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# **Northern Archaeological Associates**

## **M1 - A1 LINK ROAD**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**for**

**THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT**

**NAA 93/19**

**December 1993**

15 Redwell Court, Harmire Road, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham DL12 8BN

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report consists of a desk-top archaeological assessment of the proposed route of the M1 - A1 Link Road between Lofthouse and Bramham in the counties of West Yorkshire and North Yorkshire. The evaluation has been undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates as a supplementary report to the environmental statement produced by Anthony Walker and Partners for the Department of Transport.

The report contains detailed information concerning the extent and nature of known archaeological remains within the route corridor. The potential impact of the route on each site is assessed, and recommendations are made, where appropriate, to mitigate that impact.

The report has been divided into three sections for ease of reference to the various aspects of the study:

- i) Part 1 contains background information relating to the project itself, as well as a brief outline of the archaeological and historical background to the study area. This section also details the sources of information researched during the assessment. It includes a discussion of the distribution of archaeological sites in relation to geology and soils, and an indication of the potential for unrecorded sites.
- ii) Part 2 consists of a detailed discussion of the impact of the route upon archaeological sites within the corridor. Recommendations are made to mitigate the impact upon those sites affected, and this includes a staged programme of evaluation in the field.
- iii) Part 3 consists of a series of appendices, which contain a detailed catalogue of all the known archaeological sites and finds within the vicinity of the route.

All maps referred to in the text appear at the end of the report. These include a 1:50,000 scale map showing the distribution of sites and 1:10,000 scale maps showing the precise location of sites in relation to the proposed route.

All abbreviations used in the report are explained in detail in the introduction to Appendix I.

## **2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND**

This archaeological assessment forms a supplementary report to the statement produced in the environmental assessment for the M1 - A1 Link Road (February 1992). The proposed road would provide a new three lane motorway to the east of Leeds, connecting the M1 at Belle Isle with the A1(T) at Hook Moor, south of Aberford. The proposed motorway would also include the upgrading of the M62 motorway between Tingley and the Lofthouse Interchange on the M1, and the upgrading of the A1 trunk road between Bramham and Hook Moor.

The archaeological assessment is essentially a desk-top study and has been undertaken to a specification prepared by Pell Frischmann Consultants Ltd.

- o Desk-top study of all available information sources
- o Re-assessment of previous studies
- o Preliminary assessment of the impact of the proposed scheme
- o Recommendations for detailed field evaluation of specific sites to further assess the impact of the proposed scheme and to develop an appropriate mitigation strategy

The format of the report reflects the level of information required by this brief. All archaeological sites and finds within or immediately adjacent to the route corridor have been included within the study.

It is intended that this report should be read in conjunction with the environmental statement with respect to detailed technical information on the scheme itself and the precise course of the route corridor.

## **3.0 ROUTE ALIGNMENT**

Beginning at the southern end of the scheme (SE 2810 264 ), the route follows the existing M62 motorway between Junction 28 at Tingley and Junction 29 at Lofthouse and then the existing M1 from Lofthouse northwards to Belle Isle. The route diverts eastwards from the M1 at Haigh House Farm and passes to the north-west of Rothwell, crossing both the Aire and Calder Navigation and the River Aire. North of the River Aire the route passes to the south of Temple Newsam Park, crossing reclaimed opencast workings at Newsam Green and Gamblethorpe.

On crossing Bullerthorpe Lane, south of Avenue Wood, the route swings northwards towards Austhorpe. At Carlton Mill the junction of Bullerthorpe Lane with the A63 is re-aligned to the west. From the junction with the A63 Leeds to Selby road, the route again swings eastwards and passes to the north of Garforth and to the south of Parlington Park. From the junction with the A642 Aberford Road the route swings northwards, crossing the A656 and the A1 trunk road at Hook Moor. West of Old Micklefield the A656 is diverted to the Aberford Road junction.

North of Hook Moor the route descends into the Cock Beck valley, east of Aberford, where it then follows the existing A1 trunk road northwards to Bramham crossroads. At the crossroads the route has a new junction with A64 Leeds to York road to the west of the existing junction. The carriageway immediately to the north and south is therefore displaced westwards of the present road. The route terminates west of Spen Farm (SE 4290 4 0) to the south of Bramham.

## **4.0 INFORMATION SOURCES**

This section summarises the main sources of information that were researched during the course of the evaluation, and outlines the limitations encountered with respect to some of these sources. Detailed references to the sources from which the information was derived about specific archaeological sites and finds are given in Appendix I.

### **4.1 Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)**

The county SMRs held by both the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service and the Archaeology Section of North Yorkshire County Planning Department were the principal sources of information used in the evaluation. Both contain records of varying quality and completeness, although the site records for West Yorkshire had been enhanced to a greater degree through documentary analysis and extensive aerial photographic survey.

In addition to the computer based record, parish files, aerial photographic sources (see 4.2 below), cartographic records and other relevant records held at both SMRs were also researched.

### **4.2 Aerial photographic sources**

All relevant vertical aerial photographs held by North Yorkshire County Council, Wakefield Metropolitan District Council, Leeds City Council and Pell Frischmann Ltd were studied (see Appendix I). Unlike the oblique photographs referred to below, verticals are not taken primarily for archaeological purposes and they do not always coincide with the best conditions in respect of lighting and crop development for the identification of archaeological sites. Nevertheless they do form a discrete record of a given area at a particular time and are therefore a valuable source of information.

Oblique aerial photographs held by both SMRs and the Yorkshire Archaeological Society were also researched. These were derived from a variety of sources and included material from Cambridge University Collection, the National Monument Record, North Yorkshire Archaeology Section and West Yorkshire Archaeology Section. The Royal Commission Aerial Photographic Library was also searched to identify additional oblique photographs.

### **4.3 Published sources**

A number of archaeological articles, antiquarian and recent histories were researched for references to sites and these are listed in Appendix I.

### **4.4 Cartographic sources**

All 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" maps of the study area held by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service were researched.

## **5.0 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

The study area lies on the west side of the Vale of York on gently undulating lowland to the east of the Pennines. The area is drained by the Rivers Calder, Aire and Wharfe, but principally by the River Aire which the corridor crosses to the north of Rothwell.

The proposed corridor of the A1-M1 link road runs through two principal geological formations: Westphalian Coal Measures and Magnesian Limestone. The sandstones and shales of the coal measures underlie the western and central sections of the route between Leeds and Garforth, while the limestone extends as a narrow band, aligned north to south, to the east of Garforth. Areas of patchy boulder clay occur over the limestone in the area of Hook Moor.

With the exception of large areas around Leeds, which remains unsurveyed, the proposed route runs through four known soil associations. South and west of Garforth the stagnogleys of the Rivington 1, Dale and Dunkeswick Associations predominate, while the lighter calcareous soils of the Aberford Association are directly related to the Magnesian Limestone to the east. Cropmark sites are known from all areas, although they are more frequent on the Magnesian Limestone.

Code	Association	Sites
541f	Rivington 1	3 - 4
712a	Dale	5 - 11
711p	Dunkeswick	12 - 13
511a	Aberford	14 - 26

## 6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 6.1 Historical background

The route corridor crosses two important and potentially early communications routes. The first is formed by the Aire valley, which has formed an important east-west communications route via the Aire Gap since the prehistoric period. The second consists of the north-south routeway along the western edge of the Vale of York which has been in existence since the Roman period.

Very little evidence survives for prehistoric sites on the Coal Measures and on the Magnesian Limestone prior to the Iron Age. The earliest known site is that of an important lowland Mesolithic site in Thorpe Stapleton township, close to the point where the route crosses the River Aire. The site was situated on the sands and gravels of the lower river terrace and excavation has suggested that this might be an occupation site. There is also some evidence of continuity of use into the Neolithic period. Neolithic activity on the eastern side of the Coal Measures and on the Magnesian Limestone area is represented largely by surface finds of flints but no sites have been positively identified. Several possible Bronze Age features (ring ditches and ploughed-out barrows) were discovered at Ledston on the Magnesian Limestone 5km to the south of the route and at Colton Mill the route passes immediately to the east of two ring ditches that appear as cropmarks on aerial photographs and which may also be of Bronze Age date.

Evidence of Iron Age settlement within the area of the route corridor is extensive. There is an Iron Age hill-fort at Barwick-in-Elmet, only 3.5km to the west of Aberford, and a large number of cropmark complexes of this period have been plotted on the Magnesian Limestone and also on the Coal Measures to the north and west of Garforth. The precise date of the cropmark sites is uncertain but they would seem to conform to prehistoric and Roman types in that they comprise sub-rectangular or D-shaped enclosures, trackways and field systems. Excavation has revealed evidence of Iron Age settlement at Ledston and Dalton Parlours on the Magnesian Limestone.

The route corridor crosses the line of the Roman road between Doncaster and York (Margary 28b) to the north and south of Aberford. The alignment of the Roman road was subsequently followed by the Great North Road north of Castleford and today this section

of the road is known as the Roman Ridge. Sections of the modern A656 lie on top of a very substantial embankment or *agger* which is thought to form part of the remains of the earlier Roman road. Immediately north of Aberford the Roman road diverts eastwards towards Tadcaster, crossing fields towards the A64 as a substantial ploughed-down earthwork.

At the southern end of the route, a number of coin moulds and a coin hoard have been found at Lingwell Gate to the south of Lofthouse and a second coin hoard was also discovered 1.2km to the north-west at Thorpe. The proximity of the finds to a large prehistoric/Romano-British cropmark enclosure site at Thorpe Lane Farm indicates the potential for further sites of Roman date in that area.

A number of defensive dykes, thought to be associated with the British kingdom of Elmet which emerged in the immediate post-Roman period, lie within or close to the route corridor. The most probable context for the dykes would have been as a defence against the expansion of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Deira to the east in the early 7th century. Grim's Ditch lies 6.4km to the east of Leeds and runs approximately north-south for 8.8km. A series of three dykes at Aberford run approximately east-west. Becca Banks runs to the north of Cock Beck and can be traced both east and west of Aberford. Two other dykes, the Rein and South Dyke, lie to the south of Cock Beck and terminate immediately east of the existing A1. South Dyke runs parallel to Becca Banks while the Rein runs north-west to south-east. Limited excavation has taken place on all of the dykes, although none has so far provided any conclusive dating evidence.

## **6.2 Previous assessments**

Two previous preliminary assessments of the route corridor were carried out by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service. An assessment of the Tingley to Belle Isle area, entitled 'Lofthouse Area Development' was produced in July 1990 and a second assessment of the area between Belle Isle and Bramham entitled 'M1-A1 Link Road' was produced in September 1991. The Tingley-Belle Isle report represented preliminary views of the extent of archaeological remains over a significantly wider area than that affected by the route corridor now proposed. The Belle Isle-Bramham report assessed eleven areas identified by Anthony Walker and Partners and a further six areas identified separately by the Archaeology Service. Not all of the sites identified by these earlier reports were actually found to be affected by the proposed scheme.

