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Northern Archaeological Associates

A1(M) BRAMHAM TO WETHERBY AND WETHERBY BYPASS UPGRADE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT for THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

NAA 93/19

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SUMMARY

The proposed upgrade of the A1(M) between Bramham and Wetherby and of the Wetherby Bypass affects a total of 14 known archaeological sites. Since the upgrade broadly follows the alignment of the existing A1(T), the majority of sites are affected by the Local Access Routes (LARs) rather than main carriageways. The archaeological sites affected are largely cropmark sites and further evaluation will be required to assess their importance. The most severe impact is created by those sections immediately adjacent to Grange Moor junction to the west of the A1, where the LARs bisect a major sequence of cropmark enclosures. In these areas, consideration should be given to adjusting the LAR to avoid the sites.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report consists of a desk-top archaeological assessment of an upgrading scheme for the A1 between Bramham and Wetherby in the counties of West Yorkshire and North Yorkshire (fig. 1). The assessment has been undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates as a supplementary report to an environmental appraisal produced by ASH Consulting Group on behalf of Carl Bro Kirkpatrick 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 within the vicinity of the study area.

All maps referred to in the text appear at the end of the report. These include a 1:50,000 scale map showing the location of the study area, 1:10,000 scale maps showing the precise location of sites in relation to the proposed route and 1:2,500 scale maps showing details of particular sites and their relationship to the proposed upgrading.

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

PART 1

2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This archaeological assessment forms a supplementary report to the environmental appraisal produced for the upgrading of the A1 between Bramham and Wetherby to full motorway status. The proposed upgrade would uprate the section from Bramham to Wetherby from three lane dual carriageway with discontinuous hard shoulders to full motorway status, and upgrade the Wetherby Bypass, from its junction with the A659, from two lane dual carriageway to full motorway status.

The archaeological assessment is essentially a desk-top study and has been undertaken to a specification prepared by ASH Consulting Group in liaison with the Department of Transport. It consists of four main elements:

- o Desk-top study of all available information sources
- o Re-assessment of previous survey and excavation
- 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 appraisal with respect to detailed technical information on the scheme itself and the precise details of the route alignment options.

3.0 ROUTE ALIGNMENT

At the southern end of the scheme, the route commences west of Spenneth Farm (SE 4310 4090) to the south of Bramham. The route follows the existing A1 alignment as far as Grange Moor junction (SE 4100 4570), west of Boston Spa, with two options (1 and 2) proposed for the alignment of the Local Access Route (LAR, figs 2-5).

For both Options 1 and 2, the LAR would be constructed on the eastern side of the existing carriageway, following the same alignment, as far as the existing A1(M) overbridge at Tenter Hill (SE 4230 4290). North of Tenter Hill, Option 1 continues on the western side of the existing carriageway, along a short section of the existing Thorner Road, and then turns northwards to cut through an area of allotment gardens. For part of this stretch, the route follows the course of an existing accommodation track before traversing mixed agricultural land on the western side of the main carriageway. The distance between the LAR and the motorway boundary is generally c.25m, increasing to 80m at the northern limit where it joins the A659 at Moor Lane (SE 4080 4570). Two

sub-options for alignments of parts of the route are proposed. At Paradise Farm overbridge (SE 4300 4100), at the southern extremity of the LAR, routes under and to the east of the bridge are proposed; and at Tenter Hill, utilisation of part of the existing A1(M) sliproad is proposed as an alternative to the accommodation track through the allotment gardens.

From Tenter Hill, Option 2 proceeds on the line of the existing sliproad from the A1(M), skirting housing on the northwestern margin of the village. North of Bramham, the proposed alignment crosses farmland before occupying a section of the old A1, which lies in a cutting, to a point immediately south of Clifford Moor Farm. The route then passes between farm buildings and the A1(M), traversing open agricultural land prior to joining the A659 to the west of Grange Moor Farm. The average distance between the LAR and the A1(M) where it crosses farmland is approximately 25m, although this distance increases to a maximum of 150m at the northern extremity of the scheme.

For the Wetherby Bypass section, from Grange Moor junction (SE 4100 4570) to Wetherby Racecourse (SE 4115 4890), two alignment options (3 and 9) are proposed (figs 6-7). In Option 3 the proposed and existing northbound carriageways are coincident as far north as Crow Wood after which the alignment crosses onto the line of the existing southbound carriageway, which is then followed to the northern end of the scheme. The proposed and existing southbound carriageways are coincident as far as Beilby Wood, after which the alignment diverges eastward transecting the western side of Crow Wood and Wetherby Grange Park before crossing the R. Wharfe on a new bridge. North of the river the proposed southbound carriageway crosses agricultural land and the western edge of the racecourse.

The LAR proceeds northwards from a point on the A659 opposite Moor Lane and crosses agricultural land before merging with the northbound carriageway of the existing A1(T) close to Crow Wood. The route then follows the existing sliproad to the roundabout on the A58(T), and then the existing access route to Walton Road, where it then adopts the line of the existing sliproad and northbound carriageway of the A1(T).

In Option 9, both carriageways diverge eastwards from Grange Moor junction and transect the western edge of Beilby and Crow Woods before rejoining the line of the existing A1(T). From Rose Dene Farm (SE 4120 4810) the proposed northbound carriageway occupies the existing southbound carriageway and the proposed southbound carriageway crosses agricultural land and the western edge of the racecourse. With the exception of a short section at Sweep Farm which crosses agricultural land, the LAR follows the same alignment as proposed in Option 3.

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 about specific archaeological sites and finds was derived are given in Appendix I.

4.1 Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)

The county SMR held by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service was the principal source of information used in the evaluation. The SMR contains records of varying quality and completeness, although the site records had been enhanced 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 were also researched.

4.2 Aerial photographic sources

All relevant vertical aerial photographs held by Wakefield Metropolitan District Council 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. In this instance the photographs examined failed to produce any additional information.

Oblique aerial photographs held by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, the University of Cambridge and the Royal Commission Aerial Photographic Library were also researched. These included photographs taken by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, North Yorkshire Archaeology Section, Cambridge University, P.V. Addyman, A.J. Crawshaw and D.N. Riley

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 as part of the main site record.

4.4 Cartographic sources

Jefferys map of the County of York (1771-2) and 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. At its northern end it is bisected by the River Wharfe, immediately to the south of Wetherby, and south of Bramham it crosses Bramham Beck.

Over its whole length this section of the A1 corridor follows the Magnesian Limestone which runs approximately north - south. The Magnesian Limestone is masked by an area of alluvium and boulder clay south and east of Wetherby, while patches of boulder clay and sandy moranic drift occur to the northwest of Bramham and on Bramham Moor.

With the exception of the area around Wetherby, which remains unsurveyed, the proposed route alignment runs through two known soil associations. Between Bramham and Wetherby the light calcareous soils of the Aberford Association predominate, while to the east of Wetherby the deep loamy soils of the Bishampton 1 Association occur, mirroring the presence of underlying glaciofluvial drift deposits. The Aberford Association is directly related to the Magnesian Limestone and cropmark sites are particularly frequent in this area. No cropmark sites occur on the Bishampton soils within the study area.

Code	Association	Sites
511a	Aberford	1 - 14
572s	Bishampton 1	-

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Very little evidence survives for prehistoric sites on the Magnesian Limestone prior to the Iron Age. Neolithic activity is represented largely by surface finds of flints but no sites have been positively identified. The Bronze Age is similarly represented by a number of artefact finds including a probable hoard of socketed axes, found west of Bramham Moor (SE 3875 3887) in the early 18th century, and a contracted burial, dated to the early Bronze Age, which was alleged to have been found in a grave at Inglewood Bank, near Bramham. It is also possible that cropmark evidence may indicate probable occupation sites, although no features of this period have been positively identified within the study area. Excavation at Ledston on the Magnesian Limestone 10km to the south of Bramham has, however, revealed a number of possible Bronze Age features underlying the Iron Age settlement there.

Evidence of potential Iron Age or Roman native settlement within the Magnesian Limestone area 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 from aerial photographs. The precise date of the cropmark sites is uncertain but they would seem to conform to later prehistoric and Roman types in that they comprise sub-rectangular or D-shaped enclosures, trackways and field systems. Some 28 sites of this type were identified within the study area, and 11 are potentially contiguous to the road corridor. Excavation has taken place at three sites on the Magnesian Limestone, at Ledston, Dalton Parlours and Wattle Syke, the latter site in advance of the recent upgrade of the A1(T) Bramham to Wetherby section in 1990. The enclosures, round houses and storage pits found at all these sites are thought to have been components of extensive agrarian settlements with related field systems. At Dalton Parlours the Iron Age settlement was found to underlie a Roman villa.

Occupation of the Roman villa at Dalton Parlours is thought, on ceramic and numismatic evidence, to have begun c. AD 200 and to have ended soon after AD 370. The site is only one of four villas known in West Yorkshire. Excavation has shown it to be a debased form of the 'winged - corridor' plan, with a number of associated buildings including a separate bath block, an aisled domestic building and a number of ancillary or agricultural buildings. The villa lies about 1.5km to the north of a major Roman road linking the fort at Ilkley to Tadcaster (Margary 72b); to the south of a large Roman settlement at Wetherby; and to the west of the Roman fort and *vicus* at Newton Kyme. The full extent of the settlement at Wetherby is not known as it lies beneath the modern town. Remains have been uncovered west of St James' church and Roman objects were also found during the construction of the railway station. The line of three Roman roads are thought to cross the study area in the vicinity of Spen Farm, Paradise Farm, and Bramham, although their precise alignments are not certain. No Roman road through Wetherby has yet been identified.

