



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE MANOR
HOUSE, NORTH WINGFIELD**

WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Report Number 2013/24 September 2013



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ArcHeritage, Campo House, 54 Campo Lane, Sheffield S1 2EG

Phone: +44 (0)114 2728884 Fax: +44 (0)114 3279793

archeritage@yorkat.co.uk www.archeritage.co.uk

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CONTENTS

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	ii
KEY PROJECT INFORMATION	ii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	1
3 METHODOLOGY	1
3.1 Aims.....	1
3.2 Methodology.....	1
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	1
5 RESULTS	2
5.1 Deposits.....	2
5.2 Archaeological features	2
6 CONCLUSIONS	5
7 FIGURES	6
APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE	7
APPENDIX 2 – LIST OF CONTEXTS	8
APPENDIX 3 – FINDS CATALOGUE	9
APPENDIX 4 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION/BRIEF	10

Figures

Figure 1: Site location map and site plan.

Figure 2: Trench plan.

Figure 3: North-facing section of the northern foundation trench.

Plates

Cover: View of site

Plate 1: Well (context no.105) viewed from the south.

Plate 2: Stone-built structure (context no.108) viewed from the north.

Plate 1: Flagstone surface (context no.115) viewed from the west.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was commissioned by Mr. Karl Shaw to monitor ground works associated with the erection of an extension, to form a swimming pool and ancillary accommodation, at The Manor, North Wingfield (NGR 440494 364474).

The archaeological watching brief has demonstrated that there were limited c.19th-to c.20th-century remains of structures and services. These features are representative of yard structures such as outbuildings and rough surfaces associated with The Manor.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Manor House, North Wingfield
ArcHeritage Project No.	5361
Report status	Final
Type of Project	Watching Brief
Client	Mr. Karl Shaw
Planning Application No.	09/00544/FL
NGR	440494 364474
OASIS Identifier	archerit1-155392
Author	Gary Millward
Illustrations	Gary Millward
Editor	David Aspden, Mark Stenton
Report Number and Date	2013/24 22/07/13 (revised 17.09.13)

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of an archaeological watching brief at The Manor, North Wingfield. The watching brief was required by North East Derbyshire District Council with regard to planning permission (Application 09/00544/FL) for the construction of an extension, including a swimming pool, to the north of the house.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ArcHeritage on behalf of Mr. Karl Shaw.

2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Manor House, North Wingfield (centred on NGR 440494 364474) lies approximately 10km to the south-southeast of Chesterfield.

The development site lies immediately to the north of the house and consists of an existing outbuilding and garden space.

The local geology comprises Pennine Lower Coal Measures. The prevailing topography of the area was flat, presumably due to landscaping of the garden.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

As the area to be developed is fairly small it was proposed that the most suitable method for monitoring the works was to strip the entire footprint of the new development under archaeological supervision, and to record any features that were present. This meant that subsequent works (such as cutting service trenches etc) within this footprint would not need to be monitored once the strip/record programme had been completed. There were no works outside the stripped area.

3.2 Methodology

For a detailed description of the methodology see Appendix 4 (Written Scheme of Investigation/brief). The works entailed the monitoring of machine-stripping, using a toothless ditching bucket, of the entire footprint of the proposed development area to formation level. This footprint measured 20m in length (east-west) by 8m in width (north-south). The initial part of the watching brief involved the excavation of a 1m-wide foundation trench along the area's perimeter. This enabled the Project Archaeologist to characterise the deposits exposed in this trench prior to the construction of a retaining wall for the swimming pool. The central area was stripped to formation level at a later date under the direction of the Project Archaeologist.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Manor House was the former rectory for North Wingfield, and dates from c.1690. A possible medieval moated site (HER 10808) lies in the grounds north of the house, although investigative works could not confirm the presence of a moat. Archaeological works within 7m from the new development site recovered a sherd of medieval pottery within a pit, indicating medieval activity at the site.

5 RESULTS

The results of the monitoring begin with an overview of the deposits encountered, in order, as depicted on the site plan and section. The archaeological features within this deposit sequence will be detailed afterwards as clear stratigraphic relationships could not, in most cases, be established. Context numbers were assigned to most of the archaeological structures and deposits that were encountered. Clearly modern features were not assigned context numbers.