## **6.3 Potential for unrecorded sites**

A number of areas along the route corridor may potentially contain previously unrecorded archaeological sites. The majority of those sites identified within the route corridor are known from cropmark evidence. This form of evidence has a number of limitations since geology, depth of soil, crop regime and weather all influence the formation of cropmarks. As a result, in those areas where archaeological remains are recorded on aerial photographs, the sites may be far more extensive than indicated by the prevailing cropmarks. Equally, not all areas are suitable for cropmark formation and a lack of such evidence need not necessarily reflect an absence of archaeological remains.

Isolated finds are not in themselves necessarily indicative of archaeological sites, although the Roman coin hoards found near Lofthouse Junction may be indicative of Roman settlement in that area, and there may be the potential for further finds.

The area of Bramham Moor area is identified from documentary sources as being the site of a battle in 1408. The location of the battle is only generally known and there are no recorded finds from the area. It is possible that remains associated with battle may be encountered, but these cannot be predicted.

## **6.4 Legislative framework and planning guidance**

Archaeological records for England currently contain approximately 600,000 sites and monuments. Of these, some 13,000 have statutory protection as "scheduled monuments" under Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. However, it is recognised by English Heritage that the number of scheduled sites is an inadequate and unrepresentative sample of those remains that are known to exist. There are therefore many unscheduled sites which are of regional and possibly national importance.

Planning Policy Guidance 16, 'Archaeology and Planning', issued by the Department of the Environment in November 1990, stresses that archaeological remains should not be needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed (paragraph 6). It also emphasises that where development affects nationally important archaeological remains and their settings, whether scheduled or not, there should be a presumption in favour of their preservation (paragraph 8). In appropriate circumstances it also recommends that other unscheduled archaeological remains of more local importance, may also be worthy of preservation (paragraph 16). PPG 16 does, however, also recognise that the case for the preservation of archaeological remains must be assessed on the individual merits of each case (paragraph 27) and that the physical preservation of archaeological remains *in situ* is not justified in every case. In such cases the excavation and recording of the remains prior to development can be an acceptable alternative (paragraph 25).

## **7.0 ROUTE IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following section consists of a detailed assessment of the impact of the proposed route upon those archaeological sites which are transected by the proposed route corridor. Sites which lie within 100m of the corridor and which could potentially be affected by associated works are also identified. The sites affected are graded on the basis of national (1), regional (2) or local importance (3). Recommendations are then made for detailed evaluation where required in order that a broader strategy can be developed to mitigate the impact of the proposed route.

The sites identified are numbered from 1 to 26, starting at the southern end of the A1-M1 Link Road at Lofthouse and progressing along the proposed corridor towards Bramham. A Primary Record Number prefix (PRN) indicates a site in West Yorkshire while a Sites and Monuments Record number prefix (SMR) indicates a site in North Yorkshire.

### **7.1 General impact on archaeological remains**

Archaeological remains survive either as upstanding earthworks (eg. banks and ditches) or as buried features below the ploughsoil. All such remains are susceptible to damage or destruction as a result of ground disturbance associated with construction works. The removal of topsoil and subsoil associated with new road construction or road widening will largely destroy most archaeological features. Even where the road is constructed on an embankment most archaeological remains are likely to be affected by ground preparation and compaction.

The following assessment therefore assumes that all sites identified as lying within the road corridor are likely to be significantly damaged or destroyed and recommendations have therefore been framed accordingly. As the position of the route corridor was finalised by the time this assessment was undertaken, alterations to the route corridor have not been suggested.



## 7.2 Route Impact

The proposed route corridor affects a total of 26 archaeological sites of which four are earthworks and the remainder are cropmarks. The earthwork sites are Grim's Ditch (7), Colton brickworks (8), South Dyke (21) and The Ridge (22). Of these, although part of Grim's Ditch is a scheduled ancient monument (SAM), the section affected are not scheduled. Colton brickworks is not scheduled, but both South Dyke and The Ridge are scheduled monuments. None of the cropmark sites affected are scheduled monuments, although the corridor does transect two major complexes, on Swillington Common and at Hook Moor, and passes to the south of a third at Parlington.

Site	PRN	Grade	Recommendation
1	4495	3	Watching brief
2	4496	3	Watching brief
3	5004	2	Watching brief
4	617	2	Detailed evaluation
5	618	3	Detailed evaluation
6	621	2	Detailed evaluation
7	5006	2	Detailed evaluation
8	5008	2	Sample excavation
9	622/5009	2/3	Watching brief
10	626	2	Detailed evaluation
11	1347	2	Detailed evaluation
12	1182	2	Detailed evaluation
13	1019	2	Detailed evaluation
14	1032	2/3	Detailed evaluation
15	1033/1034	3	Watching brief
16	3098	3	Watching brief
17	1035	2	Detailed evaluation
18	1057	2/3	Detailed evaluation
19	---	3	Watching brief
20	---	2/3	Detailed evaluation
21	---	1	Avoid
22	---	1	Detailed evaluation
23	1066	2/3	Detailed evaluation
24	5116	2	Detailed evaluation
25	1125/1127	2/3	Detailed evaluation
26	---	2/3	Watching brief

## 7.3 Detailed impacts

### 7.3.1 Site 1

PRN 4495

SE 31702610 Fig. 2.

South-west of Lofthouse Junction the proposed corridor transects the northern edge of cropmarks of unknown date situated to the north-west of Thorpe Lane Farm. The cropmark consist of a broad irregular linear ditch and other faint linear marks which may be part of a field system associated with a square enclosure (PRN 4487) which is located immediately south-east of the farm. The features are probably late Iron Age or Romano-British in date. The significance of the area is further enhanced by the discovery of two Roman coin hoards and coin moulds in the immediate area, at Lingwell Gate (PRN 1915) to the south and Thorpe on the Hill (PRN 1916) to the north).

**Mitigation:** A detailed watching brief should be undertaken to monitor topsoil stripping in the area of the site transected by the route and all archaeological features identified should be excavated and recorded.

**7.3.2****Site 2****PRN 4496****SE 32252675 Fig. 2.**

Modification to the existing M1 carriageway immediately north of Lofthouse Junction will affect the eastern side of a cropmark site consisting of an irregular-shaped enclosure (of unknown date) situated between Robin Hood quarries and the M1. Possible ditches extending eastwards from the enclosure run into the proposed corridor and widening of the existing carriageway will cut into the ditches.

**Mitigation:** A detailed watching brief should be undertaken to monitor topsoil stripping in the area of the site transected by the route and all archaeological features identified should be excavated and recorded.

**7.3.3****Site 3****PRN 5004****SE 37473127 Fig. 3.**

At the point where it crosses Bullerthorpe Lane the proposed route corridor transects the line of Grim's Ditch south of Avenue Wood. Grim's Ditch is thought to be a post-Roman boundary feature and it consists of a bank and ditch which runs parallel to the west side of Bullerthorpe Lane. It survives in the wood to the north as a linear earthwork (PRN 5006), where it has been scheduled as an Ancient Monument. A geophysical survey conducted by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service failed to detect the ditch in the vicinity of the proposed route corridor, indicating that at this point it may lie very close to or beneath the modern road. An 18m wide ditch on the line of Grim's Ditch was observed to the south at SE 3738 2948 during construction of a pipeline in 1977.

**Mitigation:** A trench (approximately 3m wide) should be manually excavated to record in plan and section any evidence of the monument at the point where the conjectural line of Grim's Ditch crosses the road corridor. A detailed watching brief should also be undertaken to monitor topsoil stripping in the area of the site in order to record and sample any associated features.

**7.3.4****Site 4****PRN 617/624****SE 37603140 Fig. 3.**

Immediately to the east of Bullerthorpe Lane, north of Bullerthorpe House, the proposed corridor transects the site of a complex system of cropmarks in a cutting. The site consists of two small square enclosures of prehistoric/Roman date with associated curvilinear ditches. Further rectilinear cropmarks appear to be associated with the enclosure, some of which may be geological in origin.

**Detailed evaluation:** Rectification of all available oblique aerial photographs should be undertaken to plot the full extent of archaeological features in this area. Geophysical survey should also be undertaken of the full extent of the proposed corridor (c. 2ha.) in this area.

**7.3.5****Site 5****PRN 618****SE 37703185 Fig. 3.**

The route corridor transects a cropmark site consisting of two double-ditched trackways situated to the east of Bullerthorpe Lane and west of Upperhall Farm. Only the east side of the cropmark site is affected by the proposed route corridor, although the lane to Upperhall Farm is diverted across a bridge.

**Detailed evaluation:** Geophysical survey should be undertaken to sample the extent of features on the west side of the corridor and in the area of the bridge. The survey should initially cover an area of 1 ha, although provision should also be made for additional limited survey should in order to plot the extent of the archaeology within the corridor.

**7.3.6                      Site 6                                      PRN 621                                      SE 37663217   Fig. 3.**

The proposed corridor transects the eastern side of this cropmark site, situated to the east of Bullerthorpe Lane and north-west of Hollinthorpe Farm, in a cutting. The site consists of a rectilinear enclosure with associated double-ditched trackways of prehistoric/Roman date. The corridor extends into the cropmark area and transects the trackway, although it avoids the enclosure.

**Detailed evaluation:** Geophysical survey should be undertaken of the western side of the corridor, covering an area of 0.5 ha.

**7.3.7                      Site 7                                      PRN 5006                                      SE 37573275   Fig. 3.**

The diversion of the northern end of Bullerthorpe Lane to a new junction with the A63 west of Colton Mill will transect another unscheduled section of Grim's Ditch. The bank and ditch of the monument are visible immediately to the south of the area of the proposed modification, and the line of the monument immediately south of Colton Road East is preserved as a trackway with a sharp break in slope to the east.

**Mitigation:** A limited contour survey should be undertaken along the line of the monument. Sample geophysical survey (c. 0.5ha) should then be undertaken of the areas immediately east and west of the trackway in the area of the proposed corridor. A trench (approximately 3m wide) should be manually excavated to record in plan and section any evidence of the monument at the point where the conjectural line of Grim's Ditch crosses the road corridor. A detailed watching brief should also be undertaken to monitor topsoil stripping in the area of the site in order to record and sample any associated features.

**7.3.8                      Site 8                                      PRN 5008                                      SE 37503294   Fig. 3.**

To the north of Colton Road East the re-alignment of Bullerthorpe Lane transects the site of a post-medieval brickworks. An archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site undertaken by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service (August 1992) revealed evidence of small-scale clay extraction and brick-making in clamp kilns.

**Mitigation:** Limited archaeological excavation of four small sample areas within the site should be undertaken prior to construction to elaborate on the detail of the site. The sample areas have been defined by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service as a result of their evaluation.

**7.3.9                      Site 9                                      PRN 622/5009                                      SE 37503315   Fig. 3.**

To the north of Colton Road East the re-alignment of Bullerthorpe Lane transects an area of cropmarks on the north-eastern corner of Colton Common. The cropmarks consisted of a sub-rectangular enclosure with associated ditches and trackways. A geophysical survey of the area was undertaken by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service in March 1992. The proposed road passes to the east of the enclosure complex and transects an area containing several ditches.

