University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

An Archaeological Evaluation Beeby Lane, Scraptoft, Leicestershire

NGR: SK 651 058

Tim Higgins

ULAS Report No. 2013-019
©2013

An Archaeological Evaluation

Beeby Lane, Scraptoft

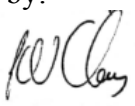
Leicestershire

NGR: SK 651 058

Tim Higgins

For: Charles Church North Midlands

Approved by:

Signed: 

Date: …31.01.2013.

Name: ...Patrick Clay.

University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH

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

ULAS Report Number 2013-019

©2013

X.A6.2013

CONTENTS

FIGURES

 © ULAS 2013

An Archaeological Evaluation Beeby Lane, Scraptoft, Leicestershire, (SK 651 058)

Timothy Higgins

Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Beeby Lane, Scraptoft, Leicestershire, (SK 651 058) from the 16th to 18th January 2013. Thirteen trenches were excavated to evaluate an area for a proposed new housing located in former playing fields within the former De Montfort University Campus Scraptoft. None of the trenches contained any archaeological features apart from modern field drains. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council under accession number X.A6.2013.

Introduction

Planning permission is being sought for the development of a new farm complex and access road on land off County Hall, Glenfield, Leicestershire (NGR SK 5499 0713, Figure 1.).

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological trial trenching that was undertaken on the 16th and 18th January 2013. It addresses the requirements of the Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as advisors to the planning authority. A strategy for the work was set out in the Written Scheme for Investigation, (Clay 2013, hereinafter the 'WSI'; Appendix 3). The trial trenching was undertaken to assess the likely impact from a proposed agricultural building and access road. The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 Enhancing and Conserving the Historic Environment (March 2012).

Geology and Topography

Scraptoft lies in Harborough District in Leicestershire, just outside the Leicester city limits (Figure 1). The site lies at the eastern edge of Scraptoft, within an area bordered by Beeby Road to the west, the Scraptoft Brook to the north and Covert Lane to the south-east (Figure 2). A new housing estate, formerly part of the De Montfort University campus, lies directly to the south of the site.

The site consists of a broadly rectangular area of hard standing and grass, bordered by a section of triangular shaped woodland to the east. In the north-east corner of the woodland is a mound known as 'The Mount' (see below). The total area of the site is 5.53 hectares and the site lies at a height of around 110m AOD at the north-western edge of the site rising to 125m at the south-eastern edge. The site consists of former playing fields, which are largely overgrown with weeds. These lie on a series of

 © ULAS 2013

terraces, with one central terrace containing a disused tennis court. A fenced off area of rough woodland containing a pond lies close to the northern edge of the site.

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain, Solid and Drift Sheet Number 156 (Leicester) indicates that the underlying geology is likely to be Glacial Till (Boulder Clay)