5.1 Deposits

The topsoil and turf (113) was found to persist to a depth of 0.1m but was only visible in the northern section edge of the trench and did not extend into the excavation area.

A dark brown deposit (100) was present across the remainder of the trench, consisting of garden topsoil mixed with rubble from previously demolished out buildings, which measured up to 0.4m in depth. Numerous c.19th- and c.20th-century service pipes were cut through this deposit, as were the remnants of former brick and stone outbuildings (none of these features were assigned context numbers).

Below this deposit was a greyish brown sandy clay (101) subsoil containing variable concentrations of angular rubble. The rubble seemed most concentrated in the north-west part of the trench and may relate to demolition of former outbuildings. This deposit measured up to 0.3m in depth with many of the c.19th- and c.20th-century service trenches, that were cut from higher up, going through it to the natural clay below (102).

The natural (103) comprised a yellowish-brown silty clay was exposed, in section, to a depth of at least 0.5m. The top of this natural deposit was exposed at a depth of approximately 0.9m from the surface across the trench.

5.2 Archaeological features

A linear, north-south aligned, cut [104] was exposed in the southern part of the foundation trench. The cut was not fully excavated, as it extended beyond formation level, but it appeared to run towards the stone-lined well in the patio outside the development area. It was visibly cut in to the natural (102) and may have been cut from higher in the sequence. The fill was a greyish-brown silty clay (103) which contained rubble and was indistinguishable from the subsoil (101). The feature was probably a ditch or pipe trench, probably late 19th- or early 20th-century in date, running to the well in the patio.

A linear cut feature [109], aligned roughly north-south, was exposed in both the northern and southern foundation trenches. This feature extended beyond the limit of excavation to both the north and south with its exposed length measuring approximately 8m. The cut had near vertical sides, rounded corners and a flat base measuring 0.8m in width and 0.4m in depth. Its fill was a greyish-brown, silty clay (110) that looked very similar to the subsoil (101). The feature appears to pre-date stone-built feature (108) but no finds were recovered.

A stone-lined well (105), oval in plan, was recorded in the southern part of the foundation trench. This was built from irregular, angular pieces of sandstone that survived to a height of 0.3m on its northern side. The well measured 1m in length and 0.9m in width, with a principally east-west alignment. Its better surviving northern side appeared to extend up to the base of the topsoil (100). The well was in-filled by a modern loose, brown silty material

(106) containing some stone rubble, pottery, glass and plastic. The well's construction and relationship to surrounding deposits suggests a c.19th-century date. It was not excavated, as the foundation would be able to bridge over the feature, a construction cut number [107] was assigned.



Plate 2: Well (context no.105) viewed from the south

A thin layer of mortar or concrete (111) was exposed in the south-facing section of the northern foundation trench. The layer extended for approximately 4m in length and was 0.05m thick. It lay directly beneath the turf and topsoil (113) and above the garden soil and rubble (100), which extended across the trench. It appears to be a rough surface, as it was only exposed in section this cannot be confirmed. Probably c.20th-century in date.

A stone-built wall foundation (112) was exposed in the south-facing section of the southern foundation trench. The stone blocks were rectangular and appeared to lie beneath topsoil and rubble layer (101) and above the subsoil (102). It is possible that this is a surviving remnant of the former outbuildings, probably c.19th- to c.20th-century in date, mostly destroyed by later activity.

A stone-built structure (108) was exposed in the north-facing section of the northern foundation trench. In some areas, it appeared to be a one course thick slab surface. In others, it appeared to be two or more courses thick and resembled a wall. The feature was entirely within subsoil deposit (101). Where it passed over cut feature [109], the stones appear to have sunk in to the fill of the earlier feature (110). No finds relating to this feature were recovered and a date cannot be established.