**Mitigation:** A detailed watching brief should be undertaken to monitor topsoil stripping in the area of the site transected by the route and all archaeological features identified should be excavated and recorded.

**7.3.10****Site 10****PRN 626/1345/1346 SE 37803280 Fig. 3.**

The proposed route corridor transects an extensive cropmark site in a cutting immediately south of its junction with the A63. The site consists of a double-ditched trackway and a rectilinear field system, together with two ring ditches (1345 & 1346). Only the ring ditches lie outside the road corridor and are not affected by the road.

**Detailed evaluation:** Rectification of all available oblique aerial photographs should be undertaken to plot the full extent of archaeological features in this area. Geophysical survey should also be undertaken of the full extent of the proposed corridor (c. 7ha.) in this area.

**7.3.11****Site 11****PRN 1347****SE 37803320 Fig. 3.**

To the north of its junction with the A63 the proposed corridor transects a second area of cropmarks which appear to be an extension of those features noted in Site 10.

**Detailed evaluation:** Sample geophysical survey should be undertaken within the corridor to the west of Warren Farm and north of the A63. The precise area of the survey should be dependent on the results of survey on Site 10, but an area of approximately 2 ha. should be surveyed.

**7.3.12****Site 12****PRN 1182****SE 41003480 Fig. 4.**

South of Parlington Hollins the proposed route corridor transects the southern edge of an extensive cropmark complex on an embankment. The cropmarks consist of a series of sub-rectangular enclosures with associated field systems, diiches and trackways, probably of later prehistoric/Roman date. The main concentration of cropmark features are situated c.100m to the north of the corridor, although the re-alignment of Barwick Road transects an area containing several enclosures east of Manor Farm Cottage. The cropmark complex appears to extend westwards of Manor Farm (PRN 1006), although these features do not appear to be affected.

**Detailed evaluation:** Sample geophysical survey should be undertaken of approximately 2 ha. along the north side of the main corridor and on the re-aligned section of Barwick Road, north of the corridor.

**7.3.13****Site 13****PRN 1019****SE 41603465 Fig. 4.**

The proposed corridor transects a cropmark feature to the north-east of Hawk's Nest Wood. The cropmark consists of a small sub-circular feature c.15m in diameter. The feature has been recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record as a possible ring ditch/burial site, although it is also similar to the small shafts or bell pits found 500m to the south.

**Detailed evaluation:** A geophysical survey should be undertaken of the full area of the cropmark feature, covering an area of approximately 0.5 ha.

**7.3.14****Site 14****PRN 1032****SE 42503390 Fig. 5.**

The re-alignment of the A656 westwards to a junction on the A642 Aberford Road transects the eastern side of a cropmark site located to the north of Ash Plantation. The

cropmark consists of a possible enclosure which is distorted by possible geological background interference.

**Detailed evaluation:** A geophysical survey of the full width of the corridor (0.5 ha.) should be undertaken to validate the aerial photographic interpretation.

**7.3.15                      Site 15                                      PRN 1033/ 1034                      SE 42903390 Fig. 5.**

The re-alignment of the A656 westwards to a junction on the A642 Aberford Road transects the western side of a cropmark site located to the east of Ash Plantation. The cropmark consists of a series of linear ditches of uncertain date and function. Additional cropmarks close to the ditch but outside the proposed route corridor indicate possible prehistoric burial activity and natural frost cracking.

**Mitigation:** A detailed watching brief should be undertaken to monitor topsoil stripping in the area of the site transected by the route and all archaeological features identified should be excavated and recorded.

**7.3.16                      Site 16                                      PRN --                                      SE 45103350 Fig. 5.**

The re-alignment of the A656 westwards to a junction on the A642 Aberford Road may affect the Roman road to the south-west of Well House Farm. The A656 overlies the course of the Roman road between Doncaster and York (Margary 28b), the extent of the ~~agger~~ being reflected where the road has substantial embankments. Construction on the western side of the present carriageway may produce evidence of the Roman road or of related features.

**Mitigation:** A detailed watching brief should be undertaken to monitor topsoil stripping in the area of the site transected by the route adjacent to its junction with the A656, and all archaeological features identified should be excavated and recorded.

**7.3.17                      Site 17                                      PRN 1035/3098                      SE 43223465 Fig. 5.**

The proposed corridor crosses the existing A656 at a point c.75m south of Hookmoor Cottage and c.75m north of Ridge Road Bungalow in a cutting. At this point, the A656 is embanked above the existing level of the fields and is considered to lie directly on an earlier Roman road. At this point the proposed corridor also transects an extensive cropmark complex consisting of enclosures and field systems to the east and west of the A656. These features are of later prehistoric or Roman date and are of particular interest due to their relationship to the Roman road.

**Detailed evaluation:** Rectification of all available oblique aerial photographs should be undertaken to plot the full extent of archaeological features in this area. Geophysical survey should also be undertaken of the full extent of the proposed corridor (c. 7 ha.) in this area.

**7.3.18                      Site 18                                      PRN 1057/1075                      SE 43703480 Fig. 5.**

Immediately to the east of the existing A1(T) the proposed route transects the north-western corner of an extensive cropmark complex in a cutting. The cropmarks complex consists of a series of sub-rectangular enclosures and associated ditches. The road corridor does not affect any known enclosures but does cut through two linear ditches which may be associated with Site 17 to the west.

**Detailed evaluation:** Sample geophysical survey should be undertaken of approximately 2.5 ha. along the east side of the proposed route corridor.

**7.3.19                      Site 19                                      PRN ---                                      SE 43603550   Fig. 5.**

East of the existing A1(T) at Hook Moor the proposed corridor transects a possible site in the area of a former plantation called Dawson's Wood. A small rectangular feature has been identified in an area heavily disturbed following clearance of the plantation.

**Mitigation:** A detailed watching brief should be undertaken to monitor topsoil stripping in the area of the site and all archaeological features identified should be excavated and recorded.

**7.3.20                      Site 20                                      PRN ---                                      SE 43903580   Fig. 5.**

The re-alignment of Collier Lane (B1217) east of its junction with the existing A1(T) transects a cropmark site in a cutting. The cropmark site consists of a series of ditches associated with a field system to the north of Dawson's Wood.

**Detailed evaluation:** A sample geophysical survey should be undertaken of approximately 1 ha. along the line of the proposed road.

**7.3.21                      Site 21                                      PRN ---                                      SE43753755   Fig. 6.**

East of Aberford, the widening of the current A1(T) and the provision of a new access road to the sewerage works north of Cock Beck will impinge on the western edge of the scheduled area associated with South Dyke and The Rein (County No. 326c). Both monuments exist as large banks and ditches and appear to have terminated in this area, on the south side of the Cock Beck. A field access and a delaying reservoir also associated with the road would lie partially within the scheduled area. The present A1 carriageway passes some 70m to the west of the scheduled area.

**Mitigation:** At the detailed design stage the access road to the sewerage works and the associated cutting redesigned in order that they are moved as far westwards from the edge of the scheduled area as possible. The field access should be moved as far north as possible from the remains of South Dyke. The delaying reservoir should be completely removed from this area. A programme of survey and excavation should be undertaken in the area affected by the proposed works between the monument and the existing A1 prior to construction.

**7.3.22                      Site 22                                      PRN ---                                      SE 43653785   Fig. 6.**

Also to the east of Aberford, widening of the A1(T) will affect part of a second dyke known as The Ridge, which is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The monument is bisected by the current road; towards Aberford its line is preserved by Field Lane, while east of the A1 a section of bank survives along the northern edge of the sewerage works. The proposed corridor will remove approximately 30m of upstanding bank.

**Mitigation:** Damage to the monument can only be avoided if the road corridor is moved slightly westwards towards Aberford, although it seems likely that such a re-alignment would be impractical on other grounds. Discussion should take place with English Heritage to seek their views on the current proposal. Should the road corridor be approved it will be necessary to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for the works in this area. Such a consent, if granted, would be conditional upon a pre-construction programme of

fieldwork and excavation being undertaken to record the monument and any associated features in the area of the proposed corridor.

**7.3.23            Site 23                            PRN 1066                    SE 43253930 Fig. 7.**

Re-alignment of the proposed road at Nut Hill, together with construction of a new slip road to the A64 and an extension of the Aberford access road north to the redesigned A64 junction will affect a cropmark site in the vicinity of Northways Service Station. The cropmark site consists of an extensive field system.

**Detailed evaluation:** Sample geophysical survey should be undertaken of three discrete areas (c. 2.5 ha.) within the proposed corridor.

**7.3.24            Site 24                            SMR 5116                    SE 43104020 Fig. 7.**

At Bramham Crossroads the proposed road runs in a cutting to the west of the existing A1(T) with a new junction above. The proposed corridor transects an extensive cropmark site to the west of the existing junction of the A1 and A64. Cropmarks of possible settlement activity include an enclosure and a sequence of parallel ditches. A major linear feature, possibly a trackway, aligned south-west to north-east is cut at this point by the corridor. The feature appears to link with a trackway which bisects Site 26 to the north-east.

**Detailed evaluation:** Geophysical survey of approximately 5 ha. should be undertaken in the triangle of land to the north-west of the existing junction of the A1 and A64, and within the corridor to the south of the A64.

**7.3.25            Site 25                            PRN 1125/1127               SE 43054070 Fig. 7.**

North of the junction with A64, the A1 bends north-east to rejoin the existing carriageway, cutting the eastern edge of a cropmark complex and the line of a possible Roman road. The cropmark site consists of an extensive field system and double ditched trackway. A possible Roman road, aligned north-west to south-east, was recorded east of the existing A1 at SE 43354080.

**Detailed evaluation:** Sample geophysical survey of approximately 1.5 ha. should be undertaken along the western side of the proposed corridor to confirm the presence and extent of features suggested by aerial photographs. Allowance should be made to extend the survey southwards towards Site 24 if significant archaeological features continue in that area.

**7.3.26            Site 26                            PRN ---                    SE 43404100 Fig. 7.**

The creation of a new junction at the west end of Spen Common Lane affects the extreme western edge of a very extensive cropmark site centred to the north of Spen Farm. The cropmarks consist of a very extensive field system bisected by a trackway aligned south-west to north-east.

**Mitigation:** A detailed watching brief should be undertaken to monitor topsoil stripping in this area, east of the A1 and all archaeological features identified should be excavated and recorded.

### 7.3.27 Other sites

North and east of Aberford the route corridor passes close to two sites but does not directly affect them. The corridor passes approximately 40m to the west of a small cropmark enclosure (fig. 6 - PRN 1064). South-west of Bramham crossroads, the corridor passes close to a section of Roman road (fig. 7 - SMR 9163) which survives largely as a ploughed-down feature. Much of the length of the Roman road is scheduled, but no section is directly affected.