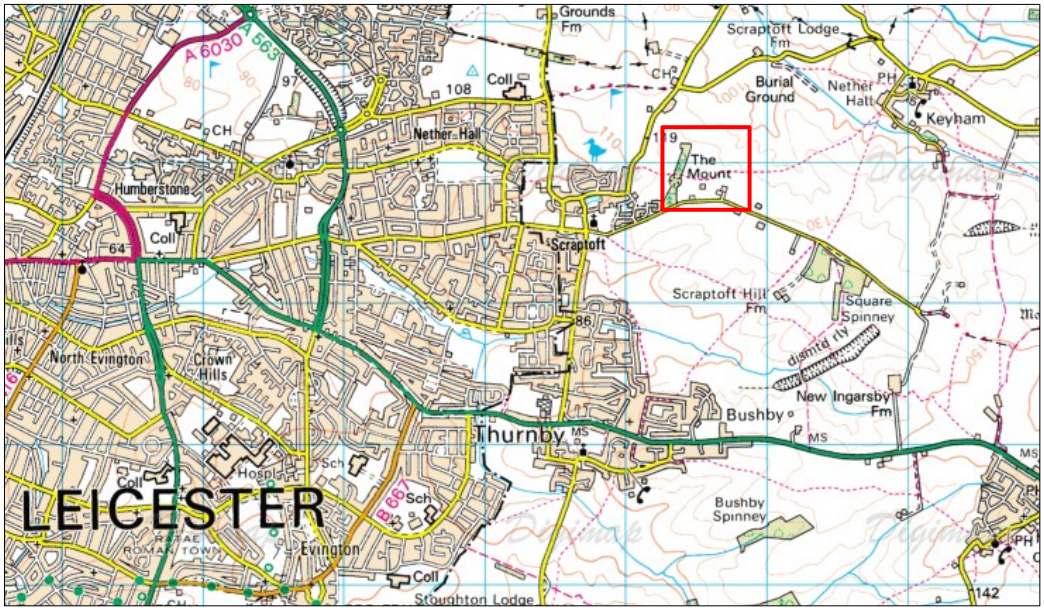


Figure 1: Location of site. Scale 1:50,000
Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright 1996. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 10009495

Historical and Archaeological Background

A desk-based assessment and geophysical survey reports have been prepared (Hunt 2010; Marsh 2012). The desk-based assessment of the proposed development area indicated that the very eastern edge of the site, located within woodland, contains a mound known as The Mount. This area was once part of a pleasure ground, situated to the south that later contained the University campus. Apart from The Mount, other archaeological remains in the vicinity includes findspots for prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon artefacts and the earthworks associated with the remains of medieval buildings, suggesting that Scraptoft has shrunk in size since the post-medieval period. The site contains a series of terraces to form flat playing areas and therefore some parts of the area may contain well-preserved archaeological remains, while in other areas they may have been heavily damaged. The proximity of the earthworks and the findspots may suggest moderate potential for prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains, although this will depend largely on the extent and depth of the landscaping that has taken place on the site. The Mount, which dates from around the 18th century, will be preserved as part of the proposed development.

The geophysical survey identified no clear areas of archaeological remains, most anomalies being of modern origin (Marsh 2012)

