

Ferrybridge BESS, West Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Executive Summary

ECUS Archaeology was commissioned by One Planet Developments Ltd to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Ferrybridge, West Yorkshire, in order to inform a planning application for construction of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). The Site is centred on National Grid Co-ordinate 447145 424503.

A search of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record determined that the site is located c.300 m north west of Ferrybridge Henge and c.135 m from the edge of the Scheduled area surrounding it (NHLE: 1005789). The Site is therefore considered to form part of the setting of the Scheduled Monument and part of the Neolithic and Bronze Age landscape surrounding the henge. Geophysical survey by Pre-Construct Geophysics showed several anomalies of likely archaeological origin on the Site. Based on the results of this survey, an initial consultation with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) identified that an archaeological evaluation was required prior to determination of the planning application in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 194.

Archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of 13 trial trenches representing 4% of the total area of the Site. The trenches provided a good representation of archaeological potential across the Site.

Twelve of the thirteen trenches contained no archaeological features. One trench in the east contained three pits, one of which was modern and two were undated. A significant deposit of modern made-ground was seen in two trenches in the west of the Site.

The lack of archaeological features found during the evaluation suggests a low potential for any significant archaeology across the rest of the Site.

The archive is currently stored at Ecus' Sheffield office under the project code 20647, pending a decision concerning any further requirements for archaeological excavations.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 ECUS Archaeology was commissioned by One Planet Developments Ltd (the Client) to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at Ferrybridge, West Yorkshire (the Site). The Site is centred on National Grid Co-ordinate 447145 424503 (Figure 1). The results will be used to inform a planning application for construction of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS).
- 1.1.2 In November 2022, Pre-Construct Geophysics carried out a magnetometer survey across 3.5 ha of land to the north of Ferrybridge Henge (Pre-Construct Geophysics 2022). This showed several anomalies of likely archaeological origin, including a double pit alignment and a series of ring ditches, mostly concentrated in the southern half of the field.
- 1.1.3 Consultation with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) identified that an archaeological evaluation, based on the results of the geophysical survey, would be required prior to determination of the planning application in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 194.
- 1.1.4 The programme of investigation comprised 13no. 30 m x 1.8 m trenches located in the northern half of the survey area, sampling 4% of the total area. The trenches mainly targeted geophysical anomalies, while also testing 'blank' areas on the survey plot.
- 1.1.5 The archaeological evaluation will inform the need for and subsequent scope of any further work.

1.2 Site Location and Description

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in the north half of a pasture field located at the east side of the A1(M) immediately to the south west of the former Ferrybridge C Power Station.
- 1.2.2 The Site measures c. 17,450 m² in extent and is roughly triangular in shape. It is bounded to the west by the A1(M), to the north east by the B6136 and to the south by the remainder of the field.
- 1.2.3 The Site lies on a slight east-facing slope, falling from the highest point of c.30 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) along the western boundary to c.25 m aOD at the eastern edge.
- 1.2.4 The solid geology of the area comprises Permian Dolostone, formerly known as Magnesian Limestone, of the Cadeby Formation (BGS 2023). No superficial deposits have been recorded.

2. Historical and Archaeological Background

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A summary of the historical and archaeological baseline of the site is provided below, following a search of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

2.1 Historical and Archaeological Baseline

2.1.1 The Site is located c.300 m north-west of Ferrybridge Henge and c.135 m from the edge of the Scheduled area surrounding it (NHLE: 1005789). The Site is therefore considered to form part of the setting of the Scheduled Monument and part of the Neolithic and Bronze Age landscape surrounding the henge.

2.1.2 Ferrybridge Henge comprises a single, circular bank and ditch with an average diameter of c. 180 m. It has two opposed entrances and dates to the Neolithic or Bronze Age. In 2001–2, a large part of the area now covered by the Holmfield Interchange of the A1 Motorway was excavated (Roberts (ed.) 2005). This revealed numerous monuments that were not previously recorded or known as cropmarks, many of which were associated with Ferrybridge Henge.

2.1.3 A total of 22 ritual monuments, largely dating to the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, have now been identified within 500 m of the henge. Among these are nine barrows, five ‘henge-type’ enclosures, two long barrows, two pit circles and two timber circles.

2.1.4 An Iron Age pit alignment of at least 164 pits was found to follow an 820 m curvilinear course around the south, west and north-west sides of the henge. Further west was an Iron Age and Romano-British field system, including roundhouses, a rectangular post-built house, enclosures and trackways.