## 7.4 Mitigation strategy

For those sites where insufficient information exists at present to recommend mitigation measures further detailed evaluation, comprising geophysical survey and in certain instances rectification of aerial photographs, is required. On the basis of this work the sites identified will require either pre-construction investigation or a detailed watching brief during initial construction works. Fieldwalking of some sites may also be appropriate, although previous work has suggested that results may be negligible.

In all instances where excavation is carried out it will be necessary that the following stages are undertaken in order to complete the analysis in accordance with the guidelines laid down by English Heritage ('Management of Archaeology Projects 2' 1991).

- o a post-excavation assessment
- o post-excavation analysis
- o publication
- o deposition of archive

Copies of both the detailed evaluation reports and the completed site excavation reports should be deposited with the relevant County Sites and Monuments Record.

## 8.0 CONCLUSION

The proposed M1-A1 Link Road affects a total of 26 archaeological sites. The majority of these sites are known only from cropmark evidence and as a result their full extent and importance cannot be properly assessed without further detailed evaluation. A comprehensive programme of geophysical survey (totalling 35 ha.), together with rectification of aerial photographs for certain specific sites, should be undertaken to map the extent of features within the proposed road corridor in order that an appropriate mitigation strategy can be drawn up for each site. It is recommended that this should be done in consultation with the relevant County Archaeologist.

The proposed corridor also affects two scheduled ancient monuments, although the impact on one of these may be reduced at the detailed design stage. Nevertheless, discussions should be held with English Heritage regarding the potential impact of the Link Road on these monuments and an appropriate mitigation strategy agreed prior to any application for Scheduled Monument Consent.

Finally, provision should be made to ensure that, if previously unsuspected archaeological remains are discovered during construction, these can be adequately recorded. The investigation and recording of such remains should be undertaken in consultation with the relevant County Archaeologist.



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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Richard Fraser  
Northern Archaeological Associates  
December 1992  
NAA 92/18

## **APPENDIX I**

### **CATALOGUE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND FINDS**

The following catalogue contains detailed information on each site or find within the route corridor.

For each site or find the following information is provided, some of it in coded form.

#### **PRN/SMR No**

The reference number of the site or find if recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service and North Yorkshire County Council.

#### **NAR No**

The reference number of the site or find if recorded on the National Archaeological Record (NAR) held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME). This record is based upon information collected by the Ordnance Survey (OS). Almost all sites recorded on the NAR are also recorded on the SMR.

#### **SAM No**

If the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) as defined by the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), the county number is given as recorded in the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (English Heritage) records.

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#### **SITE or FIND**

Whether the reference number refers to a site or a find is qualified.

#### **GRADE**

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All sites are graded from 1-3 on the basis of the MPP criteria (see Appendix II for further details):

- 1\* National importance (SAM)
- 1 National importance
- 2 Regional or county importance
- 3 Local or district importance

## NGR

The National Grid Reference for each site or find. Where appropriate, this has been qualified as "Centred" and in some cases area grid references are given which define a polygonal area around the site.

## LOCATION

The name of the place or geographical area where the site is located or find was made. In rural locations this is often the name of the nearest adjacent farm.

## TOWNSHIP

The proposed route traverses the townships of West Ardsley, Thorpe, Lofthouse with Carlton, Rothwell, Thorpe Stapleton, Temple Newsam, Swillington, Barwick in Elmet, Parlington, Lotherton cum Aberford, Aberford and Bramham cum Oglethorpe. Townships were units of secular administration whose boundaries were laid out sometime before the twelfth century.

## CLASSIFICATION

A basic identification for the site or find.

## PERIOD

An abbreviation for the date or period attributed to the site or find. This is based upon the main phases of the prehistoric and historic calendar as used for the MPP, although more accurate medieval or later dates are given where appropriate.

Preh		Prehistoric	c.30,000BC-AD43
	Meso	Mesolithic	10,000BC-3,500BC
	Neo	Neolithic	3,500BC-2,000BC
	BA	Bronze Age	2,000BC-700BC
	IA	Iron Age	700BC-AD43
R-B		Romano-British	43-450
AS		Anglo-Saxon	450-1066
Med		Medieval	1066-1540
PMed		Post Medieval	1540-

## GEOLOGY

Information on the solid geology is recorded using codes devised by the British Geological Survey:

82	Lower Westphalian Coal Measures
86	Magnesian Limestone

## SOILS

Information on the soils is recorded using the codes devised by the Soil Survey of England and Wales.

SITE No Site 1	PRN 4495	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 3	NGR SE 3170 2610		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Thorpe Lane Farm		TOWNSHIP Lofthouse with Carlton	
CLASSIFICATION Ditch		PERIOD ?Prehistoric	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SOILS Unsurveyed	LAND USE Arable land	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION</b> Aerial photographs show cropmarks of a broad irregular linear ditch and other faint linear marks. Close by to the south-east is an enclosure (PRN 4487) and there have been numerous Roman coin mould finds in the Lingwell Gate area (PRN 1915).</p>			
<p><b>REFERENCES</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WY 130/35</li> <li>2. WY 134/12</li> </ol>			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No	PRN 4487	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 3	NGR SE 3200 2590		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Thorpe Lane Farm		TOWNSHIP Lofthouse with Carlton	
CLASSIFICATION Settlement		PERIOD ?Prehistoric	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SOILS Unsurveyed	LAND USE Arable land	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION</b> Aerial photographs show a large, nearly-square enclosure measuring c. 63m x 75m (0.47 hectares) with an entrance to the east approached by a lane or a driveway. A curvilinear ditch to the south may be related. Also in the area are other cropmarks to the north-west (PRN 4495) and finds of Roman coin moulds (PRN 1915)</p>			
<p><b>REFERENCES</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WY 130/33, 34</li> <li>2. WY 134/11, 13</li> <li>3. WY 143/28</li> </ol>			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No	PRN 1915	SAM No	NAR No
FIND Grade 3	NGR SE 3168 2582		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Lingwell Gate Farm		TOWNSHIP Lofthouse with Carlton	
CLASSIFICATION Coin hoard		PERIOD Roman	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SOILS Unsurveyed	LAND USE	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION</b> Large quantities of coin moulds (some containing coins), silver coins, crucibles and funnels were found in the neighbourhood of Lingwell Gate between 1607 and 1879. The coins ranged in date from Hadrian (AD 117-38) to Alexander Severus (AD 222-35) and the moulds continued to Postumus (AD 259-68). It was generally believed in the 19th century to be evidence of forging activity rather than legitimate coining. The exact find spot is unknown and the grid reference cited is based on OS card information but there is no indication as to how it was arrived at. To the north-east is a square cropmark enclosure (PRN 4487) and other cropmarks (PRN 4495)</p>			
<p><b>REFERENCES</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. OS Card SE 32 NW 2</li> <li>2. Boyne, W., Reliquae Eboracensis, p 41-44, 1885</li> <li>3. Roberts, G., Topography...of Lofthouse and its Neighbourhood, p 2-3, 1882</li> <li>4. Parsons, E., History of Leeds, p 22, 1834</li> <li>5. Yorkshire Philosophical Society, 1891, p 118-19</li> <li>6. Walker, J.W., Wakefield, its History and People, 1939</li> <li>7. Wardell, J., Historical Notices of Ilkley, 1869, p 57</li> </ol>			
<b>CONDITION</b>			

SITE No Site 2	PRN 4496	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 3	NGR SE 3225 2675		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Robin Hood Quarries		TOWNSHIP Lofthouse with Carlton	
CLASSIFICATION Ditch		PERIOD Uncertain	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SOILS Unserved	LAND USE Arable land	
DESCRIPTION Aerial photographs show a small area of linear and rectilinear cropmarks forming a possible irregularly-shaped enclosure.			
REFERENCES 1. WY 75/4, 5			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No 3	PRN No 5004	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2	NGR SE 3747 3127		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION South of Avenue Wood		TOWNSHIP Swillington	
CLASSIFICATION Linear earthwork		PERIOD Dark Age	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SOILS 541f	LAND USE Arable land	
<p>DESCRIPTION A stretch of a linear bank and ditch thought to be of Dark Age date and known as Grim's Ditch. A geophysical survey of the conjectural line of the monument to the south of Avenue Wood at SE 3748 3100, undertaken by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, failed to reveal any sign of its path and it is suggested that it may lie under the modern road at this point. The best preserved sections of the monument lie to the north, between SE 3752 3072 to SE 3757 3282, where it consists of both the bank and the ditch, and in these areas it is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (PRN 5006).</p>			
<p>REFERENCES 1. WY 135/3</p> <p>2. West Yorkshire: An Archaeological Survey to AD1500 pp 172-73 Eds: Faull, M, &amp; Moorhouse, S. 1981.</p>			
CONDITION Conjectural line only at this point.			

SITE No Site 4	PRN 617	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2 and 3	NGR SE 3760 3140		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Avenue Wood		TOWNSHIP Swillington	
CLASSIFICATION Settlement		PERIOD ?Prehistoric	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SOILS 541f	LAND USE Arable land	
<p>DESCRIPTION Aerial photographs show a small square enclosure, c. 0.4 acre in area and with an entrance to the south-east. The enclosure appears to be associated with a curvilinear ditch but the precise relationship remains uncertain. Two curvilinear ditches meet at the north-western corner of the site and appear to form a lane and a possible enclosure is situated to the south-east (PRN 624). Other possible enclosures are visible as faint crop marks.</p>			
<p>REFERENCES 1. WY 135/3, 4</p>			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No Site 5	PRN 618	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 3	NGR SE 3770 3185		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Upperhall Farm		TOWNSHIP Swillington	
CLASSIFICATION Lane		PERIOD Uncertain	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SOILS 712a	LAND USE Arable land	
<p>DESCRIPTION Aerial photographs show cropmarks of two short lengths of double ditched lane, the most southerly of which may be a continuation of that to the north by Castle Hill (PRN 621).</p>			
<p>REFERENCES 1. WY 135/2 2. DNR 1094/20</p>			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No Site 6	PRN 621	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2	NGR SE 3766 3217		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Hollinthorpe Farm		TOWNSHIP Swillington	
CLASSIFICATION Enclosure		PERIOD ?Prehistoric	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SOILS 712a	LAND USE Arable land	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION</b> Aerial photographs show a square ditched enclosure c. 0.5 acres in area with related ditches and two lanes. The field name 'Castle Hill' recorded c. 1620 and 1730 (Leeds City Archives TN ) possibly relates to this site. A short stretch of ditched lane to the south (PRN 618) may be associated with the site.</p>			
<p><b>REFERENCES</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WY 99/6</li> <li>2. WY 144/28</li> <li>3. DNR 1094/21</li> <li>4. DNR 1607/13A-16A</li> </ol>			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No Site 7	PRN No 5006	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2	NGR SE 3757 3275		
AREA NGRS			
LOCA ION Colton Mill		TOWNSHIP Temple Newsam	
CLASSIFICATION Linear earthwork		PERIOD Dark Age	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SOILS 712a	LAND USE Arable land	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION</b> South of Colton Mill the conjectural line of Grim's Ditch can be followed as a trackway with a sharp break in slope to the east.</p>			
<p><b>REFERENCES</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Field visit, November 1992</li> <li>2. West Yorkshire: An Archaeological Survey to AD1500 pp 172-73 Eds: Faull, M, &amp; Moorhouse, S. 1981.</li> </ol>			
CONDITION Damaged			