Post-Roman occupation of the area is attested by the discovery of burials at both Wetherby and Dalton Parlours which appeared to immediately post-date the main phases of Roman activity. In terms of place-name evidence Bramham is thought to be one of very few places in West Yorkshire to belong to the earliest phase of English settlement and may even belong to the pre-AD 617 phase. Certainly the oval shape of the churchyard at Bramham could suggest that the site had its origins in the early British period. At this time the Magnesian Limestone belt is thought to have formed the eastern boundary to the British kingdom of Elmet in the early-7th century prior to its annexation by the English.

Very little is known of the area during the later Anglo-Saxon period and the place-name evidence appears to indicate that it was peripheral to the major areas of Scandinavian settlement, although Wetherby itself has an early Scandinavian place-name. The Great North Road was probably in use throughout the Anglo-Saxon period as a major north-south communications route and it is probable that settlements at Bramham and Wetherby originated in this period.

6.2 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.

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.

6.3 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*', (PPG 16) 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).

The Department of Transport's *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* Volume II Section 3, Part 2 (1993) includes advice on assessment and mitigation measures which reflects the advice given by PPG 16. Chapter 6.2 stresses that for archaeological remains which are below ground, *in situ* preservation is preferable to excavation, where practical. Chapter 8 sets out the stages of archaeological assessment and the recommendations made below reflect these stages.

In the Leeds Revised Draft UDP (1993) the City Council is concerned that, in line with PPG 16, every effort should be made to preserve important historical and archaeological sites. The document states that policies N29 and ARC1-8 have been drafted with the intention of safeguarding sites and monuments of archaeological interest from development in order to retain these resources as part of the local, regional and national cultural heritage.

PART 2

7.0 ROUTE IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following section consists of a detailed assessment of the impact of the proposed route options upon those archaeological sites which are transected by the route corridor. Sites which lie within the wider study area 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 options.

The sites directly affected by the proposals are numbered from 1 to 14, starting at the southern end of the section, south of Bramham, and progressing along the proposed corridor towards Wetherby. A Primary Record Number prefix (PRN) indicates a site in the West Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

7.1 General impact on archaeological remains

Archaeological remains survive either as earthworks (eg. banks and ditches) or as buried features below the ploughsoil, which are sometimes visible as cropmarks. All such remains are susceptible to damage or destruction as a result of ground disturbance associated with construction works and landscaping. 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 vulnerable to damage through 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.

7.2 Route Impact

The proposed route corridor affects a total of 14 known archaeological sites. Only a linear bank south-east of Spen Farm (Site 2) and a possible limekiln adjacent to Thorner Road (Site 7), survive as upstanding monuments. The location and extent of the remainder of the sites are known primarily from cropmark evidence supplemented by limited geophysical survey and excavation in advance of the earlier upgrading of the A1(T) between Bramham and Wetherby. None of the affected sites is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Site	PRN	Grade	Recommendation
1	5143/1127	2	Detailed evaluation
2	--	2/3	Field inspection
3	--	2/3	Field inspection
4	1111	2	Detailed evaluation
5	--	2/3	Field inspection
6	2755	3	Field inspection
7	5067	2/3	Detailed evaluation
8	--	2/3	Detailed evaluation
9	--	2/3	Detailed evaluation
10	1115	2	Detailed evaluation
11	5050	1/2	Detailed evaluation / LAR alteration
12	1118	2	Detailed evaluation

13	1116	2/3	Detailed evaluation
14	4073	2	Detailed evaluation

On the evidence to date, the majority of known archaeological sites do not appear to warrant detailed alteration of the proposed route providing they are properly investigated before construction takes place. However, it must be stressed that the extent and nature of remains can only be confirmed after detailed evaluation has taken place. Until this work has been completed, the costs of investigation cannot be estimated and there remains the possibility that the remains are more extensive and complex than indicated by the aerial photographs. Detailed evaluation may show that, in some areas, it would be more appropriate and cost effective to alter the route alignment to avoid the sites.

The one area which may warrant alterations to the current proposals on archaeological grounds, is that around Wattle Syke. Here the LAR of Options 1, 3 and 9 traverse across a complex of Iron Age/Roman enclosures which are of significant regional importance. From both an archaeological and a financial perspective, consideration should be given to either avoiding or minimising damage in this area.

Section 7.4 below discusses the detailed impact and recommended mitigation for each of the 14 sites. There are, however, a number of recommendations which relate to the corridor as a whole and these are discussed below in Section 7.3.

7.3 General Recommendations

- 7.3.1** The work to date, has been limited to desk-top study and has identified known sites only. Section 6.2 above has discussed the potential for unknown sites also being present in the area and it is important that these are identified as early as possible after the finalisation of the route corridor.

Once the preferred route has been identified, it is recommended that the route corridor should be the subject of a rapid walkover survey. If new sites are identified then further evaluation should be undertaken and an appropriate mitigation strategy agreed. This survey should also be used to determine current land use and suitability of areas for geophysical survey.

- 7.3.2** This assessment has examined the impact of the corridor of the proposed route alignment and Local Access Road only. The information relating to ancillary road operations such as landscaping, contractors compound and borrow pits is not yet available and therefore the impact of such works is not known.

It is recommended that further consultation takes place over the possible archaeological impact of proposals relating to any ancillary operations. Where necessary, further evaluation should be undertaken and an appropriate mitigation strategy agreed.

- 7.3.3** Certain areas along the route will require either a watching brief or recording during the construction programme.

To avoid compensation claims by the construction contractors, it is recommended that the above areas are clearly defined within the contractor's tender document and that clauses and conditions relating to method of working, access, timetables and periods of delay are also included.

7.4 Detailed Impacts and 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 measures for preservation *in situ*, pre-construction investigation or a detailed watching brief during initial construction works.

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 County Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record.

(The site assessments of this section need to be read in conjunction with the more detailed site descriptions given in the site records listed in Part 3 Appendix I at the end of this report.)

7.4.1 Site 1

PRN 5143/1127

SE 4360 4100

Between Spen Farm and Camp Hill, the LARs of both Options 1 and 2 traverse agricultural land on the east site of the A1. Although the LAR corridor avoids the area of known cropmarks, there is the possibility that site 5143 continues west into site 1127. If this is the case, then archaeological remains could be present within the route corridor

Detailed Evaluation: The area most likely to contain archaeological features is the field immediately north of Spen Farm. It is therefore recommended that, in the first instance, a geophysical survey of a 40m wide corridor along the western edge of this field be undertaken. Should the results of this survey prove positive, the area of geophysical survey should be extended northwards towards Paradise Farm until archaeological features are no longer present.

7.3.2

Site 2

PRN ---

SE 4310 4090

A linear earthwork to the south east of Spen Farm has been interpreted as the remains of a possible Roman Road. The early Ordnance Survey maps show the line of the road continuing north west on the western side of the A1. Although its identification as a Roman road is tentative, the linear earthwork does exist and, whatever its date and function, could have extended north west towards the present line of the A1. Both sub-options for the LAR could affect the line of this feature.

Mitigation: In the first instance, the area should be subject to field inspection to establish whether any trace of this linear feature survives on the ground within the route corridor. If there is no visible evidence of this feature, the geophysical survey recommended for Site 1, should identify whether any remains survive below ground in the area affected by the proposed LARs.

7.4.3 Site 3 PRN --- SE 4290 4150

The line of this supposed Roman road is purely conjectural and based upon the joining of two surviving stretches of supposed road to the west and east. The LAR of both Options 1 and 2 cuts across this area and would affect the road, if it exists.

Mitigation: In the first instance, the area around Paradise Farm and on the west side of the A1, should be subject to field inspection to determine whether any visible traces of the road survive. If no remains are visible, it is recommended that a watching brief is maintained during topsoil stripping in the fields immediately south and west of Paradise Farm. All archaeological features identified during the watching brief should be excavated and recorded.

7.4.4 Site 4 PRN 1111 SE 4170 4260

Within the area south of Thorner Road and north of Bramham Beck is an extensive area of cropmarks comprising linear field systems and enclosures. The site is probably of Iron Age/Romano British date. The north east part of the site was quarried for limestone during earlier road construction and backfilled. Within the quarry area, however, two cropmark enclosures were preserved and left as islands within the quarry area (fig. 8). No works appear to directly affect the known area of this site on the south side of Thorner Road. The cropmarks, however, are on a north-east/south-west alignment and the site could continue into the area north of Thorner Road. If this is the case, then archaeological remains would be affected by the Option 1 LARs.

Detailed evaluation: The use of the area to the north of Thorner Road as allotments has probably rendered the area unsuitable for geophysical survey. If this is the case, then trial excavation across the line of the chosen LAR could be undertaken to determine whether remains survive in this area. If remains are found to survive, then a programme of detailed investigation should be drawn up. A more cost-effective alternative may be to build into the construction programme a fixed period of time for archaeological investigation of this area following the completion of topsoil stripping.

