

**34 ROGER DRIVE, SANDAL, WAKEFIELD,  
WEST YORKSHIRE:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AND  
METAL DETECTING SURVEY**



**CS Archaeology**

**April 2008**

**On behalf of:** Mr G Alexander  
34 Roger Drive  
Sandal  
Wakefield  
West Yorkshire  
WF2 7NE

**National Grid Reference (NGR):** SE 33859 18196

**CSA Report Number:** 017

**Wakefield Art Gallery**  
**Accession Number:** WAKGM : 2008.2.

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**Timing:** Fieldwork April 2008  
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1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 An Archaeological Watching Brief and Metal Detecting Survey was undertaken at 34 Roger Drive Sandal, Wakefield. This work was required to meet a condition granting planning consent, application number 07/02417/FUL. The Archaeological works consisted of the monitoring of a series of trenches for a small sun room to the rear and a garage to the side of the existing dwelling.
- 1.2 The watching brief revealed an undated ditch which probably relates to the Post Medieval agricultural landscape of Sandal. The Metal detecting survey recovered one artefact that may have been associated with the Civil War siege of the Castle in 1645.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The site, 34 Roger Drive lies, to the south of Wakefield. It is bounded to the north by 32 Roger Drive, and to the west by Manygates Lane with Sandal Castle (a Scheduled Monument) beyond (Figures 1 & 2). The site is centred on National Grid Reference SE 33859 18196.
- 2.2 The site represents a new build to the side (Garage) and rear (Sun Room) of the existing dwelling at 34 Roger Drive, Sandal (Figure 3). The existing building was constructed in 1983 on an open field which had been gradually encroached upon during the early twentieth century.
- 2.3 This watching brief and metal detecting survey was undertaken on the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5 April 2008 in response to a condition on planning application (No. 07/02417/FUL), to construct a single storey extension to the rear and attached garage to the side of the existing dwelling.

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Site (Figures 2-3) lies between the historically strategic Sandal Castle and the historic settlement of Sandal Magna. It lies within the site of the battle of Sandal Castle, which was fought on the 30<sup>th</sup> December AD 1460 between the Houses of York and Lancaster (WYAAS 2/2008). The site lies outside the registered Battlefield but it is recognised as a registered Battle Site. To the north of Sandal Castle in 1825 construction work found evidence of the battle including human remains, swords and spurs and there is a potential of similar finds from the current application site (WYAAS 2/2008).
- 3.2 The castle features the remains of a 13<sup>th</sup> century shell keep. The earliest evidence at Sandal Castle comes from a ditch and pit complex possibly Mesolithic in date. The castle represents at least four main phases of activity. During the 12<sup>th</sup> century a Norman motte and bailey castle was constructed by the Warenne family, Earls of Surrey and was later consolidated in stone (Mayes and Butler 1983). Between 1261 and 1485 Sandal Castle was in royal ownership. Richard III, the last king from the House of York (AD 1452-1485) and commissioned an extensive building programme which improved the castle's defensibility and comfort. Up until 1645 the castle was allowed to fall into disrepair. It is believed that the Tudor owners ordered various repairs as a precaution against Scottish raids. In 1645, the castle became a focal point of the Civil War when it was occupied by Royalist forces which were attacked by Parliamentarian cannons and forced to surrender. During the remaining Post Medieval period the Castle's importance declined and it again fell into disrepair.
- 3.3 During the 19<sup>th</sup> century the site lay within a strip field parallel to Manygates Lane and at right angles to Castle Road (formerly Back Lane c. 1854). No known previous archaeological interventions have occurred at the site however an Archaeological and Metal Detecting Survey was carried out at 34 Roger Drive (ASWYAS 2007) this work also recovered a lead shot which was also thought to be associated with the Civil War.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The aim of the Watching Brief was to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits which are disturbed or exposed as a result of ground works at the development site.
- 4.2 The aim of the Metal Detecting survey was to locate, identify and record the presence and nature of any metalwork which is disturbed or exposed as a result of ground works at the site.
- 4.3 These archaeological works will mitigate the destruction of buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record'.

## 5. METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 This has been carried out in accordance with the Specification issued by the WYAAS (2/2008).
- 5.2 Prior to the commencement of the ground works, all areas of soft landscaping were surveyed with a metal detector. This technique allowed the recovery of a single lead shot from the base of the topsoil approximately 0.2m below surface.
- 5.3 After the top layer of tarmac was removed, the site was surveyed by metal detector and all the excavations were supervised by an archaeologist who also acted as the detectorist. During and after the excavation of the trenches the exposed surfaces and spoil were surveyed for metal and examined for pottery and worked stone. A ditch ([004]) was revealed but because of the absence of dating evidence and low organic content, contexts were not sampled for environmental remains.
- 5.4 The single findspot was recorded 3 dimensionally and forms the principal element of the site archive.
- 5.5 Plans and diagnostic sections of the trenches were recorded (Figures 4 and 5) and reveal the nature of the site's truncated stratigraphy. Written records of the contexts were made on *pro-forma* recording cards summarised in Appendix 2. A photographic record was made of all deposits in Black and White print using a 35mm single lens reflex camera. Colour digital images were taken in order to illustrate the report. All photographs have been included as part of the archive (Appendix 2).
- 5.6 Datum levels were provided via spot heights from the OS digital site plans, and were transferred to the site by a recently calibrated dumpy level.
- 5.7 Mrs R Mann of the WYAAS and Ms Pam Judkins, Curator of the Wakefield Art Gallery were kept fully informed of the progress of the works.

