

Bulcliffe Wood, Netherton

West Yorkshire

Archaeological Excavation

November 2008

Report No. 1885

Wakefield Museums

Bulcliffe Wood, Netherton

West Yorkshire

Archaeological Excavation

Summary

In 1995, an archaeological investigation was undertaken prior to open cast mining at Bulcliffe Wood, Netherton. A cropmark of a five-sided polygonal enclosure had been previously identified on the site and geophysical surveying and trial trenching confirmed its location within the proposed development site. The open area excavation confirmed the somewhat unusual shape of the enclosure and a number of pits and post-holes of varying size were identified within the enclosure, many of which contained fragments of charcoal and burnt stone. Radiocarbon dates from one of the internal pits and the enclosure ditch suggest that the main period of occupation was the Late Iron Age to the Early Romano-British period.



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Report Information

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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by H. J. Banks and Company Limited to undertake archaeological investigations on land at Bulcliffe Wood, Netherton, West Yorkshire, in advance of opencast coal mining. The work comprised an evaluation, consisting of a geophysical survey and trial trenching, followed by an open area excavation. The evaluation was undertaken between September and November 1994 and the open area excavation was carried out between May and June 1995.

The report details the results of the open area excavation with the results of the evaluation integrated where appropriate. The detailed results of the evaluation have been reported elsewhere (Morris and Webb 1995). The production of this report has been funded by Wakefield Museums.

Site Location and Topography

The site was situated approximately 900m to the north-west of Bullcliff Wood, to the east of Netherton and 9km south-west of Wakefield. It consisted of a roughly triangular area of land approximately 2 hectares in size, centered on National Grid Reference SE 2832 1615 (Figs 1 and 2). The site was bounded on all sides by agricultural fields, and a stream ran along the north side of the site.

The site lay at an approximate height of 100m AOD, which gradually fell away to the south-east.

Soils, Geology and Land-use

The solid geology is Middle Coal Measures overlaid in places by clay (British Geological Survey 1978). The soils are classified in the Dale association, described as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clay, fine loamy over clay and fine silts on soft rock, often stoneless (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1984). The overburden of natural clay was observed to be deeper in the southern half of the site, with only occasional outcrops of bedrock. The bedrock was encountered directly below the topsoil in the northern part of the site, although deposits of clay were encountered in the very north of the site.

Prior to the excavation, the site was under cereal crop.

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Little evidence for past human activity has been identified near the Bulcliffe Wood site and thus little is known about the use of the landscape in the past. A Mesolithic tranchet axe was found in gravel deposits 550m to the north-west of the site (Keighley 1981; West Yorkshire HER PRN 2054) and scatters of worked flint have been collected in various locations approximately 1.5km to the west (West Yorkshire HER PRNs 1219, 1214, 1213 and 1226). Later prehistoric and Romano-British occupation is suggested by a number of cropmarks

representing rectangular enclosures and linear features recorded over 1km to the south (West Yorkshire HER PRNs 406, 1501, 1512, 1500, 1509 and 409) and to the east of the excavation site (West Yorkshire HER PRNs 410, 411, 1545 and 6727).

The village of Netherton was known as Nether Shitlington until the late 19th century, and a settlement here is first recorded in the 12th century (Michelmore 1981). A medieval hamlet called “Bulcliff” lay approximately 900m to the south-west, although all that is left here now is Bullcliff Farm (Michelmore 1981; West Yorkshire HER PRN 2657).

A cropmark of a five-sided polygonal enclosure (West Yorkshire HER PRN 407) identified within the area of excavation established the potential for archaeological remains and the extent of the enclosure was confirmed by a geophysical survey. The geophysical survey was followed by trial trenching, and total of nine trenches were positioned over anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 3). Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 8 were positioned in order to investigate the enclosure ditch. Trench 1 was positioned to investigate any features located within the enclosure, while Trenches 2, 6, 7 and 9 were located in order to examine features immediately outside of the enclosure (Morris and Webb 1995).

Sections excavated through the enclosure ditch in Trenches 3 and 4 established that it was approximately 1.45m and 2.7m in width and between 0.65m and 1.45m deep. Possible entrance ways were identified within Trenches 5 and 8, although the interpretation of the latter was not substantiated in the subsequent open area excavation. No datable evidence was recovered from any of the sections. A number of pits and post-holes were identified within the Trenches 1, 2, 6, 7 and 9 (Morris and Webb 1995). A detailed description of the features, where relevant, is provided in Section 5.

Trenches 6 and 7 were positioned in order to examine possible features identified to the north-east of the enclosure and neither contained significant archaeological remains (Morris and Webb 1995).

3 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of the investigation was to learn more about Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and exploitation of the landscape in this part of Yorkshire by determining the date and the purpose of the five-sided enclosure, and by identifying any evidence for pre and post-enclosure activity.

The objective of the investigation was to establish to extent the full extent and period of use of the enclosure, identify and record all other features identified within the open area excavation, and to recover any significant artefactual, environmental or ecofactual evidence.

4 Methodology

Summary

Based upon the results of the evaluation, an open area excavation was undertaken in order to further investigate the polygonal enclosure and any associated features located in close proximity. All of the investigations were undertaken in accordance with the relevant recognised professional standards, ASWYAS methodologies, the Specification for Archaeological work prepared by the then West Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (Appendix 1) and a detailed project design prepared by ASWYAS (Appendix 2).

The site archive contains all the information gathered during the investigations, and its contents are listed in Appendix 3. Inventories of contexts, artefacts and samples are listed in Appendices 4. The archive is currently held in the ASWYAS stores in Morley but will be ultimately deposited at Wakefield Museum.

Excavation

The excavated topsoil was removed down to the first archaeological horizon using machine equipped with a wide, toothless ditching bucket, used under archaeological supervision, from the 10th of April to the 10th of May 1995. The subsequent excavations were carried out from the 10th May until the 2nd June 1995.

In agreement with the then West Yorkshire SMR, 18 slots (numbered I to XVIII) through the enclosure ditch were excavated using the mechanical excavator in order to assess the variation in ditch form and depositional sequence at different locations and to inform and produce a degree of control for the select manual excavations. A total of nine sections were then dug by hand, adjacent to the selected machine slots. A further section was dug through the terminus which formed the north side of the entranceway into the enclosure (the southern terminus having previously been investigated during the trial trenching programme).

The discrete features were half-sectioned initially and then fully excavated once they had been recorded.

Appropriate written, drawn and photographic records were made and hand-drawn plans were created at an appropriate scale (1:20 or 1:10 depending on their size). Sections of all excavated features were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All sections and plans include spot-heights relating to the Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places. The outline of the excavation area and the exposed features were planned using a Geodimeter 510 total station theodolite.

The features recorded during the excavation were numbered from 001 to 123, resulting in a duplication of numbers used during the recording of the features in Trial Trench 1. For the purposes of this report, features recorded during the excavation are prefixed by 1 (e.g. 001 is now 1001).

Group numbers (2000+) have been given to clusters of more than three discrete features in order to assist in the presentation of the results.

All the features were cut into natural and overlaid by the topsoil. They were typically filled by a orange-brown or a grey silt clay, unless otherwise stated.

5 Results

The Enclosure

As revealed by the geophysical survey, the enclosure took the form of an irregular five-sided polygon measuring approximately 100m by 70m and enclosing an area of about 0.7ha, of which all but the western corner was exposed by the open area excavation. The enclosure's polygonal form was provided by five articulated straight sections of ditch (Ditches 1-5). Only Ditch 4 was not exposed in the open area investigation, but its course, which ran along the northern edge of the site, is known from the earlier trial excavations.

The enclosure was orientated on a north-east to south-west axis, its two shortest sides (Ditches 4 and 5) forming a north-east pointing apex; otherwise the enclosure might be regarded as rectilinear in plan. Other than its asymmetrical plan, the main feature of the enclosure is its entrance, a 4m-wide interval situated midway along the south eastern side (Ditch 1).

The enclosure ditch is discussed below sequentially, side by side, in anticlockwise order, starting with Ditch 1 and the enclosure entrance. Over the entire circuit, the enclosure ditch varied in width between 1.8m to 3.3m, and in depth between 0.65m to 1.6m, much of the variation due to differential preservation and variable stripping. Generally, the ditch was fairly uniform in profile, with straight sides at approximately 45 degrees, breaking into a flat or slightly rounded base. There were also, nevertheless, some significant variations to this.

Ditch 1 and the Entrance

Ditch 1 formed the straight south-eastern side of the enclosure. It ran for a distance of 85m, having a 4m interval by virtue of the enclosure entrance situated some 50m from the southern corner. The ditch terminals on either side of the entrance were investigated (507 and 1094) and both revealed the ditch here to have been substantial, possessing steep sides and a broad flat base.

The northern terminal (1094; Plate 1) was 2.2m wide and 1.1m deep, whilst the southern terminal was slightly better preserved, being 2.3m wide and 1.4m deep. The thick basal fills of both terminals (1093 and 506) contained a significant amount of sandstone, although that in 506 took the form of large flat slabs that were mainly concentrated on the south-eastern side of the ditch (cf S.16 and S.26 in Fig. 6). The six fills of the southern entrance terminal are generally more revealing in that they offer some evidence for a re-cut, filled by deposit

503, which cut a succession of three fills, including the basal fill and a charcoal deposit (505) that sealed it (Fig. 5, S.16).

The evidence from mechanically excavated slots VII – X indicates that the well-cut flat based profile persisted for a distance either side of the enclosure, although the evidence from slots VI (1117) and XI (1069/1070) indicate a wide ‘V’-shaped profile.

The entrance itself has no evidence for a substantial gate structure, the one possibly associated feature being pit 509, just inside the southern terminal. This was 1.75m by 1.2m in plan and 0.2m deep and on its own is difficult to contextualise. A 7m long linear gully (1084) lay externally across the approach, 10m from the entrance. It is reminiscent of the *titula* outworks seen in front of some Roman camps, but the association here is tenuous.

Ditch 2

Ditch 2, which ran at 90 degrees from and was articulated to Ditch 1, formed the straight south-western side of the enclosure. Approximately 55m of its predicted 75m length was exposed within the open area.