Plate 3: Stone built structure (context no.108) viewed from the north

A stone wall foundation (114) and associated flagstone floor (115) was exposed in the eastern part of the foundation trench. The wall formed the corner of a structure, revealed 0.1m below the ground level, with arms aligned north-south and east-west. It was built from sandstone fragments with dressed exterior faces and was bonded with a lime-based mortar. Overall the walls measured 3.1m north-south, 3.2m east-west and 0.55m thick. The base of the wall was 0.65m below the ground surface.

The flagstone floor (115), exposed 0.55m below the surface, was keyed-in to the internal faces of the wall. The average flagstone measured approximately 0.8m in length by 0.6m in width and up to 0.18m thick. The floor was also bonded with a lime mortar. The structure was bedded on a silty clay containing small coal fragments up to 0.05m thick. The western edge of the floor was bounded by the remains of a red brick wall bonded with lime mortar. The structure does not appear to have survived to its full extent as the walls become rubble and indistinct at both ends. This feature is probably the surviving part of a c.19th- to c.20th-century outbuilding, mostly destroyed by later activity.



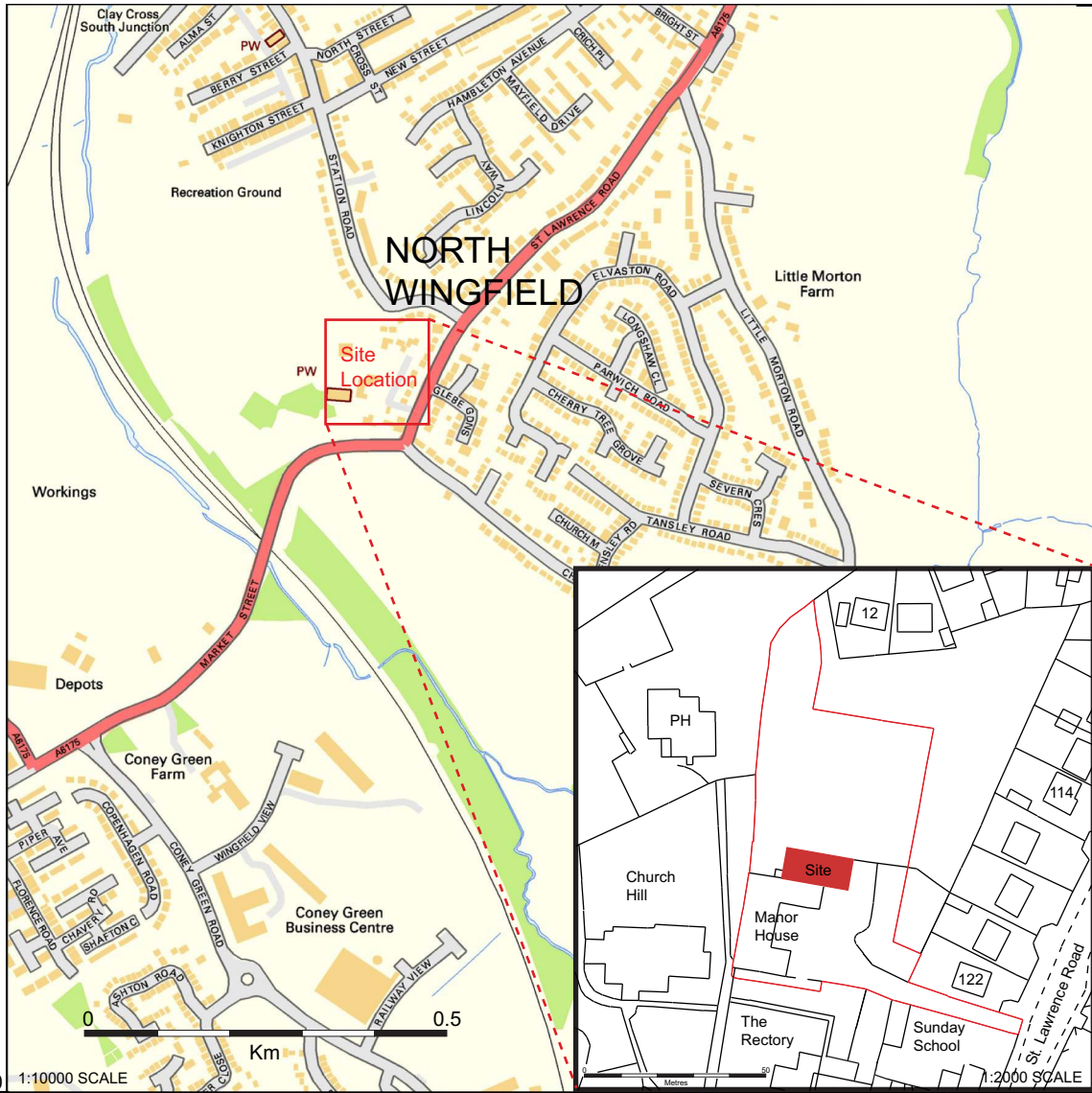
Plate 4: Flagstone surface (context no.115) viewed from the west

