WYAS Archaeological Services

North Road

Glossop

Derbyshire

Archaeological Trial Trenching

Report no. 2740
June 2015

Client: Taylor Wimpey

North Road, Glossop
Derbyshire

Archaeological Trial Trenching

Summary

A limited programme of archaeological trial trenching was undertaken as part of predetermination works on land off North Road, Glossop. A single linear feature was identified in a trench on the western side of the site (Trench 5). The remaining trenches were devoid of archaeological remains.

WYAS
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Services

Report Information

Client:	Taylor Wimpey
Address:	Sandpiper House, Peel Avenue, Calder Park, Wakefield, West Yorkshire, WF2 7UA
Report Type:	Archaeological Trial Trenching
Location:	Glossop
County:	Derbyshire
Grid Reference:	SJ 033 953
Period(s) of activity represented:	Post-medieval ?
Report Number:	2740
Project Number:	4390
Site Code:	GLO 15
Planning Application No.:	APP/H1033/A/13/2205644 (appeal)
Museum Accession No.:	N/A
Date of fieldwork:	20th-24th March 2015
Date of report:	May 2015
Project Management:	Ian Roberts BA FSA MCIfA
Fieldwork supervisor:	Marina Rose BSc
Report:	Marina Rose
Illustrations:	Marina Rose
Photography:	Marina Rose and Matt Wells

Authorisation for distribution: ----------

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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Yorkshire to investigate the archaeological implication of a proposed housing development over a 4.5 hectare site. The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and more specifically Condition 8 of the Planning Appeal (APP/H1033/A/13/2205644). This is the first stage of a scheme of work agreed by the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

Site location and topography

The site is located on the northern side edge of Glossop, centred upon NGR SJ 033 953 (*Fig. 1*), immediately to the east of North Road. The southern boundary is formed by the properties fronting Heath Road, whilst the eastern boundary of the site is formed by The Heath. A reservoir in the northern boundary partially splits the site with further reservoirs and agricultural land to the north. The site is located on a south-west facing slope being relatively flat in the north-eastern area but increasing in gradient to the south-west.

Soils, geology and land-use

The underlying bedrock is Millstone Grit (BGS 2013) with overlying soils classified as slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged clay loams of the Brickfield 3 association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). The area is currently agricultural pasture.

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

An archaeological desk-based assessment carried out by CgMs (Morse 2012) concluded the site to have a low archaeological potential on the basis of the known archaeological assets. Archaeology in the vicinity of the site, however, suggests that there is a potential for some features within the surrounding area. A geophysical survey undertaken by GSB Prospection Limited (2013) had identified a number of potential features.

3 Aims and Objectives

The overall aim of the trial trench evaluation was to provide information on the presence or absence and the extent, character, date, depth of burial and degree of archaeological survival over the whole site. Trenches were targeted both over anomalies within the geophysical survey but also in apparently blank areas of the site. The results of the evaluation together with the geophysical survey will be used to inform the level and type of any further archaeological mitigation work on the site.

4 Methodology

The position of the trial trenches was determined in consultation with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist (Steve Baker); (*Fig. 2*). The location of each trench was set out using a differential GPS and fixed in relation to nearby permanent features and the national grid.

Each trench was excavated by a tracked 360° mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision. Topsoil and any subsoil was removed in level spits until the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural was reached. The resultant surfaces and sections were then inspected for the presence of archaeological remains with any further excavation being undertaken by hand.

After planning linear features were subject to a 10% sample excavation of their exposed length with each section measuring no less than 1m in length. A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all excavated deposits with hand drawn sections produced at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20. The photographic archive consists of monochrome negatives on 35mm format augmented by colour digital images at least 10 megapixel resolution.

All excavation work was undertaken in accordance with the relevant professional standards (CIfA 2014; English Heritage 2008) and ASWYAS standard method (2011).

5 Results

A total of thirteen evaluation trenches were excavated across the site only one of which, Trench 5, revealed any archaeological features (*Figs 2 and 3; Plates 5 and 6*). The results are tabulated below (*Table 1*).