SITE No Site 8	PRN No 5008	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2	NGR SE 3750 3294		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Colton Mill		TOWNSHIP Temple Newsam	
CLASSIFICATION Industrial site		PERIOD Post-Medieval	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SOILS 712a	LAND USE Grassland	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION</b> Archaeological evaluation of earthworks to the west of Colton Mill revealed evidence pointing to a relatively short-lived brick-making operation on a small scale and using basic technology. Six clamp kilns were identified by geophysical survey and two were revealed during trial trenching.</p>			
<p><b>REFERENCES</b> 1. Colton Common, Colton: A Gradiometer Survey undertaken by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, 1992.</p>			
CONDITION Surviving earthworks			

SITE No Site 9	PRN No 622	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2	NGR SE 3750 3315		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATIO Colton Common		TOWNSHIP Temple Newsam	
CLASSIFICATION Enclosure		PERIOD ?Pehistoric	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SOILS 712a	LAND USE Arable land	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION</b> Aerial photographs show a complex cropmark site including an enclosure, linear ditches and a possible trackway immediately to the south of the Selby Road on Colton Common. A geophysical survey undertaken by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service in March 1992 added to the cropmark evidence and indicated the presence of linear features running in a westerly direction from the enclosure towards Grim's Ditch (PRN 5009).</p>			
<p><b>REFERENCES</b> 1. WY 149/6, 7 2. Colton Common, Colton: A Gradiometer Survey undertaken by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, 1992.</p>			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No Site 10	PRN 626	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2	NGR SE 3780 3280		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Swillington Common		TOWNSHIP Swillington	
CLASSIFICATION Field system		PERIOD ?Prehistoric	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SOILS 712a	LAND USE Arable land	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION</b> Aerial photographs show a sinuous ditched lane with an associated rectilinear field system which lies c. 100m east of Grim's Ditch (PRN 5007). Two ring ditches (PRN 1345, 1346) with diameters of 10m and 13m lie c. 100m west of the lane shown as a cropmark.</p>			
<p><b>REFERENCES</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WY 61/34A</li> <li>2. WY 75/20</li> <li>3. WY 176/20-23</li> <li>4. DNR 1099/5</li> <li>5. DNR 1100/13</li> </ol>			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No Site 10	PRN 1345	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2	NGR SE 3765 3280		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Swillington Commom		TOWNSHIP Swilli gton	
CLASSIFICATION Ring ditch		PERIOD ?Bronze Age	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SOILS 712a	LAND USE Arable land	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION</b> Aerial photographs show a positive cropmark of a c. 13m diameter ring ditch with a broad ditch. It lies 30m north-west of a second ring ditch 10m in diameter (PRN 1346). Neither shows any discernible relationship to a ditched lane c. 100m to the east (PRN 626).</p>			
<p><b>REFERENCES</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WY 176/20-22</li> </ol>			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No Site 10	PRN 1346	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2	NGR SE 3767 3276		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Swillington Common		TOWNSHIP Swillington	
CLASSIFICATION Ring ditch		PERIOD Bronze Age	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SOILS 712a	LAND USE Arable land	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION</b> Aerial photographs show a positive cropmark of a c. 10m diameter ring ditch. It lies c. 30m south-east of another ring ditch 13m in diameter (PRN 1345). Neither ring ditch shows any discernible relationship with a cropmark lane 100m to the east (PRN 626).</p>			
<p><b>REFERENCES</b> 1. WY 176/20-22</p>			
<p><b>CONDITION</b> Cropmark</p>			

SITE No Site 11	PRN 1347	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2	NGR SE 3780 3320		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Warren House		TOWNSHIP Swillington	
CLASSIFICATION Enclosure		PERIOD ?Prehistoric	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SOILS 712a	LAND USE Arable land	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION</b> Aerial photographs show a large sub-rectangular enclosure with a convex east side containing a possible entrance. The south side is not visible on the photograph. Ditches run off from the northwestern and southwestern corners. The site could be a continuation of the cropmarks observed in the field to the south of Selby Road (Site 10, PRNs 626, 1345, 1346).</p>			
<p><b>REFERENCES</b> 1. WY 176/19 2. DNR 1100/13</p>			
<p><b>CONDITION</b> Cropmark</p>			

SITE No	PRN No 1006	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2	NGR SE 4000 3440		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Manor Farm		TOWNSHIP Barwick in Elmet	
CLASSIFICATION Settlement		PERIOD ?Prehistoric	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SOILS 711p	LAND USE Arable land	
DESCRIPTION Aerial photographs show a series of rectilinear enclosures to the west and south-west of Manor Farm together with traces of an associated field system. This cropmark complex appears to form a western extension of a wider prehistoric/Roman landscape identified to the east (cropmark complex PRN 1182).			
REFERENCES			
1. WY 130/6			
2. WY 135/13-16			
3. WY 169/131-134			
4. WY 172/11-12			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No Site 12	PRN 1179	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2	NGR SE 4040 3470		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Parlington Hollins		TOWNSHIP Parlington	
CLASSIFICATION Settlement		PERIOD ?Prehistoric	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SOILS 711p	LAND USE Arable land	
DESCRIPTION Aerial photographs show a sub-rectangular enclosure c. 37m x 31m with rounded corners and one rather bowed side. This enclosure is part of a settlement landscape (PRN 1182).			
REFERENCES 1. WY 135/10, 16 2. B. Yarwood 1991, Parlington Estate: Preliminary Archaeological Assessment			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No Site 12	PRN 1180	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2	NGR SE 4090 3480		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Parlington Hollins		TOWNSHIP Parlington	
CLASSIFICATION Enclosure		PERIOD ?Prehistoric	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SOILS 711p	LAND USE Arable land	
DESCRIPTION Aerial photographs show a sub-rectangular enclosure c. 25m x 37m contained in the angle of a rectilinear ditch forming part of a field system. The enclosure has narrow ditches. It is closely associated with the enclosure complex (PRN 1181) and forms part of a larger landscape (PRN 1182).			
REFERENCES	1. WY 169/27, 29, 30 2. WY 172/13, 15-17 3. B. Yarwood, 1991, Parlington Estate: Preliminary Archaeological Assessment		
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No Site 12	PRN 1181	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2	NGR SE 4100 3470		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Parlington Hollins		TOWNSHIP Parlington	
CLASSIFICATION Enclosure complex		PERIOD ?Prehistoric	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SOILS 711p	LAND USE Arable land	
DESCRIPTION Aerial photographs show cropmarks of a rectilinear enclosure complex c. 250m x 60m. Two of the more peripheral enclosures are probably of the field corner type. There are linear ditches attached to the complex which may be an associated field system (PRN 1182).			
REFERENCES 1. WY 135/11, 12 2. WY 169/24-27, 29, 30 3. WY 172/13-17 4. B. Yarwood 1991, Parlington Estate: Preliminary Archaeological Assessment.			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No Site 12	PRN 1182	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2	NGR SE 4100 3480		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Parlington Hollins		TOWNSHIP Parlington	
CLASSIFICATION Settlement landscape		PERIOD ?Prehistoric	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SCILS 711p	LAND USE Arable land	
<b>DESCRIPTION</b> The settlement landscape consists of a number of features. An enclosure complex (PRN 1181) has field corner enclosures, a lane and an associated field system. An unusually large field corner enclosure (PRN 1181) is also associated with PRN 1181. Several linear ditches extend for c. 0.9km to the west. Also in the landscape is a sub-rectangular enclosure (PRN 1179) whose relationship to the other cropmarks is uncertain.			
<b>REFERENCES</b> 1. WY 135/10-12 2. WY 169/24-30 3. WY 172/13-17 4. B. Yarwood 1991, Parlington Estate: Preliminary Archaeological Assessment			
<b>CONDITION</b> Cropmark			

SITE No Site 13	PRN 1019	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2	NGR SE 4160 3465		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Lily Pit Cottage		TOWNSHIP Parlington	
CLASSIFICATION Ring ditch		PERIOD Uncertain	
GEOLOGY Coal Measures	SOILS 711p	LAND USE Arable land	
DESCRIPTION Aerial photographs show a possible small ring ditch c.15 m in diameter. The circle is a little distorted into a spiral shape on the north east side and the earlier photograph (WY 139/12) shows the feature as being more trapezoidal in shape. Cropmarks of bell pits in the area should be borne in mind when suggesting a function and period for this feature.			
REFERENCES 1. WY 139/12 2. WY 147/22,23			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No Site 14	PRN 1032	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2/3	NGR SE 4250 3390		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Ash Plantation		TOWNSHIP Sturton Grange	
CLASSIFICATION Ditch		PERIOD ?Prehistoric	
GEOLOGY Limestone	SOILS 511a	LAND USE Arable land	
DESCRIPTION Aerial photographs show a cropmark of a ditch and a possible enclosure. Other associated cropmarks may be of geological origin.			
REFERENCES 1. WY 137/6 2. WY 141/14			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No Site 15	PRN 1034	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 3	NGR SE 4290 3390		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Ash Plantation		TOWNSHIP Sturton Grange	
CLASSIFICATION Ditch		PERIOD ?Prehistoric	
GEOLOGY Limestone	SOILS 511a	LAND USE	
DESCRIPTION Aerial photographs show several linear ditches within a palimpsest of associated cropmarks, some of which may be of geological origin.			
REFERENCES 1. WY 121/17,18 2. WY 137/5,7 3. WY 147/24. 4. WY 223/26, 29 5. PM print (no negative known, pre-1975)			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No Site 16	PRN 3098	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 3	NGR SE 4310 3350		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Well House Farm		TOWNSHIP Sturton Grange	
CLASSIFICATION Road		PERIOD Roman	
GEOLOGY Limestone	SOILS 511a	LAND USE	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION</b> This is the probable line of Roman Road 28b and is known locally as Roman Ridge. Its course is fossilised in the line of the A656 which is raised between 1m and 3m above the surrounding ground surface on a prominent <i>agger</i>. The east side of the <i>agger</i> was clearly visible at least as recently as 1962.</p>			
<p><b>REFERENCES</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pearson F., Roman Yorkshire, 1936</li> <li>2. Codrington T., Roman Roads in Yorkshire, 1905</li> <li>3. WYAS linear feature file</li> <li>4. Margary I.D., Roman Roads in Britain, 1973 p. 415</li> </ol>			
CONDITION Unknown			

SITE No Site 17	PRN 1035	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2	NGR SE 4322 3465		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Hookmoor Cottage		TOWNSHIP Sturton Grange/M' field	
CLASSIFICATION Settlement		PERIOD Prehistoric/Roman	
GEOLOGY Limestone	SOILS 511a	LAND USE Arable land	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION</b> Aerial photographs show extensive cropmarks of a lane, ditch, enclosure and field system situated on either side of the Roman road (PRN 3098)</p>			
<p><b>REFERENCES</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WY 10/9A</li> <li>2. WY 144/29,30</li> <li>3. CUC AGG 12</li> <li>4. CUC BZG 3,4</li> <li>5. WY 213/11-22</li> <li>6. WY 218/19,20</li> </ol>			
CONDITION Cropmark			