6 CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological watching brief has demonstrated that limited below-ground archaeological deposits exist at the site. The evidence identified comprises demolished structures, surfaces, services and a well that all probably relate to c.19th- and c.20th-century yard activities associated with the manor. At formation level across the trench, natural clay deposits were exposed and no residual material of earlier than c.19th-century in date was identified.

7 FIGURES

41500
65000



40000
63500
1:10000 SCALE

Figure 1: Site Location

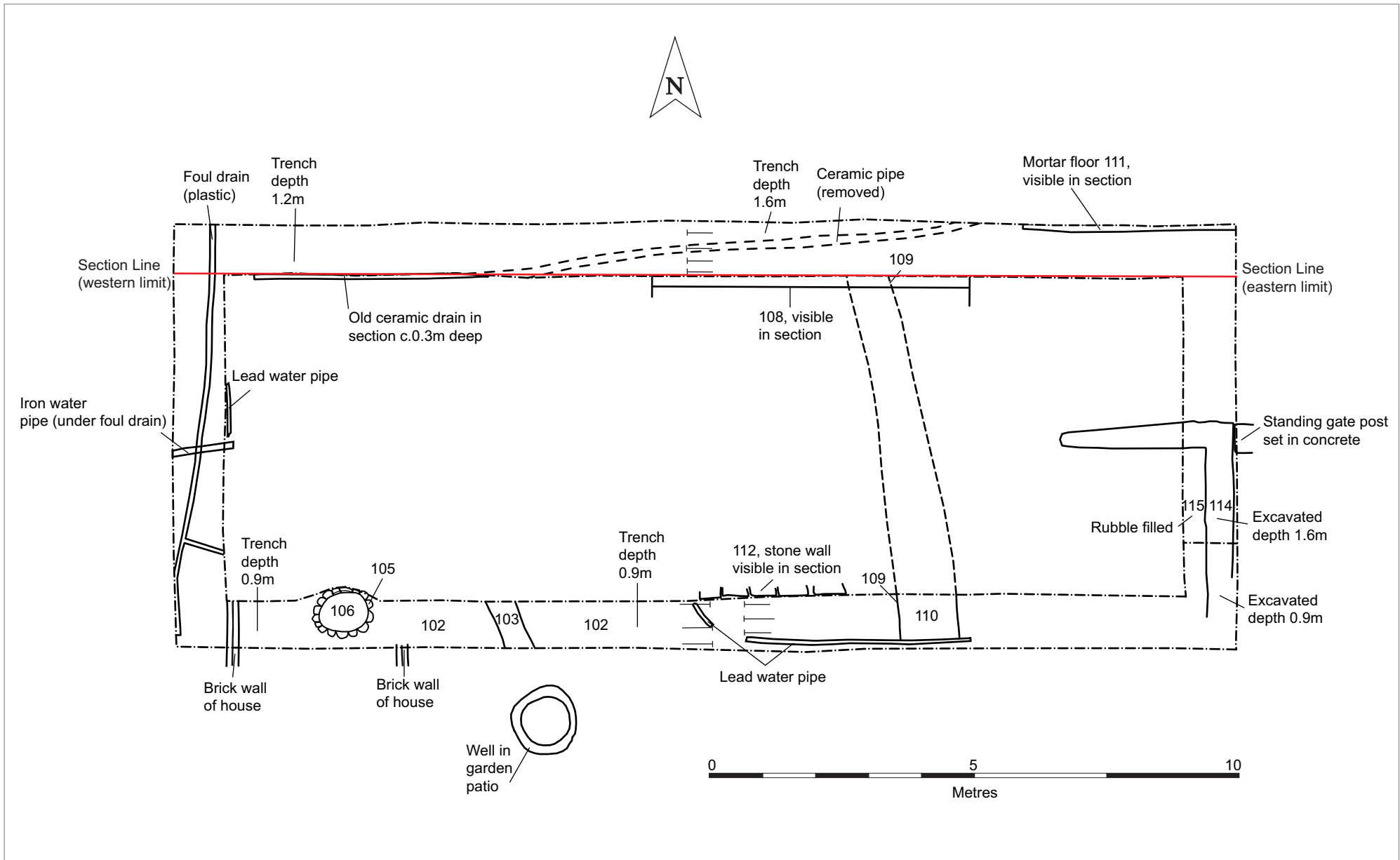
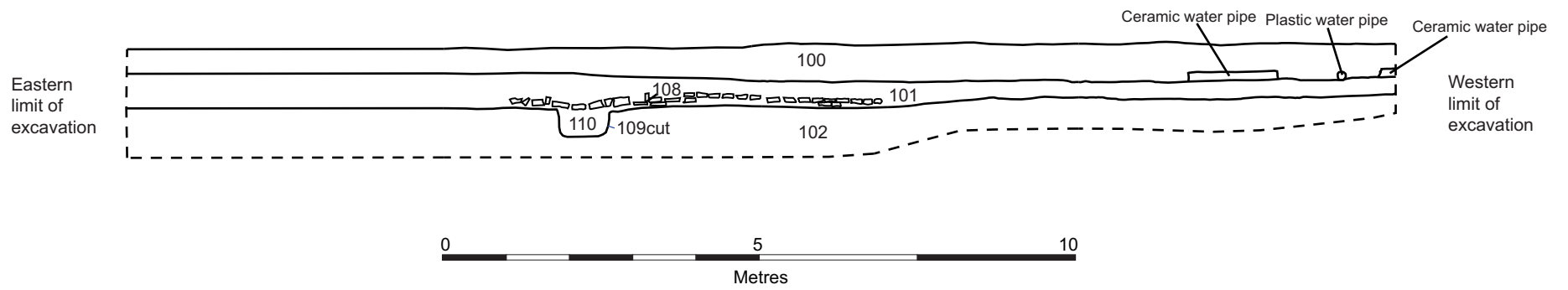