The mechanically excavated slots V (1090) and VI (1055) reveal that the southern part of the enclosure ditch had the typical 45 degree sloping sides and flat-based profile, as was seen in the majority of the excavated sections (Fig. 5, S.23; Plate 2). Moving westwards along the ditch, however, the profile changed somewhat, and in section 401 there was a clear break of slope approximately 0.22m below the current ground surface, before continuing on a steep, near vertical gradient and breaking into a much narrower base. This section was observed to contain a sequence of five fills (402 – 406), of which two (404 and in particular 405) contained a quantity of sandstone blocks.

The evidence from machine excavated slot III (1081) also shows a more irregular, steep sided profile (Fig. 5, S.33), although the natural geology in this part of the site was probably a significant contributing factor to many of the variations in form. The interface between the two fills (1082 and 1083) may provide evidence for a re-cut, and it is perhaps noteworthy that the profile of the possible later cut exhibited a similarly narrow base as recorded in section 401.

Ditch 3

The north-western side of the enclosure was formed by Ditch 3, which ran at approximately 90 degrees to Ditch 2 and parallel to Ditch 1. Approximately 40m of its predicted 70m length was exposed within the open area.

The mechanically excavated slots XVII – XIV reveal that the profile of Ditch 3 corresponded with that identified in the majority of the excavated sections (Fig. 5, S.21). Slot XVII (1077) contained a thick basal fill (1076) which consisted mostly of sandstone rubble, akin to that

identified in the entranceway. A lens of burnt material was encountered within the single fill of slot XIV (1048), which produced a radiocarbon date in the range of cal. 48 BC to AD 132 (Table 1, AA-19619).

Ditch 4

Ditch 4 formed the northern extent of the enclosure and it ran east-west for approximately 45m, its course having been established during the earlier trial excavations.

The one section recorded through Ditch 4 revealed its southern side to slope at approximately 45 degrees, breaking into a narrow, flat base (Fig. 5, S.18). The northern side had a more 'stepped' form and the latter 0.26m of it was near vertical, giving the appearance of a gully within the base of the ditch.

Ditch 5

Ditch 5 ran for approximately 32m on a north-north-east to south-south-west axis, forming the north-eastern side of the enclosure. The southern end of the ditch was articulated to Ditch 1.

Mechanically excavated slot XIII (1116) revealed the typical ditch profile, filled by a comparatively complex sequence of seven fills (1112 -1115, 1120 – 1122), with 1112, 1113 and 1115 possibly lying within a re-cut (Fig. 5, S.35). The evidence for a re-cut is much more apparent in slot XII (1101) however, with the earlier ditch cut having a somewhat steeper profile in contrast to the neighbouring section, and the remains of at least three fills were identified (1000, 1103 and 1104). The later cut has a more 'stepped' appearance, particularly on the south-west side, and a narrower base (Fig. 5, S.25), similar to 'gully-like' base identified along Ditch 4. The re-cut was filled by four fills abundant in fragments of sandstone, particularly within the base of the cut.

Internal Features

The discrete features identified within the polygonal enclosure were concentrated towards the southern part of the area (Fig. 4). Their dimensions ranged from 0.22m to 2.04m in length, 0.12m to 1.74 in width and 0.90m to 0.03m in depth, with profiles varying from a 'U' shape to a 'V', with flat or slightly rounded bases. The fills of many of the discrete features contained fragments of charcoal and burnt stone.

Group 2000

Group 2000 consisted of three pits (1017, 1020 and 1040), three post-holes (1057, 1059 and 1061) and a pit/post-hole (1003), clustered within an approximate 20m² area. No conclusions in regards to the function or relationship between these features could be deduced from their spatial positioning.

Except for the more elongated pit 1040 (Plate 3), all were sub-circular in plan. The dimensions of the pits ranged from approximately 1m to 0.61m in diameter, and from 0.02m to 0.24m in depth, while the post-holes measured between 0.22m and 0.12m in diameter and 0.04m to 0.02m in depth. Other than pit 1020, which exhibited a 'V'-shaped profile (Plate 4), the features had shallow 'U'-shaped profiles (Fig. 6, S.8, S.1 and S.12). The fills of all the features in Group 2000 contained charcoal and fragments of burnt stone and clay, a sample of which from pit 1040 has been radiocarbon dated to cal. 6180 to 5970 BC (Table 1, AA-19618), while the base of 1003 had been heat affected.

Group 2001

Group 2001 lay approximately 13m north-west of Group 2000 and comprised three pits (1024, 1026 and 1034), three pits/post-holes (1005, 1009 and 1012) and two burnt layers (1010 and 1013), located an approximate 72m² area. The pits and post-holes were all sub-circular or sub-rectangular in plan, varying in size from 1.77m to 0.46m in diameter and from 0.10m to 0.40m in depth, and had steep sides breaking into a flat or slightly rounded base (Fig. 6, S.7, S.4 and S.2).

Pit 1034 is the more noteworthy of the features in this group as the basal fill (1015) produced the only stratified pottery recovered during the excavation, along with a small volume of burnt bone. The remainder of pit 1034 was filled by a highly mixed silt clay (1035).

This group also includes charcoal and heat affected clay layers 1010 and 1013, which lay on the outer margins of the area. Both appear to represent discrete areas of burning and did not seem to lie within a feature. A high frequency of charcoal was recorded within the basal fill of Pit 1024.

Group 2002

A group of four pits (102, 104, 106 and 111) lay to the north of 2000 and 2001, and all were recorded during the trial trenching (Trench 1). They appeared to be arranged on an almost curvilinear east-west arrangement for 12m, with a patch of burning located at the western end (1014), although this patterning is perhaps due to differential stripping during the open area excavation which could have destroyed any additional discrete features in the vicinity of Group 2002.

The dimensions of the pits varied from 1.5m to 0.31m in diameter and between 0.29m to 0.13m in depth. A concentration of charcoal was observed within the upper part of the fill of pit 102, while a deposit of burnt stone fragments and a conical shaped lump of natural ironstone was recovered from pit 106.

Pits 109, 1032 and pit/post-hole 114

Pits 109, 1032 and pit/post-hole 114 lay approximately 15m to the west of feature group 2002. The most substantial of these, and any other of the features on the site, was Pit 1032. This measured 2.04m by 1.74m and 0.90m deep with straight, near vertical sides with a flat base (Fig. 6, S.5; Plate 6). Pit 1032 contained four fills (1051, 1031, 1030 and 1016), all of which contained evidence for burning in the form of charcoal and heat affected stone, with the secondary fill (1031) producing the highest density of material. A sample of the charcoal from 1031 was submitted for radiocarbon dating which produced a date in the range cal. 390 to 110 BC (see Table 1, GU-4369). Pit 109 and pit/post-hole 114, situated to the south-west of pit 109, were much smaller in size at 1.14m by 0.85m and 0.36m deep and 0.65m by 0.4m and 0.17m deep respectively.

Post-holes 116, 118 and Pit 120

Two post-holes (116 and 118) and a pit (120) were situated in the west of the enclosure, approximately 20m away from the main cluster of features. Both the post-holes had U-shaped profiles, measuring 0.33m and 0.44m in diameter and 0.11m and 0.06m in depth. The pit measured 1.2m by 0.65m, with a depth of just 0.06m.

Shallow Pit 1039, Layer 1064 and Pit 1044

Sub-circular pit 1039 was situated approximately 3.5m from the south-western boundary of the enclosure, and measured 1.9m by 1.65m and 0.32m deep. The excavated section revealed it to have a near vertical southern side, breaking into an almost flat, slightly undulating base (Fig. 6, S.11; Plate 3). The north edge of 1039 had been eroded away, and the subsequent hollow had been filled by a mid grey-orange silt clay (1064). Although pit 1039 was only relatively shallow, a total of five deposits were identified within it (1045, 1038, 1046, 1049 and 1050), including stone rich deposit (1046), overlaid by a highly mixed deposit contained evidence for burning (1038).

Approximately 20m to the west of pit 1039 lay sub-circular pit 1044, which measured 0.80m by 0.60m wide and 0.13m deep. Its single fill (1043) is described as a brown-yellow silt clay which contained frequent heat affected stone and occasional charcoal flecks.

Pits 1111 and 803

Pits 1111 and 803 were situated to the north of the main group of internal features. Pit 1111 lay approximately 24m north-west of enclosure entrance and measured 1.5m by 0.44m and 0.2m deep. It was filled with a red-brown sandy silt. Pit 803, which lay approximately 30m to the north of pit 1111, was recorded during the trial trenching (Trench 8) and its full extent was not determined. The exposed part of pit 803 measured 2.4m long, 0.6m wide and 0.5m deep.

External Features

In addition to the discrete features identified within the polygonal enclosure, eight pits and two post-holes were distributed into two areas outside of the enclosed area (Groups 2003 and 2004).

Group 2003

Group 2003 was located approximately 20m south of the enclosure and consisted of three pits (1085, 407 and 413) and two post-holes (409 and 411). The largest of these was pit 1085, the western most feature within this group, and it measured 1.72m long, 1.34m wide and 0.22m deep. It had straight sides sloping at 45 degrees which broke into a fairly flat base (Fig. 6, S.24). It contained a single fill (1086), which included several lenses of charcoal, similar to some of the pits within the enclosure.

Pit 413 and post-holes 409 and 411 lay in a dense cluster to the east of Pit 1085. They were all sub-circular in plan, with pit 413 measuring 0.95m by 0.74 and 0.08m deep, while post-holes 409 and 411 measured 0.30m and 0.18m in diameter and 0.1m and 0.07m in depth. To the north of this cluster lay sub-circular pit 407 which measured 1.5m by 0.75m with a depth of 0.17m.

Group 2004

To the north-west of the enclosure lay pit group 2004, identified during the trial trenching (Trench 2). The partial remains of five pits were identified in this area, all of which exhibited similar 'U'-shaped profiles and measured between 2.5m and 0.65m in length, and 0.74m and 0.16m deep. The uppermost fill of pit 214 produced fragments of burnt clay and large pieces of charcoal.

6 Artefact Record

The open area excavations produced a very limited finds assemblage, consisting of pottery and worked flint. These have been analysed and the reports presented below. The pottery report was prepared in 1998, while the flint report was produced in 2008.