 © ULAS 2013

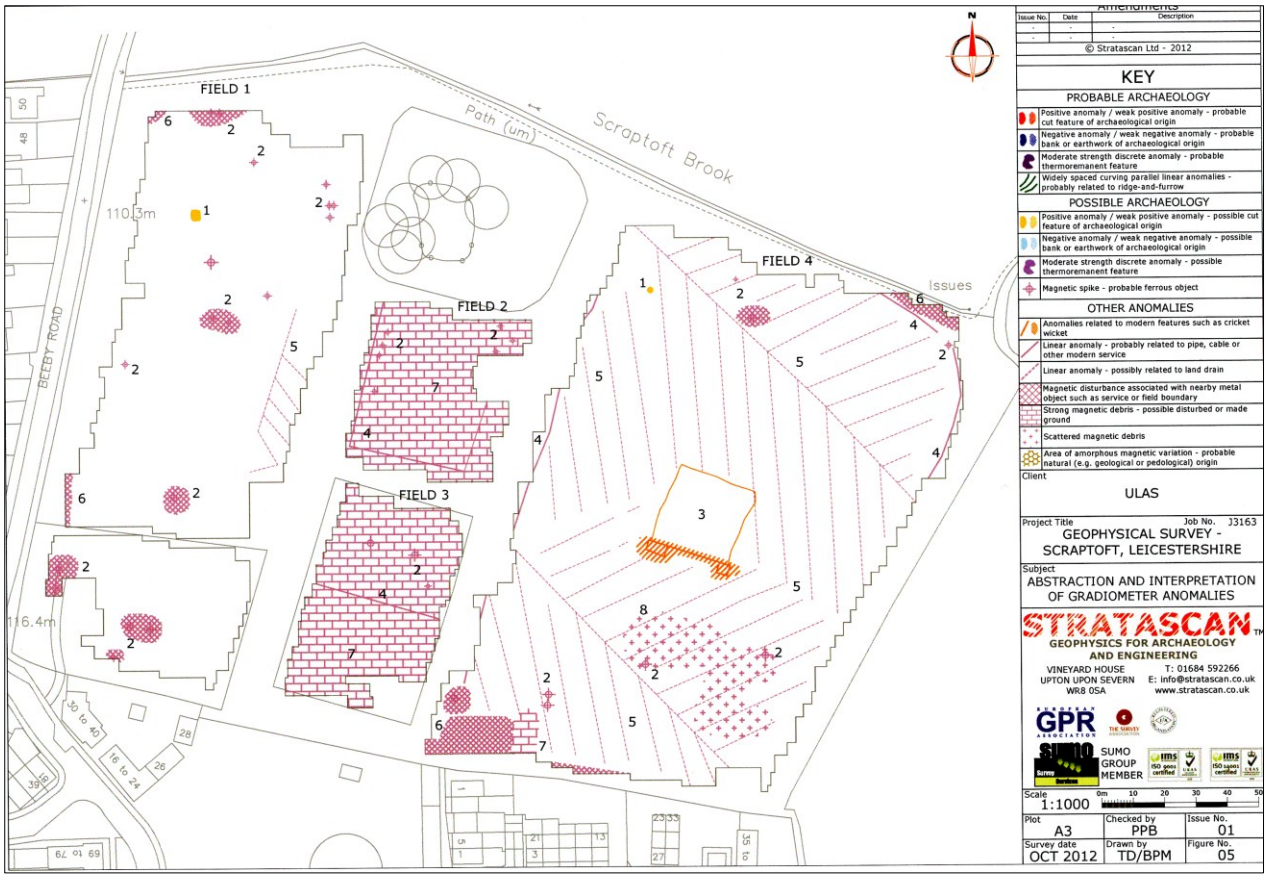


Figure 2:. Site location showing geophysical anomalies with proposed trench locations

Archaeological Objectives

The main aims of the evaluation were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits. In particular these would target the anomalies highlighted by the geophysical survey.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed development
- 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 archaeological deposits within the southern area of the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

Methodology

Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas were taken. The WSI approved by the LCC Senior Planning Archaeologist suggested a *c*.2% sample of the undisturbed area or *c*. 810 sq metres of trenching; the equivalent

 © ULAS 2013

of 15 x 30m by 1.8m trenches. All trenches measured *c.*30m in length and *c.* 1.6m in width (Figure. 3). The trenches were positioned to provide a random sample in order to examine representative cover of the proposed development area.

The topsoil and overlying layers were removed under full archaeological supervision by a JCB excavator until either the top of archaeological deposits or natural undisturbed substratum was reached, or to a maximum safe depth given the specific site conditions.

The bases of the trenches were cleaned in areas where potential archaeology was observed. Archaeological remains were recorded and sample excavation was undertaken in order to determine the character and date of any remains. Bulk soil samples were taken as appropriate in order to evaluate the environmental potential of the site. Archaeological contexts as a cut are indicated by square brackets e.g [09], while those that are fills are indicated by round brackets e.g (07).

The trenches were located using a Topcon Hiper Pro GPS+ RTK System attached to a Topcon FC-100 controller. The data was processed using Topcon Tools GPS+ Post Processing Software and the final plans completed with the aid of TurboCad v.15 design software.

All the work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct (2010) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (2008).

Results

Thirteen trenches were excavated across the area of the proposed development. Machining removed a layer of dark grey-brown clayey silt topsoil to a depth varying between 0.20m and 0.30m, below which was a pale yellow-brown clayey silt subsoil which varied in depth from 0.10m to 0.30m deep. The subsoil overlay the natural substratum of mottled yellowish brown and brownish grey clay overlying Glacial till and Mercia Mudstone Group Clay deposits.