Figure 2: Trench plan



APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Context register	1
Context sheets	15
Trench record sheets	0
Levels register	0
Drawing register	1
Photographic register	2
Original drawings	2
B/W photographs (films/contact sheets)	1
Colour slides (films)	1
Digital photographs	52
Sample register	0
Bulk finds register	1
Small finds register	0
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

APPENDIX 2 – LIST OF CONTEXTS

Trench	Context no	Description
1	100	Topsoil and rubble deposit.
1	101	Subsoil and rubble deposit.
1	102	Natural clay deposit.
1	103	Backfill of pipe trench/ditch [104].
1	104	Pipe trench/ditch cut that is possibly related to the well [105].
1	105	Sandstone-lined well located in the patio.
1	106	Backfill of well [105].
1	107	Construction cut for well [105].
1	108	Stone-built structure visible in section. In places, appears to be a surface and in others it appears coursed. Within deposit 101.
1	109	Pipe trench/ditch cut, aligned N-S.
1	110	Backfill of pipe trench/ditch cut [109].
1	111	Thin mortar/concrete surface below turf and topsoil 113.
1	112	Stone wall foundation made from rectangular blocks visible in section.
1	113	Turf and topsoil overlaying 100 and 111. Only visible along northern trench edge not extending in to excavated area.
1	114	Sandstone wall with dressed exterior face. Forms the corner of a structure with flagstone surface 115 within.
1	115	Flagstone surface within the corner of structure formed by wall 114.