Pottery by Jeremy Evans

Four sherds of pot, weighing 12g, were recovered from fill 1015 of pit 1034 during the excavation. Three of the sherds were from the rim of a single vessel, while the fourth was a walled body sherd of the same fabric but from a different vessel. All date to the Late Iron Age or more probably the early Romano-British period.

A sherd of possible Iron Age or Romano-British pottery was recovered from an unstratified context, along with five sherds which are either medieval or post-medieval in date.

Catalogue

1. Three joining rimsherds and three chips in a reduced vesicular fabric, probably originally calcite gritted, but with slightly finer calcite inclusions than usual, *c.* 0.5-2mm. The form is a finely moulded bead rimmed jar, the rim probably 'slow-wheel' finished. Presumably Late Iron Age or more probably early Romano-British. Also a much thicker walled bodysherd of the same fabric but from a different vessel (weight 12g). *Context 1015 (Pit 1034) Fig. 7*
2. A handmade? reduced bodysherd with abundant fairly fine sand temper *c.* 0.2mm and some *c.* 0.3-0.4mm and occasional quartz inclusions *c.* 1mm. Perhaps Iron Age or early Romano-British (weight 6g). *Unstratified*

Flint by Phil Weston

Three pieces of struck flint were recovered during excavation. One was found in the upper fill of Enclosure Ditch 3 (1042) and is therefore residual. The other two were unstratified. Its presence, therefore, can only be interpreted as evidence of low-level prehistoric activity in the area.

Catalogue

3. Piercer. Prepared butt. White, opaque. Tertiary. Completely patinated. Fairly sharp. Extensive retouch along both lateral sides tapering the piece to a point. *Context 1042 (Ditch 3) Fig. 7*
4. Core rejuvenation flake. Unprepared butt. Mottled light to mid grey, opaque. Secondary. Not patinated. Fairly sharp. Possible use-wear on right lateral edge suggesting the piece was utilised as a scraping tool. *Unstratified*
5. Broken flake, distal end missing. Trimmed butt. Light honey brown, translucent. Secondary. Not patinated, fairly sharp. Use-wear on both lateral edges. *Unstratified*

7 Environmental Record

A total of 15 soil samples were taken during the excavation to allow for the identification and recovery of carbonised remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material (see Appendix 4 for list of contexts sampled). An examination of the processed samples identified few remains appropriate for detailed analysis, although a small assemblage of cremated bone was recovered from one pit. The report on the cremated bone was completed in 2008. The radiocarbon dating was undertaken in 1996.

Cremated bone by Jane Richardson

Fills 1015 (pit 1034, group 2001) and 1031 (pit 1032) contained small fragments of cremated bone. The one fragment that could be identified is sheep and there are no diagnostic features present to suggest that cremated human bone is present.

From deposit 1015, nine scraps of bone were recovered (predominantly small mammal-sized long-bone fragments) and from 1031, 25 fragments were retrieved including an undiagnostic shaft fragment and a sheep scaphoid. From sample 32 (of 1031) a further fifteen bone fragments were extracted: none are diagnostic.

Radiocarbon Dating

Samples of charcoal from fill 1047 of ditch cut 1048 (Ditch 3), fill 1031 of pit 1032, and fill 1041 from pit 1040 were submitted to Scottish Universities Research and Reactor Centre in Scotland for radiocarbon carbon dating. The samples from 1041 and 1047 produced only a small quantity of charcoal and had to be analysed using Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) at the University of Arizona Facility. The results of the analysis are presented in Table 1.

The sample from Pit 1032 was dated to the Late Iron Age while Ditch 1048 was dated to the Late Iron Age to early Romano-British period.

The charcoal sample from Pit 1040 produced a date in the range of cal. 6180 to 5970 BC, placing it into the Mesolithic period, although it is possible that the charcoal was intrusive.

Table 1: Summary of Radiocarbon Dating Results

Context	Feature	Feature group	Lab. number	Sample material	1 σ date range	2 σ date range	Radiocarbon age BP	13C/12C Ratio
1041	1040	Group 2000	AA-19618	Charcoal	cal. 6114-5990 BC (cal BP 8063-7939)	cal. 6180-5970 BC (cal BP 8129-7919)	7220 \pm 60	-25.8‰
1031	1032	-	GU-4369	Charcoal	cal. 375-192 BC (cal BP 2324-2141)	cal. 390-110 BC (cal BP 2339-2059)	2200 \pm 40	-26.1‰
1047	Ditch 1048	Enclosure Ditch 3	AA-19619	Charcoal	cal. AD 7-88 (cal BP 1943-1862)	cal. 48 BC – AD 132 (cal BP 1997-1818)	1945 \pm 40	-25.7‰

8 Discussion

The open area excavation revealed the remains of a five-sided enclosure, pits and post-holes which probably date to the Late Iron Age to Romano-British period. Although little archaeological work has been undertaken near to the site, cropmarks of other probable enclosures and linear features have been identified throughout the area which are probably also Iron Age and/or Romano-British in date.

Unlike most enclosures of this period which are sub-rectangular in plan (e.g. Roberts *et al.* 2008), the Bulcliffe Wood enclosure is polygonal, although the southern part of the enclosure is more reminiscent of a rectilinear one. It is not clear why the enclosure takes on this form, as topography would not seem to be a factor and any functional explanation can not be substantiated by the evidence. It was possibly influenced by the position and distribution of existing features; in other words the enclosure may post-date the features it enclosed. The later construction of the enclosure ditch may explain the difference in the radiocarbon dates obtained from pit 1032 (cal. 390 to 110 BC) compared to ditch section 1048 (cal. 48 BC to AD 132). Although there are only a few examples of irregular shaped enclosures recorded, it may be significant that a cropmark of an enclosure identified approximately 2km to the south of the Bulcliffe Wood site is described as being rectangular at its northern end and triangular at the southern end (West Yorkshire HER PRN 1500).

The Bulcliffe Wood enclosure does not appear to have been appended to or associated with any other linear boundaries or field systems. It is possible, however, that the remains of associated linear features have been destroyed in antiquity, or were perhaps in the form of hedged boundaries, which have left little archaeological evidence to allow them to be identified. Such boundaries are conceivable, especially in the light of recent evidence from Balby Carr, South Yorkshire (Jones 2007), but have yet to be demonstrated in the absence of a ditch. Thus the notion of them in this particular case is rather tenuous.

Although none of the discrete features located within the polygonal enclosure appeared to define the remains of a structure, their presence and the fact that many contained evidence for the use of fires suggests the area (especially in Groups 2001 and 2002) was the focus for some form of domestic activity. Given the limited number of finds recovered it may be that the enclosure was used only periodically, perhaps seasonally. If so, then it is possible that temporary structures were erected while the enclosure was in use, which may explain the lack of coherent structural remains identified. The evidence for the use of the enclosure for occupation is, however, somewhat circumstantial and the possibility that it was used for livestock can not be entirely dismissed.

Archaeological investigations in the region have established that there was an increase in the division of the landscape from the late pre-Roman Iron Age throughout West Yorkshire (e.g. Riley 1980; Roberts *et al.* 2001; 2008), possibly due to an increase in the size of the population or a rise in animal husbandry. Practical factors may include defence or to prevent

intrusion by livestock and the probable accompanying bank at the Bulcliffe Wood enclosure may have been established to this end. Its construction may also be viewed as a visual attempt to express a sense of ownership of the land (Brown *et al.* 2007), although this was probably a secondary consideration compared to the more practical functions such as defence or corralling livestock.

It should perhaps not go unnoticed that the very substantial pit (1032) is positioned equidistantly between the north-west and south-eastern sides of the enclosure. It is not strictly central, but does echo the circumstance of a similar pit found within an Iron Age enclosure at Ferrybridge. In that instance the pit fill had a large post-pipe in evidence and was considered to have supported some form of totemic structure (Martin 2005).

Although most of the activity identified during the excavation at Bulcliffe Wood likely dates to the Later Iron Age and early Romano-British periods, evidence for low level early prehistoric activity is provided by the small flint assemblage, and Pit 1040 contained charcoal which has been radiocarbon dated to the Mesolithic period (cal. 6180 to 5970 BC). This corresponds well with the evidence identified generally around the open area excavation and provides evidence for the use of the landscape before the enclosure was established.

9 Conclusions

The quarry expansion at Bulcliffe Wood provided an opportunity to examine an area in West Yorkshire which has seen limited archaeological examination in the past. The open area excavation focussed upon the five-sided polygonal enclosure itself and so there was little opportunity to examine the relationship between this feature and the surrounding landscape. The remains of other possible enclosures and linear boundaries have been identified throughout the area, however, and it is likely, therefore, that the Bulcliffe Wood excavations have revealed a small fragment of a more widespread later prehistoric and Romano-British landscape.

One of the main lines of inquiry was to determine why this enclosure deviated from the common sub-rectangular form. This, too, remains unresolved, although the diagnostic evidence recovered could indicate that its location and form was influenced by an earlier phase of activity or features in the landscape.