7.4.5 Site 5 PRN --- SE 4240 4270 and SE 4230 4290

There are two proposed alternative alignments for this east/west Roman road, neither of which have been confirmed. The LAR proposed for both Options 1 and 2 cuts across the conjectural alignments of both alternatives. The LAR of Option 1 running west along Thorner Road and then north through the allotments could cause further disturbance to the northern alternative.

Mitigation: The alignment of the southern alternative should be subject to field inspection to determine whether any visible traces of the road survive on the ground. If no remains are visible, then a watching brief should be maintained during initial construction works affecting both the northern and southern alternative alignments.

7.4.6 Site 6 PRN 2755 SE 4240 4270

According to the West Yorkshire SMR the remains of a 19th century limekiln and quarry survive in this area. The site is potentially affected by both Option 1 LAR alternatives.

Mitigation: The site should be subject to field inspection to ascertain the condition of the site and the likely impact of the route. Following the inspection, a programme of recording and investigation should be drawn up if required.

7.3.7 Site 7 PRN 5067 SE 4220 4460

A cropmark complex representing a possible settlement of probable Iron Age/Roman date. Although this site lies to the east of the A1 and outside of the route corridor, its relationship to Site 12 (PRN 1118) is not clear. As with many of the cropmark complexes, both sites may be more extensive than that indicated by the cropmarks and there is the possibility that the two sites could merge in the area to the east and south of Clifford Moor Farm. If this is the case, the extent of the site needs to be determined and the area affected by the Option 2 LAR south of the old A1 cutting below Clifford Moor Farm evaluated.

Detailed Evaluation: If the evaluation of Site 12 indicates that archaeological features continue as far south as the boundary of Clifford Moor Farm, it is recommended that additional geophysical survey should be undertaken along the line of the proposed LAR south of the old A1 cutting below Clifford Moor Farm.

7.4.8 Sites 8 and 9 PRN --- SE 4140 4430 and SE 4130 4485

Aerial photographs show fragments of linear ditches of unknown date and origin throughout the area of Sites 9 and 10. Given the presence of the cropmark complexes of Sites 10 (PRN 1115) and 11 (PRN 5050) to the north and PRN 1114 and 1113 to the west, the possibility that these fragments are part of a much larger field system and enclosure complex needs to be evaluated if Option 1 LAR is adopted.

Detailed Evaluation: As part of a larger programme of evaluation associated with Sites 10 and 11, a geophysical survey of a corridor 40m wide should be undertaken as far south as the northern edge of West Woods. If archaeological features appear to be present throughout this area, then consideration should be given to extending the geophysical survey further south.

7.4.9

Site 10

PRN 1115

SE 4120 4520

This major cropmark complex can be divided into three main elements. A probable post-medieval enclosure strip field system; a well defined ditched enclosure, (tentatively identified as a possible Roman fortlet) and fragments of linear ditches which could form part of a much larger early field system, possibly associated with the enclosure and/or cropmark sites to the north and south. If Option 1 is adopted, this site will be affected by the LAR. The route will truncate the strip field system immediately south of the parish boundary and the ditch running from the south-east corner of the enclosure. It will also run very close to the eastern edge of the enclosure itself, although it does not appear to directly affect it.

Detailed evaluation: The full extent and nature of this complex needs to be determined before the impact of the LAR can be fully assessed. If Option 1 is likely to be proposed as the preferred alternative, then detailed evaluation of this complex along with Sites 9 and 10 to the south and Site 11 to the north, should be undertaken as a matter of priority. If possible, the LAR should avoid affecting the enclosure and measures should be taken to ensure the site does not suffer damage as a result of construction works.

7.4.10

Site 11

PRN 5050

SE 4070 4570

This extensive and important cropmark complex is a 'washing line' arrangements of enclosures aligned WNW to ESE both north and south of the Wattle Syke road. A substantial area of the easternmost enclosure to the north of Wattle Syke was excavated in 1990 by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service in advance of the A1 road improvements (fig. 9). The excavation confirmed the site to be of Iron Age/Roman date. It revealed the remains of a possible roundhouse, numerous pits, an oven and three burials. The LAR of Option 1 traverses all three enclosures (one of which appears to contain a roundhouse) south of Wattle Syke and east of Moor Lane. The LAR of Options 3 and 9 cut across the line of five enclosures on the north side of Wattle Syke. In archaeological terms this impact is of considerable concern. This site is an unusual example of this type of site and the route proposals would destroy a large section of it and leave the remainder isolated.

Detailed evaluation: The extent of the archaeological remains in this area are likely to be extensive and the cost of investigating the site will be considerable. The site is of regional/national importance and in accordance with advice given in PPG 16, the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges and the Draft UDP, preservation *in situ* should be considered a preferable option to excavation if this is practicable. The importance of this site should be taken into account in the decision between Options 1 and 2 south of the Grange Moor junction and consideration should be given to the feasibility of altering the LAR of Options 3 and 9 to the north of the junction, in order to either avoid the site completely or to minimise the impact. In order to advise how best to achieve this, it will be necessary to undertake detailed evaluation of the site. In the first instance, this would involve geophysical survey of the area, followed by trial trenching if necessary. The results of the work by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service should also be assessed in detail to assist in devising a suitable evaluation strategy for the area.

In making a decision regarding Options 1 and 2, it should be borne in mind that Option 2 affects Sites 12 and 13. If archaeology is to be a deciding factor between the two options, then before a decision is made, it may be advisable to undertake evaluation of Sites 12 and 13 as well as Site 11. It may be that the evaluation demonstrates that the quality of archaeological remains on the eastern side of the road is as good as that of Site 11.

7.4.11 Sites 12 and 13 PRN 1118/1116 SE 4160 4520

An extensive area of cropmarks of uncertain but probable Iron Age/Roman date. Site 12 (PRN 1118) includes a trackway and associated linear field system in the area to the north of Winnow Lane and an extensive field system of fields and paddocks to the south. The complex could be related to that on the western side of the A1 and/or that to the east (PRN 5067/5068). Site 11 (PRN 1116) comprises a number of dispersed linear ditches of unknown date and origin but which could be related to Site 12 and/or sites on the western side of the A1. Both sites would be affected by the Option 2 LAR.

Detailed evaluation: The full extent and nature of this complex needs to be determined before the impact of the LAR can be fully assessed. If Option 2 is adopted, then a geophysical survey of the LAR corridor along the eastern edge of the A1 from Clifford Moor Farm to Moor Lane should be undertaken.

7.3.12 Site 14 PRN 4073 SE 4010 4730

A cropmark complex comprising a well defined triple ditched enclosure and associated ditched field system. The extent of the field boundaries is not certain but they run in an easterly direction towards the A1. If the ditches continue as far east as the A1, the LAR of Option 9 could affect them.

Detailed evaluation: A geophysical survey of a 40m wide corridor along the western edge of the A1 should be undertaken to determine whether site 14 continues into the area affected by the LAR.

8.0 CONCLUSION

The proposed A1(M) Bramham to Wetherby and Wetherby Bypass upgrading affects a total of 14 known archaeological sites. The majority of these sites are known primarily from cropmark evidence and with the exception of Sites 4 and 11, none have been subject to any form of evaluation or investigation. As a result, their full extent and importance cannot be properly assessed without further detailed evaluation. In order that the impact of the proposals can be properly assessed and an appropriate mitigation strategy can be drawn up for each site, it is recommended therefore, that a comprehensive programme of geophysical survey, together with possible rectification of aerial photographs be undertaken for certain specific sites following finalisation of the preferred route corridor. This survey should aim to map the extent of features within the proposed road corridor and form the basis of a programme of site evaluation to determine the nature, survival

and importance of remains in the ground. It is recommended that this should be done in consultation with the County Archaeologist.

With the exception of Sites 11 and the enclosure of Site 10, none of the sites require specific preservation *in situ*, although it should be noted that PPG 16, the Roads Design Manual and the UDP recommend this would be a preferable to excavation where practical. The impact of the proposals on Site 11 is considerable and if possible, it is recommended that in order to assess the feasibility of avoiding or minimising damage to this site, detailed evaluation of this area should take place prior to a decision being made on the preferred route option.

Given the density of archaeological sites within the area, the potential for additional sites is considerable. In order to try and minimise the occurrence of these during the construction programme, it is recommended that once the preferred route has been identified, the corridor be the subject of a rapid walkover survey to identify potential new sites.

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 County Archaeologist.

Northern Archaeological Associates
December 1993
NAA 93/19
Text: R. Fraser, H.M. Lakin
Illustrations: R.K. Simpson

PART 3

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.

SMR

The reference number of the site or find if recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held by the Cumbria County Council.

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.

SITE or FIND

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

GRADE

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.

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 derived from the British Geological Survey:

SOILS

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

541j Denbigh 1 series

611a Malvern series

851b Downholland 2 series

LAND USE

The classifications used to describe land use are those of the Land Utilisation Survey of Great Britain, and the following categories are used:

Arable land
Grassland
Woodland
Water
Heath
Roughland
Settlement
Open space

DESCRIPTION

A basic description of the site or find, including the historical background where appropriate. Comments are also made regarding the quality of the sources from which the information is derived, as well as the condition of the monument where appropriate.