SITE No Site 18	PRN 1057	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2/3	NGR SE 4370 3480		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Hook Moor		TOWNSHIP Micklefield	
CLASSIFICATION Enclosure		PERIOD ?Prehistoric	
GEOLOGY Limestone	SOILS 511a	LAND USE Arable land	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION</b> Aerial photographs show a small rectilinear enclosure, a curvilinear enclosure and a ditch. This group of cropmarks is associated with an extensive cropmark complex of enclosures and linear ditches lying to the south and east (PRN 1073, 1074, 1075).</p>			
<p><b>REFERENCES</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WY 10/5A</li> <li>2. CUC CPA 85-87</li> <li>3. PVA 4762063</li> <li>4. PVA 76:A?/21</li> </ol>			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No Site 19	PRN	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 3	NGR SE 4360 3550		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Dawson's Wood		TOWNSHIP Lotherton c. Aberford	
CLASSIFICATION Enclosure		PERIOD Uncertain	
GEOLOGY Limestone	SOILS 511a	LAND USE Arable land	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION</b> Aerial photographs show a small rectangular enclosure within an area of disturbed ground. The enclosure is within an area once occupied by a plantation and the disturbance is probably a result of tree felling.</p>			
<p><b>REFERENCES</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WY 96/12</li> </ol>			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No Site 20	PRN	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2/3	NGR SE 4390 3580		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION North of Dawson's Wood		TOWNSHIP Lotherton c. Aberford	
CLASSIFICATION Enclosure/Field system		PERIOD ?Prehistoric	
GEOLOGY Limestone	SOILS 511a	LAND USE	
DESCRIPTION Aerial photographs show a cropmark of an enclosure and field system.			
REFERENCES 1. WY 177/5 2. CUC BBQ 101			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No Site 21	PRN	SAM No 326c	NAR No
SITE Grade 1*	NGR SE 4375 3755		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION South Dyke, Cock Beck		TOWNSHIP Lotherton c. Aberford	
CLASSIFICATION Linear earthwork		PERIOD ?Dark Age	
GEOLOGY Limestone	SOILS 511a	LAND USE Grassland/Woodland	
DESCRIPTION A linear bank and ditch approaches the A1 from the south-east. The monument forks into two distinct alignments, both of them terminating shortly before they reach the A1. The northern alignment runs into a wood whilst the most southerly of the alignments runs down slope towards a terrace or possible hollow way running along the contours of the slope.			
REFERENCES 1. Site visit, November, 1992 2. West Yorkshire: An Archaeological Survey to AD1500 pp 172-73. Eds: Faull, M, & Moorhouse, S. 1981.			
CONDITION Visible earthwork			

SITE No Site 22	PRN	SAM No 326b	NAR No
SITE Grade 1*	NGR SE 4365 3785		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION The Ridge, Field Lane, Aberford		TOWNSHIP Aberford	
CLASSIFICATION Linear earthwork		PERIOD ?Dark Age	
GEOLOGY Limestone	SOILS 511a	LAND USE Woodland?	
<p>DESCRIPTION A linear bank approaches the A1 from the east. The monument appears to be transected by the A1, after which it swings sharply towards the south. A section of the bank is adjacent to the east carriageway of the A1.</p>			
<p>REFERENCES 1. West Yorkshire: An Archaeological Survey to AD1500 pp 172-73 Eds: Faull, M, &amp; Moorhouse, S. 1981.</p>			
CONDITION Visible earthwork			

SITE No	PRN No 1064	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 3	NGR SE 4365 3830		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Aberford		TOWNSHIP Aberford	
CLASSIFICATION Enclosure/Field system		PERIOD ?Prehistoric	
GEOLOGY Limestone	SOILS 511a	LAND USE Arable land	
<p>DESCRIPTION Aerial photographs show a possible small D-shaped enclosure with an associated ditch to the north-west. A number of fragmentary ditches survive to the east.</p>			
<p>REFERENCES 1. PVA 76:A:17 2. PVA 77:3:7/5</p>			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No Site 23	PRN 1066	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2/3	NGR SE 4325 3930		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Nut Hill		TOWNSHIP Aberford	
CLASSIFICATION Field system		PERIOD Uncertain	
GEOLOGY Limestone	SOILS 511a	LAND USE	
<p>DESCRIPTION Aerial photographs show a series of linear ditches on the west side of the modern A1. Two of these ditches run eastwards and are transected by the A1. A small sub-rectangular enclosure is also visible and this is attached to two or more regular, rectangular paddocks or small fields which are larger than the enclosure.</p>			
<p>REFERENCES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WY 97/15</li> <li>2. PVA 4762074-5</li> <li>3. PVA 6762035</li> <li>4. PVA 77:3:7/4</li> <li>5. CUC AGG 13</li> <li>6. AJC 196/20-22</li> <li>7. AJC 82/24, 25</li> </ol>			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No Site 24	SMR No 5116	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2	NGR SE 4310 4020		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Junction of the A1/A64		PARISH Sutton with Hazelwood	
CLASSIFICATION Road, Field system		PERIOD ?Roman	
GEOLOGY Limestone	SOILS 511a	LAND USE Arable land	
<p>DESCRIPTION Aerial photographs show a substantial linear feature running in a north-easterly direction towards Spen Farm. The feature could be a road. As it transects the A64, the cropmark become fainter, but possible ditches of a field system are also visible.</p>			
<p>REFERENCES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WY 137/3</li> <li>2. DNR 1084/2</li> <li>3. PVA 77:3:7/2, 3</li> <li>4. GV 0012-13</li> </ol>			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No Site 25	PRN 1125	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2/3	NGR SE 4280 4050		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Spen Farm		TOWNSHIP Bramham c. Oglethorpe	
CLASSIFICATION Settlement		PERIOD ?Prehistoric	
GEOLOGY Limestone	SOILS 511a	LAND USE Arable land	
<p>DESCRIPTION Aerial photographs show a small rectangular enclosure attached to a linear ditch. There are faint fragmentary marks immediately to the north-west which may represent an extension to the site. The site almost certainly extends northwards (PRN 1127).</p>			
<p>REFERENCES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CUC BZG 22</li> <li>2. DNR 1084/3</li> <li>3. WY 121/28,30</li> <li>4. WY 211/28,29</li> <li>5. Bramham cum Oglethorpe (Bramham C) E. A. Map. No 7c (Leeds Archives GC/MA.23)</li> </ol>			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SITE No Site 25	PRN 1127	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2/3	NGR SE 4290 4090		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION New Black Fen		TOWNSHIP Bramham c. Oglethorpe	
CLASSIFICATION Industial site, settlement		PERIOD Multi-period	
GEOLOGY Limestone	SOILS 511a	LAND USE Arable land	
<p>DESCRIPTION This is the site of a former limestone quarry which is now grassed over. Cropmarks of a possible enclosure and associated features are visible and are probably an extension of the cropmarks immediately to the south (PRN 1125). There are also numerous curvilinear and linear soilmarks, some of which are ridge and furrow. None of the linear soilmarks correspond to the supposed Roman road marked by the OS on this site.</p>			
<p>REFERENCES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WY 91/52A</li> <li>2. WY 136/38</li> <li>3. WY 139/5</li> <li>4. AC 175/23-26</li> <li>5. 1st Edition 6" OS map, sheet 204</li> </ol>			
CONDITION Cropmark, soilmark			

SITE No Site 26	PRN	SAM No	NAR No
SITE Grade 2/3	NGR SE 4340 4100		
AREA NGRS			
LOCATION Camp Hill/Spen Farm		TOWNSHIP Bramham c. Oglethorpe	
CLASSIFICATION Ditch/road, Field system		PERIOD ?Prehistoric	
GEOLOGY Limestone	SOILS 511a	LAND USE	
DESCRIPTION Aerial photographs show an extensive cropmark complex bisected by a substantail linear feature, possibly a road or a major ditch, running in a north-easterly direction through Spen Farm.			
REFERENCES 1. CUC BZG 25			
CONDITION Cropmark			

SMR No 9163.01	SITE No	SAM No 621	NAR No
SITE Grade 1*	NGR		
AREA NGRS SE 4340 3903, SE 4390 4030			
LOCATION Nuthill Farm		TOWNSHIP Sutton with Hazelwood	
CLASSIFICATION Roman road		PERIOD Roman	
GEOLOGY Limestone	SOILS 511a	LAND USE	
DESCRIPTION The line of the road is clearly visible as an embankment travelling south-west from the entrance of Hazelwood Castle towards Nuthill Farm. At its southern end, immediately adjacent to the A1, the road appears to have been disturbed by the construction of a terrace of cottages.			
REFERENCES 1. Mer 75 76 087-88			
CONDITION Damaged in the area of the proposed corridor			

## **APPENDIX II**

### **GRADES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE**

In order to be able to make an objective assessment of the impact of a development upon archaeological sites it is necessary to establish a hierarchical grading system by which to evaluate those sites affected. The criteria used to grade the sites was developed from those used for the scheduling of Ancient Monuments (Darvill 1988). These criteria include period, rarity, diversity, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, potential and documentation. On this basis different sites can be compared and graded to one of the following categories:

1. National importance
2. Regional or county importance
3. Local or district importance

Since much of the data available for sites is relatively incomplete, any such assessment must be seen as provisional and subject to revision following further evaluation.