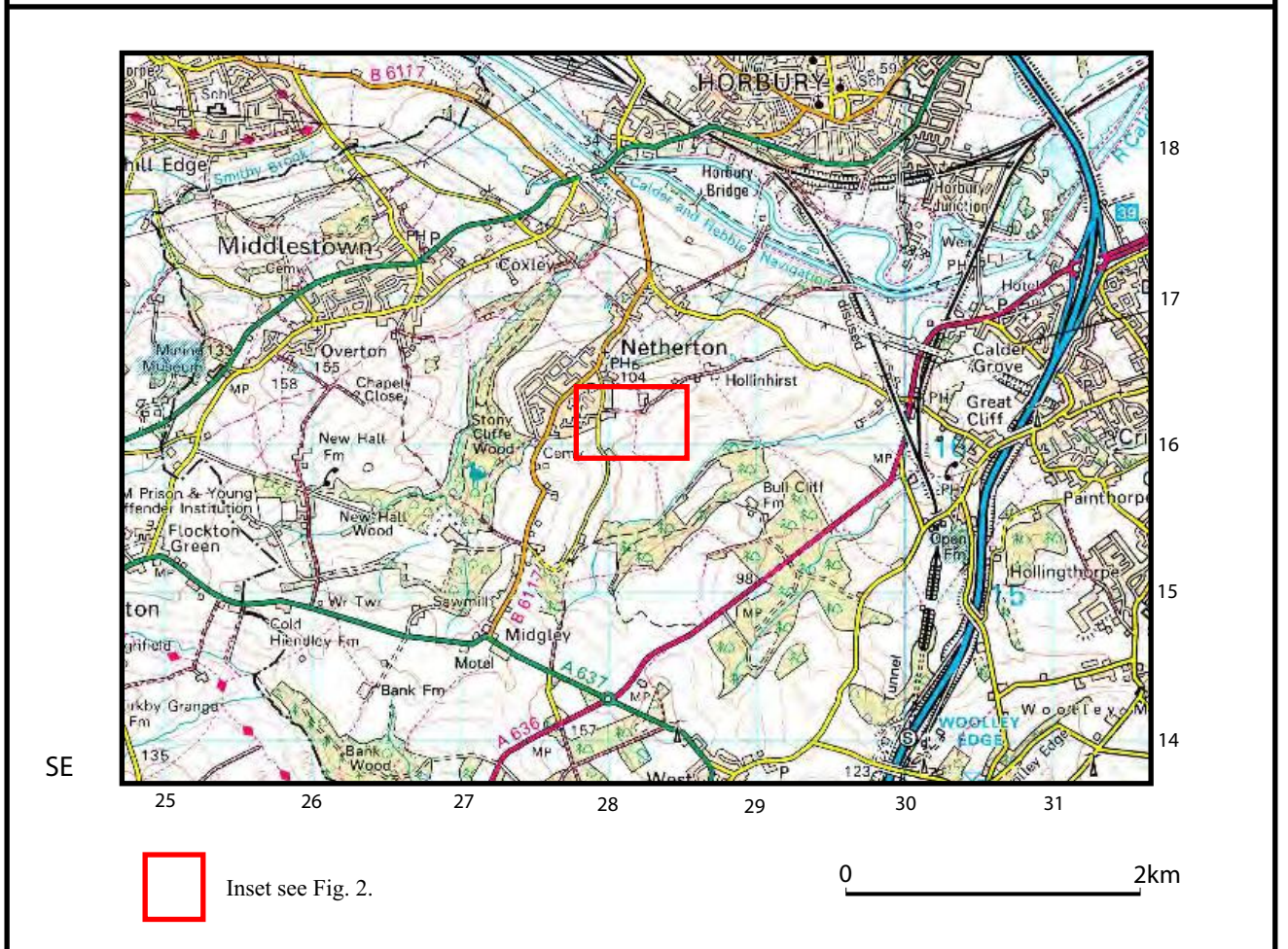
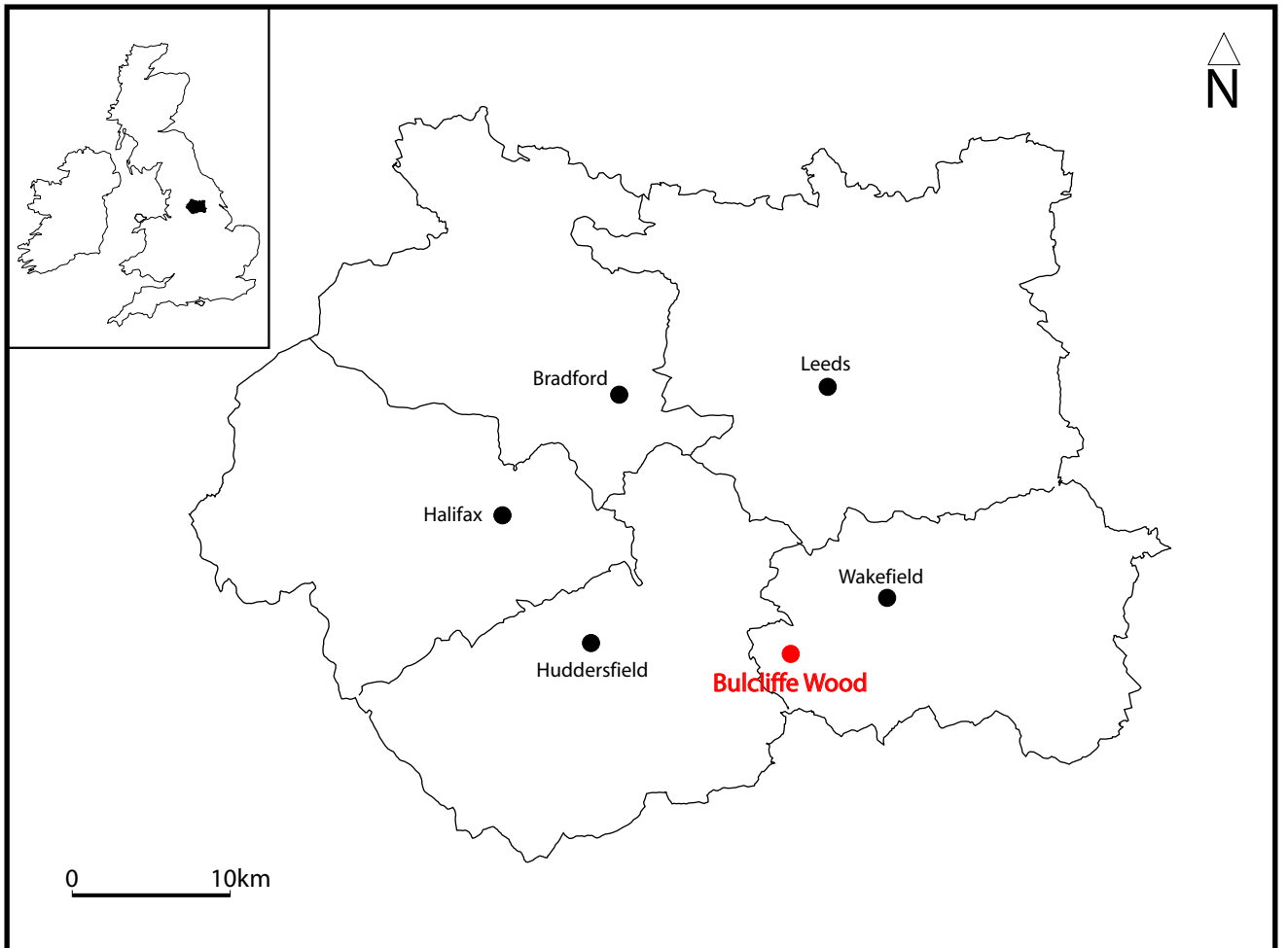
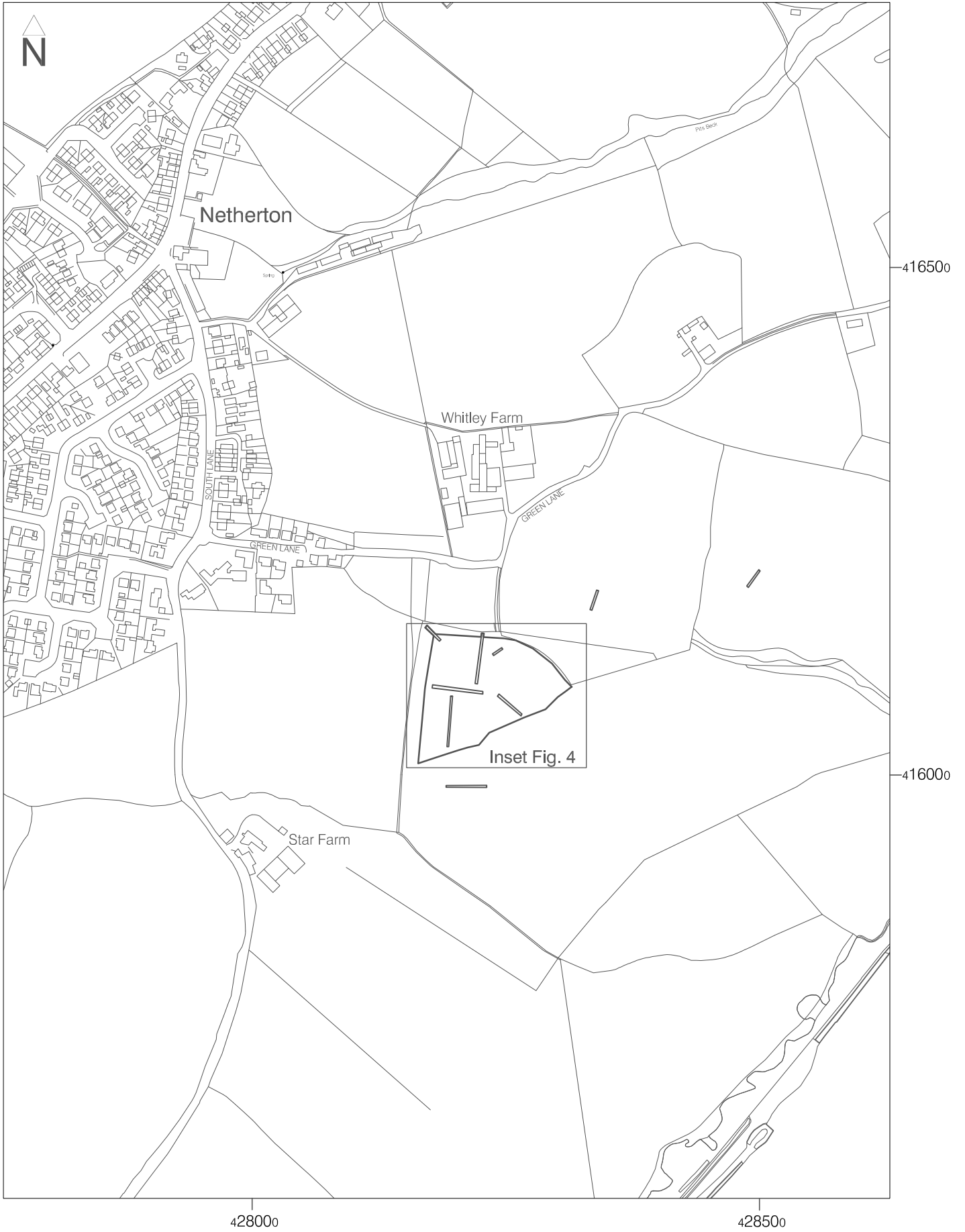