Table 1. Results of trial trenches

Trench	Dimensions	Topsoil depth	Subsoil Depth	Comments
1 *(Fig.4, S.1; Plate 1)*	50m x 2m	0.3m	0.2m	To investigate two linear geophysical anomalies. No archaeological remains present
2 *(Plate 2)*	25m x 2m	0.25m	0.15m	To investigate a blank area. No archaeological remains present.
3 *(Plate 3)*	25m x 2m	0.3m	0.15m	To investigate a linear anomaly No archaeological remains present (Plate 1)
4	25m x 2m	0.25m	n/a	To investigate a blank area

Trench	Dimensions	Topsoil depth	Subsoil Depth	Comments
(*Plate 4*)				No archaeological remains present
5 *(Fig. 3; Plates 5 and 6)*	50m x 2m	0.3m	0.15m	To investigate a blank area A single north-south aligned linear feature was exposed (see below)
6 *(Fig. 4, S.6; Plate 7 and 8)*	25m x 2m	0.25m	n/a	To investigate a blank area This trench was excavated through an extant linear feature (see below)
7 *(Plate 9)*	50m x 2m	0.25m	0.2m	To investigate several potential linear features No archaeological remains present, The continuation of the extant feature in trench 6 and a change in geology could explain anomalies (see below).
8 *(Fig.4, S.8; Plate 10)*	25m x 2m	0.3m	n/a	To investigate area of magnetic disturbance Disturbance caused by wet area filled with stone to aid drainage (see below)
9 *(Plate 11)*	25m x 2m	0.3m	n/a	To investigate a blank area No archaeological remains present
10 *(Plate 12)*	50m x 2m	0.3m	n/a	To investigate blank area No archaeological remains present
11 *(Plate 13)*	25m x 2m	0.3m	n/a	To investigate a blank area No archaeological remains present
12 *(Plate 14)*	50m x 2m	0.3m	n/a	To investigate a blank area No archaeological remains present

Trench	Dimensions	Topsoil depth	Subsoil Depth	Comments
13 *(Fig.4, S.13; Plate 15)*	25m x 2m	0.25m	n/a	To investigate a blank area No archaeological remains present

Trench 5 (Fig. 3; Plates5 and 6)

A single linear feature (503) was identified approximately mid way along the length of this trench. It was orientated on north-south alignment and was exposed for 2.4m in length. It measured 0.87m in width and 0.25m in depth with a single mid grey silty clay fill (502) (*Plate 6*) which contained occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from the fill. This feature followed the fall of the slope and may have been a previous drainage channel, no date can be assigned to it however.

Trenches 6 and 7 (Fig. 4, S.6;Plates 7-8)

An extant linear feature was noted on the ground crossing the line of Trench 6 on a north-east to south-west alignment. This feature consisted of a raised linear platform measuring approximately 2m in width with slight linear gullies on both sides (*Plate 8*), with the northern gully being more pronounced. This feature was represented in the geophysical survey and was identified through consultation with previous mapping of the site as a former field boundary.

This feature could also be the cause of the strong anomaly at the western end of Trench 7. A change in the geology within the area of Trench 7 with weathered sandstone along much of its length changing back to clay at the western end could also account for the geophysical results in this area. The east to west aligned linear negative feature crossing the eastern end of Trench 7 was proven to be a land drain trench.

Trench 8 (Fig.4, S.8; Plate 10)

The area of magnetic disturbance at the western end of Trench 8 was proven to be caused by a concentration of stones and occasional bricks and fragments of clay land drain (*Plate 10*). This concentration of material appears to be in response to a wet area to aid drainage.

6 Environmental Record

A single soil sample was recovered from the fill (502) of the linear feature within Trench 5. This was processed at ASWAYS with only a few very small flecks of charcoal recovered and no artefacts were present in the retent. No further work is recommended.

7 Discussion and Conclusions

The geophysical anomalies targeted by the evaluation trenches appeared to be of either natural origin or related to post-medieval agricultural landscape elements. The single positively identified feature within the development site, was not identified in the geophysical data, probably due to the similar nature of its fill to the surrounding natural clay. The linear feature within Trench 5 was on a different alignment to all the agricultural features identified and therefore could be considered to be of different phase of activity, although no dating evidence was recovered from its fill.

The results of the geophysical survey has identified natural and post-medieval features within the development site. Potential archaeological features, however, were not identified by the geophysical survey as the identification of Ditch 503 within Trench 5 has illustrated. This suggests that the site may still have a limited potential for further archaeological investigation.