APPENDIX 3 – FINDS CATALOGUE

Context no	Material	Description
100	Ceramic	1 rim sherd of blue and white transfer printed plate.
100	Ceramic	5 rim and body sherds of a salt-glazed white ware jug/vase.
106	Ceramic	2 fragments of white glazed ceramic drain pipe.
106	Glass	3 fragments of window glass (modern).
106	Ceramic	1 body sherd salt glazed red earthen ware.
106	Plastic	1 piece of blue plastic (modern).

APPENDIX 4 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION/BRIEF

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for Mr Shaw by ArcHeritage, 26th April 2010.

Site Location:	Manor House, St Lawrence Road, North Wingfield, Derbyshire
NGR:	SK404644
Proposal:	Erection of extension to form swimming pool and ancillary accommodation
Planning ref:	09/0054/FL
Status of WSI:	approved

1 SUMMARY

1.1 Planning permission has been granted for the erection of an extension to form a swimming pool and ancillary accommodation at The Manor, North Wingfield.

1.2 An archaeological condition has been imposed, requiring an archaeological watching brief on all groundworks.

1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared following consultation with Steve Baker of DCC. The work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI.

2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

2.1 The proposal site is located adjacent to The Manor House, at SK404644

3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

3.1 The Manor House is Grade II Listed.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

4.1 The Manor House was the former rectory for North Wingfield, and dates from c.1690. A possible medieval moated site (HER 10808) lies in the grounds north of the house although investigative works could not confirm the presence of a moat. Archaeological works within 7m from the new development site recovered a sherd of medieval pottery within a pit, indicating medieval activity on the site.

5. GROUNDWORKS TO BE MONITORED

5.1 The area to be developed is fairly small. It is proposed that the most suitable method for monitoring the works is to strip the **entire footprint** of the new development under archaeological supervision, and to record any features that are present. This will mean that subsequent works (such as cutting service trenches etc) within this footprint will not need to be monitored once the strip/record programme has been completed. Any other works **outside** the stripped area will need to be monitored archaeologically.

6 DELAYS TO THE DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

6.1 **A toothless ditching bucket must be used** to strip to soil. A breaker or toothed bucket may be used to remove obstructions, at the discretion of the monitoring archaeologist. All earth-moving machinery must be operated at an appropriate speed to allow the archaeologist to recognise, record and retrieve any archaeological deposits and material.

6.2 It is not intended that the archaeological monitoring should unduly delay site works. However, the archaeologist on site should be given the opportunity to observe, clean, assess and, where appropriate hand excavate, sample and record any exposed features and finds. In order to fulfil the requirements of this WSI, it may be necessary to halt the earth-moving activity to enable the archaeology to be recorded properly.

6.3 Plant or excavators shall not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded and the archaeologist on site has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.

7 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

7.1 If a base plan of intervention areas is available, the areas being monitored will be determined using this information. If a plan is not available, taped offsets or a Total Station will be used to tie features in to the adjacent structures.

7.2 Unique context numbers will only be assigned if artefacts are retrieved, or stratigraphic relationships between archaeological deposits are discernable. In archaeologically 'sterile' areas, soil layers will be described, but no context numbers will be assigned. Where assigned, each context will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions.

7.3 Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:50, with individual features requiring greater detail being planned at a scale of 1:20. Larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-sections of features will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation. All drawings will be drawn on inert materials. All drawings will adhere to accepted drawing conventions

7.4 Photographs of archaeological deposits and features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. The photographic register will comprise 35mm format black and white prints. Digital photography

and/or 35mm colour slides may be used in addition, but will not form the primary site archive. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.

7.5 Areas which are inaccessible (e.g. for health and safety reasons) will be recorded as thoroughly as possible within the site constraints. In these instances, recording may be entirely photographic, with sketch drawings only.

7.6 All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the IfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan.

7.7 All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.

7.8 A soil sampling programme will be undertaken for the recovery and identification of charred and waterlogged remains where suitable deposits are identified. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2002). Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the evaluation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. Soil samples of approximately 30 litres for flotation (or 100% of the features if less than this volume) will be removed from selected contexts, using a combination of the judgement and systematic methodologies.