 © ULAS 2013

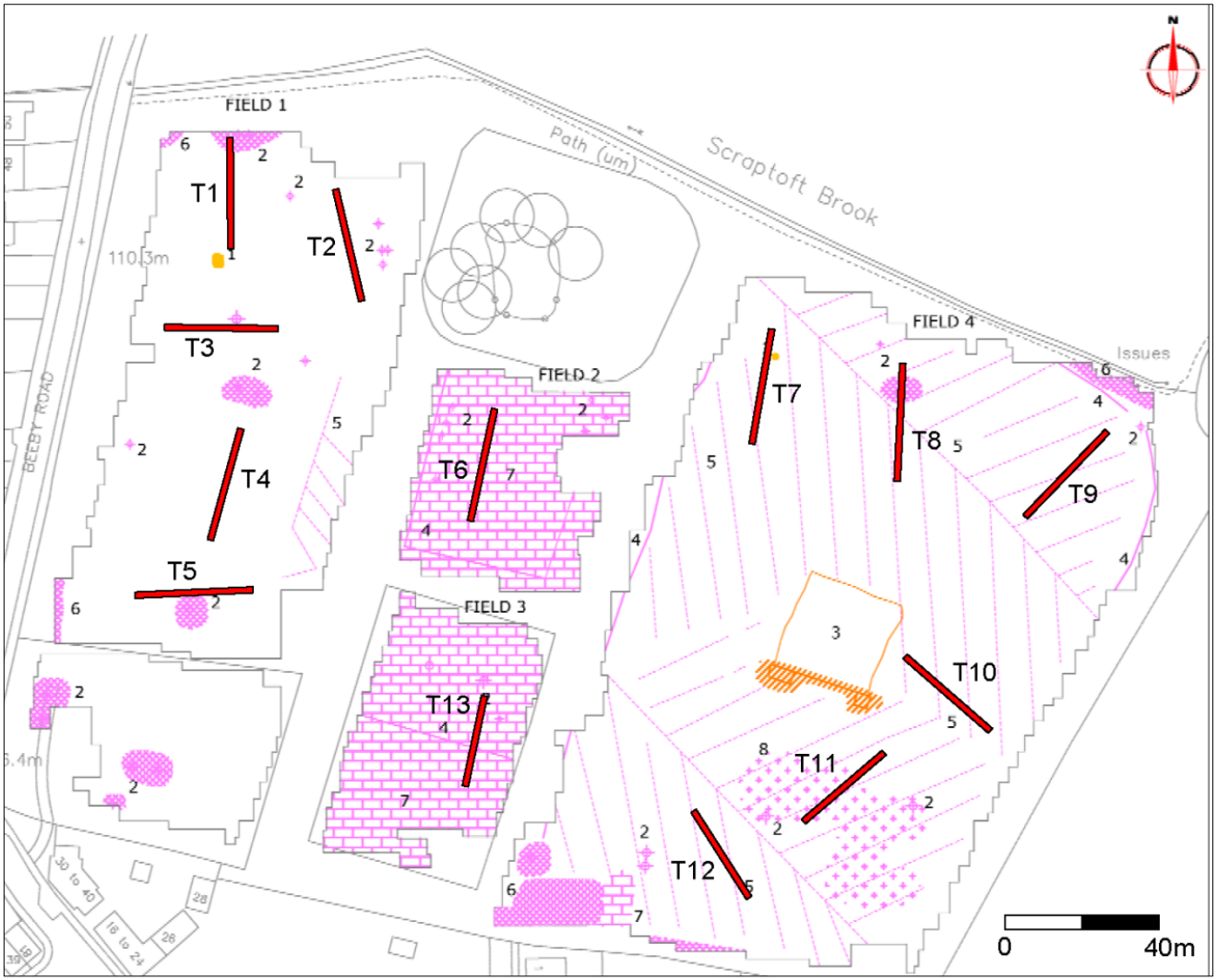


Figure 3: Trench Location Plan

© ULAS 2013

Area 1 (Lower Playing Fields)

Located in the western half of the development area were five trenches, numbered 1-5. The geophysical survey identified discrete possible archaeological anomalies or pits towards the centre of the area. Trenches 2 and 4 targeted possible anomalies or pits but no corresponding features were observed within these trenches.

Area 2 (Former Tennis Courts)

This area was located towards the centre of the development area and contained two trenches, numbered 6 and 13 situated in Fields 2 & 3. No archaeological finds or deposits were located within the trenches and the area had been heavily modified with the ground levels flattened and reduced during construction of the tennis courts. Natural clay was reached after around 0.24m - 0.36m of topsoil and subsoil had been removed.