Fig. 1. Site location

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0m 200m


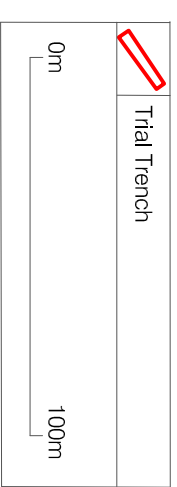

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Fig. 2 Detailed trench location plan (1:5000 scale)





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Fig 3. Results from the Gradiometer Survey and the position of the subsequent trial trenches (1:2000 scale)

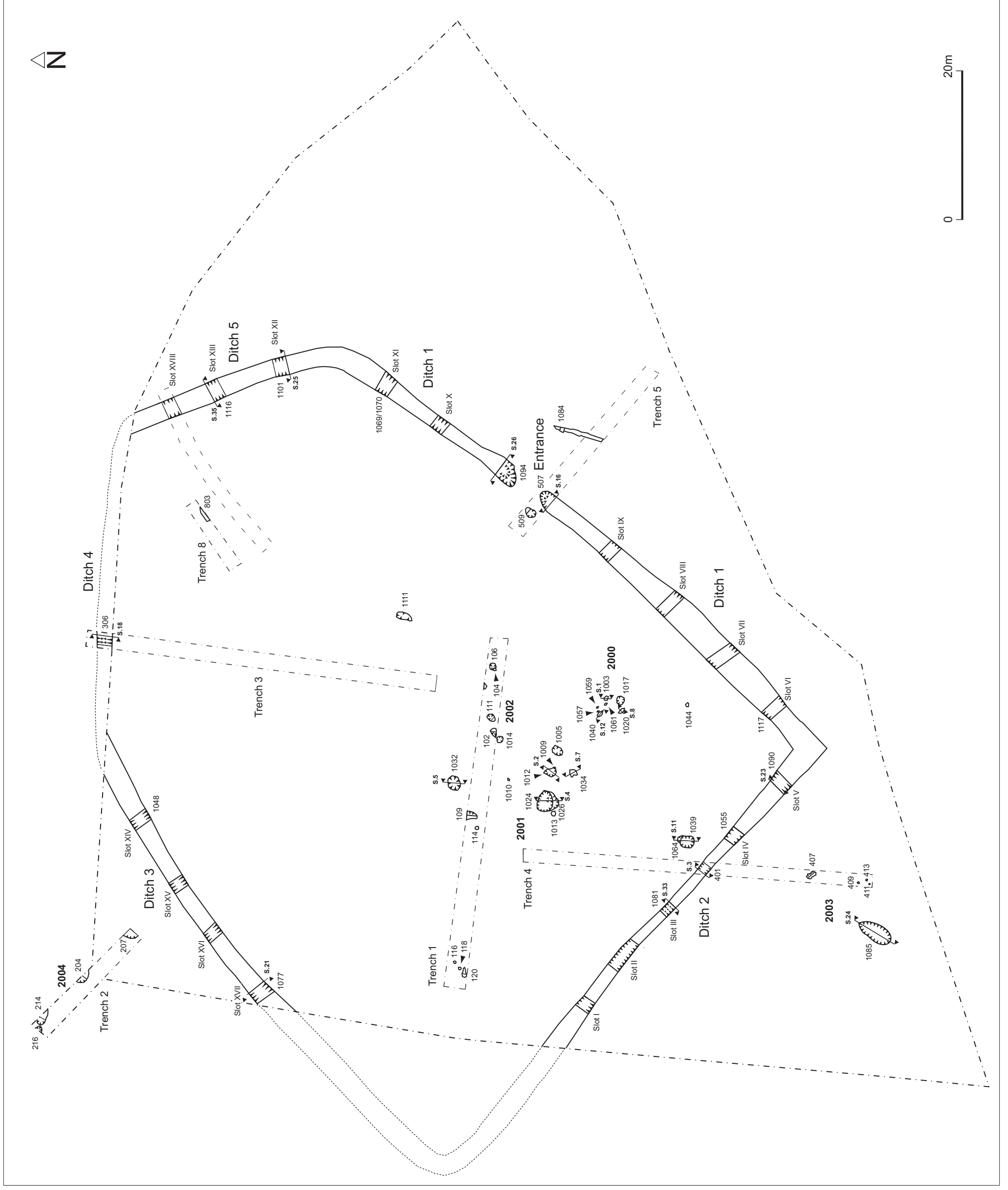


Fig. 4. Site plan (1:500 scale)