- **Judgement sampling** will involve the removal of samples from secure contexts which appear to present either good conditions for preservation (e.g. burning or waterlogging) or which are significant in terms of archaeological interpretation or stratigraphy.

7.9 Evidence for former industrial activity is not likely to be present on the site. If industrial activity of any scale is detected, industrial samples and process residues will also be collected. Separate samples (c. 10ml) will be collected for micro-slags (hammer-scale and spherical droplets) (English Heritage 2001).

7.10 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with ArcHeritage specialists and the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.

7.11 In the event of human remains being discovered during the evaluation these will be left in-situ, covered and protected, in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of, the Ministry of Justice. If human remains are identified, the

Ministry of Justice and curator will be informed immediately. An osteoarchaeologist will be available to give advice on site.

- If **disarticulated** remains are encountered, these will be identified and quantified on site. If trenches are being immediately backfilled, the remains will be left in the ground. If the excavations will remain open for any length of time, disarticulated remains will be removed and boxed, for immediate reburial by the Church.
- If **articulated** remains are encountered, these will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines (see 6.12) and retained for assessment.
- Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment.

7.12 Where a licence is issued, all human skeletal remains must be properly removed in accordance with the terms of that licence. Where a licence is not issued, the treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law, IfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and English Heritage guidance (2005).

8 REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

8.1 Upon completion of the groundworks, a report will be prepared to include the following:

- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
- b) An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.
- c) An account of the methodology and results of the operation, describing structural data, associated finds and environmental data.
- d) A selection of photographs and drawings, including an overall plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored.
- e) Specialist artefact and environmental reports as necessary.
- f) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
- g) A copy of the key OASIS form details
- h) Copies of the Brief and WSI
- i) Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report

8.2 Copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body and the HER/SMR (also in PDF format).

8.3 Provision for the publication of results will be made.

8.4 The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the County Council and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and

provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of public interest. Any information disclosure issues would be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.

- 8.5 From the outset of the project arrangements will be made for the archive, consisting of record sheets, original drawings, drawn plans, photographs, notes, copies of all reports along with an index to the archive to be deposited at Sheffield Museum in accordance with the procedures set out in *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* (2003) and local museums guidance. All archive material will be marked with the museum accession number. **Note that Sheffield Museum are currently not taking archives or issuing accession numbers. The archive will be kept securely in the offices of the York Archaeological Trust until this issue is resolved. A temporary YAT accession number will be utilised to identify the materials.**
- 8.6 The Development Control Archaeologist and museum curator will be notified in writing on completion of fieldwork, with a proposed timetable for deposition of the archive. This will be confirmed in the project report. The Development Control Archaeologist will be informed in writing on final deposition of the site archive.
- 8.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 9.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.
- 9.2 A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

10 TIMETABLE & STAFFING & MONITORING

- 10.1 The on-site timetable will depend upon the development schedule. At least one week's notice must be given to ArcHeritage prior to the start of site works.
- 10.2 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:
- Head of Artefact Research - Dr Ailsa Mainman
 - Human Remains - Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) & Rebecca Storm (University of Bradford)
 - Palaeoenvironmental remains - Palaeoecology Research Services Ltd
 - Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell
 - Finds Researcher - Nicky Rogers
 - Post-medieval Pottery – Dr David Barker
 - Medieval Pottery Researcher - Anne Jenner
 - Finds Officers - Geoffrey Krause & Rachel Cubitt
 - Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues – Dr Rod Mackenzie & Dr Roger Doonan

- Conservation – Dr Ian Panter

10.3 The work will be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff. CVs will be submitted to the Development Control Archaeologist for approval. It is anticipated that only one archaeologist will be on site to monitor the stripping.

10.4 Any changes to the agreed WSI will be discussed with, and agreed with, the Development Control Archaeologist before implementation.

10.5 During the course of the fieldwork the Development Control Archaeologist may undertake monitoring visits. One week's prior notice of the commencement of fieldwork will be given.

10.6 Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered the archaeological contractor will contact the Development Control Archaeologist and arrange a convenient date and time for a site visit.