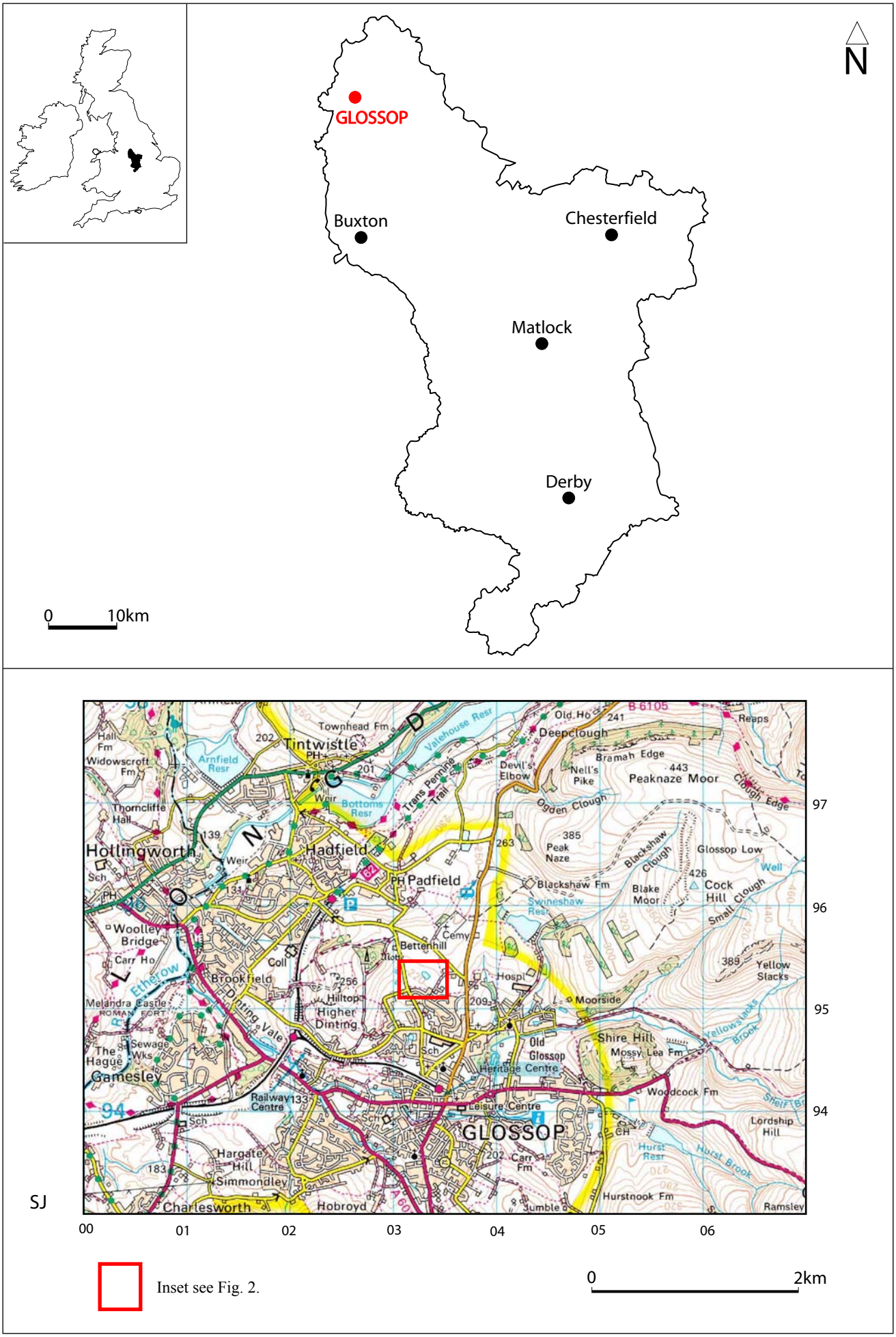

Fig. 1. Site location

Fig. 2. Trench location showing excavated archaeological features over geophysical survey data (1:1000 @ A3)