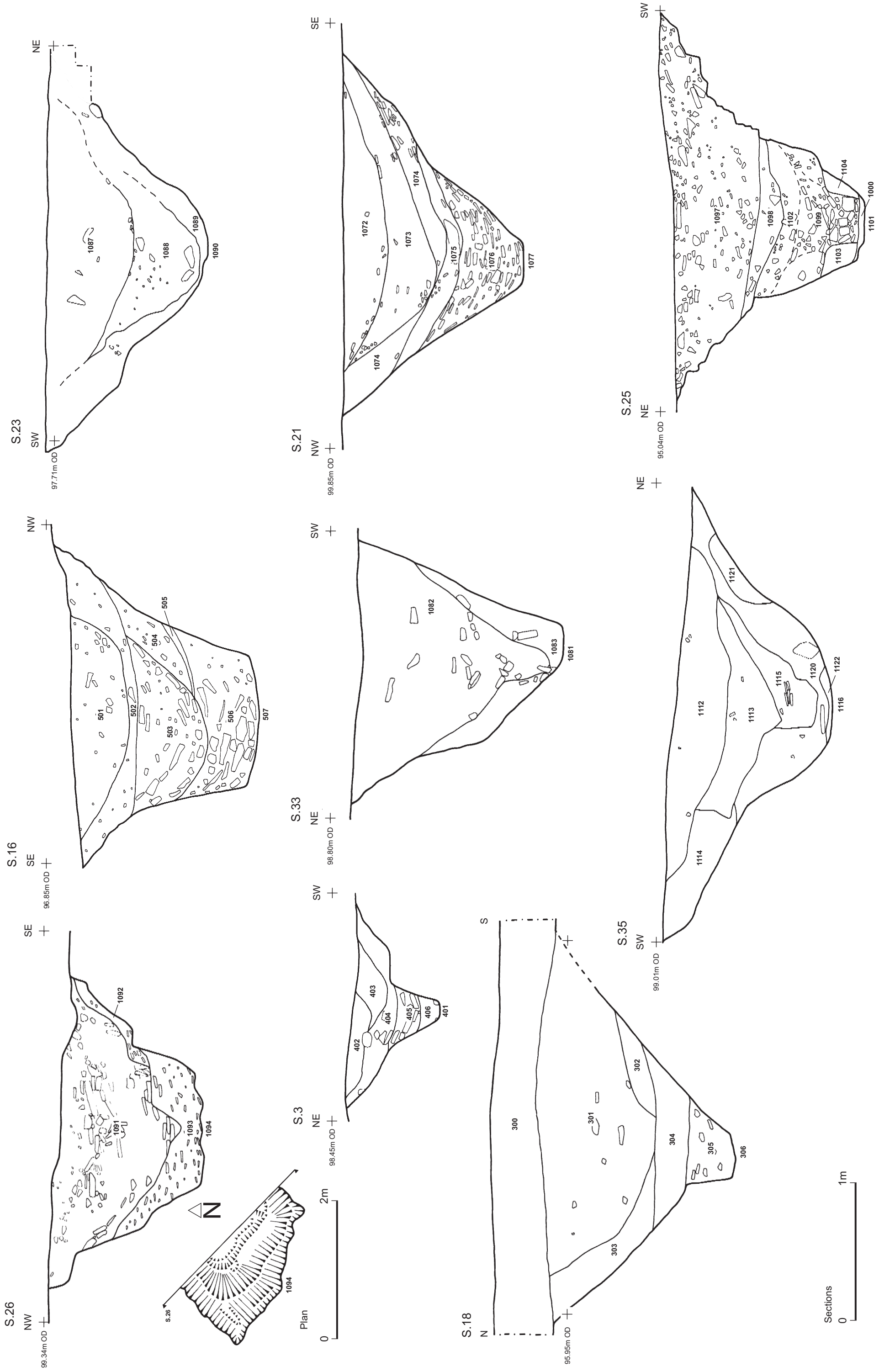


Fig. 5. Ditch sections and plan of 1094

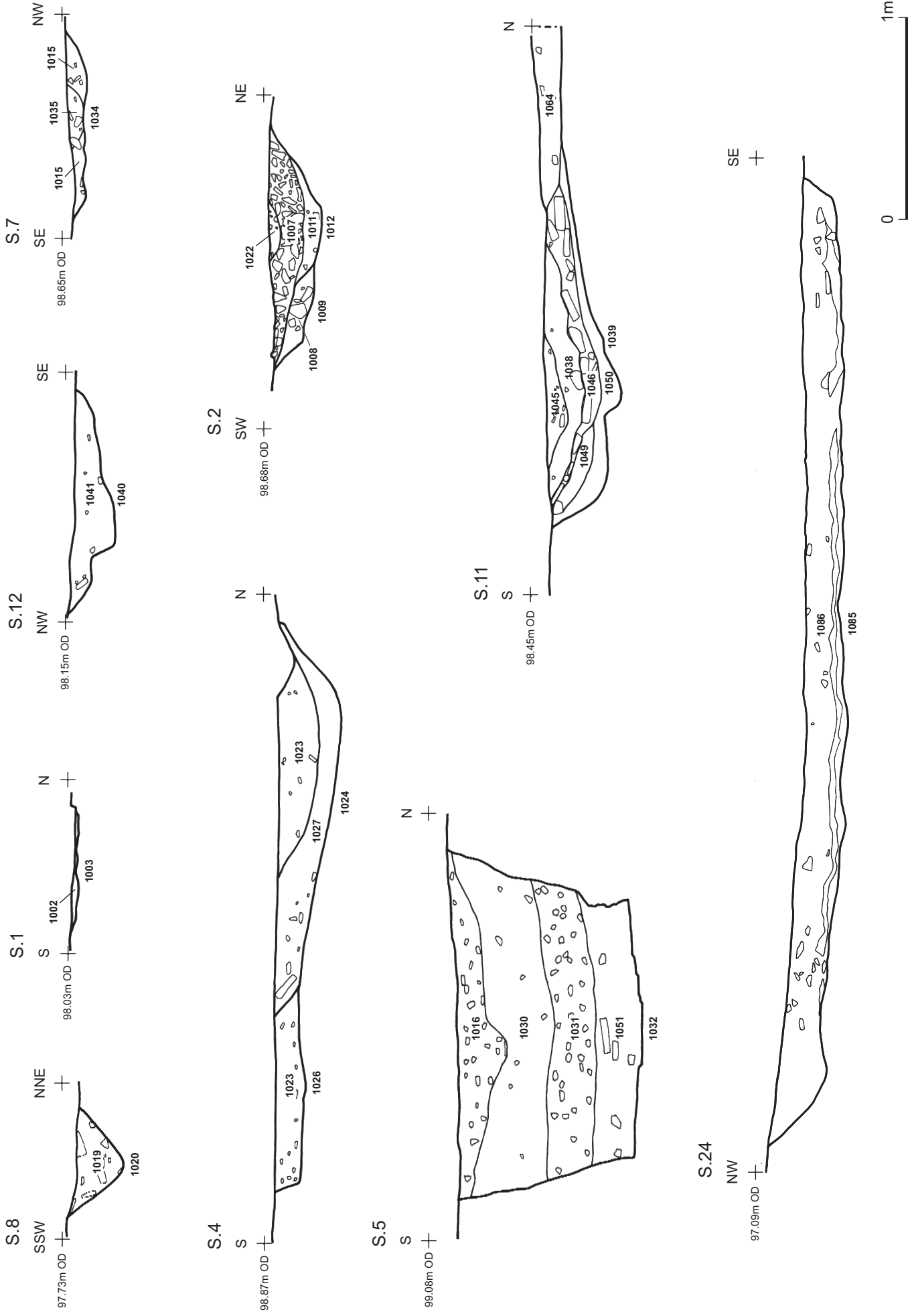
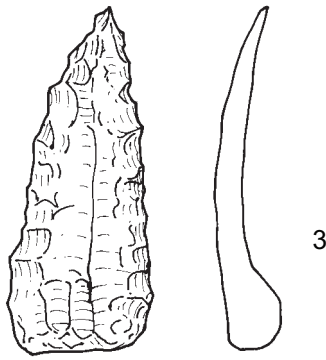
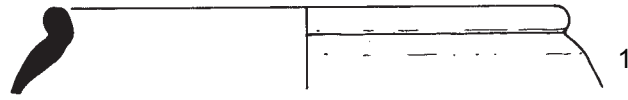


Fig. 6. Pit/post-hole sections



0 40mm

Fig. 7. Pottery and flint illustrations



Plate 1. Section 1094 in Ditch 1 forming the northern end of the enclosure entrance, facing north-east



Plate 2. Enclosure Ditch 2 section 1090, facing south-west



Plate 3. Pit 1040 in Group 2000, facing north-east



Plate 4. Pit 1020 in Group 2000, facing north-west



Plate 5. Elevated view of the fully excavated pit 1032



Plate 6. Pit 1039, facing west

Appendix 1: Specification for Archaeological Work

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK ON AN AREA OF LAND NORTH OF BULLCLIFF NORTH WOOD, NEAR NETHERTON

Work to fulfil a condition attached to a planning permission to carry out opencast mining on land adjacent to Bullcliff Wood, near Netherton, Wakefield.

Specification prepared on behalf of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council for H.J. Banks & Co. Ltd. (Planning Permission ref. 94/99/48678/B).

N.B. This specification is written as a phased scheme (see para. 3.5-3.6 below). The parts of the specification dealing with finds deposition, archiving and report writing are written as though either the second phase of the scheme does not proceed, or is a relatively small scale affair. Should the scheme become a relatively large-scale operation, then a separate project design will supercede elements of this specification.

1. Summary Background Information

1.1 H.J. Banks & Co. have been granted planning permission to extract coal by opencast mining and then to restore the land to agricultural use on land adjacent to Bullcliff Wood, near Netherton, Wakefield.

1.2 An archaeological condition has been attached to the permission following the results of a pre-determination archaeological evaluation carried out by the Field Operations section of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service (copy of evaluation report available for consultation with the West Yorkshire SMR). The condition states that "The development shall be carried out in accordance with the scheme dated 3 March 1995 detailing the means of protecting and preserving and excavating and recording archaeological features on the site." (See Appendix 1 for letter dated 3 March outlining the agreed scheme).

1.3 This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire SMR and is to act as the scope of work to allow an archaeological contractor to carry out the details of the scheme outlined in the letter of 3 March.

2. Site Location & Description

(Please refer to attached location map)

Site centred on SE 282 161

2.1 The total area of permission is an irregularly shaped area of land totalling 9.7 hectares. The area of archaeological concern is an area in the approximate centre of the permission and covers an area of approximately 2 hectares. This area contains within it a five-sided enclosure (PRN 407), which is tentatively dated as being of Iron Age or Romano-British in date.

2.2 The ground slopes away to the south east. The underlying geology is coal measure shales and limestone concealed by clay.

3. Approach

3.1 The archaeological contractor should confirm in writing

adherence to this specification, 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 the West Yorkshire SMR is required prior to work commencing.

3.2 The area coloured orange on the attached plan is to be sampled for phosphate analysis. The soil samples are to be taken from the topsoil on a regular grid. Samples are to be taken at 5m. intervals within and across the ditches of the enclosure. The area coloured orange outside of the enclosure is to be sampled at 10m. intervals. The actual analysis of the samples may well initially be carried out at a grosser level than these figures, with the decision to analyse all samples taken only after discussion with and with the agreement of the West Yorkshire SMR.

3.3 The area coloured orange on the attached plan to be carefully stripped of topsoil by H.J. Banks & Co. working under direct archaeological supervision. This to be carried out by the use of appropriate machinery using wide toothless blades. No subsoil is to be removed.

3.4 On completion of soil stripping operations, the archaeological contractor will carry out a rapid "shovel clean" of the site to locate and identify the grosser archaeological features (ditches, pits and larger post-holes if present etc.) and gridded and planned according to normal standards of practice. The grid should be tied into the national grid if practicable (and certainly into permanent landscape features if this is not possible).

3.5 On completion of this work a site meeting will be held with the archaeological contractor, the West Yorkshire SMR, and a representative of H.J. Banks & Co. The objective of the meeting will be to identify which area of the site warrant further excavation should they be destroyed, and the appropriate level of recording.

3.6 The contractor will then submit a detailed project design for the subsequent work to the West Yorkshire SMR for approval. After this has been agreed in writing by the West Yorkshire SMR a time and cost can be given to H.J. Banks.

3.7 H.J. Banks may decide that it would not be economic to fund all or part of the further archaeological excavation. Any areas where further archaeological work had been identified as being appropriate and which were not to be archaeologically excavated, are to be preserved. The topsoil is to be carefully replaced over these areas under archaeological supervision and these areas are to be left with the archaeology preserved in-situ. These areas should be fenced to avoid plant and machinery damaging the archaeological stratigraphy.

3.8 The archaeological contractors will be responsible for locating any service pipes, cables etc. which may cross the site. It is assumed for the purpose of this specification that H.J. Banks & Co. will have made arrangements as regards their disturbance by the proposed subsequent opencast operations.

3.9 The archaeological contractor will be responsible for ensuring that Health and Safety requirements are met, with regard to site personnel and to members of the public.

3.10 As regards the initial stripping and cleaning of the site, the West Yorkshire SMR is prepared to accept and curate the small amount of finds material that is likely to result from this project. Should the project then develop into a larger and more significant operation, the details of appropriate contingency provision, finds and archive deposition, and report writing and publication will be dealt with in the project design for this work. However, the integrity of the archive is to be maintained. For the purpose of this initial specification it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain the consent of the landowner in writing for the deposition of finds with the West Yorkshire SMR. The finds should be transferred ready packaged and be boxed and labelled for shelf storage.

4. Monitoring

4.1 The fieldwork will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the County SMR in its role as 'curator' of the county's archaeology. The SMR should receive as much notice as possible and certainly one week, of the intention to start the fieldwork.

5. Post-Excavation Work

5.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken shall be processed (but see para. 3.2 above) and all finds shall be cleaned, identified, assessed, spot-dated, marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs etc. The field archive or a copy of it will be deposited with the West Yorkshire SMR.

6. Results

6.1 A report shall be produced to include background information, a summary of the works carried out, a description and separate interpretation of the results produced. The details of the report and what it should include and the timescale of its production, will be dealt with more fully after the full scope of the archaeological work has been agreed.

7. General Considerations

7.1 If the project is to be publicised in any way (including media releases, publications etc.) then it is expected that the West Yorkshire SMR will be given the opportunity to consider whether it wishes its collaborative role to be acknowledged, and if so, the form of word used will be at the WYAS' discretion.

7.2 Any queries relating to this specification should be addressed to the County Sites and Monuments Record, West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, 14, St. John's North, Wakefield WF1 3QA (tel. 01924 296801; fax 01924 296810).