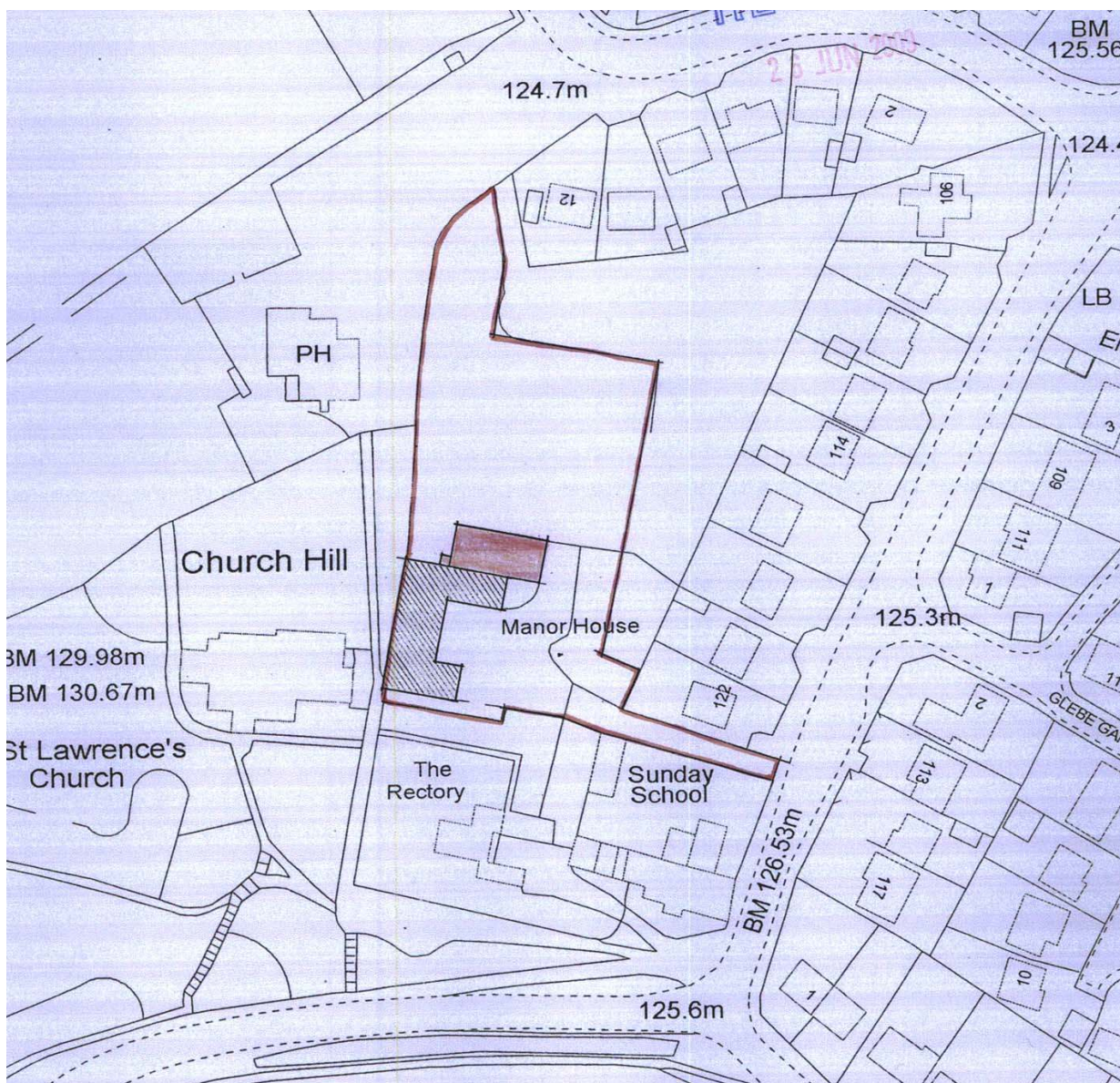
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Figure 1 – Site Location

(red shaded area shows proposed extension)



ArcHeritage



ArcHeritage
54 Campo Lane
Sheffield
S1 2EG

T: 0114 2728884
F: 0114 3279793

www.archeritage.co.uk