## 6. RESULTS

- 6.1 The metal detecting survey covered the site prior to development taking place. Discarded artefacts included iron nails and frequent modern metal, rubbish from the dwelling's construction in the 1980s. A single artefact, a lead shot (Small Find 1), possibly from a pistol was retained. The shot weighs 8gms and it has a diameter of 10mm with a 8mm thickness. The shot had been fired, as evidenced by its flattened appearance. The shot has been subject to post manufacture damage consistent with the plough/garden fork, as evidenced by two cuts. Judging by the small diameter or bore it may have been manufactured as a pistol ball.
- 6.2 Two groups of trenches were opened across the site (Figure 3). For clarity the these two groups are referred to as the 'Sun Room' trenches to the rear and the 'Garage' trenches to the side of the existing dwelling. The names are in accordance with the proposed functions of the two extensions. All the excavated trenches were 0.6m wide and up to 0.6m deep.
- 6.2 The 'Sun Room' trenches consisted of a 'U' shaped foundation trench (Figure 4, Plan 1: Plate 1) which was 3 x 3.5m. The stratigraphy (Figure 4, Section 2) consisted of 0.06m of tarmac then 0.2m of introduced limestone gravel [001]. Beneath the gravel was a brown sandy silt subsoil [002] up to 0.2m in depth with the natural [003] below. The natural [003] consisted of buff clayey sand with frequent irregular sandstone fragments, consistent with weathered natural. The stone content of [003] increased down to the base of the trenches. A modern north-south drain [004] was revealed, cutting the base of the trench where the top of a plastic surface water drain was revealed (Figure 4, Section 2 Plate 2). The fill [005] of the drain trench was very similar brown sandy clay subsoil [002]. The modern drain bisected the site and was filled and levelled with pea grit and then redeposited subsoil.
- 6.3 The 'Garage' trenches to the side of the existing dwelling (8m x 0.7m x 0.4-5m deep) revealed the sites natural slope marked by a buried soil which remained in situ to the eastern half of the principal trench. Along the southern trench, a 'V-shaped ditch [006] was revealed in section, aligned south-west to north-east, parallel with Manygates Lane (Figure 5, Section 3: Plates 3-4).
- 6.4 The ditch [006] measured 2m in width and was 0.6m deep. The primary fill [009], was excavated but no dating evidence recovered. The primary fill [009] was consistent with a rapidly deposited context, consistent with cutting of a field or boundary ditch in an arable landscape. Rapid deposition from colluvial (hillwash) erosion took place half filling the new ditch. The secondary fills [007 & 008] accumulated more slowly. Fill [007] was probably associated with an episode of erosion and deposition from the north-west. There was no evidence for any recuts of the ditch, but a whole-scale recut or ditch enlargement could not be ruled out.

- 6.5 Although a small section of ditch [006] was excavated, the absence of artefacts suggests an absence of historic occupational debris from the immediate area. The orientation of the ditch, parallel with Manygates Lane and at right angles to Castle Road (formerly Back Lane) suggests the feature was a Post Medieval field boundary associated with Sandal's arable strip fields.
- 6.6 The metal detecting survey was undertaken on all exposed foundation trench surfaces and resulting spoil. No significant artefacts were recovered from this survey.

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The watching brief has demonstrated the presence of archaeology on the site. Though not conclusive this feature probably relates to a Post Medieval field boundary, part of the Sandal's narrow strip fields which extended south-west from Castle Road (formerly Back Lane) and were still partially evident on the 1<sup>st</sup> Ed 6" map of 1854.

7.2 The metal detecting survey has recovered evidence of arms and armaments, a probable pistol ball which may have been related to the civil war c. 1645.

## 9. REFERENCES

### 9.1 *Bibliography*

ASWYAS, 2007, *30 Roger Drive Sandal West Yorkshire: Archaeological Watching Brief and Metal Detecting Survey*, Report No. 1674, unpublished document

British Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales), 1978, Wakefield, Sheet 78, 1:50 000 Series, Solid and Drift Edition

Mayes, P. and Butler, L.A.S., 1983, Sandal Castle Excavations 1964-1973, Wakefield Historical Publications

WYAAS, 2008, *Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief and Metal Detecting Survey 34 Roger Drive Sandal*, unpublished Curators report.

### 9.2 *Cartographic References*

1854 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6” Ordnance Survey map (<http://www.old-maps.co.uk>)