IS/03.04.95

NORTH OF BULLCLIFF NORTH WOOD

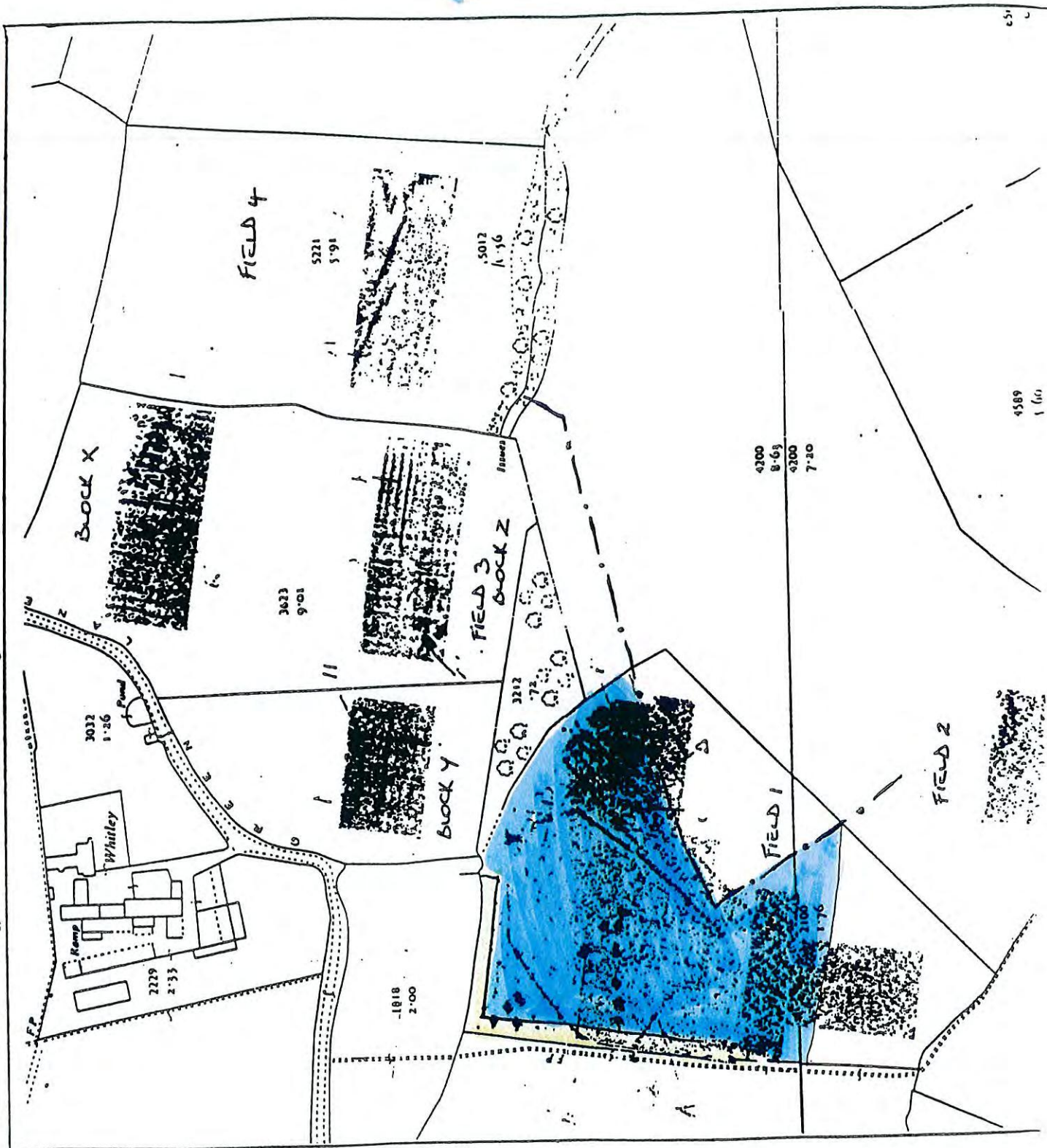


Fig 3. Dot density plot of gradiometer data with interpretation.

Appendix 2: Project Design

BULLCLIFF WOOD, NETHERTON, WEST YORKSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
DETAILED PROJECT DESIGN

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The proposed development is for an open cast coal mine, 2ha of which is archaeologically sensitive.
- 1.2 West Yorkshire SMR have determined that an archaeological excavation will be required prior to granting planning permission for coal extraction at the above site. This project design details proposals to fulfill the requirements of that condition.
- 1.3 Evaluation of the site by aerial photography, geophysical survey, and trial trenching has identified a large polygonal enclosure. This has been stripped of overburden mechanically under archaeological supervision and is now available for excavation.

2. Aims and Objectives

- 2.1 To preserve the threatened areas of the site by record prior to development.
- 2.2 To determine the date and function of the enclosure.
- 2.3 To recover any significant environmental/ecofactual evidence.

3. Excavation Strategy

- 3.1 All internal features to be hand excavated and fully recorded. The enclosure ditch to excavated through a combination of hand and machine trenching. Sampling (by volume) of features to maintain the following minimum levels: 50% of non-linear features (sample volume to increase if appropriate for the retrieval of artefact or environmental data): 10% of linear features: 100% of structures, burials and specialised use features ie kilns, corn driers, wells, threshing floors etc. All intersections of linear features to be excavated to establish relationships; additional sections across linear features may be excavated if special artefact deposits are present or if additional artefacts are required to establish feature date.
- 3.2 All recording to be by WYAS standard method. All contexts, small finds and environmental samples to be given unique numbers. Bulk finds to be collected by context. Colour transparencies and black and white negative photographs to be taken. The site to be planned at 1:500 with large scale plans of features as necessary. Sections to be drawn generally at 1:20 with larger scale sections where appropriate.

Small finds to be 3D plotted where appropriate.

- 3.7 All artefacts recovered to be retained, washed, labelled, and stored in appropriate conditions. Conservation to be undertaken by the Department of Archaeological Science, University of Bradford or other approved conservators dependent on availability.
- 3.8 An appropriate number of features/deposits to be sampled for ecofactual/environmental remains. Bulk samples, a minimum of 10 litres but up to 30 litres if possible for pre-historic features, to be taken for floatation for carbonized remains. Bulk samples to be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for macroscopic plant remains. Columns for pollen analysis to be taken if appropriate. Mollusc samples to be collected if present.
- 3.9 The excavation to be undertaken by a team consisting of a Project Supervisor, Assistant Supervisor, and 3 archaeological assistants with additional finds processing and environmental sieving and flotation support. It is anticipated that the majority of the team would be recruited specifically for the fieldwork. The project will be under the overall direction of Colm Moloney MIFA.
- 3.10 All work to be carried out to WYAS and SCAUM Health and Safety policies and all requirements of the relevant H&S legislation to be met.

4. Reports and Archive

- 4.1 On completion of fieldwork the site archive to be assembled and security copied.
- 4.2 An informal assessment of the data and all types of artefacts collected to be made. This assessment to determine the necessity and level of further analysis and post-excavation work leading to publication of the findings of the excavation.
- 4.3 The assessment and level of further work to be agreed with West Yorkshire SMR. The format and place of publication to be agreed at this stage.
- 4.4 The post-excavation analysis and site narrative to be undertaken by the Project Supervisor managed by a Project Manager. Appropriate finds specialists to be used, either WYAS in-house staff or external sub-consultants.
- 4.5 The final publication proofs to be produced within two years of the end of on-site work.
- 4.6 The County Archaeological Officer or his representative will be allowed to monitor the work at his convenience. Adequate notice will be given to allow site visits and monitoring of post-excavation analysis and archiving.

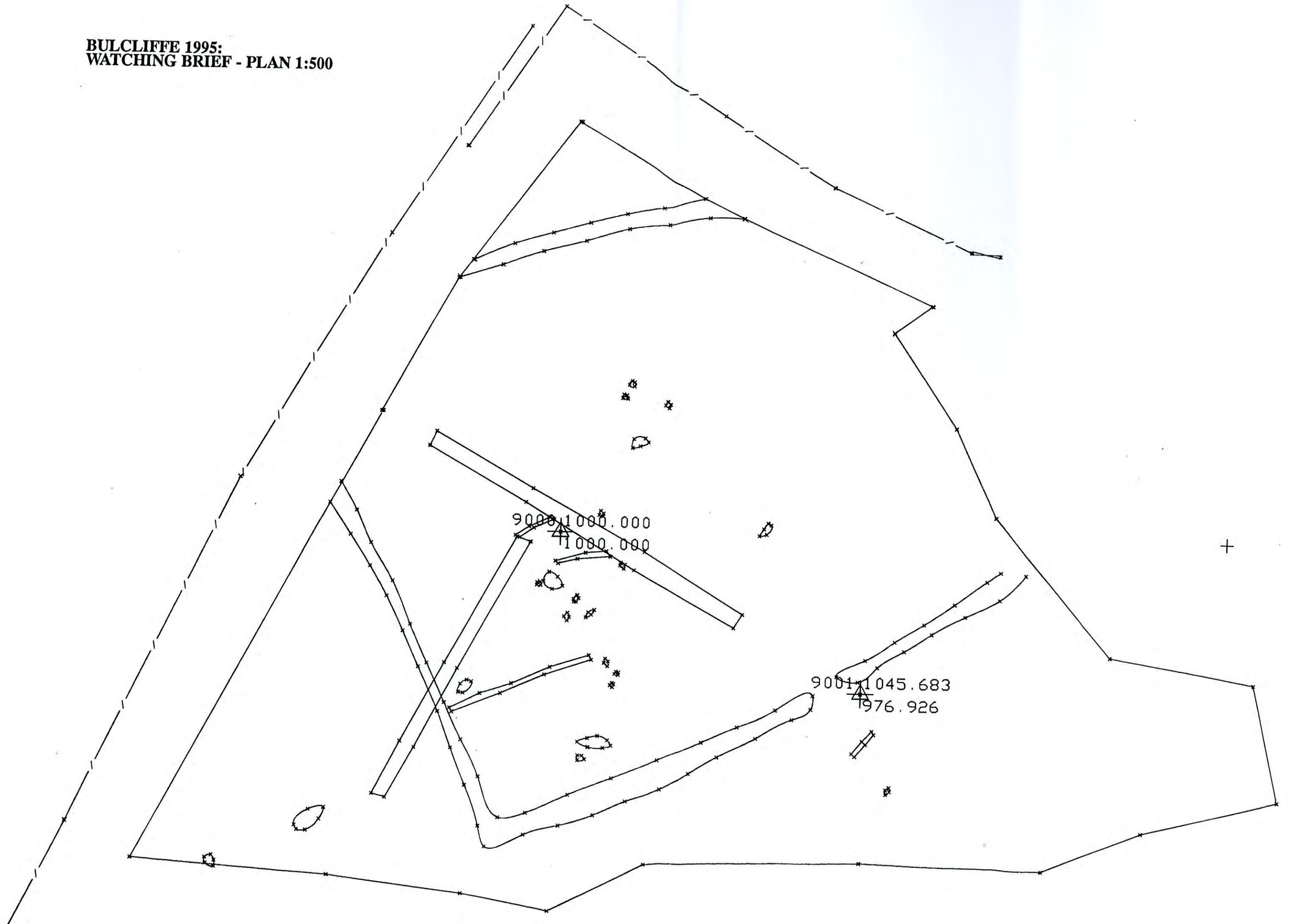
4.7 The archive to conform with the terms laid out in "Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage", UKIC 1990.