2.1.5 The Neolithic and Bronze Age landscape appears to extend to the north with excavations c. 1 km north of the Site identifying further enclosures and burial features as well as a later Iron Age chariot burial (Brown *et al.* 2007).

2.1.6 Prior to the 2022 geophysical survey, the only known archaeological remains within the field containing the Site was a row of paired pits running south west to north east (MWY1155). These were first identified as cropmarks from aerial photographs and confirmed through a geophysical survey in 1989. The features have not been further tested by archaeological excavation although similar double pit alignments at Thornborough, Boroughbridge and Marton-le-Moor in North Yorkshire have been shown to have held large posts (Tavener 1996; Harding 2013).

2.2 Geophysical Survey

2.2.1 The geophysical survey in 2022 identified the double pit row and also found three well-defined ring

ditches, possibly Bronze Age barrows, and several less certain features, all within the southern part of the field (Pre-Construct Geophysics 2022). Within the Site to the north, the survey recorded several possible ditches, possible pits and another curving ditch, possibly another barrow, in the north-eastern part of the area. A small rectilinear feature, potentially some form of enclosure or the footprint of a building, was recorded in the west. Parallel linear trends were probably of agricultural origin, possibly representing medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

3. Methodology

3.1 Standards

3.1.1 The project methodology conformed to the following published standards and guidelines of practice:

- *Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2021);
- *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020a);
- *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020b);
- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020c); and
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015a)

3.2 Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information to:

- identify and record any archaeological deposits, structures or built fabric within the identified areas of interest;
- determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any exposed archaeological remains;
- recover artefacts disturbed by the site works;
- prepare a comprehensive record of and report on archaeological observations during the site works; and
- identify mitigation strategies to ensure the recording, preservation or management of archaeological remains within the Site.

3.2.2 The objectives of the evaluation were to:

- establish whether prehistoric features associated with the nearby Ferrybridge Henge survive within the Site;
- characterise the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey;

- determine whether additional archaeological features are present within the site that were not identified by the geophysical survey; and
- provide evidence to address relevant regional research topics contained within the West Yorkshire Research Agendas (Vyner 2008). Key questions that may be answered by the proposed works for the prehistoric period could include (although not limited to)
 - what is the extent of the of the Neolithic and Bronze Age ritual and funerary landscape around the Ferrybridge Henge;
 - what is the data and character of the pit-type anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, are they man-made and, if so, of ‘ritual’ or ‘domestic’ origin; and
 - whether any of the ditch-type anomalies identified by the survey formed parts of additional prehistoric (or later) enclosures of either ‘ritual’ or domestic function, or whether they were purely agricultural in function.

3.3 Methodology

All work was undertaken by experienced Ecus staff who are corporate members of the ClfA or who demonstrably work to an equivalent standard for fieldwork.

Trench Locations

- 3.3.1 A trenching plan was devised to test the results of the geophysical survey, to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the significance of the archaeological resource is understood to a level of detail proportionate to its importance.
- 3.3.2 Thirteen trenches were excavated on the Site, each measuring 30 m x 1.8 m (Figure 2). No unanticipated obstructions were present at any trench location.

Table 1. Trench location

Trench Number	Reason for trench location
1	Targeting ‘blank’ area
2	Targeting curvilinear feature
3	Targeting linear and discrete features
4	Targeting discrete feature
5	Targeting cultivation
6	Targeting ‘blank’ area
7	Targeting discrete feature
8	Targeting discrete feature and ‘blank’ area surrounded by discrete features
9	Targeting cultivation and ‘blank’ area
10	Targeting rectilinear feature
11	Targeting discrete feature and ‘blank area’
12	Targeting linear feature
13	Targeting E–W cultivation

3.4 Excavation and Recording Methodology

- 3.4.1 Trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All machine work was carried out under the direct supervision of an experienced archaeologist.
- 3.4.2 Topsoil and subsoil were stacked separately to avoid contamination and facilitate reinstatement. Soils were stored a minimum of 1 m from the trench edges.
- 3.4.3 Both ends of trenches were ramped to allow safe ingress and egress.
- 3.4.4 Plant was not allowed to track within excavated trenches prior to reinstatement.
- 3.4.5 Topsoil, recent overburden and subsoil was removed in successive level spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural deposits, whichever was first.
- 3.4.6 Archaeological features were cleaned, assessed, excavated by hand, sampled and recorded in accordance with the written scheme of investigation (Ecus 2023) and as appropriate in order to fulfil the aims and objectives of the project.
- 3.4.7 All archaeological deposits were recorded using a continuous numbered context system on a pro-forma recording system in accordance with industry standards. The written record was hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Written recording was undertaken in a digital format using the DiggIt application (<https://www.diggitar archaeology.com>). Each context record fully described the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and was cross-referenced to all other assigned records as appropriate.
- 3.4.8 All archaeological features were sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them.
- 3.4.9 Excavated features were planned by dGPS and had sections drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. Drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film.
- 3.4.10 A photographic record of the Site was taken using digital photography at a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. All digital photography was undertaken in accordance with national guidance (Historic England 2015b).