## 10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

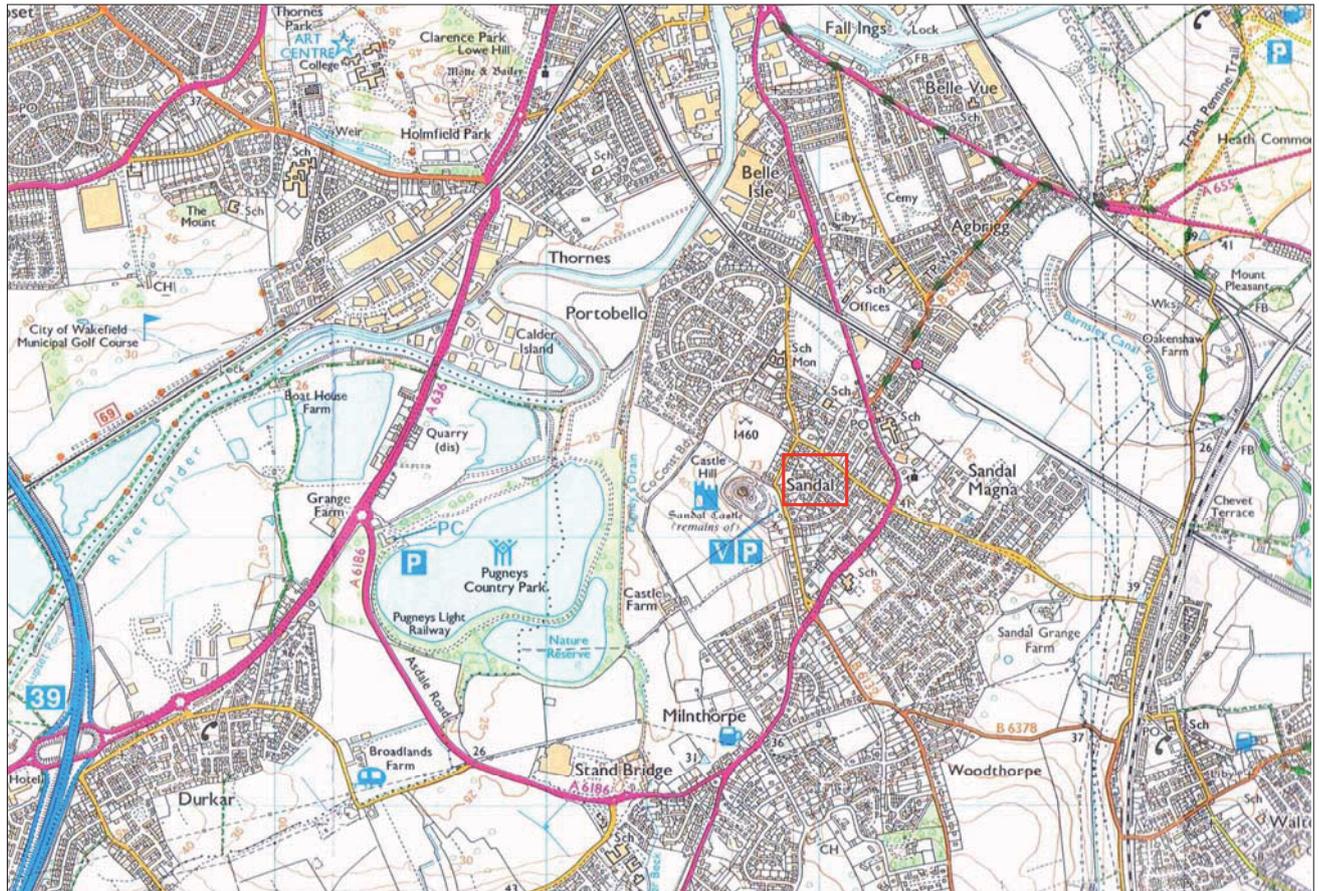
Many thanks to Ms Rebecca Mann (WYAAS) for her help and advice, and Mr Gordon Alexander for commissioning and supporting the archaeological works.

## FIGURES



0 10km

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432

433

434

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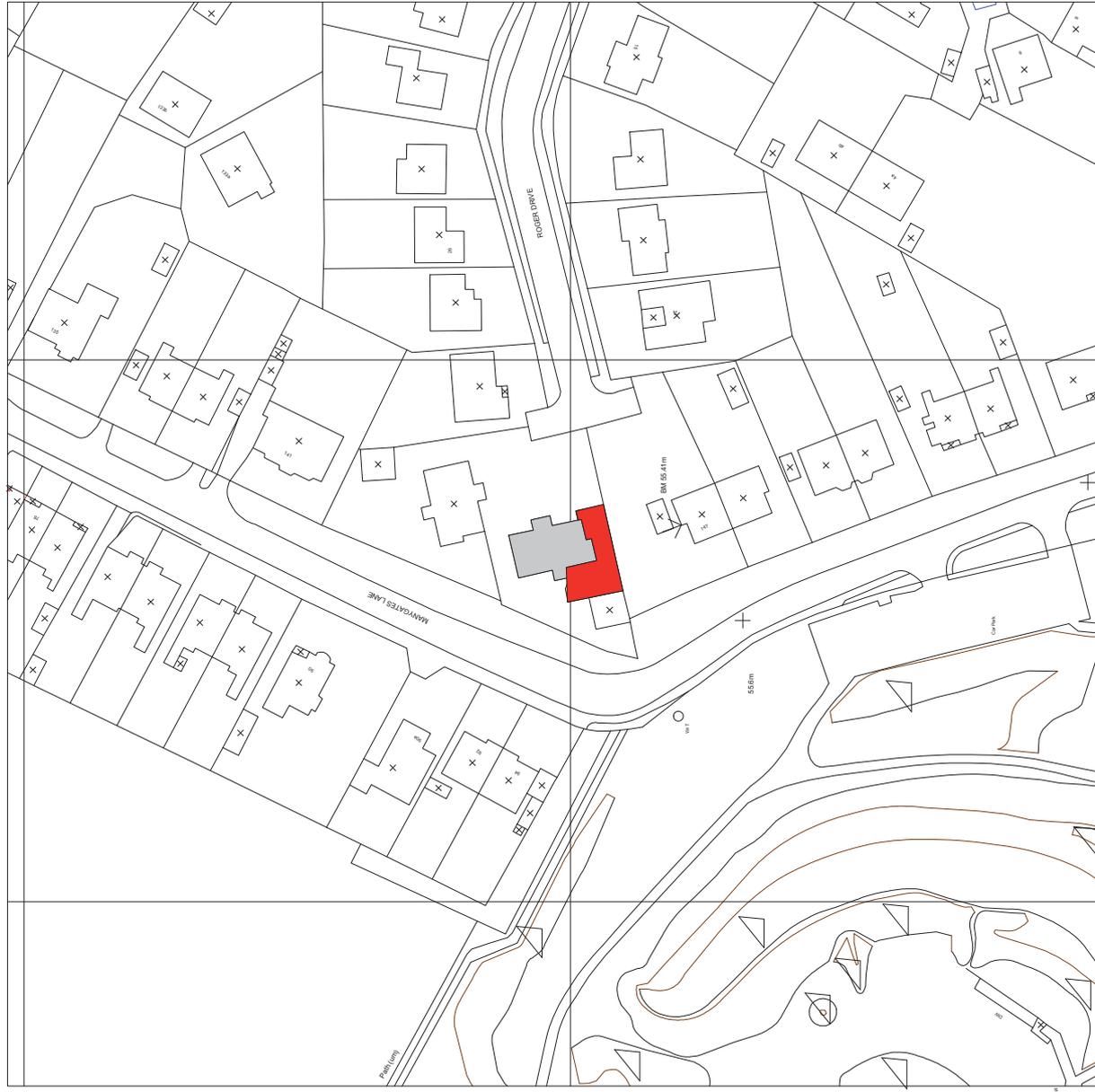
 for inset see Figure 2