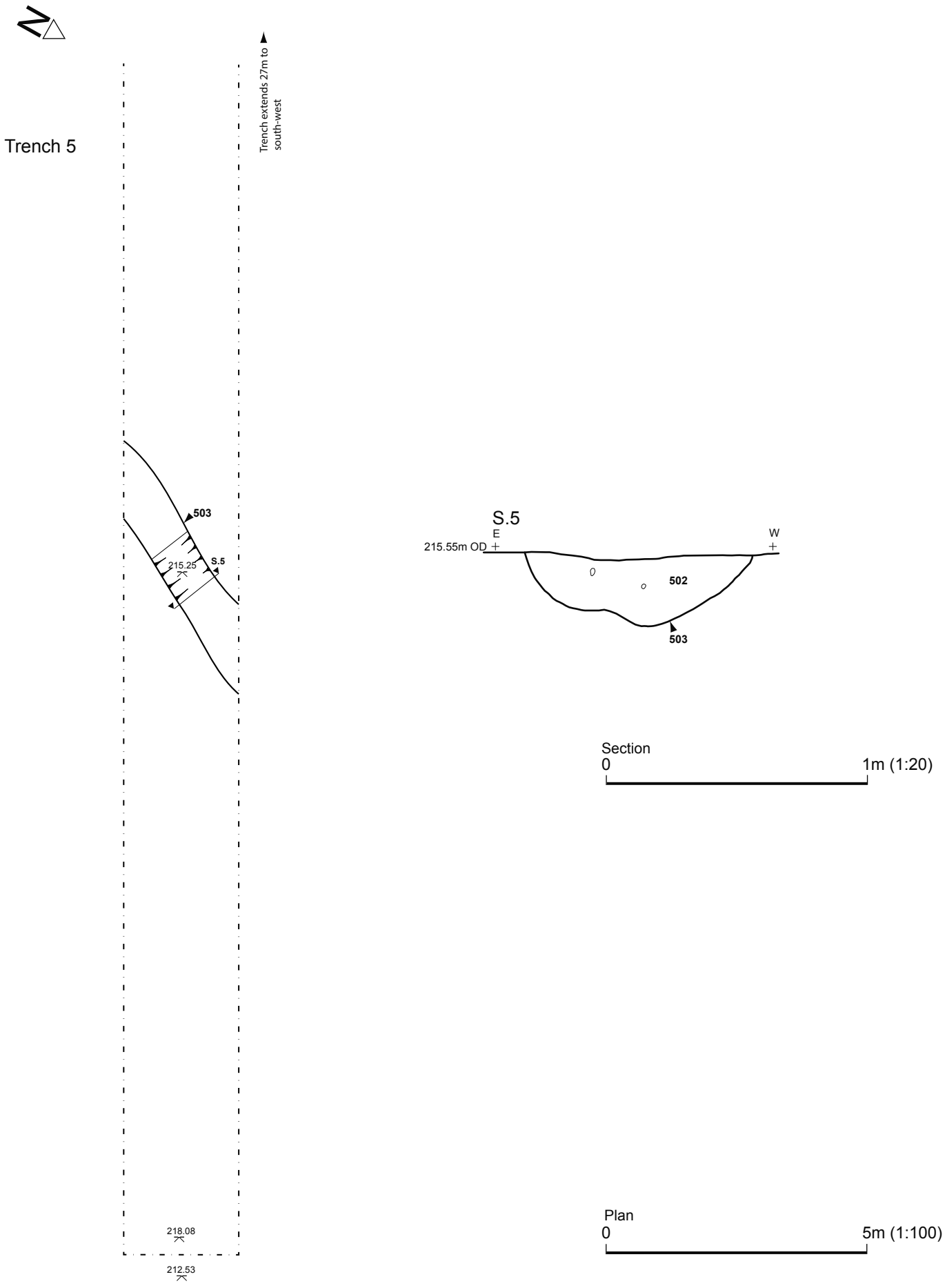

Fig. 3. Trench 5. Plan and section

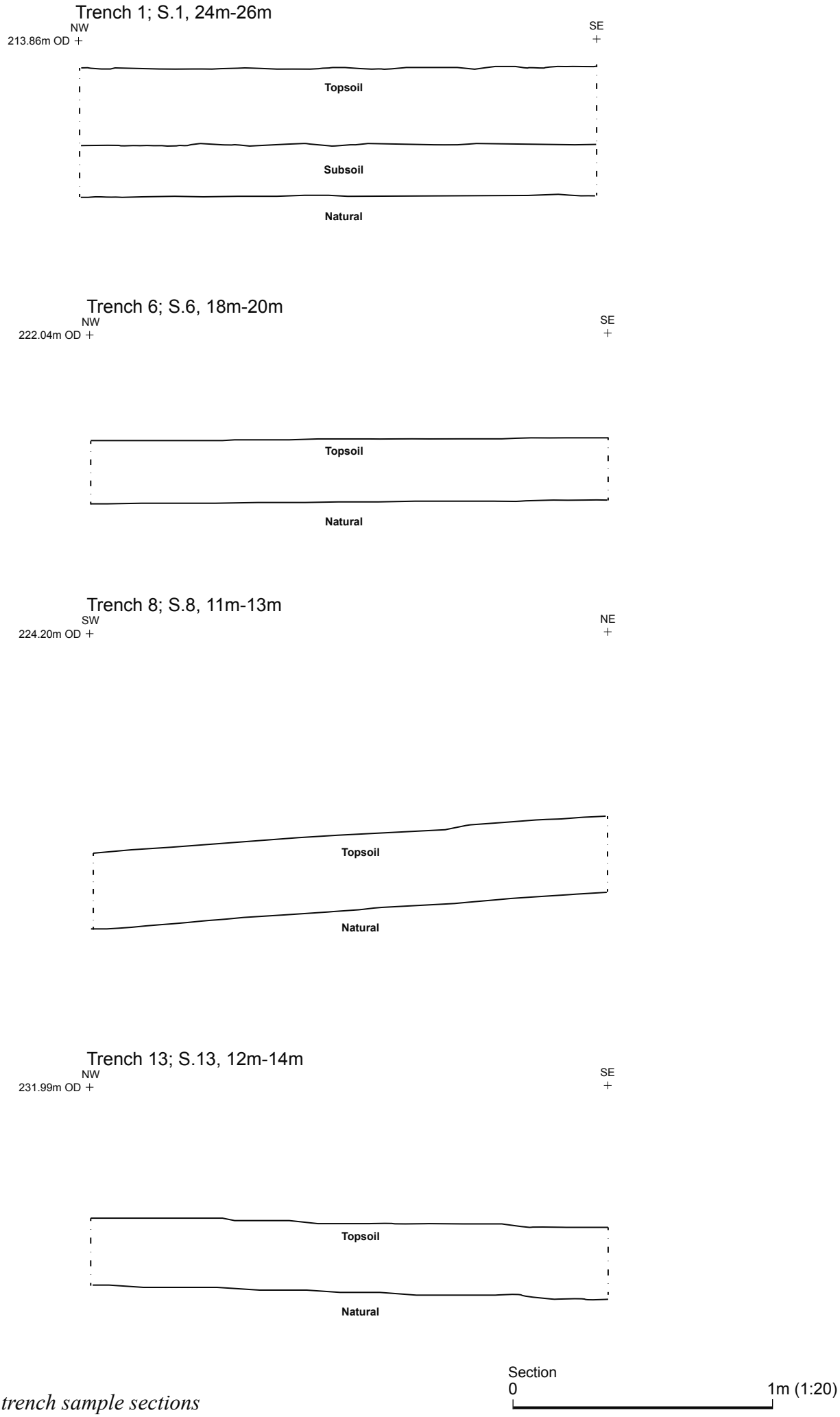

Fig. 4. Blank trench sample sections

Plate 1. General view of Trench 1, looking south-east

Plate 2. General view of Trench 2, looking north-east

Plate 3. General view of Trench 3, looking south-east

Plate 4. General view of Trench 4, looking north-west

Plate 5. General view of Trench 5, looking north-east

Plate 6. North-east facing section of Ditch 503

Plate 7. General view of Trench 6, looking north-west

Plate 8. The extant remains of a field boundary crossing Trench 6, looking south-west

Plate 9. General view of Trench 7, looking north-west

Plate 10. Trench 8 showing the cause of magnetic disturbace at the west end, looking east

Plate 11. General view of Trench 9, looking south-east

Plate 12. General view of Trench 10, looking north-east

Plate 13. General view of Trench 11, looking north-west

Plate 14. General view of Trench 12, looking north-east

Plate 15. General view of Trench 13, looking north-west

Appendix 1: Inventory of primary archive

File	Description	Quantity
1	Context register sheets	1
	Drawing register sheets	1
	Sample register sheets	1
	Photo register sheets (15D054 and Film 9247)	3
	B&W negative strips (Film 9247)	1
	Daily record sheet	3

Appendix 2: Concordance of contexts yielding artefacts or environmental remains

Context	Trench	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
500	5	Topsoil	
502	5	Subsoil	
502	5	Fill of [503]	GBA 1
503	5	Cut of N-S linear	
504	5	Natural	

Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES WYAS

Land off North Road, Glossop
Derbyshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trenching

Prepared by: Archaeological Services WYAS
PO Box 30
Nepshaw Lane South
Morley
Leeds
West Yorkshire
LS27 0UG
NGR: SJ 033 953

On behalf of: Taylor Wimpey

March 2015

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Trial Trenching at North Road, Glossop, Derbyshire

1. Introduction