Area 3 Upper playing fields

Trenches 7-12 inclusive were located in Field 4, located at the western end of the development area and comprising the largest of the areas of archaeological investigation.

All the trenches featured cinder and broken brick-filled modern land drains, cutting the natural clay and orientated north to south and south-west to north-east. The drains were likely to have been inserted at the time of the laying out of the playing fields. A shallow (0.20m-0.30m) topsoil directly overlay the firm grey-orange natural clay, with subsoil being absent from all six trenches. No other archaeological finds or deposits were located.

Figure 4: Trench 2; view looking north

 © ULAS 2013

Figure 5: Trench 13; view looking south-east

Figure 6: Trench 9; view looking south-west

 © ULAS 2013

Discussion

The archaeological evaluation by trial trenching revealed no evidence for archaeological features apart from modern land drains cutting the natural substratum within the majority of the trenches.

Modern field drain fragments were found within the subsoil (which were examined and then discarded), which were probably deposited when the various current playing fields were constructed. The subsoil and colluvium were both very clean and contained no finds.

Conclusion

The trial trenching at Beeby Lane, Scraptoft, indicates that there are unlikely to be any archaeological deposits present within the proposed development area, due to the radical ground levelling during the construction of the playing fields.

Archive

The site archive consists of:
1 Unbound A4 copy of this report
13 A4 Trench recording sheets
1 A4 Photo record sheet
Black and white contact print Black and white picture negatives
A4 Colour digital contact print 1 CD of 24 digital photos

The archive will be held by Leicestershire Museum Service under the accession number X.A6.2013.

Publication

Since 2004 ULAS has reported the results of all archaeological work to the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York (Appendix 1). A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in the local archaeological journal, the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*, in due course

Acknowledgements

Thanks are extended to the client for their co-operation and assistance on site. Fieldwork was undertaken by the author with Matthew Morris. The project was managed for ULAS by Dr Patrick Clay.

Bibliography

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

 © ULAS 2013

Clay, P., 2012, *Written scheme of investigation for archaeological work: Beeby Lane Hall, Scraptoft, Leicestershire (NGR: SK 651 058)* ULAS Specification 13-533 (Appendix 3 of this report).

Hunt, L., 2010 *An archaeological desk-based assessment for land off Beeby Lane and Covert Road, Scraptoft, Leicesteshire, (SK 651 058)* ULAS Report 2010-147

IFA, 201 *Codes of Conduct and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

Marsh, B., 2012 *Geophysical Survey Report. Scraptoft, Leicestershire* Stratascan Report

Tim Higgins
ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: th31@le.ac.uk

25/09/2012

 © ULAS 2013

Appendix 1: OASIS Database entry

Project Name	Beeby Lane, Sraptoft
Project Type	Evaluation
Summary	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Beeby Lane, Scraptoft, Leicestershire, (SK 651 058) from the 16th to 18th January 2013. Thirteen trenches were excavated to evaluate an area for a proposed new housing located in former playing fields within the former De Montfort University Campus Scraptoft. None of the trenches contained any archaeological features apart from modern field drains.
Project Manger	Dr Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Timothy Higgins
Previous/Future work	None
Current Land use	Former Playing Fields
Development Type	Housing
Reason for Investigation	NPPF Section 12
Position in Planning Process	Planning
Site Co-ordinates	SK 651 058
Start /end dates of field work	16/01/2013 to 18/01/2013
Archive recipient	Leicestershire County Council
Study area	5.53ha

Appendix 2: Trench Summaries

Trench	Orientation	Length(m)	Depth (m)	Notes feature/context descriptions
1	North-south	30.00	0.38-0.40	No archaeological features; modern land drain
2	North-south	30.00	0.22-0.42	No archaeological features; modern land drains
3	East-west	30.00	0.28-0.40	No archaeological features; modern land drains
4	North-south	30.00	0.22-0.44	No archaeological features; modern land drains
5	East-west	30.00	0.27-0.38	No archaeological features; modern land drains
6	North-south	30.00	0.39-0.54	No archaeological features
7	North-south	30.00	0.32-0.42	No archaeological features; modern land drain
8	North-south	30.00	0.32-0.48	No archaeological features; modern land drains
9	Northeast-southwest	30.00	0.28-0.40	No archaeological features; modern land drains
10	East-west	30.00	0.24-0.39	No archaeological features; modern land drains
11	Northeast-southwest	30.00	0.27-0.40	No archaeological features; modern land drain
12	Northwest-southeast	30.00	0.34-0.39	No archaeological features; modern land drains
13	North-south	30.00	0.34-0.44	No archaeological features

Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Written scheme of investigation for archaeological work

Job title: Land off Beeby Lane, Scraptoft, Leicestershire

NGR: SK 651 058

Client: Charles Church North Midlands
Planning Authority: Harborough District Council
Planning application No.

1 Introduction

Definition and scope of the specification

1.1 This document is a design specification for a phase of archaeological field evaluation (AFE) at the above site, in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment. The survey and fieldwork specified below is intended to provide preliminary indications of character and extent of any heritage assets 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 (2010) 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

Context of the Project

2.1 Scraptoft lies in Harborough District in Leicestershire, just outside the Leicester city limits (Figure 1). The site lies at the eastern edge of Scraptoft, within an area bordered by Beeby Road to the west, the Scraptoft Brook to the north and Covert Lane to the south-east (Figure 2). A new housing estate, formerly part of the De Montfort University campus, lies directly to the south of the site.

2.2 The site consists of a broadly rectangular area of hard standing and grass, bordered by a triangular shaped woodland to the east. In the north-east corner of the woodland is a mound know as 'The Mount' (see below). The total area of the site is 5.53 hectares and the site lies at a height of around 110m AOD at the north-western edge of the site rising to 125m at the south-eastern edge. The site consists of former playing fields, which are largely overgrown with weeds. These lie on a series of terraces, with one central terrace containing a disused tennis court. A fenced off area of rough woodland containing a pond lies close to the northern edge of the site.

2.3 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain, Solid and Drift Sheet Number 156 (Leicester) indicates that the underlying geology is likely to be Glacial Till (Boulder Clay).

2.4 Following National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority require that further evaluation by trial trenching is undertaken. On the basis of this further work to mitigate any impact from the proposed development can be formulated.

Archaeological and Historical Background

2.5 A desk-based assessment and geophysical survey reports have been prepared (Hunt 2010; Marsh 2012).

2.6 The desk-based assessment of the proposed development area indicated that the very eastern edge of the site within woodland, contains a mound known as The Mount. This area was once part of a pleasure ground, situated to the south that later contained the University campus. Apart from The Mount, other archaeological remains in the vicinity includes findspots for prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon artefacts and the earthworks associated with the remains of medieval buildings, suggesting that Scraptoft has shrunk in size since the post-medieval period. The site contains a series of terraces to form flat playing areas and therefore some parts of the area may contain well-preserved archaeological remains, while in other areas they may have been heavily damaged. The proximity of the earthworks and the findspots

may suggest moderate potential for prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains, although this will depend largely on the extent and depth of the landscaping that has taken place on the site. The Mount, which dates from around the 18th century will be preserved as part of the proposed development.

2.7 The geophysical survey identified no clear areas of archaeological remains, most anomalies being of modern origin (Marsh 2012).

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.

3.3 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.

3.4 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

General Methodology and Standards

4.1 All work will follow the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct (2010) and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008). The LCC *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological work Leicestershire and Rutland* (1997) will be adhered to.

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

4.3 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.

4.4 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to the Client and his representatives, the planning authority, the Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Heritage and Resources Team, Leicestershire County Council subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. At least one week's notice will be given prior to commencement of the recording work in order that monitoring arrangements can be made. All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008).

Trial Trenching Methodology

4.5 Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas will be taken.

4.6 Leicestershire County Council Historic and Natural Environment team, as advisors to the planning authority have requested a c 2% sample of the undisturbed area *c*. 810 sq metres of trenching; the equivalent of 15 30m by 1.8m trenches. The provisional trench plan attached (Fig. 2) shows the proposed location of the trenches, although the size and position indicated on the provisional trench plan may vary due to unforeseen site constraints or the presence of archaeological deposits.