4.8 The site archive, research archive and finds (subject to the landowners agreement) to be deposited with an approved repository on completion of the publication proofs.

5. Contingency

5.1 The terms of this specification allows for the excavation of up to a maximum of 3 human burials. If more than 3 are recovered then the terms of this agreement will require renegotiation.

**BULCLIFFE 1995:
WATCHING BRIEF - PLAN 1:500**



Appendix 3: Inventory of primary archive

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity	
Evaluation	File no.1	Colour films	3	
		B&W films	3	
	File no. 2	Small drawing sheets	12	
	File no. 3	Context sheets	72	
	File no. 4	Context register	9	
		Drawing catalogue	4	
		Survey/level notes	6	
		Small finds register	1	
		Environmental samples catalogue	4	
		Samples sheets	17	
		Site notebook	22	
	Excavation	File no. 1	Feature location plan (A3)	1
			Previous inventory	1
Context register			7	
Context sheet			122	
Drawing catalogue			4	
Stone report			2	
Environmental samples catalogue			8	
Sample sheets			32	
Colour films: all with film sheets			8	
B&W films			7	
Film catalogue			1	
File no. 2		General information (OS extract, plan, flint article, time keeping notes, project management data)		
File no. 3		Draft reports		

Appendix 4: Concordance of contexts

Context	Trench	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
101	1	2002	Fill of 102	
102	1	2002	Pit	
103	1	2002	Fill of 104	
104	1	2002	Pit	
105	1	2002	Fill of 106	
106	1	2002	Pit	
107	1		Fill of 120	
108	1		Fill of pit/ditch terminus	
109	1		Pit/ ditch terminus	
110	1	2002	Fill of 111	
111	1	2002	Pit/ posthole	
112	1		?Tree bole	
113	1		Fill of 112	
114	1		Pit/ posthole	
115	1		Fill of 114	
116	1		Posthole	
117	1		Fill of 116	
118	1		Posthole	
119	1		Fill of 118	
120	1		Pit	
203	2	2004	Fill of 204	
204	2	2004	Pit/ tree bole	
205	2	2004	Fill of 206	
206	2	2004	Pit/ tree bole	
207	2	2004	Pit	
208	2	2004	Fill of 207	
209	2	2004	Fill of 207	
210	2	2004	Fill of 207	
211	2	2004	Fill of 214	
212	2	2004	Fill of 214	
213	2	2004	Fill of 214	
214	2	2004	Pit	
215	2	2004	Fill of 216	
216	2	2004	Pit	
301	3	Ditch 4	Fill of 306	
302	3	Ditch 4	Fill of 306	
303	3	Ditch 4	Fill of 306	
304	3	Ditch 4	Fill of 306	
305	3	Ditch 4	Fill of 306	
306	3	Ditch 4	Enclosure ditch	
401	4	Ditch 2	Enclosure ditch	
402	4	Ditch 2	Fill of 401	
403	4	Ditch 2	Fill of 401	
404	4	Ditch 2	Fill of 401	

Context	Trench	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
405	4	Ditch 2	Fill of 401	
406	4	Ditch 2	Fill of 401	
407	4	2003	Pit	
408	4	2003	Fill of 407	
409	4	2003	Posthole/ tree bole	
410	4	2003	Fill of 409	
411	4	2003	Posthole	
412	4	2003	Fill of 412	
413	4	2003	Pit/ tree bole	
414	4	2003	Fill of 413	
501	5	Ditch 1	Fill of 507	
502	5	Ditch 1	Fill of 507	
503	5	Ditch 1	Fill of 507	
504	5	Ditch 1	Fill of 507	
505	5	Ditch 1	Fill of 507	
506	5	Ditch 1	Fill of 507	
507	5	Ditch 1	Enclosure ditch entrance	
508	5		Fill of 509	
509	5		Pit	
803	8		Possible enclosure ditch entrance	
804	8		Fill of 803	
805	8		Fill of 803	
1001	-		Top soil	
1002	-	2000	Fill of circular cut 1003	
1003	-	2000	Circular cut	
1004	-	2001	Fill of 1005	
1005	-	2001	Cut of post-hole	
1006	-		Burnt clay and charcoal area	
1007	-	2001	Upper fill of 1009 and 1012	
1008	-	2001	Primary fill of 1009	
1009	-	2001	Cut of sub-circular feature	
1010	-	2001	Burnt clay and charcoal area	
1011	-	2001	Primary fill of 1012	
1012	-	2001	Cut of sub-circular feature	
1013	-	2001	Burnt clay and charcoal area	
1014	-	2002	Burnt clay and charcoal area	
1015	-	2001	Fill of 1034	GBA 23
1016	-		Heat affected stone area	
1017	-	2000	Cut of pit	
1018	-	2000	Fill of 1017	
1019	-	2000	Fill of 1020	
1020	-	2000	Cut of pit	
1021	-		Fill of 1005	
1022	-		Fill above 1007	
1023	-	2001	Fill of 1024	

Context	Trench	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1024	-	2001	Recut of pit	
1025	-	2001	Fill of 1026	
1026	-	2001	Cut of pit	
1027	-	2001	Fill of 1024	
1028	-		Fill of 1029	
1029	-		Natural Feature	
1030	-		Fill below 1016	
1031	-		Fill below 1030	GBA 31, 32,
1032	-		Cut filled by 1016, 1030 and 1031	
1033	-		Natural feature	
1034	-	2001	Cut of sub-circular feature	
1035	-	2001	Upper fill of 1034	GBA 20
1036	-		Fill of linear feature 1037	
1037	-		Cut	
1038	-		Burnt fill of 1039	GBA 44
1039	-		Cut	
1040	-	2000	Pit cut	
1041	-	2000	Fill of 1040	
1042	-		Upper fill of enclosure southern ditch (also 1053)	
1043	-		Heat affected stone area to the west of 1033	
1044	-		Cut of 1043	
1045	-		Mid grey brown fill in 1039	
1046	-		Layer of stone under 1038 in 1039	
1047	-	Ditch 3	Fill of 1048 (Machine trench XIV)	GBA 97
1048	-	Ditch 3	Cut of ditch 1048 (Machine trench XIV)	
1049	-		Redeposited natural layers beneath 1040 and 1039	
1050	-		Silty primary fill of 1039	GBA 40
1051	-		Fill of 1032, below 1031	GBA 50
1052	-	Ditch 2	Fill of 1055 (IV)	
1053	-	Ditch 2	Fill of 1055 (IV)	
1054	-	Ditch 2	Fill of 1055 (IV)	GBA 93
1055	-	Ditch 2	Cut (Machine Trench IV)	
1056	-	2000	Fill of 1057	
1057	-	2000	Post hole	
1058	-	2000	Fill of 1059	
1059	-	2000	Post hole	
1060	-	2000	Fill of 1061	
1061	-	2000	Post hole	
1062	-		Fill of ditch (Void, same as 1091)	

Context	Trench	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1063	-		Cut of ditch, same as 1094	
1064	-		Layer to N of 1039	
1065	-	Ditch 5	Ditch fill	
1066	-		Pit	
1067	-		Fill of 1066	
1068	-		Ditch fill under 1065	
1069	-	Ditch 5	Ditch recut	
1070	-	Ditch 5	Ditch fill	
1071	-	Ditch 5	Ditch cut (tr. XI)	
1072	-	Ditch 3	Fill of 1077	
1073	-	Ditch 3	Fill of 1077	
1074	-	Ditch 3	Fill of 1077	
1075	-	Ditch 3	Fill of 1077	
1076	-	Ditch 3	Fill of 1077	
1077	-	Ditch 3	Ditch segment XVII cut	
1078	-		Pit east of 1066	
1079	-		Fill of 1078	
1080	-		Fill of 1084	
1081	-	Ditch 2	Cut of machine trench III	
1082	-	Ditch 2	Fill of 1081	
1083	-	Ditch 2	Fill of 1081	
1084	-		Linear feature cut	
1085	-	2003	Cut of feature	
1086	-	2003	Fill of 1085	
1087	-	Ditch 2	Fill of 1090	
1088	-	Ditch 2	Fill of 1090	
1089	-	Ditch 2	Fill 1090	GBA 92
1090	-	Ditch 2	Cut of ditch 1090	
1091	-	Ditch 5	Fill of cut	GBA 35
1092	-	Ditch 5	Fill of cut	
1093	-	Ditch 5	Bottom of fill	GBA 54
1094	-	Ditch 5	Cut of ditch at southern entrance	
1095	-		Fill of 1096	
1096	-		Linear feature cut	
1097	-	Ditch 5	Upper fill of 1101	
1098	-	Ditch 5	Fill of 1101	
1099	-	Ditch 5	Redeposited natural fill of 1101	
1100	-	Ditch 5	Primary silting up fill of 1101	GBA 96
1101	-	Ditch 5	Cut of ditch segment machine trench XII	
1102	-	Ditch 5	Fill of 1101	
1103	-	Ditch 5	Fill of 1101	
1104	-	Ditch 5	Fill of 1101	
1105	-		Cut of irregular shaped feature	

Context	Trench	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1106	-		Fill of 1105	
1107	-		Fill of 1105	
1108	-		Fill of 1109	
1109	-		Cut containing burnt deposit	
1110	-		Fill of 1111	
1111	-		Cut irregular shaped feature	
1112	-	Ditch 5	Fill of 1116	
1113	-	Ditch 5	Fill of 1116	
1114	-	Ditch 5	Fill of 1116	
1115	-	Ditch 5	Fill of 1116	
1116	-	Ditch 5	Cut of Machine Trench XVIII	
1117	-	Ditch 1	Cut of machine trench VII	
1118	-	Ditch 1	Fill of 1117	
1119	-	Ditch 1	Fill of 1117	GBA 95
1120	-	Ditch 5	Fill of 1116	
1121	-	Ditch 5	Fill of 1116	
1122	-	Ditch 5	Fill of 1116	GBA 94
1123	-		Natural bedrock around the enclosure entrance	

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