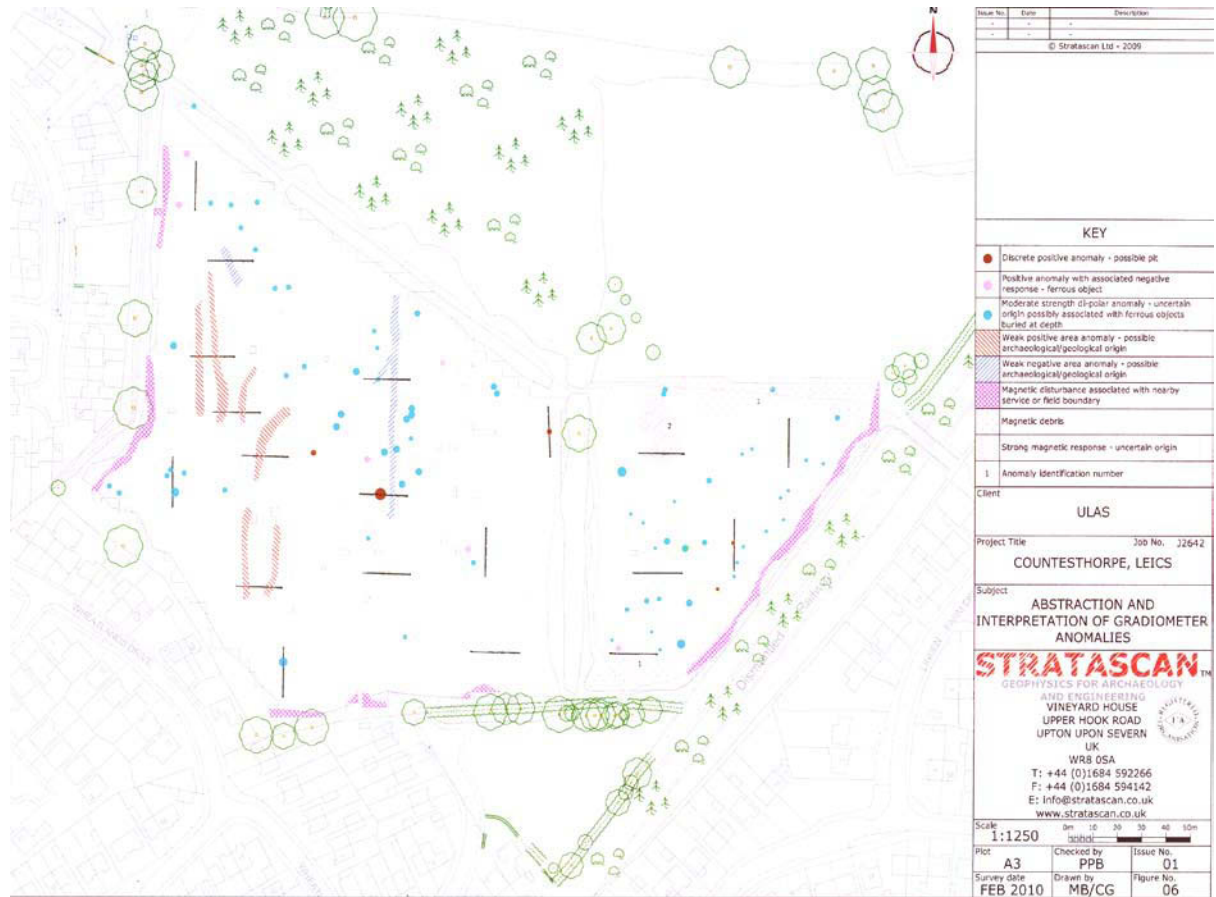


Fig 2 Suggested trench locations in relation to geophysical anomalies.



Fig. 3 Plan of the proposed development and balancing pond with proposed trench location

Appendix 3 Oasis entry

INFORMATION REQUIRED	EXAMPLE
Project Name	Land east of Scalborough Close, Countesthorpe, Leicestershire
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Jon Coward
Previous/Future work	Previous: DBA, Geophysical survey
Current Land Use	Grass and scrub
Development Type	Residential
Reason for Investigation	PPG16
Position in the Planning Process	As a condition
Site Co ordinates	SP 573 960
Start/end dates of field work	May 2010
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire Museums
Study Area *	4.4 ha

Contact Details

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