4.7 Topsoil and overburden will be removed carefully in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket. Trenches will be excavated down to the top of archaeological deposits or natural undisturbed ground, whichever is reached first. All excavation by machine and hand will be undertaken with a view to avoid damage to archaeological deposits or features which appear worthy of preservation in situ or more detailed investigation than for the purposes of evaluation. Where structures, features or finds appear to merit preservation in situ, they will be adequately protected from deterioration

4.13 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, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.

4.14 Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Relative spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

4.15 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.

4.16 Trench locations will be recorded by an appropriate method. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

4.17 Any human remains encountered 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.

4.18 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project a contingency may be required to clarify the character or extent of additional features. The contingency will only be initiated after consultation with the Client and the Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority. 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.

4.19 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.

Recording Systems

4.20 Any archaeological deposits encountered will be recorded and excavated using standard procedures as outlined in the ULAS recording manual. Sufficient of any archaeological features or deposits will be hand excavated in order to provide the information required.

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

4.22 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made on drawing film, related to the OS grid and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Elevations and sections of individual layers of features should be drawn where possible. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans.

4.23 An adequate 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.

4.24 This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the project.

5. Finds

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 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 the appropriate authority for storage in perpetuity.

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 Planning Archaeologist.

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.

5.6 Finds which may constitute ‘treasure’ under the Treasure Act, 1996 must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

6. Environmental Sampling

6.1. If features are appropriate for environmental sampling a strategy and methodology will be developed on site following advice from ULAS’s Environmental Specialist. Preparation, taking, processing and assessment of environmental samples will be in accordance with current best practice. The sampling strategy is likely to include the following:

- 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.
- Any buried soils or well-sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
- Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
- Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated.

6.2 All collected samples will be labelled with context and sequential sample numbers.

6.3 Appropriate contexts (i.e datable) will be bulk sampled (50 litres or the whole context depending on size) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and insects.

6.4 Recovery of small animal bones, bird bone and large molluscs will normally be achieved through processing other bulk samples or 50 litre samples may be taken specifically to sample particularly rich deposits.

6.5 Wet sieving with flotation will be carried out using a York Archaeological Trust sieving tank with a 0.5mm mesh and a 0.3mm flotation sieve. The small size mesh will be used initially as flotation of plant remains may be incomplete and some may remain in the residue. The residue > 0.5mm from the tank will be separated into coarse fractions of over 4mm and fine fractions of > 0.5-4mm. The coarse fractions will be sorted for finds. The fine fractions and flots will be evaluated and prioritised; only those with remains apparent will be sorted. The prioritised flots will not be sorted until the analysis stage when phasing information is available. Flots will be scanned and plant remains from selected contexts will be identified and further sampling, sieving and sorting targeted towards higher potential deposits.

6.6 Where evidence of industrial processes are present (eg indicated by the presence of slag or hearth bases), samples will be taken for the analysis of industrial residues (e.g hammer scale).

7 Report and Archive

7.1 A draft version of the report will normally be presented within four weeks of completion of site works. The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks. Copies will be provided for the client and the Local Planning Authority and deposited with the Historic Environment Record.

7.2 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.
- a summary of artefacts, specialist reports and a consideration of the evidence within its local, regional, national context.
- 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).

7.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in the IfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological archives (Brown 2008) will normally be presented to Leicestershire County Council within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken and will follow the LCC guidelines detailed in *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service* (LMARS).

7.4 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.

8 Publication and Dissemination of Results

8.1 A summary report will be submitted to a suitable regional archaeological journal following completion of the fieldwork. A full report will be submitted to a national or period journal if the results are of significance.

8.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at http://www.oasis.ac.uk will be completed detailing the results of the project. ULAS will contact the HER prior to completion of the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into the HER it may be placed on the web-site.

9 Acknowledgement and Publicity

9.1 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.

9.2 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.

10 Copyright

10.1 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.

11 Monitoring arrangements

11.1 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.

11.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2008)

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

12 Timetable and Staffing

12.1 The start date is to be confirmed but is provisionally w/c 14.01.2012. The work is likely to take 4-5 days to complete and carried out by two experienced archaeologists.