SITE No	01
PRN	5143
SITE	Grade 2
NGR	SE 4360 4100
LOCATION	Spenn Common
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure complex
PERIOD	Uncertain: Roman?
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

An extensive cropmark field system and possibly road. The field system runs in a south-westerly direction and may continue towards the road. The association between the area of cropmarks and the Aberford soils is marked and it should be noted that where the soils change to the Rougemont series the cropmarks end. The field system runs in a south-westerly direction and it is possible that it continues onto the area of the Rougemont soils alongside the A1 and westwards to merge with PRN 1127 and 1125.

The area was cut by a pipeline in 1972.

REFERENCES

AJC 173/21-26	JAP 1436/19
AJC 194/18-22	NMR 12217/01,02
ANY 001/2	NMR 12210/64
CUC BTX 90,91	CUC BUU 61-62
CUC BZG 23-25	CUC UE 63-64
CUC ZX 88,89,92	CUC AMH 30-32
WY 0102/1,2,4	AJC 075/02,03
WY 0121/32,33	AJC 077/23-26
WY 0123/5-7	AJC 079/12-15,23
WY 0188/11	AJC 081/35,36
WY 0211/30-32	AJC 082/21-23
WY 0214/19-21	AJC 083/37-39
WY 0031/12-15	AJC 086/26-28
WY 0091/23A,24A,28A-30A	AJC 130/08,20
DNR 0492/36,37	AJC 140/34-37
DNR 0559/2,3,5-7,10,15-18,19,20	AJC 147/03-07
DNR 0995/7,8	AJC 155/23
DNR 1170/4-7	AJC 173/21-23
DNR 1065/27-30	AJC 182/23,27
JAP 1386/36	AJC 184/09-11,13,15
JAP 1391/16A,17A	AJC 196/04-06

SITE No	01
PRN	1127
SITE	Grade 2 / 3
NGR	SE 4290 4090
LOCATION	New Black Fen
CLASSIFICATION	Industrial site;Settlement
PERIOD	Multi-period
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

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 (Site no. 3) The site could continue eastwards to merge with PRN 5143 on the east side of the A1.

REFERENCES

WY 0091/52A
WY 0136/38
WY 139/05
AJC 175/23-26

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SITE No	02
PRN	---
SITE Grade	2/3
NGR	SE 4310 4090
LOCATION	Spen Farm
CLASSIFICATION	Road?
PERIOD	Roman?
CONDITION	Unknown
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

A short fragment of linear earthwork to the south-east of Spen Farm has been interpreted by the Ordnance Survey and Herman Ramm as being a fragment of Roman road. The OS show it continuing north-west on the opposite side of the A1 along the course of a field boundary.

REFERENCES

West Yorkshire: An Archaeological Survey to AD 1500. 1981

SITE NO 03
PRN ---
SITE Grade 2/3
NGR SE 4290 4150
LOCATION Paradise Farm
CLASSIFICATION Road?
PERIOD Roman?
CONDITION Unknown
GEOLOGY Mag. Limestone
SOILS 511A
LANDUSE Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Conjectural line of Roman Road recorded on West Yorkshire SMR and in West Yorkshire Archaeological Survey. Drawn to link a section of linear earthwork to the west through Bramham Park and the reputed line of a Roman road to the east, near High Moor Grange Farm. No further evidence.

REFERENCES

West Yorkshire: An Archaeological Survey to AD 1500. 1981

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SITE No 04
PRN 1111
SITE Grade 2/3
NGR SE 4170 4260
LOCATION Bramham Beck/Thorner Road
CLASSIFICATION Enclosure complex
PERIOD Uncertain: Iron Age/Roman?
CONDITION Cropmark
GEOLOGY Mag. Limestone
SOILS 511A
LANDUSE Unknown

DESCRIPTION

A very extensive area of cropmarks comprising linear field systems and enclosures including one complex enclosure system, partly with double ditches and sub-divisions. The north-east part of the area is now quarried away and backfilled with demolition rubble; this was preceded by a magnetic survey to locate two enclosures which were ultimately left *in situ* rather than being excavated. They are now left isolated from the remainder of the cropmark landscape. The cropmarks run in a north-east/south-west direction and the site could continue onto the north side of Thorne Road.

REFERENCES

AJC 173/28-37	PVA 77:3:8/15,16
AJC 175/1-5	WY 0104/26-28
AJC 194/29-33	WY 0106/9A-12A
NMR 12370/01-03	WY 0144/15
NMR 2146/0047-0052	WY 0169/9,10
NMR 4411/21,22	WY 0214/27-29
NMR 4909/11,12	WY 0099/5,12,13
NMR 4914/25,26	

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SITE No	05
PRN	---
SITE	Grade 2/3
NGR	SE 4240 4270
LOCATION	Bramham
CLASSIFICATION	Road?
PERIOD	Roman?
CONDITION	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Margary Roman road 72b. There are two possible alignments for this route. One possibility is that it follows Thorner Road and then directly through Bramham along the line of the present Toulson Lane. The other possibility is that it diverts from Thorner Road at SE 4160 4280, runs south-east between Bramham House and Bramham Lodge and then turns north-east to join Toulson Lane at SE 4400 4270.

REFERENCES

West Yorkshire: an Archaeological Survey to AD 1500. 1981

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SITE No	06
PRN	2755
SITE	Grade 3
NGR	SE 4222 4292
LOCATION	Thorner Rd/A1 Junction
CLASSIFICATION	Limekiln
PERIOD	Post-medieval
CONDITION	Unknown
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Site of a mid-19th century limekiln and quarry recorded in 1990 as being on open ground.

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SITE No	07
PRN	5067
SITE	Grade 2/3
NGR	SE 4220 4460
LOCATION	Rhodes Lane
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure:Settlement?
PERIOD	Uncertain
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Cropmarks of a possible irregular enclosure with broader ditches possibly representing a settlement site. Some of the features may be agricultural. The site may continue to the north as part of PRN 5068 and to the west to merge with PRN 1118.

REFERENCES

CUC BNW 98	WY 0008/23A
CUC BTO 34	DNR 0508/16,17
WY 0121/35,36	DNR 0876/31
WY 0013/11	NMR 12175/01,02
WY 0144/9	AJC 077/30

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SITE No	08
PRN	---
SITE	Grade 2/3
NGR	SE 4140 4430
LOCATION	South of Clifford Moor
CLASSIFICATION	Ditches
PERIOD	Uncertain
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

The aerial photograph WY 0002/10 shows a modern ploughed out field boundary and dispersed fragments of ditches in this area. Could be linked to sites further north or east.

REFERENCES

NMR 12223/34-36
NMR 12228/073-075
WY 0002/10

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SITE No	09
PRN	---
SITE	Grade 2/3
NGR	SE 4130 4485
LOCATION	Clifford Moor
CLASSIFICATION	Ditches
PERIOD	Uncertain
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Aerial photograph AJC 196/15 shows fragments of linear ditches running south-west and west from the A1 towards PRN 1114. The ditches are obviously cut by the A1 and could therefore be related to PRN 1118 on the east side of the A1 as well as PRN 1115 to the north.

REFERENCES

AJC 196/14,15
TP D/0273A
JAP 1436/5
DNR 1289/14-19

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SITE No	10
PRN	1115
SITE	Grade 2
NGR	SE 4120 4520
LOCATION	Clifford Moor
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure:Fortlet?;Field system
PERIOD	Uncertain
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

A major cropmark complex including a series of parallel ditches denoting a strip field system and a well defined ditched enclosure with associated ditches.

The strip field system runs in a north-west/south-east direction from the parish boundary and is similar in form to PRN 1112. At the northern end it is truncated by the A1. It is probably associated with the post-medieval enclosure field pattern as shown on the OS 1st ed. map.

The ditched enclosure has been interpreted as a possible Roman fortlet. A ditch running from the south-east corner of the enclosure in a south-easterly direction, is truncated by the A1. The site may be linked to the fragmentary ditches of Sites 9 and 10 to the south or Site 12 (PRN 1118) to the east of the A1.

REFERENCES

AJC 072/36	DNR 1094/33,34,36
AJC 175/16,17	DNR 1294/28,29,31,32
AJC 196/7-9	DNR 0558/24A-25A
ANY 001/6	DNR 0723/336-339
CUC BJN 69,71	DNR 0743/0,1,4
CUC BTO 29,30	PVA 77:1:5/6,7,9,10,18,20
CUC CHI 61-63	WY 0104/29-33
CUC CJO 98,99	WY 0214/10,11
DNR 1084/10	WY 0050/18,20

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SITE No	11
PRN	5050
SITE	Grade 1/2
NGR	SE 4070 4570
LOCATION	Wattle Syke
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure complex;Settlement;Cemetery
PERIOD	Roman
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

A major complex of field systems, enclosures, pits and possible hut circles. This extensive and important cropmark complex is a 'washing line' arrangement of enclosures aligned WNW to ESE both north and south of the Wattle Syke road. These types of enclosures are widely known, but this particular site is rather different in form from others known in West Yorkshire. A substantial area of the easternmost enclosure on the north side of Wattle Syke, was excavated in 1990 by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service in advance of the A1 road improvements. The excavation confirmed the site to be of Iron Age/Roman date and to contain domestic elements. It revealed remains of a possible roundhouse, numerous pits, an oven and three burials. The ditches forming the main enclosure boundary survived to a depth of up to 1.5m.