0 1km

34 Roger Drive, Sandal  
Wakefield, West Yorkshire:  
An Archaeological Watching Brief  
and Metal Detecting Survey

CS Archaeology  
April 2008

Figure 1:  
Site Location



existing dwelling  
The site



scale 1:1250

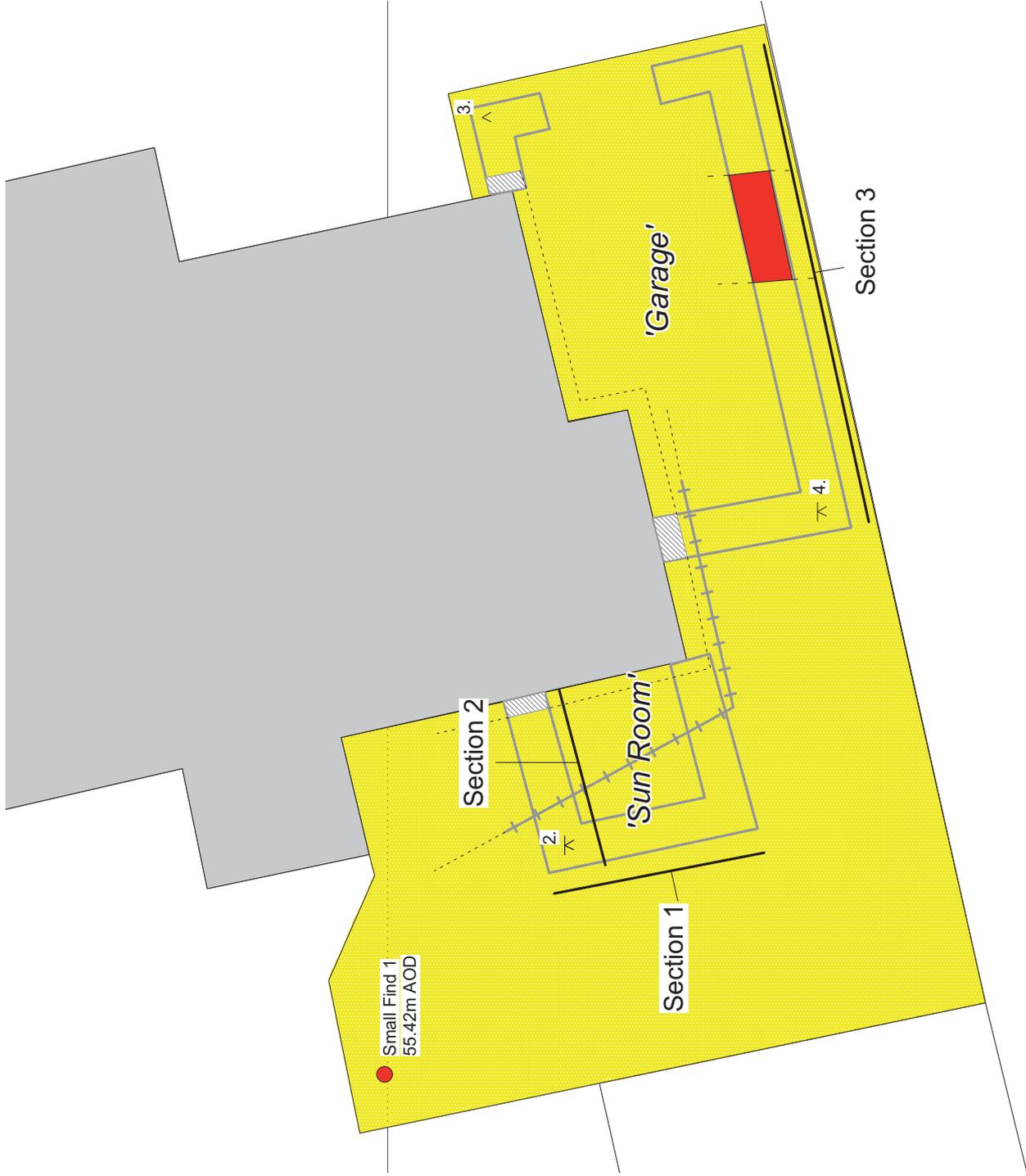
Figure 2: Site Location  
and Boundary

34 Roger Drive, Sandal  
Wakefield, West Yorkshire:  
An Archaeological Watching Brief  
and Metal Detecting Survey

-  existing dwelling
  -  site extent
  -  foundation trench
  -  concrete footings (existing blg.)
  -  modern drain
  -  archaeological feature
  -  archaeological findspot
- Levels AOD
1. 55.42m
  2. 53.94m
  3. 53.59m
  4. 53.94m
- 

scale 1:100

Figure 3: The site with trench  
foundations and archaeology



34 Roger Drive, Sandal  
Wakefield, West Yorkshire:  
An Archaeological Watching Brief  
and Metal Detecting Survey

-  existing dwelling
-  foundation trench
-  concrete footings (existing blg.)
-  modern drain
-  extended lines