12.2 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.

13 Health and Safety

13.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (revised 2010) with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is in the Appendix. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.

14. Insurance

14.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Public Liability Insurance and Employers Liability Insurance: Allianz Insurance plc Policy No. SZ/21696148. Professional Indemnity Insurance – Novae Underwriting Ltd. Policy No. 702610MMA120

15. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

15.1 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.

16. Bibliography

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

Hunt, L., 2010 *An archaeological desk-based assessment for land off Beeby Road and Covert Road, Scraptoft, Leicestershire, (SK 651 058).* ULAS Report 2010-147

IfA, 2010 *Codes of Conduct* and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

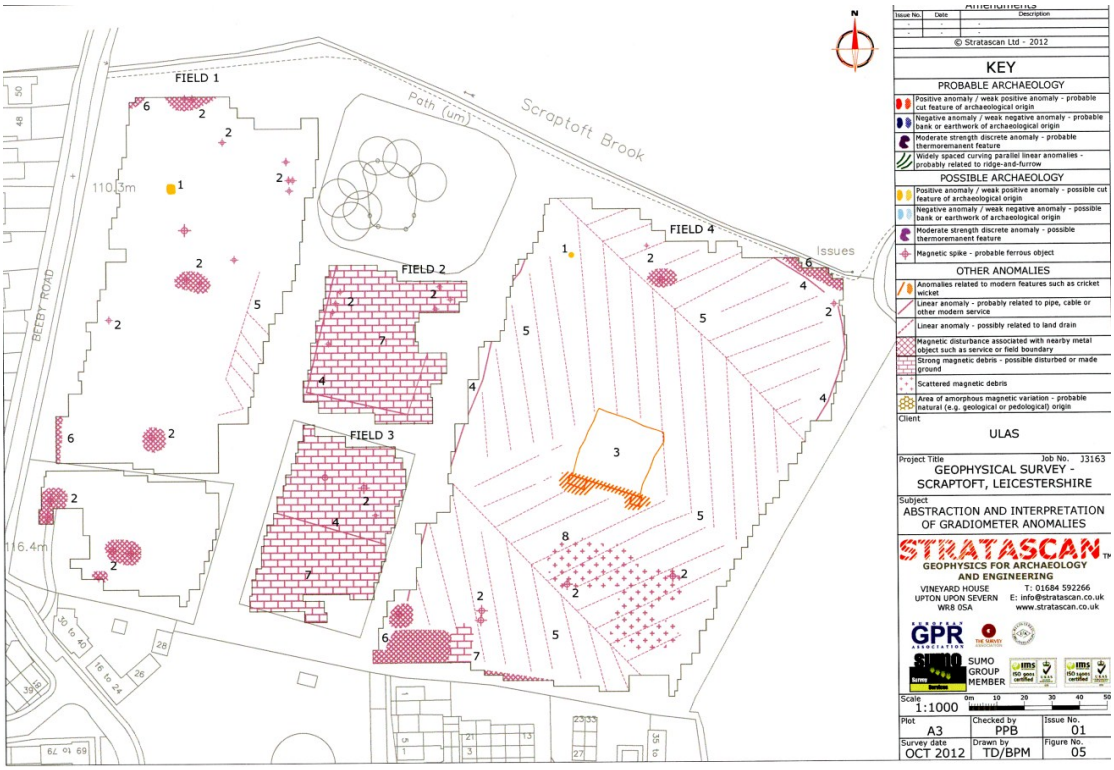
Marsh, B., 2012 *Geophysical Survey Report. Scraptoft, Leicestershire* Stratascan Report J3163.

Patrick Clay
ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: pnc3@le.ac.uk

© ULAS 10-12-2012



Contact Details

Richard Buckley or Patrick Clay
University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
University of Leicester,
University Road,
Leicester LE1 7RH

T: +44 (0)116 252 2848
F: +44 (0)116 252 2614
E: ulas@le.ac.uk
w: www.le.ac.uk/ulas

University of Leicester
Archaeological Services

REGISTERED ORGANISATION IfA

INVESTOR IN PEOPLE