REFERENCES

AJC 048/30-32,34,35	NMR 12224/01-04
AJC 052/36,37	NMR 12228/081-085
AJC 073/19-22	NMR 4379/OA,OB,01-04
AJC 077/35	NMR 4411/23-27
AJC 096/09-11	NMR 4914/28,30
AJC 175/18-20	NMR 4925/01-08
AJC 196/23-25	NMR 4927/15,16,1
ANY 001/8,7	PVA 6762013-16
CAP 8139/68	PVA 77:1:5/20-22
CUC BNW 95-97	PVA 77:3:8/10,12,14
CUC BQA 28,30	PVA 84:1:2/10-12@18
CUC BQA 29	WY 1094/31,32
CUC CJP 3-5	WY 0143/37
CUC CJP 6,7	WY 0144/1-3
DNR 1065/15-17	WY 0148/23-26
DNR 1084/10	WY 0188/4
DNR 1294/30	WY 0210/27
DNR 0521/36	WY 0211/2-8
DNR 0558/27-31	WY 0222/32
DNR 0743/2,3,6	WY 0222/32
DNR 0876/20-24,32-35	WY 0050/19
JAP 1391/9A-IIA	WY 0876/33
JAP 1436/6,7	WY 0008/4A,5A

Wattle Syke, Collingham, W. Yorkshire. Excavation and Post-excavation Research Design. 1989
 Wattle Syke, W. Yorkshire 1990. Report Synopsis

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SITE No	12
PRN	1118
SITE	Grade 2
NGR	SE 4160 4520
LOCATION	North of Clifford Moor Farm
CLASSIFICATION	Field system;Trackway
PERIOD	Uncertain
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

A clear and extensive cropmark complex. A trackway with associated ditched field system is visible in the area to the north of Winnow Lane. This leads to a large field system of fields and paddocks on the south side of Winnow Lane. There is also a small circular mound/earthwork which is respected by one of the above field boundaries. This complex could be related to the sites opposite, on the western side of the A1, and/or sites to the north (PRN 1116 and 1117).

REFERENCES

AJC 048/22-29	WY 0013/10-16
AJC 052/38	WY 0144/14
AJC 073/23-25	WY 0008/22A,24A,25A
AJC 077/31-34	AJC 156/09,10
CUC BJZ 25,27	DNR 0743/5
CUC BTO 28,31,32	DNR 0980/24
DNR 1084/8,11,12	JAP 1391/12A,13A
DNR 0876/28,3u	NMR 4411/28-31
DNR 0878/30	PVA 6762011-12
PVA 77:1:5/5,8	PVA 79:2:1/35-37
WY 0012/27,28	PVA 84:1:2/13-16

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SITE No	13
PRN	1116
SITE	Grade 2/3
NGR	SE 4130 4560
LOCATION	South of Grange Moor
CLASSIFICATION	Ditches
PERIOD	Uncertain
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

A number of linear ditches with no discernible pattern or function. Very dispersed and possibly related to PRN 1117 and/or sites to the south and west.

REFERENCES

AJC 064/14
DNR 0558/26
PVA 84:1:2/17
WY 0140/30
WY 0144/13

---Q---

SITE No	14
PRN	4073
SITE	Grade 2
NGR	SE 4010 4730
LOCATION	North of Sweep Farm
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure complex
PERIOD	Uncertain
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

A cropmark complex which comprises a well defined small triple ditched enclosure and fragments of associated field system. The enclosure has a break or entrance in the outer ditch on the east side and possibly a large internal pit. The extent of the field boundaries is uncertain but it is likely they continue eastwards towards the A1.

REFERENCES

WY 0210/32-36
WY 0216/26-28

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UNAFFECTED SITES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

SITE No	---
PRN	0883
SITE	Grade 2
NGR	SE 4270 4300
LOCATION	Church of All Saints, Bramham
CLASSIFICATION	Church
PERIOD	Sub-Roman;Pre-Conquest;Medieval
CONDITION	Occupied
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Recorded in Domesday Book. The oval church yard, a unique example in West Yorkshire suggests an early origin. Nave walls - Saxon; west tower -Norman; north arcade - late 12th century. Ivory bodkin c.1000AD found in church yard in 1935.

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SITE No	--
PRN	1100
SITE	Grade 3
NGR	SE 4060 4460
LOCATION	North-west of West Woods Farm
CLASSIFICATION	Ditch
PERIOD	Uncertain
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

A curvilinear ditched cropmark which heads towards Dalton Parlours site from the south east.

REFERENCES

WY 0050/16,17
WY 0161/3-6,28-30

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SITE No --
PRN 1101
SITE Grade 3
NGR SE 4010 4650
LOCATION South-west of Sweep Farm
CLASSIFICATION Field system?
PERIOD Uncertain
CONDITION Cropmark
GEOLOGY Mag. Limestone
SOILS 511A
LANDUSE Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Cropmarks probably representing fragments of a rectilinear field system

REFERENCES

WY 0122/5

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SITE No --
PRN 1112
SITE Grade 2/3
NGR SE 4100 4480
LOCATION North of West Woods Farm
CLASSIFICATION Field system;Frost cracking
PERIOD Uncertain:Post-medieval?
CONDITION Cropmark
GEOLOGY Mag. Limestone
SOILS 511A
LANDUSE Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Cropmarks of two parallel ditches running north-west/south-east from the cropmark of the ploughed out parish boundary. This site is almost certainly a continuation of the strip field system visible in PRN 1115. The West Yorkshire SMR, however, suggests the ditches could be related to Dalton Parlours. On the basis of the field layout shown on the 1st Edition OS map the features appear more likely to relate to the Post-medieval enclosure field pattern.

REFERENCES

AJC 196/10
CUC CHI 60,64
PVA 77:1:5/15-18
PVA 77:1:5/19
WY 0218/29-32

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SITE NO --
PRN 1113
SITE Grade 2
NGR SE 4120 4410
LOCATION North of Wilks Wood
CLASSIFICATION Enclosure complex:Settlement
PERIOD Uncertain:Iron Age/Roman?
CONDITION Cropmark
GEOLOGY Mag. Limestone
SOILS 511A
LANDUSE Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Cropmarks of a small (c.0.1 ha) narrow ditched, irregular shaped enclosure situated within a larger (minimum 0.25 ha.), broad ditched, rectangular enclosure with an entrance to the south-west. The putative south east-side of the outer enclosure is not visible. A linear ditch approaching the site from the north turns and runs parallel to the north-east side of the outer enclosure. It is uncertain whether the two enclosures are contemporary or represent different phases of use of the site.

REFERENCES

AJC 073/01-05	NMR 10936/7,8
AJC 175/6-8	NMR 12223/37
AJC 196/11	NMR 12228/076
WY 0008/21A,27A	NMR 0723/340-343,345,346
DNR 1170/19-22,27,28	PVA 6762044
DNR 1544/03	WY 0013/9,17-19
DNR 0876/26	WY 0161/31-33

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SITE No --
PRN 1114
SITE Grade 2
NGR SE 4110 4440
LOCATION North of Wilks Wood
CLASSIFICATION Field system?
PERIOD Uncertain:Iron Age/Roman?
CONDITION Cropmark
GEOLOGY Mag. Limestone
SOILS 511A
LANDUSE Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Cropmarks of a series of linear and rectilinear ditches. Includes rectilinear cropmark attached to which is a small square enclosure with an entrance to the east. There are also very faint traces of possible internal features.

REFERENCES

AJC 073/06
AJC 196/11-14
DNR 0876/25,26
NMR 12228/077,078
WY 0002/10

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SITE No	--
PRN	1117
SITE	Grade 2/3
NGR	SE 4140 4570
LOCATION	Grange Moor
CLASSIFICATION	Ditches;Trackway
PERIOD	Uncertain
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

A double ditched trackway and a number of linear ditches with no discernible pattern or function. Very dispersed and possibly related to PRN 1116.

REFERENCES

DNR 0876/29	PVA 84:1:2/19
DNR 0980/22,23	WY 0144/10-12
NMR 4412/10-12	WY 0216/21-23
NMR 1949/31 33	WY 0222/33
PVA 77:1:5/23	

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SITE No	--
PRN	1125
SITE	Grade 2/3
NGR	SE 4280 4050
LOCATION	Spen Farm
CLASSIFICATION	Settlement
PERIOD	Prehistoric?
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

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).

REFERENCES

CUC BZG 22
DNR 1084/3
WY 0121/28,30
WY 0211/28,29

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SITE No	--
PRN	1128
SITE	Grade 2/3
NGR	SE 4230 4180
LOCATION	South of Wellhill Farm
CLASSIFICATION	Unclassified:Enclosure?
PERIOD	Uncertain
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Unclear cropmarks of possible rectilinear enclosure located north of Rakes Wood and south of Wellhill Farm. Possibly not as extensive as indicated on the SMR constraint maps.

REFERENCES

AIC 096/03,04
ANY 001/3
PVA 77:3:8/17
WY 0123/13
WY 0169/8

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SITE No	--
PRN	1129
SITE	Grade 2/3
NGR	SE 4260 4170
LOCATION	East of Rakes Wood
CLASSIFICATION	Unclassified:Field System Enclosure?
PERIOD	Uncertain
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Cropmarks of fragmentary linear and curvilinear ditches of unknown function and date. There are two groups either side of Open Rakes Beck, one centred on SE 425 417, the other on SE 426 419. Neither group correlates with field boundaries on the OS 1st ed. map. A geophysical survey was undertaken by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service in 1991 within the area north-east of Open Rakes Beck. The survey revealed features which could form part of an early settlement/field system as well as a number of anomalies probably caused by ploughing or geological formations.