Levels AOD  
1. 54.82m

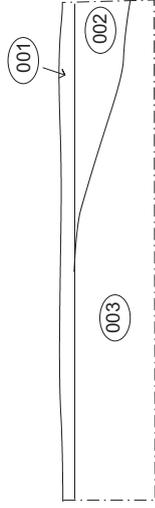


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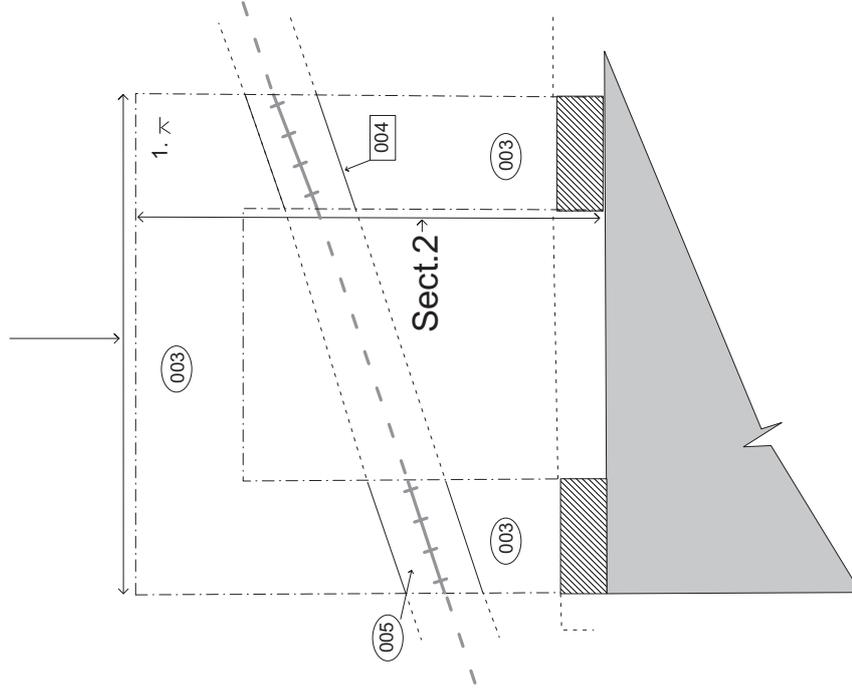
Figure 4: The 'Sun Room'  
foundation trenches,  
plan and sections

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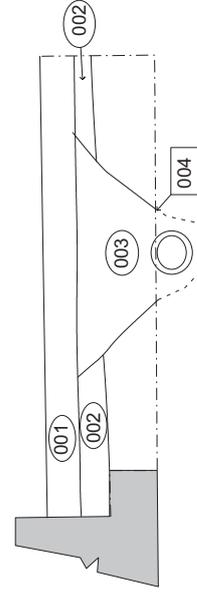
Section 1