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) for Taylor Wimpey Yorkshire to investigate the archaeological implication of proposed housing development over a 4.5 hectare area. The evaluation is being carried out in accordance of the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012), and more specifically Condition 8 of the Planning Appeal (APP/H1033/A/13/2205644). In accordance with Condition 8, this document presents a scheme of work agreed by the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist. This is the first stage of a phased scheme of work and the WSI will not attract any discharge of condition. If the results of the work are positive and further work is required, a further WSI will be required.

2. Site location, topography and land-use

2.1 The site is located on the northern edge of Glossop, centred upon NGR SJ 033 953 (Fig. 1), immediately to the east of North Road. The southern boundary is formed by the properties fronting onto Heath Road, whilst the eastern boundary is formed by The Heath. A reservoir in the northern boundary partially splits the site (Fig. 2). The site is presently under agricultural use, being predominantly pasture. Lying at *c.*220m AOD), the site is generally flat, falling gradually towards the north east.

3. Geology and soils

3.1 The underlying bedrock is Millstone Grit (British Geological Survey 2013). The soils are classified in the Brickfield 3 soil association, being characterised as slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged clay loams (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4. Archaeological background

4.1 An archaeological desk based assessment carried out by CgMs in 2012 revealed the site to have low archaeological potential on the basis of known archaeological assets. The archaeology of the general vicinity does, however, suggest that there is potential for some archaeological features within the development site. A subsequent geophysical survey by GSB Prospection Limited has identified a number of potential features and the trial trenches have been positioned to evaluate these magnetic anomalies.