REFERENCES

PVA 6762010
PVA 6762042
WY 0123/14
WY 0162/3

W. Yorkshire Archaeology Service Report. Geophysical Survey near Bramham. 1991

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SITE No	--
PRN	1130
SITE	Grade 3
NGR	SE 4220 4220
LOCATION	North-west of Wellhill Farm
CLASSIFICATION	Ditches/frost cracking?;pipeline
PERIOD	Uncertain
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Faint rectilinear cropmarks which may be part of a field system or may be natural. The cropmark of a pipeline is also visible.

REFERENCES

WY 0123/15

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SITE No	--
PRN	1945
SITE	Grade 2
NGR	SE 4031 4838
LOCATION	Nr St James Church, Wetherby
CLASSIFICATION	Settlement
PERIOD	Roman
CONDITION	Unknown
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Remains suggesting Roman settlement and late Roman/Sub-Roman cemetery were discovered in the area to the west of St James Church during quarrying in 1928-1930. Features included large ditches, pits, hearths and at least eleven burials.

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SITE No	--
PRN	1972
SITE	Grade 1
NGR	SE 4025 4454
LOCATION	Dalton Parlours
CLASSIFICATION	Villa; Settlement
PERIOD	Roman; Iron Age
CONDITION	Excavated
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

A Roman villa built on the site of a native Iron Age settlement. The site was first excavated in 1854 after ploughing disturbed hypocaust fragments. Extensive excavation of the villa was undertaken in 1976-79 after continued plough damage threatened to destroy the buildings completely. Underlying the villa, the excavation revealed a series of Iron Age ditched or palisaded enclosures containing roundhouses.

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SITE No	--
PRN	1979
SITE	Grade 1
NGR	SE 4040 4800
LOCATION	Wetherby
CLASSIFICATION	Bridge
PERIOD	Medieval
CONDITION	Road
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

A medieval bridge protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

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SITE No	--
PRN	4180
SITE	Grade 2/3
NGR	SE 3950 4570
LOCATION	North of Low Cow Moor
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure complex:Settlement
PERIOD	Uncertain:Iron Age/Roman?
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Cropmarks of three sides of a possible large rectangular enclosure, c.63m x 60m. A north-west side is not visible. The broad ditches forming this feature suggest an enclosure but this may be incorrect. A short length of possible trackway skirts the north-east side of the enclosure. Ridge and furrow faintly visible in parts.

REFERENCES

WY 0210/26,28,29
WY 0149/3
WY 0140/31,32
PVA 77:3:8/13
PVA 6762045-046

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SITE No	--
PRN	4397
SITE	Grade 2
NGR	SE 4025 4811
LOCATION	Wetherby
CLASSIFICATION	Castle
PERIOD	Medieval
CONDITION	Unknown
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

According to Speight, foundations of a large building were visible above ground on Castle Garth in the 19th century. They are said to have been removed before 1882. According to the YAJ (1882), 'no vestige appeared above the ground but beneath the surface, foundations and vaults were found. Foundations of a rectangular building were excavated in 1922 and have been interpreted as the foundations of a 13th century keep set across the neck of the juncture between a 'Barbican Ward' and a 'Great Ward'.

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SITE No	--
PRN	4453
SITE	Grade 2
NGR	SE 4340 4240
LOCATION	Bramham Moor
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure complex
PERIOD	Uncertain:Iron Age/Roman?
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Cropmarks of a rectilinear field system, a small rectangular enclosure abutting the lane and a small field corner type enclosure as seen many times elsewhere in the region. The cropmarks are fragmentary and cover a wide area. The site probably extends to the south and the south-west.

REFERENCES

AJC 194/11-13,16,23,24
CUC BTX 94,95
DNR 0559/19,20
NMR 12120/69-71
NMR 12122/01
PVA 4762136
WY 0211/35
WY 0213/23
WY 0214/12-14

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SITE NO --
PRN 5064
NGR SE 4180 4180
LOCATION South-west of Well Hill
CLASSIFICATION Enclosure complex
PERIOD Uncertain:Prehistoric/Roman?
CONDITION Cropmark
GEOLOGY Mag. Limestone
SOILS 511A
LANDUSE Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Cropmarks of a major enclosure complex with associated lanes and linear ditches. Probably continues to the south west outside study area very important site and unique in West Yorkshire.

REFERENCES

AJC 087/20,21	WY 0136/37
AJC 096/05,06	WY 0139/3,4
AJC 194/33-38	WY 0139/5
CUC BJN 72-75	WY 0148/19-21
DNR 1615/27-30	WY 0167/14
DNR 0493/6A-8A, 10A-12A,14-19	WY 0211/22-27
DNR 0494/19	WY 0214/22-26
JAP 1391/19A	WY 0222/36,37
JAP 2320/3,4	WY 0002/12
NMR 2146/42,43	WY 0095/29A-32A,34A-36A
WY 0104/22-25	WY 0096/2
WY 0106/13A-16A	WY 0099/14

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SITE No --
SMR No 5116
SITE Grade 2
NGR SE 4310 4020
LOCATION Junction of the A1/A64
CLASSIFICATION Road; Field system
PERIOD Roman?
CONDITION Cropmark
GEOLOGY Mag. Limestone
SOILS 511A

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 becomes fainter. Possible ditches of a field system are also visible.

REFERENCES

WY 0137/3
DNR 1084/2
PVA 77:3:7/2,3
GV 0012-13

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SITE No	--
PRN	5066
SITE	Grade 2
NGR	SE 4190 4130
LOCATION	Dawsonfield Plantation
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure complex:Settlement
PERIOD	Uncertain:Iron Age/Roman?
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Cropmarks and soilmarks of rectilinear enclosure complex with associated linear ditches of field system or land divisions. Roman pottery has been recovered during fieldwalking- The site appears to relate directly to PRN 5064. The whole site forms a major complex and is of significant regional importance.

REFERENCES

WY 0002/12
WY 0095/291-36A
WY 0106/14A,16A
WY 0136/37
WY 0214/22-24,26
WY 0222/36-37
AJC 194/33-34,38
AJC 096/07,08
DNR 1636/35
DNR 1615/25-26
DNR 0520/18-20
JAP 2320/5
CUC BUU 59,60
PVA 6762008-09

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SITE No	--
PRN	5068
SITE	Grade 2
NGR	SE 4240 4480
LOCATION	Rhodes Lane
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure/Settlement?
PERIOD	Uncertain
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Cropmarks of small rectangular enclosures and associated linear ditches which could reflect either settlement or agricultural practice. The site may extend southwards into PRN 5067. It also extends an unknown distance to the north-east on the east side of Clifford Moor Road.

REFERENCES

CUC BJZ 2 6, 2 8
CUC BTO 33
WY 0096/3

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SITE No	--
PRN	5075
SITE	Grade 3
NGR	SE 4270 4320
LOCATION	Bramham
CLASSIFICATION	Lynchets
PERIOD	Medieval/Post Medieval?
CONDITION	Earthwork
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Approximately four lynchets running north/south and parallel to each other, just north of Bramham church (PRN 883). Ridge and furrow on plateau to the east. A rare survivor in West Yorkshire.