Plan 1

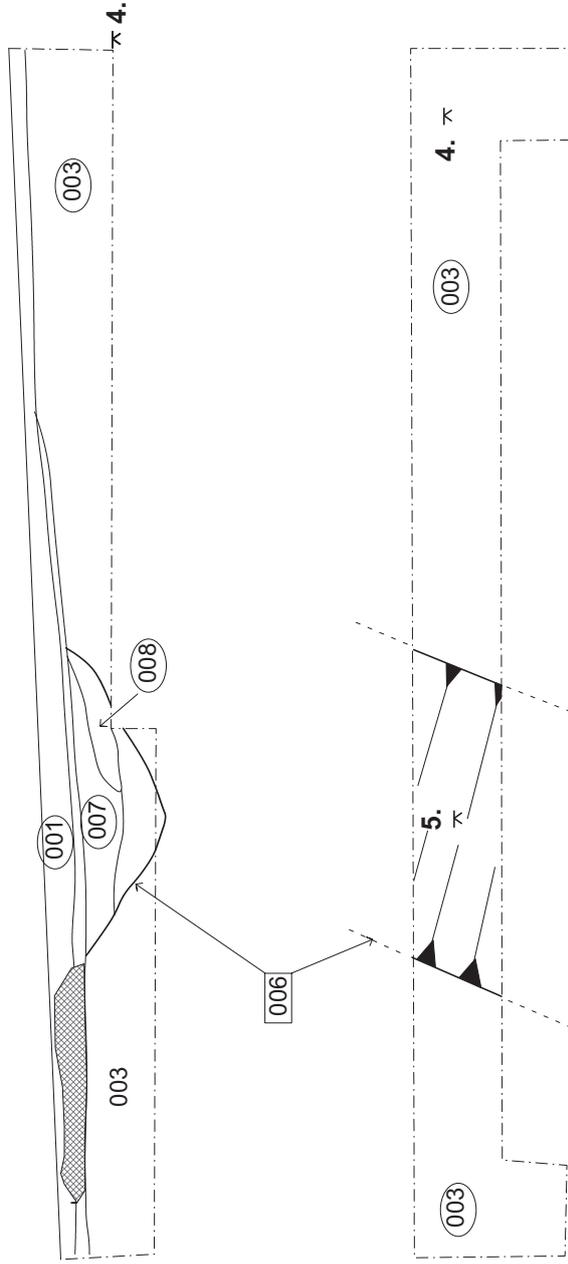


Section 2

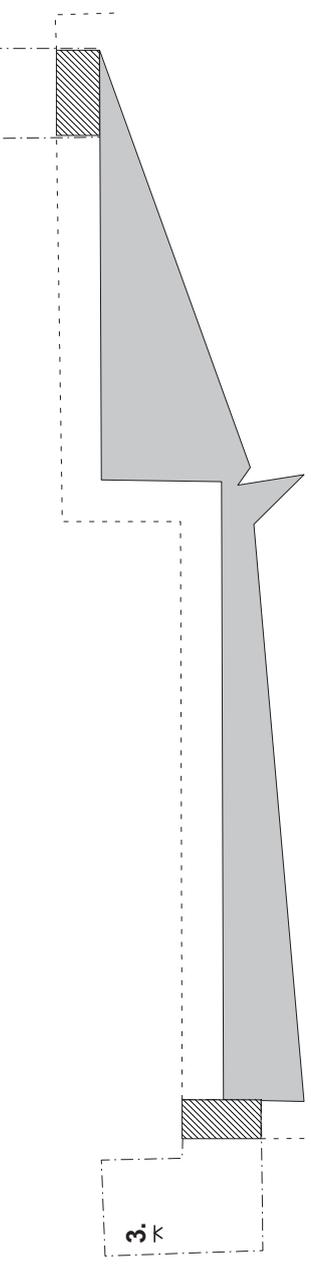


34 Roger Drive, Sandal  
Wakefield, West Yorkshire:  
An Archaeological Watching Brief  
and Metal Detecting Survey

Section 3



Plan 2



-  existing dwelling
-  areas of disturbance (root)
-  foundation trench
-  concrete footings (existing blg.)
-  modern drain
-  supposed extension lines

Levels AOD  
4. 53.94m  
3. 53.59m



scale 1:50

Figure 5: The 'Garage' foundation  
trenches, plan and section

## PLATES



**Plate 1:** Post excavation view of the western 'Sun Room' Foundation Trench, looking north-east



**Plate 2:** Post excavation view of the northern 'Sun Room' Foundation Trench, looking north-east



**Plate 3:** Oblique view of Ditch [006] in the north facing section of the southern 'Garage' foundation trench, looking south-west



**Plate 4:** Detail view of Ditch [006], looking south south-east

## APPENDIX 1: THE SPECIFICATION

**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE:  
SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF & METAL  
DETECTOR SURVEY 34 ROGER DRIVE, SANDAL**

**Specification prepared on behalf of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council at  
the request of Gordon Alexander.**

**Planning ref: 07/02417/FUL**

### **1. Summary**

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of a metal detector survey and watching brief is to be carried out prior to, and during, construction of a single storey extension to the rear, attached garage to the side and associated alterations at the above site.

1.2 This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 11.1 are to be carried out by the archaeological contractor **prior** to the commencement of fieldwork.

### **2. Site Location & Description**

2.1 The site is located in Sandal, which lies to the south of Wakefield. It is bounded to the north by 32 Roger Drive, to the west by Manygates Lane and Sandal Castle (a scheduled ancient monument) and to the west by Roger Drive.

2.2 The site lies in Wakefield District and in the historic township of Sandal Magna.

2.3 The metal detector survey/watching brief shall be maintained during **all** groundworks which are undertaken as part of the proposed works.

### **3. Background**

3.1 Planning approval for a single storey extension to the rear, attached garage to the side and associated alterations at 34 Roger Drive, Sandal has been granted by Wakefield Metropolitan District Council.

3.2 The Planning Authority was advised by WYAAS that there is reason to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that an archaeological watching brief is required. The archaeological work is a condition to the planning consent.

3.3 This specification has been prepared by WYAAS, at the request of Mr Gordon Alexander to detail what is required for the watching brief and to enable an archaeological contractor to provide a quotation.

### **4. Archaeological Interest**

4.1 Our records show that the proposed development site lies in an area of historic and archaeological potential. The application area lies close to Sandal Castle and within the battlefield of the Battle of Wakefield (fought 30<sup>th</sup> December 1460). This was one of the more significant battles of the Wars of the Roses – a series of civil wars conducted because of political and dynastic rivalries between the Houses of York and Lancaster. In October 1460 Parliament made Richard of York the successor to Henry VI (a Lancastrian). In December 1460 the Lancastrians raised a large army based in Pontefract. Richard, Duke of York travelled to his own castle at Sandal. The Yorkists were exposed and outnumbered. They were defeated and the Duke of York was killed. The site is not currently within the boundaries of a Registered Battlefield but it is recognised as a Registered Battle Site.

4.2 In 1825, construction works to the north of Sandal Castle found evidence of the battle including human remains, swords and spurs. Possible finds of archaeological interest from the application site may include (but not be limited to) arrowheads, weapons, badges, clothing fasteners and equipment buckles. The recovery of any battlefield debris would be a highly significant find. Recent work at Towton battlefield (another major battle of the War of the Roses) near Lotherton has recovered iron arrowheads from the topsoil in significant quantities.

## **5. Aim of the Watching Brief & Metal Detector Survey**

5.1 The aim of the watching brief is to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits which are disturbed or exposed as a result of groundworks at the development site.

5.2 The aim of the metal detector survey is to locate, identify and record the presence and nature of any metalwork which is disturbed or exposed as a result of groundworks at the development site.

5.3 This work will mitigate the destruction of buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record'.

## **6. General Instructions**

### **6.1 Health and Safety**

6.1.1 The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. In this case, where archaeological work is carried out at the same time as the work of other contractors, regard should also be taken of any reasonable additional constraints that these contractors may impose. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. WYAAS and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents or injuries that may occur to outside contractors engaged to undertake this watching brief while attempting to conform to this specification.

### **6.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification**

6.2.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to WYAAS, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the

specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of WYAAS to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor. Modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design **will not** be considered by WYAAS.

### 6.3 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

6.3.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor **must** provide WYAAS **in writing** with:

- a projected timetable for the site work;
- details of the staff structure and numbers;
- names and CVs of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors *etc.*),

6.3.2 The metal detector used must be capable of discriminating between ferrous and non-ferrous material, and the user must be experienced in the use of the machine employed. Details are to be supplied to WYAAS both of the machine and the user's experience prior to work commencing. If the metal detector user is not a professionally qualified archaeologist, the work should be supervised and carried out in the presence of a professionally qualified archaeologist.