3.5 Finds

- 3.5.1 All artefacts recovered were modern in date, therefore were discarded on Site.

3.6 Environmental Sampling

- 3.6.1 The collection of environmental samples was undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Campbell *et al.* 2011).

4. Trench Results

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section presents the results of the archaeological evaluation. The context descriptions for recorded archaeological deposits are reproduced in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 The evaluation consisted of 13 trenches mechanically excavated across the Site. The locations of the trenches as excavated are shown on Figure 2.
- 4.1.3 All trenches measured 1.8 x 30 m.
- 4.1.4 Topsoil across all trenches consisted of dark greyish brown silty loam, ranging from 0.24 to 0.60 m deep.
- 4.1.5 No subsoil was recorded in Trenches 1 or 13. Where subsoil was present, it consisted of mid-reddish brown clayey sand up to 0.38 m deep.
- 4.1.6 The underlying natural geology across all trenches consisted of dolostone bedrock. In places this was overlain by natural light orange-brown sandy clay.

4.2 Trenches 1–6, 9–11, 13

- 4.2.1 Typical representative sections of these trenches are shown in Figure 2.
- 4.2.2 No archaeological features were identified in these trenches.

4.3 Trenches 7, 8

- 4.3.1 Trenches 7 and 8 were located in the south west of the Site. Representative sections of these trenches are illustrated in Figure 2.
- 4.3.2 Topsoil in these trenches ranged from 0.28 to 0.30 m deep.
- 4.3.3 Underlying the topsoil throughout both trenches were two layers of made-ground (702 and 703, 802 and 803). The upper layer (702, 802) consisted of dark orange-brown sandy silt 0.18–0.70 m deep. The lower layer (703, 803) consisted of blackish brown sandy silt 0.15–0.40 m deep. These deposits included modern fabric and plastic and are likely to have derived from large scale construction work in the area.
- 4.3.4 The made-ground deposits immediately overlay natural geological deposits, indicating that the area may have been machine stripped to this level prior to construction activity.
- 4.3.5 No further archaeological features were identified in these trenches.

4.4 Trench 12

- 4.4.1 Trench 12 was located towards the south east of the Site. A representative section of the trench is included in Figure 2. Topsoil in Trench 12 ranged from 0.22 to 0.33 m deep. Subsoil was not consistent throughout the trench but, where present, it measured up to 0.20 m deep.
- 4.4.2 Three pits (1204, 1206, 1208) were identified after removal of subsoil, cut into the natural bedrock. Pit 1208 measured 0.47 by 0.58 m , and 0.12 m in depth, and contained modern ceramic and ironwork. Pit 1204 measured 0.70 by 0.64 m , and 0.33 m in depth. It contained a fill (1205) of mid-orange brown sandy silt. No artefacts were recovered from the fill. Pit 1206 was exposed over an area of 1.03 by 0.49 m, continuing beyond the limit of excavation, and was 0.37 m deep. It contained a fill (1207) of dark brown silt. No artefacts were recovered from the fill.
- 4.4.3 Without dating evidence, a date cannot be assigned to either pit 1204 or pit 1206, although considering their association with pit 1208 it is likely that they are of modern origin.

5. Artefacts

5.1.1 All finds were recovered from deposits of modern date and were not retained.

5.1.2 No residual artefacts of archaeological or historical significance were recovered.

6. Environmental Assessment

- 6.1.1 A bulk environmental soil sample was recovered from the fill of pit 1206. Due to the lack of dating evidence from the fill and the pit's association with the modern pit 1208, it has not been considered necessary to process the sample. The sample has been temporarily retained at Ecus' Barnard Castle office in the event that processing is considered necessary in the future but will be discarded if no further archaeological work is required at the Site.