REFERENCES

WY 0050/9,10
WY 0144/8
CUC AXK 85
AJC 086/37

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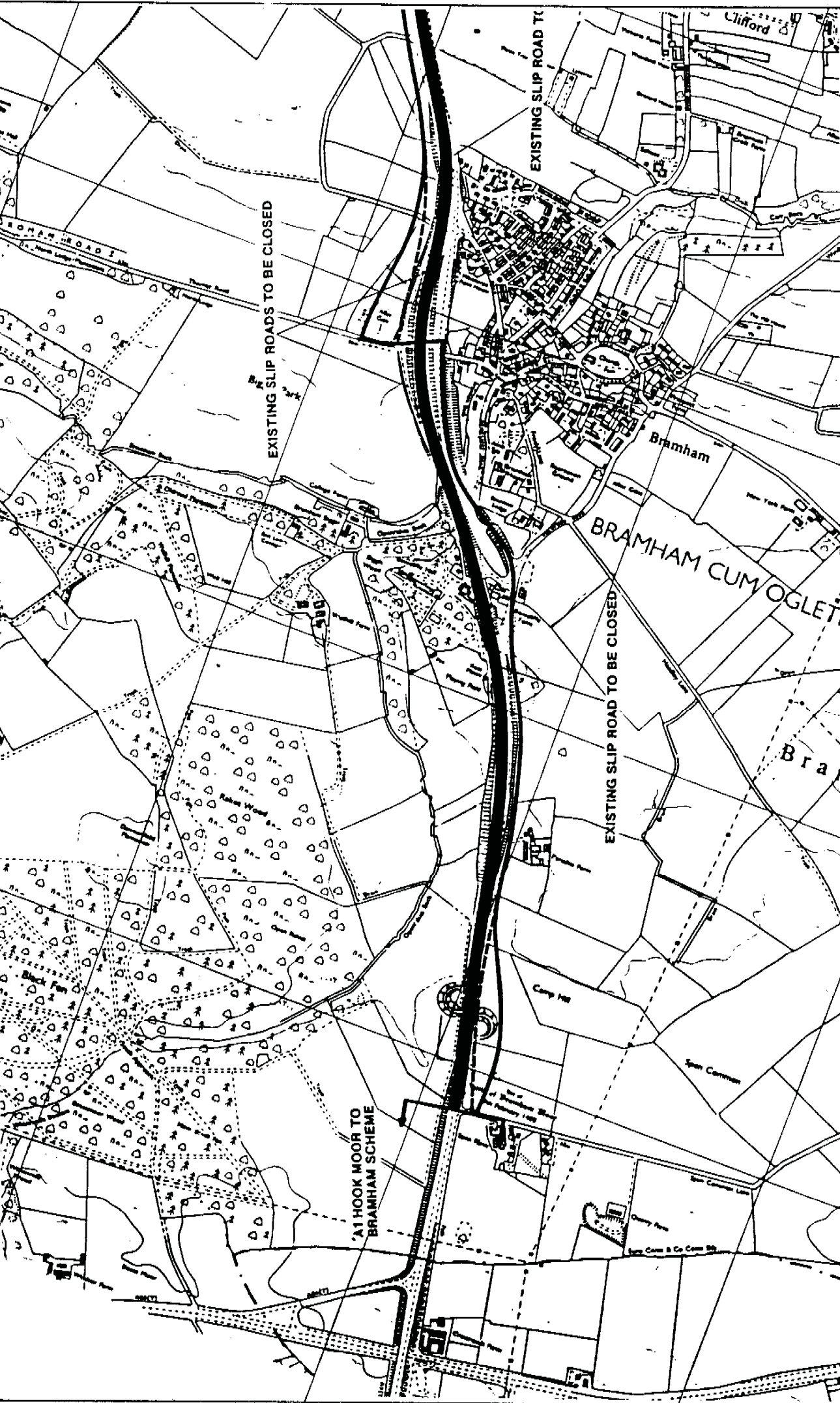
SITE No	--
PRN	5079
SITE	Grade 3
NGR	SE 4310 4350
LOCATION	Car Beck, Bramham
CLASSIFICATION	Ditch
PERIOD	Uncertain
CONDITION	Cropmark
GEOLOGY	Mag. Limestone
SOILS	511A
LANDUSE	Unknown

DESCRIPTION

Rather diffuse cropmarks of very short lengths of linear ditch which could include an enclosure but too unclear to be certain.

REFERENCES

PVA 77:1:5/35



A1(M) Bramham to Wetherby
and Wetherby Bypass Upgrading
Bramham to Wetherby Option 1

Fig. 2: Impact on archaeological sites

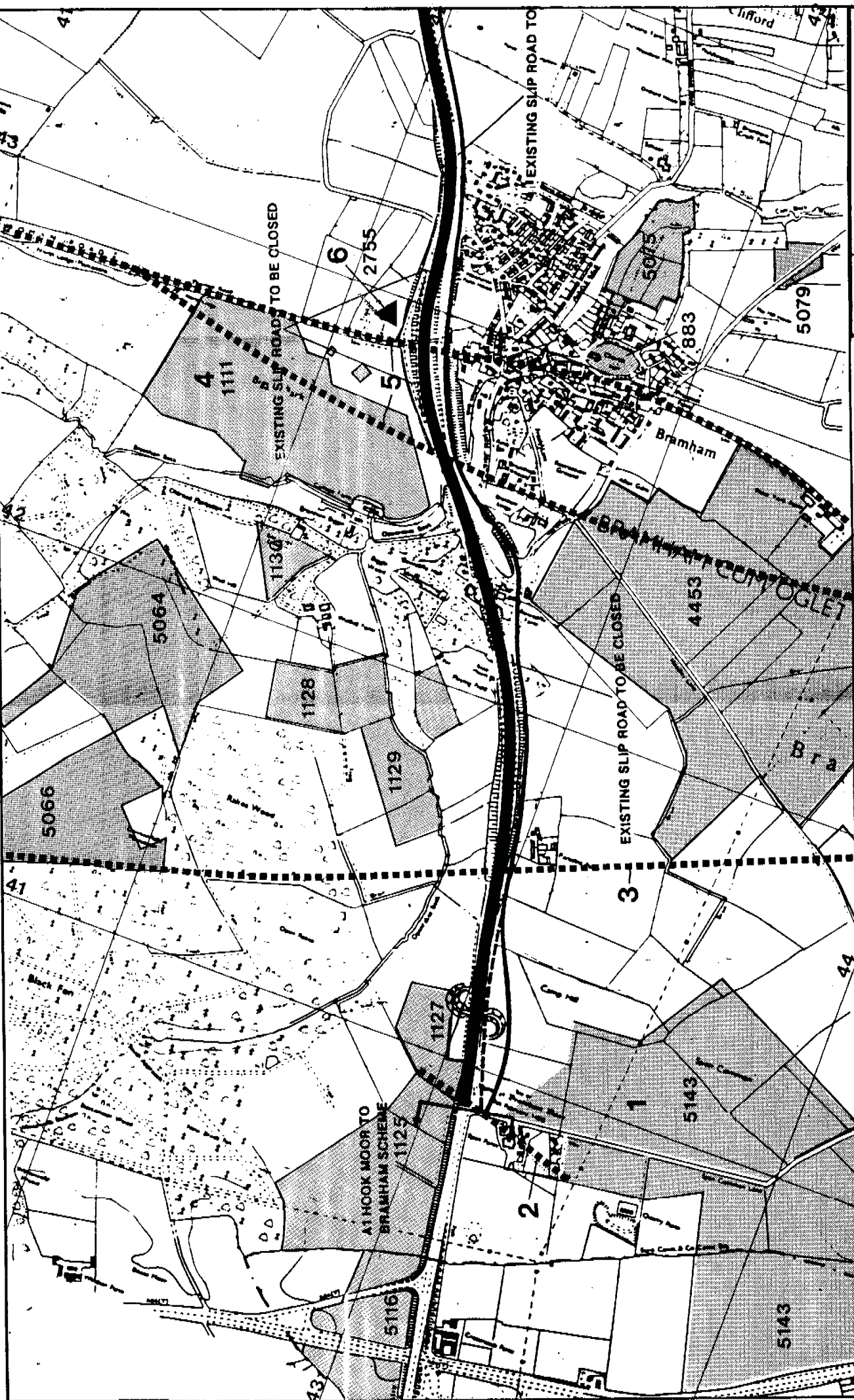
Scale 1:10000



- Archaeological sites
- Roman road
- Limekiln



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Archaeological sites

Roman road

Limekiln



A1(M) Bramham to Wetherby
and Wetherby Bypass Upgrading
Bramham to Wetherby Option 2

Fig. 4: Impact on archaeological sites

Scale 1:10000

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- Archaeological sites
- Roman road
- Scheduled site