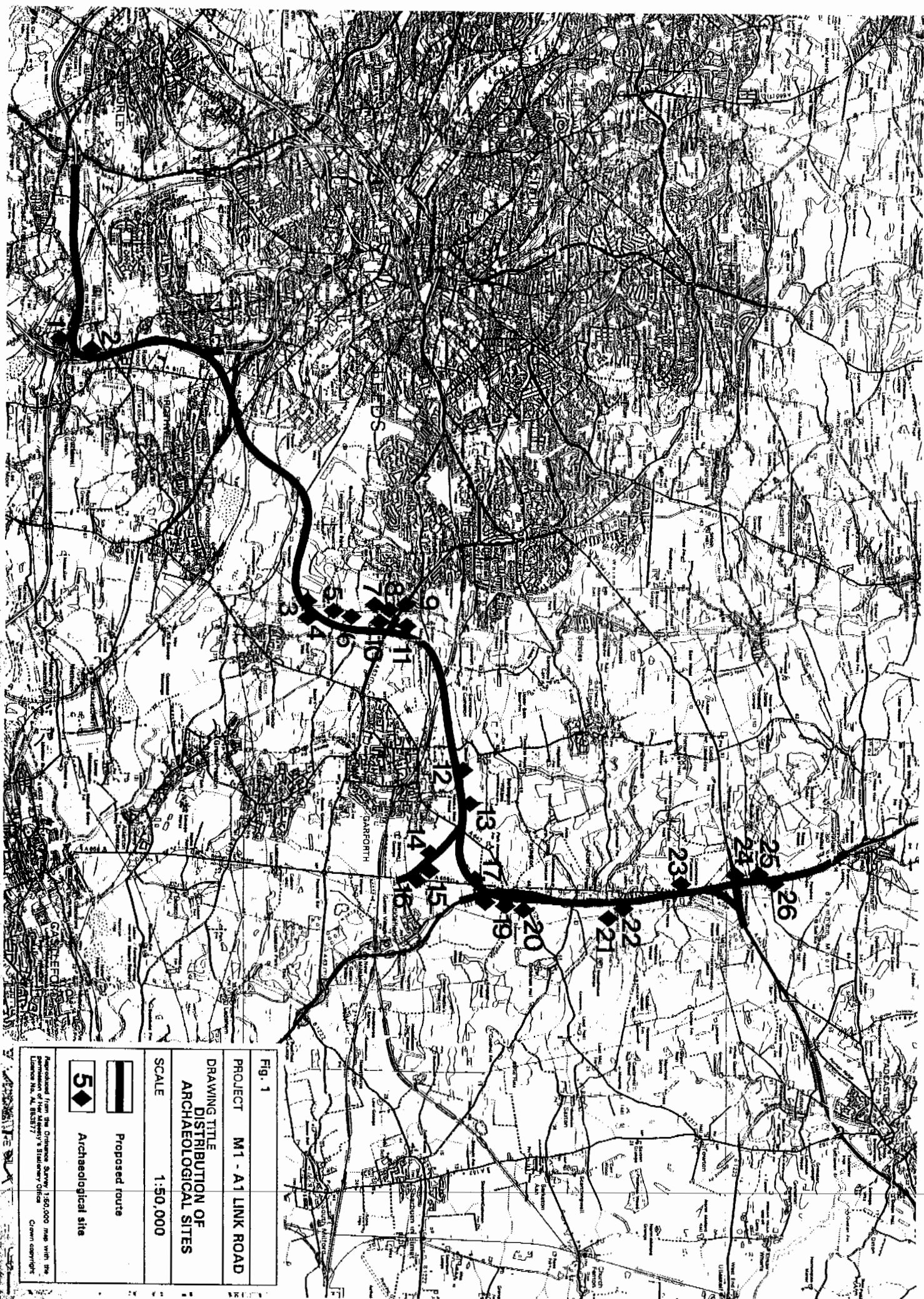


Fig. 1

PROJECT M1 - A1 LINK ROAD

DRAWING TITLE  
DISTRIBUTION OF  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