5. Aims and Objectives

5.1 The overall aim of the trial trench evaluation is to provide information on the presence or absence and the extent, character, chronology, depth of burial and degree of archaeological survival over the whole site. Trenches have naturally targeted the potential archaeological features identified as geophysical

anomalies, but will also be positioned to evaluate the apparently blank areas of the site. The results of the trial trenching will, in conjunction with the results of the geophysical survey, be used to inform the level and type of any further archaeological mitigation work that will be required to mitigate the development.

6. Methodology

6.1 All excavation will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant standards (CIfA 2014a; English Heritage 2006a; 2008a). The evaluation will involve the excavation of 13 trenches that equate to approximately 2% of the site, excluding the areas destined to be undeveloped open space. The dimensions and the rationale for the location of each trench are given in the table below.

6.2 The controlled stripping of topsoil and subsoil to the archaeologically required level will be carried out using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, operated under direct archaeological supervision. Stripping will take place in level spits to the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural. The resulting surface will be inspected for archaeological remains. Where archaeological remains require clarification, the relevant area will be cleaned by hand. Under no circumstances will the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits.

6.3 After planning, all archaeological features will be manually sample excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to meet the aims and objectives outlined above.

Trench	*Dimension*	*Rationale*
1	50m x 2m	To investigate an area to the east of North Road and two linear geophysical anomalies
2	25m x 2m	To investigate an apparently blank area to the west of the
3	25m x 2m	To investigate a linear geophysical anomaly
4	25mx2m	To Investigate an apparently blank area to the west of the
5	50mx2m	To investigate an apparently blank area to the south-west of the
6	25m x 2m	To investigate an apparently blank area to the south of the
7	50m x 2m	To investigate several potential linear geophysical anomalies
8	25m x 2m	To investigate an area of magnetic disturbance to the south-east of the reservoir
9	25m x 2m	To Investigate an apparently blank area to the south-east of the
10	50m x 2m	To investigate an apparently blank area to the west of The Heath
11	25m x 2m	To investigate an apparently blank area to the east of the
12	50m x 2m	To Investigate an apparently blank area to the north-east of the
13	25m x2m	To investigate an apparently blank area in the north-eastern part of the site
TOTAL AREA	900sqm'	
Contingency	Up to 200sqm	To be employed in expanding trenches for clarification of the nature or extent of significant features, following discussion with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist

6.4 Features will be sample excavated employing the following strategy:

- Linear features: sufficient excavation will be carried out to investigate the depth, profile and fills of a ditch or gully and to recover dating and environmental evidence from its fills. Normally this will involve a minimum of 10% sample dispersed along the length of the feature (each sample section to be not less than 1m wide), or a minimum of a 1m-wide sample section, if the feature is less than 10m long, or if only a small part of it is exposed. With respect to trial trenches, one 1m section will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge. Feature inter-

sections will always be excavated in a way that will allow a stratigraphic relationship to be determined;

- A 100% sample should be taken of all stake-holes;
- A 50% sample should be taken of all post-holes, and of pits with a diameter of up to 1.5m;
- A minimum 25% sample should be taken of pits with a diameter of over 1.5m; but this should include a complete section across the pit to recover its full profile.

6.5 A full written, drawn and photographic record of all material revealed during the course of the work shall be made. The excavation limits will be surveyed using electronic survey equipment with larger scale hand drawn plans of features, at 1:20 or 1:50, being created as appropriate. Sections of linear and discrete features will be drawn at 1:10. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places. Tie-in information will be undertaken during the course of the evaluation and will be fixed in relation to nearby permanent structures and roads and to the National Grid. The photographic archive will comprise monochrome negative photographs at a minimum format of 35mm, augmented by digital photographs taken using cameras with a resolution of at least 10 megapixels.

6.6 All excavated archaeological contexts shall be fully recorded by detailed written records, giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts in accordance with best practice. All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them will be given unique numbers. Bulk finds will be collected by context.

6.7 All artefacts will be removed from the site for assessment and analysis, and where it is appropriate, their find-spots shall be recorded three dimensionally. Non-modern artefacts from the excavated topsoil and subsoil will be collected. Finds material will be stored in controlled environments, where appropriate. All artefacts recovered will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the CIfA (2014b). Any conservation work will be undertaken by approved conservators working to UKIC guidelines (1990).