Fig. 5: Impact on archaeological sites

Scale 1:10000

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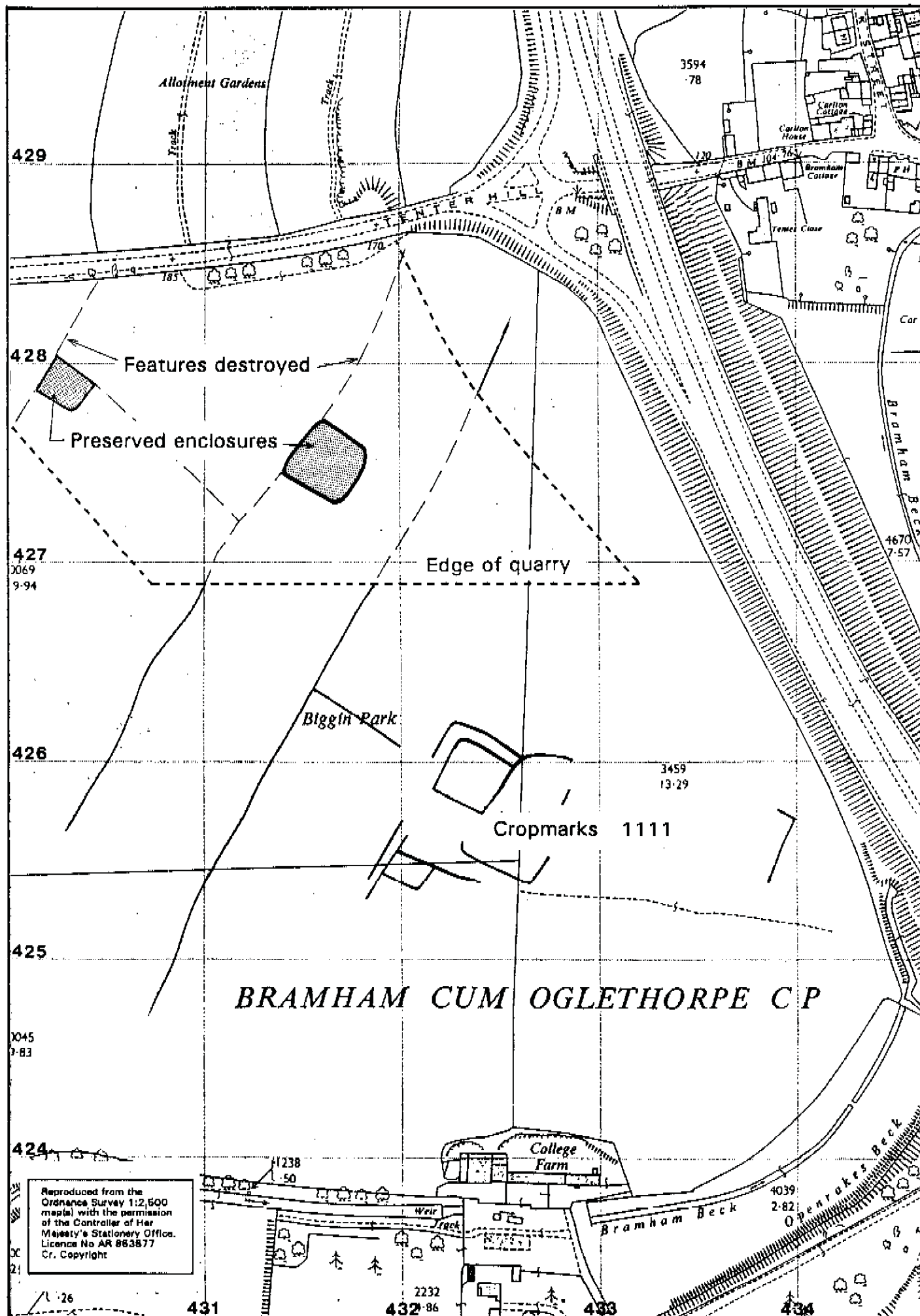
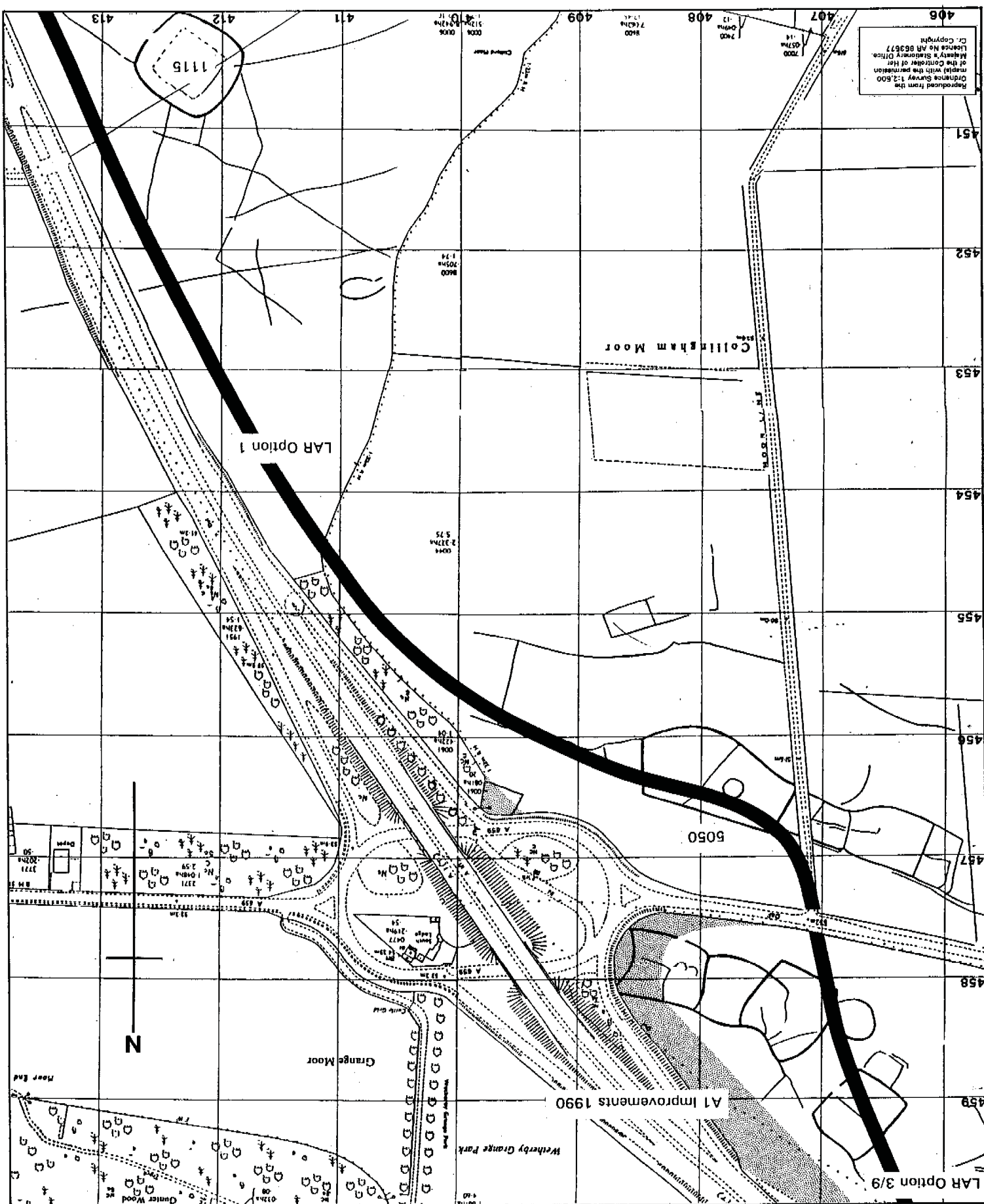


Fig. 8: Impact of quarrying (1990) on cropmark site 1111

Fig. 9: Impact of LAR options 1, 3 and 9 on cropmark site 5050



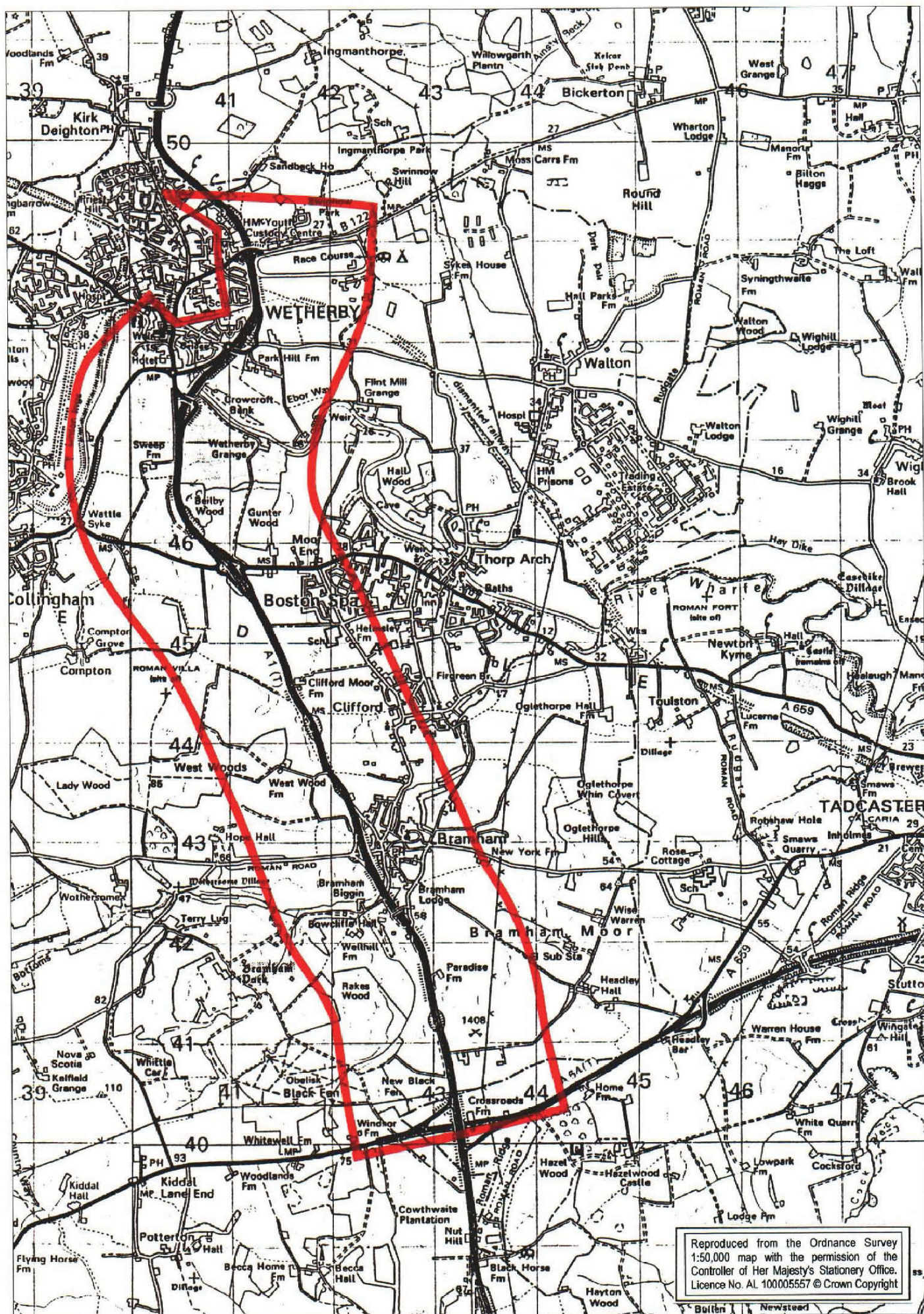


Fig. 1: Location of study area