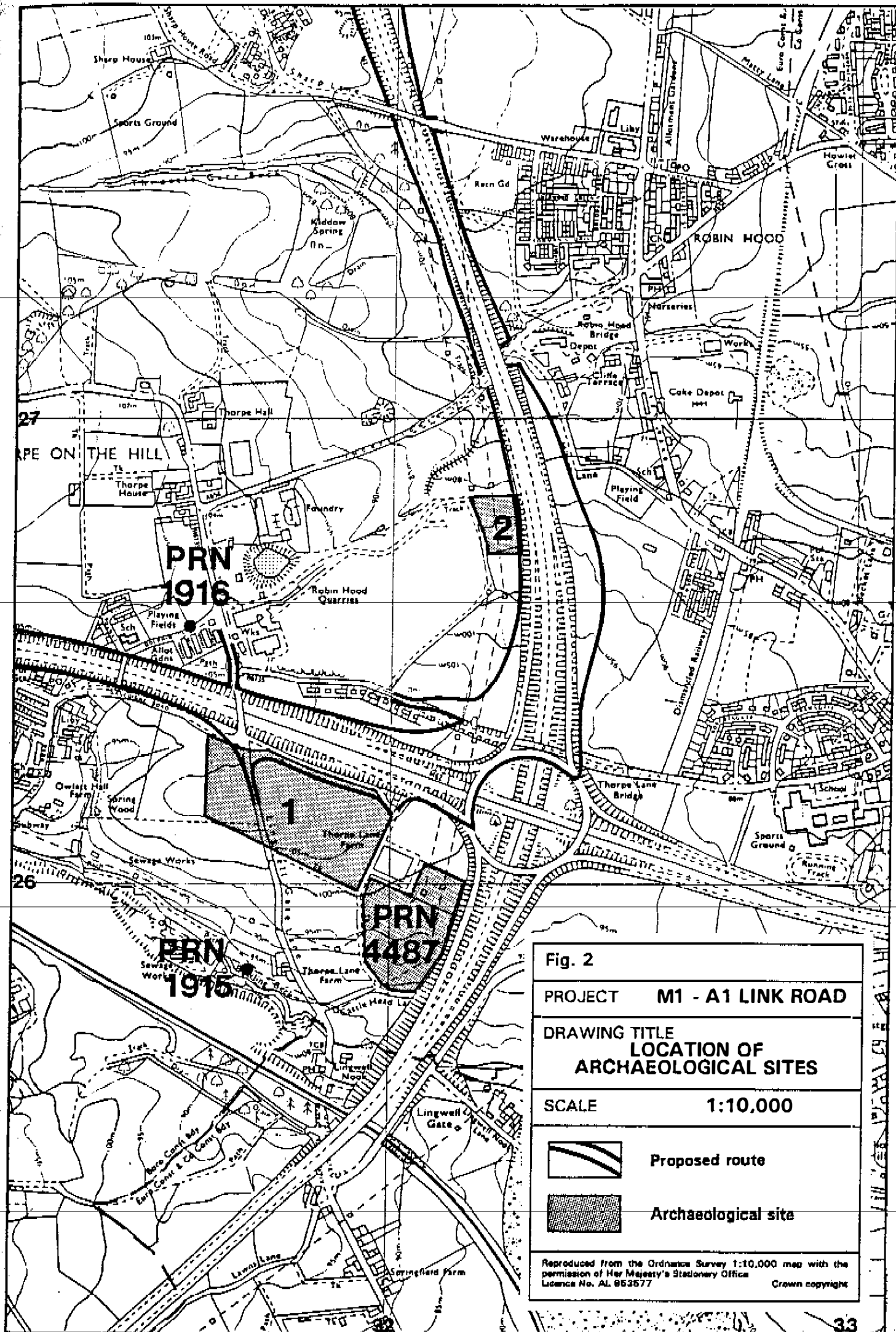
SCALE 1:50,000

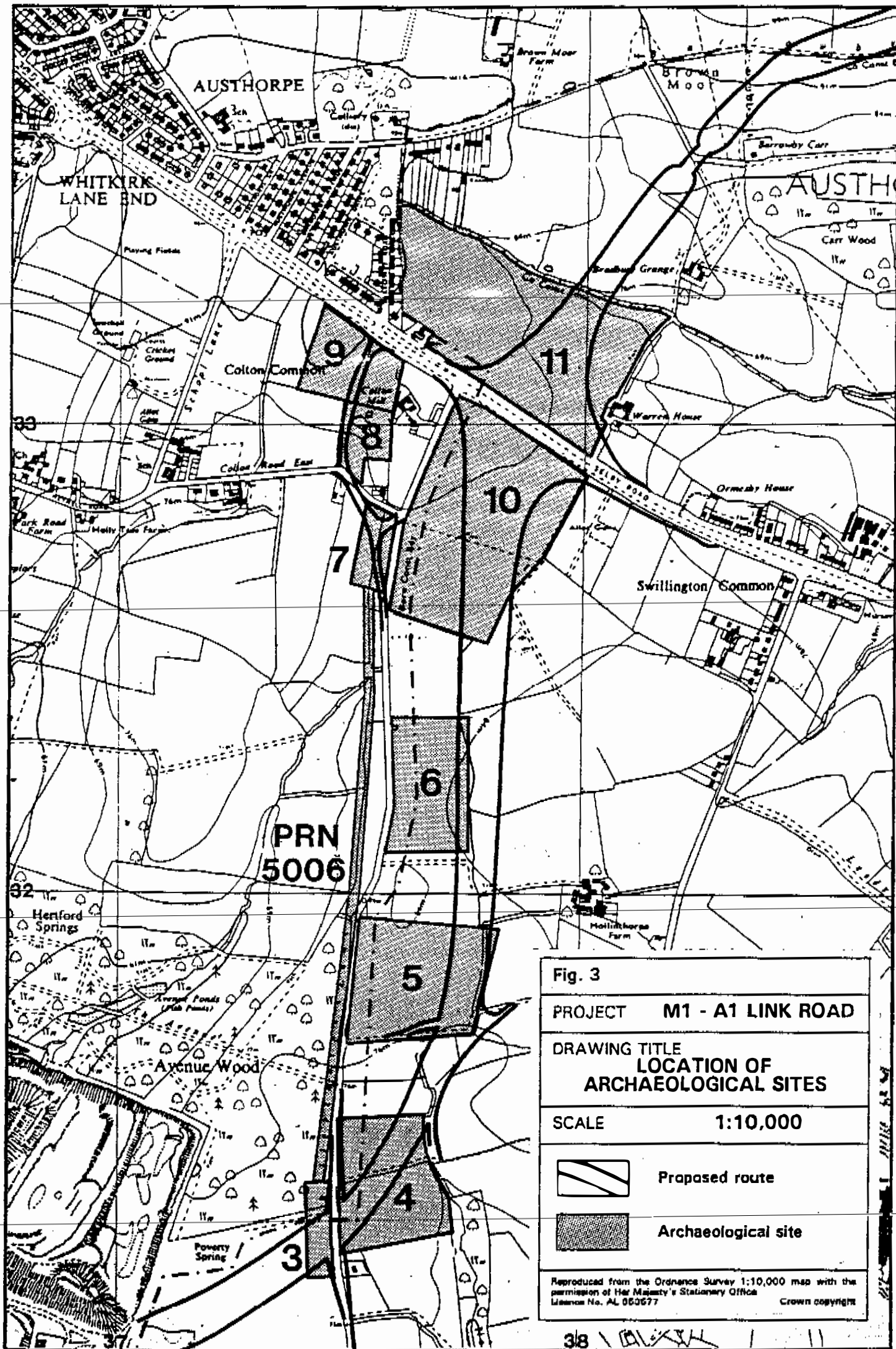
Proposed route

5 Archaeological site

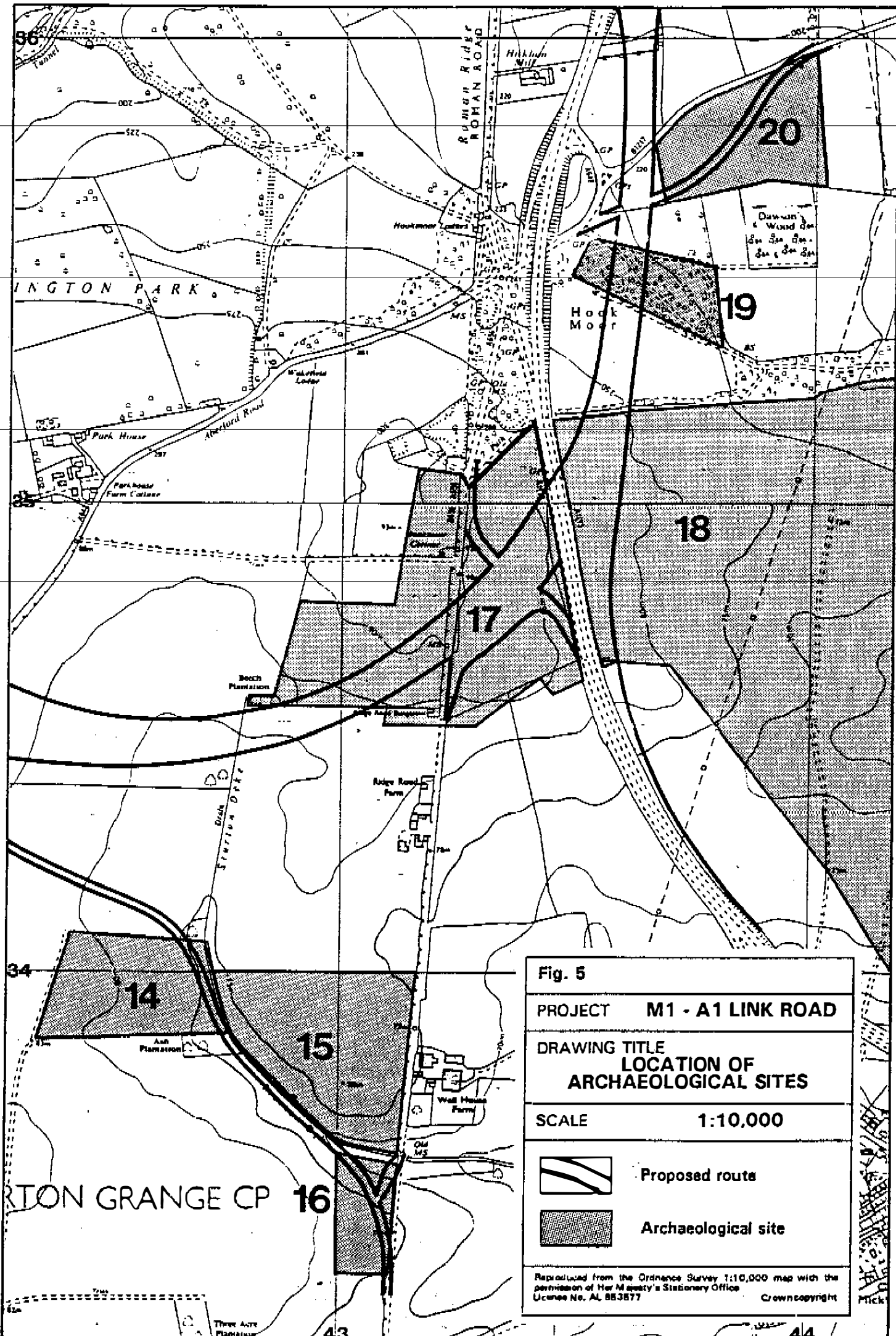
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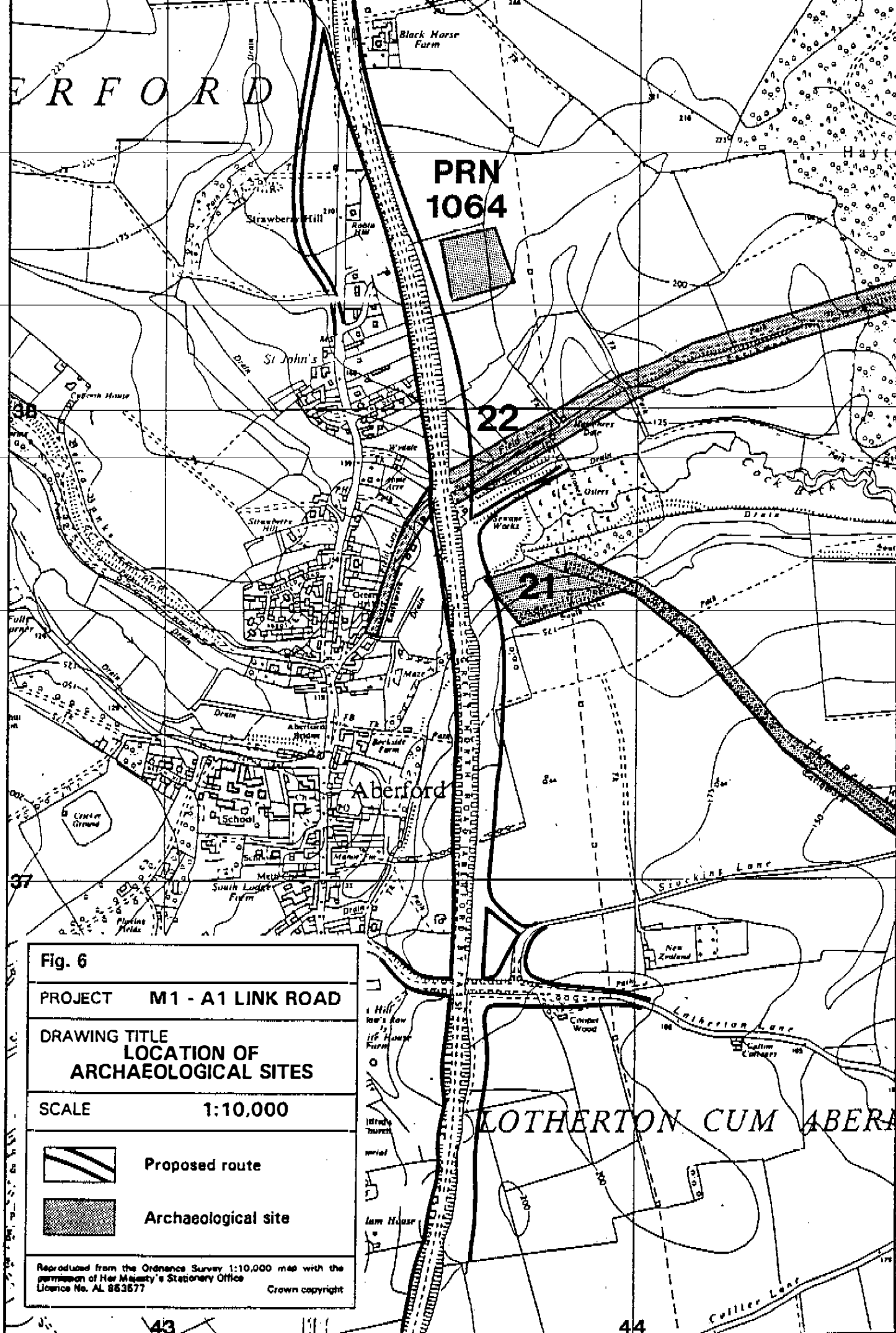














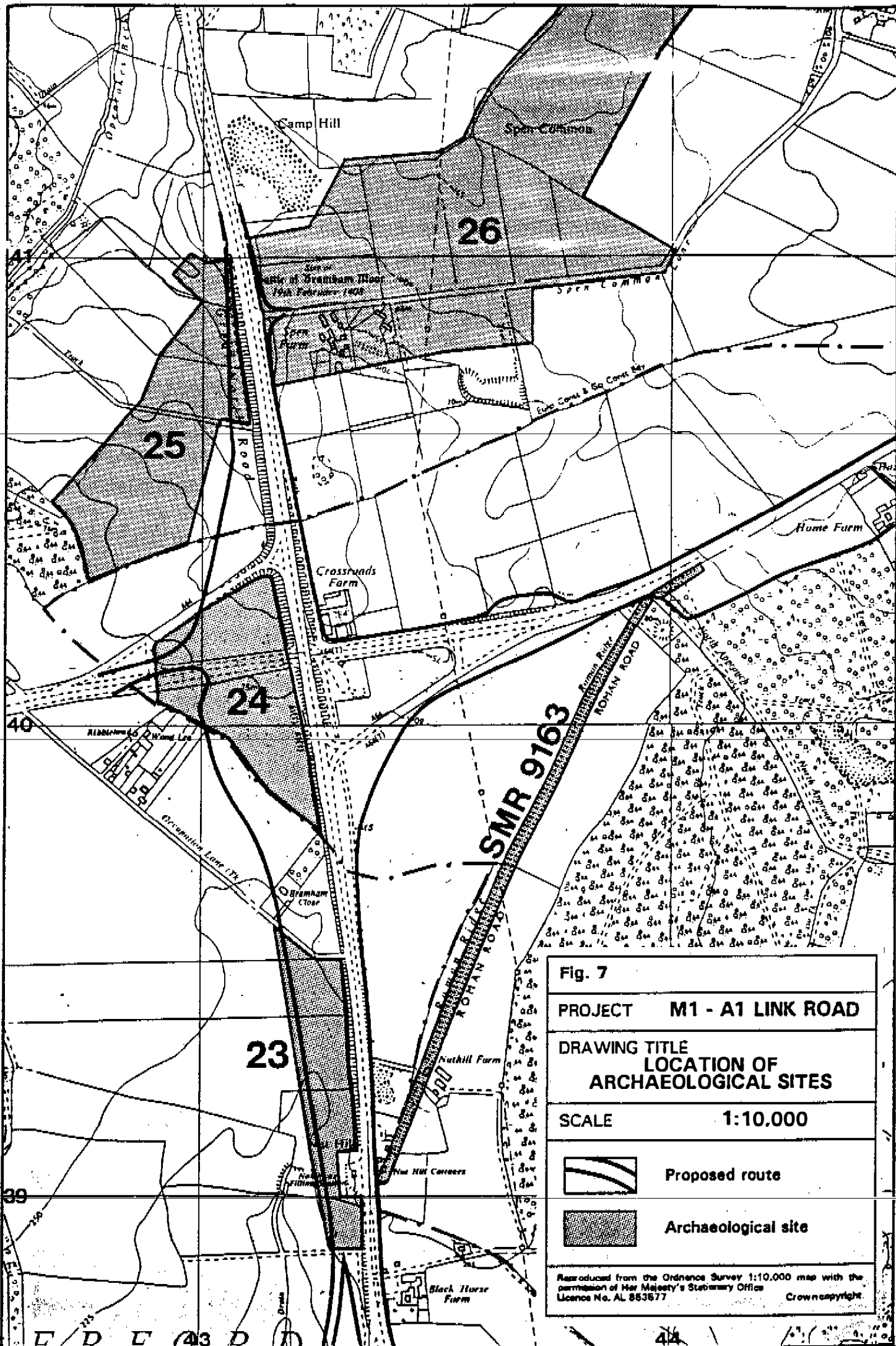


Fig. 7

PROJECT M1 - A1 LINK ROAD

DRAWING TITLE  
LOCATION OF  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SCALE 1:10,000



Proposed route



Archaeological site

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