6.3.3 If a non-professional archaeologist is to be used to carry out the metal-detecting, a formal agreement of their position as a sub-contractor working under direction must be agreed in advance of their use on site. This formal agreement will apply whether they are paid or not. To avoid financial claims under the Treasure Act a suggested wording for this formal agreement with the metal detectorist is: "In the process of working on the archaeological investigation at [*location of site*] between the dates of [*insert dates*], [*name of person contributing to project*] is working under direction or permission of [*name of archaeological organisation*] and hereby waives all rights to rewards for objects discovered that could otherwise be payable under the Treasure Act 1996."

6.3.4 All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard, subject to the ultimate judgement of WYAAS.

### 6.4 Notification and Monitoring

6.4.1 The recording exercise will be monitored as necessary and practicable by WYAAS in its role as curator of the county's archaeology. WYAAS should be provided with **as much notice as possible in writing** (and certainly not less than one week) of the intention to start the watching brief. A copy of the archaeological contractor's risk assessment of the site should accompany the notification.

6.4.2 The Wakefield Museums Curator of Archaeology should be notified of the date of commencement of fieldwork.

### 6.5 Research

6.5.1 It is not anticipated that a visit to the West Yorkshire HER is a necessity prior to work commencing, or if no significant finds be identified on the site, then either the project manager or site supervisor should visit the HER to familiarise himself or

herself with all relevant information. Please note that the HER makes a charge for consultations of a commercial nature.

## 7. Fieldwork Methodology

7.1 Prior to the commencement of groundworks, all areas of soft landscaping within the development area are to be surveyed with a metal detector. As far as possible the metal detector survey is to be carried out in an intensive and regular manner in parallel lines, 1m apart. Where possible readings are obtained, metallic objects are to be removed in an appropriate archaeological manner and, if they are believed to be archaeologically / historically significant, their position is to be accurately recorded three dimensionally.

7.2 An archaeologist should be present on site during the excavation/ground reduction of any area below a depth of 0.15m. The archaeologist should view the area/trench as it is being dug and any trench sections after excavation has been completed and then should carry out a metal detector survey on the excavated area and any spoil. Where archaeology is judged to be present, the excavated area should be cleaned and the need for further work assessed. Where appropriate, any features and finds should then be hand excavated, sampled if appropriate, and recorded.

7.3 Finds/features/deposits of archaeological concern should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a report. Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) **must** include heights O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) **must** include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features.

7.4 The actual areas of ground disturbance (even if no archaeological remains are present) should be recorded on a suitable base map/development plan and the stratigraphic sequence and the depth/nature of the excavations will be briefly recorded. If archaeological remains are identified, their location is to be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on an up-to-date 1:1250 O.S. map base.

7.5 Excavated soil should be searched as practicable for finds. All artefacts are to be retained for processing and analysis except for unstratified 20<sup>th</sup>-century material, which may be noted and discarded.

7.6 Samples for environmental analysis and scientific dating should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the watching brief.

7.7 The intention of the archaeological watching brief and metal detector survey is not to unduly delay the work of other contractors on site. This work should not, therefore prejudice the progress of the main or subsidiary contractor's work, except by prior agreement and on-site co-operation. The archaeologist shall not excavate any area beyond those scheduled for destruction by the development.

7.8 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, the watching brief reveals below-ground conditions which indicate that potentially archaeological levels are absent, the archaeologist should contact WYAAS to discuss reducing or

curtailing the requirements. The work may only be curtailed with the prior agreement of WYAAS and written confirmation will be provided by WYAAS.

## **8. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries**

8.1 Should there be, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant more detailed recording than possible within the terms of this specification, then the archaeological contractor is to urgently contact WYAAS with the relevant information to enable the matter to be resolved with the developer.

8.2 Any human remains discovered during the watching brief must be excavated archaeologically in accordance with the *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* published by English Heritage (2005), a valid Department of Constitutional Affairs licence and any local environmental health regulations.

8.3 The terms of the Treasure Act, 1996 must be followed with regard to any finds, which might fall within its purview. Any such finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

## **9. Post-excavation Analysis and Report Preparation**

9.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples shall be processed and all finds shall be cleaned, identified, analysed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. Finds of 20<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date should be quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds of 18<sup>th</sup> century or earlier date should be retained and archived.

9.2 The site archive will be checked, cross-referenced and internally consistent. A fully indexed archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints/slides. The complete archive (including finds) will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum (see section 11 below). The original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive (see paragraph 11.3). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

9.3 A fully illustrated report should be produced, which should include background information on the need for the project, a description of the methodology employed, and a full description and interpretation of the results, placing them in a local and regional, and if appropriate, national context. It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published, but it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers.

9.4 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depicts the full extent of the areas investigated (a scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by a more detailed plan or plans). Plans should be at an appropriate scale showing: areas excavated and the identified (and, where possible, predicted) archaeological features/deposits. Trench and feature plans must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Section drawings must include O.D heights and be cross-referenced to an appropriate plan.

9.5 All artefacts and environmental material will be analysed by a qualified and experienced specialist. Artefact analysis is to include the production of a descriptive catalogue and spot dates. Finds critical for dating and interpretation should be illustrated.

9.6 Details of the style and format of the report are to be determined by the archaeological contractor, but should include a full bibliography, a quantified index to the site archive, and as an appendix, a copy of this specification.