6.8 A soil-sampling programme shall be undertaken during the course of the investigation for the identification and recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material. English Heritage's Regional Science Advisor, environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the excavation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme, should waterlogged deposits be identified. In the event of waterlogged deposits being found an Environmental Strategy will

make provision for the potential study of waterlogged plant material, insects and parasites. Provision will be made for the removal of soil samples of a minimum 40 litres from deposits with clear potential, and larger samples from any organically-rich deposits. Samples may also be taken from seemingly sterile deposits. Particular attention will be paid to the sampling of primary ditch fills and any surviving buried soils beneath banks or other positive features. Environmental material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines set out by the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and English Heritage's Environmental Archaeology Guidelines (http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/environmental-archaeology-2nd/environmental-archaeology-2nd.pdf). In addition, the processing of environmental samples will only take place within facilities approved for such purposes by English Heritage's Regional Science Advisor.

6.9 In the event of human remains being discovered they will be left *in situ* and covered and protected in the first instance. It is not anticipated that human remains will be exhumed during this evaluation phase. If excavation of human remains is unavoidable, their removal will only take place in compliance with the Burial Act 1857 and with an exhumation licence obtained form the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) prior to the removal of the remains. Provision will be made for the specialist reporting of the remains by a recognised osteoarchaeologist. The following guidelines will be adhered to: Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2013); English Heritage (2013), Science and the dead: A Guideline for the Destructive Sampling of Archaeological Human Remains for Scientific Analysis (http://www.english-heritage.org.uklcontenUpublications/publicationsNew/guidelines-standards/science-and-dead/science-and-dead.pdf), Brickley, M. and McKinley, J.I. (2004) Guidelines to the standards for recording human remains, IFA paper no. 7 (http://www.babao.org.uk/HumanremainsFINAL.pdf); English Heritage (2004) Human Bones from archaeological sites: Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (http://www.helm.org.uk/guidance-library/human-bones-from-archaeological-sites) and English Heritage and The Church of England (2005) Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England (http://www.helm.org.uk/guidance-library/human-remai.ns-excavated-from-christian-burial-grounds-in-england).

6.10 Provision will be made for the recovery of samples suitable for scientific dating (e.g. radiocarbon/AMS dating, archaeomagnetic and dendrochronological dating) using the following guidelines: English Heritage (1998) Dendrochronology: Guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates (http://www.helm.org.uk/guidance-library/dendrochronology-guidelines/); English Heritage (2008b) Luminescence

Dating: Guidelines on using luminescence dating in archaeology (http://www.helm.org.uk/guidance-library/luminescence-dating/); and English Heritage (2006c) Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates (http://www.helm.org.uk/guidance-library/1682224/).

6.11 All finds of gold and silver and associated objects shall be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1997, and in accordance with Department for Culture Media and Sport 2008 The Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Edition) (England and Wales) (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/treasure-act-1996-code-of-practice-2nd-revision-england-and-wales); and English Heritage (2006d) Our Portable Past: a statement of English Heritage policy and good practice for portable antiquities/surface collected material in the context of field archaeology and survey programmes (including the use of metal detectors) (http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/our-portable-past).

7. Analysis and Reporting

7.1 Following the conclusion of the fieldwork an assessment report shall be produced which will enable the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist to consider the future mitigation requirements for the site, for which a separate WSI will be produced.

7.2 The site archive will be assembled in line with the recommended composition provided in English Heritage PPN3 (2008a).

7.2 In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain all the data collected during the excavation, including records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork and will involve:

- the site record being checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary;
- all retained finds being cleaned, stabilised, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum (Buxton Museum and Art Gallery);
- all retained finds being assessed and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated within the site matrix; and
- all retained environmental samples being processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff and recorded using pro forma recording sheets.

7.3 In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain:

- site matrices, as appropriate;
- a summary report synthesising the context record;
- a summary of the artefact record; and
- a summary of the environment record.

7.4 The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved. Security copies will be maintained where appropriate.

7.5 Provision will be made for the deposition of the archive, artefacts and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowner (and if no further archaeological work is to be initiated), in Buxton Museum and Art Gallery. The museum will be contacted before any fieldwork is undertaken in order to advise them of the proposed timetable and to take into account their requirements for the archive (e.g. marking and labelling requirements, accession number), in accordance with the interim guidance for archaeological archived in Derbyshire. The archive will be assembled, documented and transferred in accordance with the policies of 'Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives' (Museums in Derbyshire 2003). The archive will otherwise be prepared in accordance with the UKIC (1990}, the Museums and Galleries Commission (1994) and CIfA (2014c) guidelines. Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage.

7.6 Upon completion of the investigations, the artefacts, ecofacts and stratigraphic information shall be assessed to ascertain their potential and significance for further analysis.