## **10. Report Submission and Deposition with the SMR**

10.1 The archaeological contractor will supply a copy of the report **directly** to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service within a period of **one month** following completion of fieldwork, unless specialist reports are awaited. In the latter case a revised date should be agreed with WYAAS. Completion of this project and a recommendation from WYAAS to discharge the planning condition are dependant on receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken account of in finalising the report, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

10.2 The report will be supplied on the understanding that it will be added to the Historic Environment Record and will become publicly accessible once it is deposited with WYAAS, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposition.

10.3 A summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service for inclusion on WYAAS's website

## **11. Archive Deposition**

11.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the district museum archaeological curator to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive. In this case the contact is Wakefield M.D.C. Museum and Arts, Wakefield Art Gallery, Wentworth Terrace, WF1 3QW; telephone 01924 305352; Keeper of Archaeology: Mrs Pam Judkins. Agreement for deposition should be confirmed in writing by the archaeological contractor; this correspondence is to be copied to WYAAS

11.2 It is the policy of Wakefield Museum to accept complete excavation archives, including primary site records and research archives and finds, from all excavations carried out in the District that it serves.

11.3 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with Wakefield Museum.

11.4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet Wakefield Museums' requirements with regard to the preparation of excavation archives for deposition.

## **12. General Considerations**

### **12.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor**

12.1.1 If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that:

- i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to recording as detailed above, and/or
- ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results,

then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact WYAAS as a matter of urgency in order that the matter can be resolved in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

### **12.2 Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor**

12.2.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained WYAAS's consent in writing to any variation of the specification prior to the commencement of on-site work or (where applicable) prior to the finalisation of the tender. Unauthorised variations may result in WYAAS being unable to recommend determination of the planning application to the Local Planning Authority based on the archaeological information available and are therefore made solely at the risk of the contractor.

### **12.3 Technical Queries**

12.3.1 Similarly, any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to WYAAS without delay.

### **12.4 Valid Period of Specification**

12.4.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

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**West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service**

**February 2008**

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## APPENDIX 2: ARCHIVE INVENTORY (WAKGM : 2008.2.)

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Context Descriptions

Context No.	Description
001	Recent made ground c. 0.2m stone and gravel covered with up to 0.05m of tarmac [002]
002	Mid brown sandy silt subsoil 0.3m deep with lenses of blue/grey sandy clay. Below [001] above [003].
003	Natural drift geology consisting of buff clayey sand matrix with irregular sandstone up to 0.25 in diameter
004	Linear feature 1.2m in width, connects and channels the existing dwelling's surface water and features a modern plastic drainage pipe set in pea gravel. Modern drain cut
005	Fill of [004] consisting largely of redeposited sub-soil [002]
006	V-shaped ditch cut, 2m wide x 0.5m deep. Overlies [003] underlies [009]. Contains fills: [009, 008 & 007]
007	Mid brown silty sand, 1.9m wide x 0.25m deep representing the upper ditch [006] fill. Underlies [010] overlies [009 & 008].
008	Light brown clayey silt. 0.9m wide x 0.12m deep. Overlies [009 & 006]. Underlies [007 and 010]. This deposit represents sedimentation from the west/side of the ditch as opposed to silting along the ditch [004].
009	Pale brown silty sand 3m wide x 0.3m deep. Overlies [006] underlies [007 & 008].
010	Dark brown silty loam with high organic percentage, representing a buried soil which appears to have been truncated at the western end of the trench by the made ground [001].

Photographic Register: Black and White Print (HP5), Film No.1

No.	Trenches	Description	From
1	-	General view of 34 Roger Drive	SE
2	-	Pre-excavation view to the rear of the dwelling	NW
3	-	Pre-excavation view to the side of the dwelling	NE
4	-	Pre-excavation view of the 'Sun Room'	SE
5	'Sun Room'	General view	SW
6	'Sun Room', north	General view of the north-west facing section	N
7	'Sun Room', west	General view	NW
8	'Sun Room', south	General view	SE
9	'Sun Room'	General view of the 'Sun Room' trenches	S
10	'Sun Room', west	Detail of the stratigraphy to the west facing section	E
11	'Garage', west	General view	S
12	'Garage', south	General view	NE
13	'Garage', north	General view	NE
14	'Garage', east	General view	SW
15	'Garage', south	Oblique view of the ditch [006]	NE
16	'Garage', south	General Oblique view of the ditch [006]	NE
17	'Garage', south	General view	NW
18	'Garage', south	General view	NW

Photographic Register: Digital Images (5 Mega-pixel resolution)

No.	Trenches	Description	From
1	-	General view of 34 Roger Drive	SE
2	-	Pre-excavation view to the rear of the dwelling	NW
3	-	Pre-excavation view to the side of the dwelling	NE
4	-	Pre-excavation view of the 'Sun Room'	SE
5	'Sun Room'	General view	SW
6	'Sun Room', north	General view of the north-west facing section	N
7	'Sun Room', west	General view	NW
8	'Sun Room', south	General view	SE
9	'Sun Room'	General view of the 'Sun Room' trenches	S
10	'Sun Room', west	Detail of the stratigraphy to the west facing section	E
11	'Garage', west	General view	S
12	'Garage', south	General view	NE
13	'Garage', north	General view	NE
14	'Garage', east	General view	SW
15	'Garage', south	Oblique view of the ditch [006]	NE
16	'Garage', south	General Oblique view of the ditch [006]	NE
17	'Garage', south	General view	NW
18	'Garage', south	General view	NW

Drawing Register

No.	Dwg.	Trenches	Description
1	Section 1	'Sun Room'	North-east facing section
2	Section 2	'Sun Room'	North-west-facing section
3	Plan 1	'Sun Room'	Plan with modern drain
4	Plan 2	'Garage'	Plan with ditch [006]
5	Section 3	'Garage'	North-west facing section

Artefact Inventory

Small Find No.	Description
1	Lead shot - pistol ball