7.7 An assessment report will be prepared within an agreed timescale following the completion of on-site archaeological investigations and include the following:

- a non–technical summary of the results of the work;
- a summary of the project's background, including the planning application number and casework number;
- the dates the fieldwork took place;
- the site location, including National Grid Reference;
- an account of the method;
- the results of the excavation, including phasing and interpretation of the site sequence;
- conservation assessment;

- an assessment of the stratigraphic and other written, drawn and photographic records;
- a catalogue of the archaeological material recovered during the excavation;
- assessments of each material category of finds recovered, including their types, quantities and concentrations, with a statement of their significance and recommendations for any further work (English Heritage 1991, appendix 4);
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location;
- recommendations for further work.

7.8 The report will be produced within an agreed time-scale. It will be supported by an overall plan of the site, accurately identifying the location of the trial excavations.

7.9 The report will outline the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, and provide an interpretation of the results in relation to other sites in the vicinity.

7.10 Copies of the report will be supplied to Taylor Wimpey Yorkshire and the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist. A single bound copy of the report will also be supplied to the Derbyshire HER, via the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist. A digital copy will also be supplied as a PDF on disk.

7.11 If required, a final report, including all finds analysis and scientific dating results, shall be produced in accordance with an updated project design.

7.12 Upon completion of the work, the archaeological contractor will make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/). Submission of data to OASIS does not discharge the planning requirements for the archaeological contractor to notify The Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist of the details of the work and to provide the HER with a report on the work.

7.13 It is possible that the excavation findings will warrant wider publication. This shall be effected either through one of Archaeological Service WYAS's in-house series of publications or through publication with an appropriate archaeological journal.

8. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity

8.1 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of additional licences in favour of the repository accepting the archive and Derbyshire CC to use such documentation for their statutory educational and museum service functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.

8.2 Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'.

8.3 Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. The archaeological contractor should inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.

8.4 Unless the Client commissioning the project wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic record and reports will rest with the originating body (Archaeological Services WYAS).

9. Health and Safety

9.1 Archaeological Services WYAS has its own Health and Safety policy which has been compiled using national guidelines. These guidelines conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation.

9.2 In addition each project undergoes a 'Risk Assessment' which sets project specific Health and Safety requirements to which all members of staff are made aware of prior to on-site work commencing. Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Necessary precautions will be taken over underground services and overhead lines at the outset of the project.

10. Health and Safety

10.1 Archaeological Services WYAS is covered by the insurance and indemnities of the City of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council. Insurance has been effected with: Zurich Municipal Insurance, Park House, 57-59 Well Street, Bradford, BD1 5SN (policy number RMP 03G039-0143). Any further enquiries should be directed to: The Chief Financial Officer, Insurance Section, Wakefield MDC, PO Box 55, Newton Bar, Wakefield WF1 2TT.

11. Monitoring

11.1 Access to the site will be arranged through Taylor Wimpey Yorkshire.

11.2 Archaeological Services WYAS will produce an initial Risk Assessment Method Statement and review this in the light of any developing potential risks. They will ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.

11.3 The project will be monitored by the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist to whom written documentation will be sent before the start of the work confirming:

- the date of commencement;

- the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the evaluation; and

- notification to the proposed archive repository of the nature of the works and opportunity to monitor the works.

11.4 If appropriate, the advice of the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at English Heritage will be called upon.

11.5 Archaeological Services WYAS will ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention Taylor Wimpey Yorkshire and Derbyshire CC as soon as is practically possible.

11.6 Archaeological Services WYAS will ensure that monitoring takes place by arranging monitoring points as follows:

- a meeting or discussion prior to the commencement of the work to agree in writing the locations of the proposed works;

- progress meeting(s) during the fieldwork phase at appropriate points in the work schedule, to be agreed;

- a meeting to advise on the requirements of any further work in the light of the trial trenching results; and

- a meeting or discussion during the post-fieldwork phase to agree the draft report and archive before completion.

12. Resources and Programming

Project personnel:

Project Management:	Ian Roberts BSc FSA MCIfA
Project Officer:	TBC

Post-excavation specialists (provisional):

Early prehistoric pottery:	Blaise Vyner
Iron Age and Roman pottery:	Ian Rowlandson or Dr Peter Didsbury
Medieval pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch or Dr Peter Didsbury
Flint:	Dr Ian Brooks or Phil Weston
Environmental analysis:	Diane Alldritt and/or John Garrott
Faunal analyst:	Dr Jane Richardson
Human bone:	Malin Holst MA
Metalwork and SFs:	Gail Drinkall or Dr Hilary Cool
Conservation and X-rays:	Ian Panter or Karen Barker

The list of Archaeological Services WYAS project personnel may be subject to change.

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