7. Discussion and Conclusion

- 7.1.1 The trenches targeted the results of the geophysical survey and as such they were able to provide a good assessment of the archaeological potential of the Site.
- 7.1.2 The only features of potential archaeological interest were the undated pits (1204, 1206) in Trench 12. However, considering their proximity to pit 1208, which is of proven modern date, it is likely that they are contemporary.
- 7.1.3 No archaeological remains were seen in locations identified as being of potential interest in the geophysical survey.
- 7.1.4 The modern made-ground evident in Trenches 7 and 8 indicate ground disturbance at the site area which has resulted in the lack of archaeological features associated with Ferrybridge Henge. Anomalies present in the geophysical survey were proven in the result to not be archaeological in nature and likely geological, as seen in the east end of Trench 2, or related to recent redevelopment of the land.

8. Archive

- 8.1.1 The archive is currently stored at Ecus' Sheffield and Barnard Castle offices under project number 20647. An OASIS form (ecusltd1-515691) will be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service.
- 8.1.2 Following the completion of all stages of archaeological mitigation at the Site, an archive will be prepared consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs, electronic data and materials arising from the archaeological work, in accordance with industry standards (CIfA 2020c). will be deposited with ADS Easy

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Appendix 1 – Context Descriptions

Context no.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Provisional periods	Sample no.	Depth (m)
101	1	Layer		Topsoil of trench 1. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional medium stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil				
102	1	Layer		Natural of trench 1. Colour: bright yellowish white. Compaction: dry, cemented.	Natural				0.40 (avg.)
201	2	Layer		Topsoil of trench 2. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional medium stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil. Modern.				
202	2	Layer		Subsoil of trench 2. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	Sub soil. Date unknown.				0.31 (avg.)
203	2	Layer		Natural of trench 2. Colour: bright yellowish white. Compaction: dry, cemented.	Natural. Date unknown.				0.16 (avg.)
204	2	Cut		Cut of N-S gully. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: uneven.	Linear cut, prob mod drain				
205	2	Fill	204	Fill of gully [204]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	N-S linear, steep, straight sides, mixed redeposited natural fill, prob mod drain				0.45
301	3	Layer		Topsoil of trench 3. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional medium stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil				0.45
302	3	Layer		Subsoil of trench 3. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: fine clayey sand.	Subsoil				0.50 (avg.)

				Compaction: moist, friable.					
303	3	Layer		Natural of trench 3. Colour: bright yellowish white. Compaction: dry, cemented.	Natural				0.15 (avg.)
401	4	Layer		Topsoil of trench 4. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional medium stone, evenly distributed.	0.24 (avg.)				
402	4	Layer		Subsoil of trench 4. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	Sub soil. Date unknown				0.24 (avg.)
403	4	Layer		Natural of trench 4. Colour: bright yellowish white. Compaction: dry, cemented.	Natural. Date unknown.				0.34 (avg.)
501	5	Layer		Topsoil of trench 5. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional medium stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil, modern.				
502	5	Layer		Subsoil of trench 5. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	Sub soil, date unknown.				0.40 to 0.50
503	5	Layer		Natural of trench 5. Colour: bright yellowish white. Compaction: dry, cemented.	Natural. Date unknown.				0.25 (avg.)
601	6	Layer		Topsoil of trench 6.					
602	6	Layer		Subsoil of trench 6.					0.40 (avg.)
603	6	Layer		Natural of trench 6.					0.13 (avg.)
701	7	Layer		Topsoil of trench 7. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional medium stone, evenly distributed.	Modern topsoil				
702	7	Layer		Made-ground of trench 7. Colour: dark orangey brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: 1) frequent small coal, evenly distributed 2)	Modern made-ground layer sealing buried soil 703 and being covered by modern topsoil 701. This layer likely represents modern levelling even in				301.00 (avg.)

				moderate small to medium limestone, evenly distributed.	the west of field as same is seen in tr 8. Modern cbm and fabric material found in fill but not retained.				
703	7	Layer		Subsoil of trench 7. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional flecks of sub-rounded spheroidal limestone, evenly distributed.	Buried soil sealed by made-ground layer (702). Appears similar to topsoil (701) and contains modern pottery and fragments of plastic, so layer is not of archaeological significance and represents pre levelling topsoil.	CBM, Other BM	Modern (1901 to present)		0.30 (avg.)
704	7	Layer		Natural of trench 7. Colour: very light whitish yellow. Composition: sand. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: frequent small to very large angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.	Natural substrate				0.30 (avg.)
801	8	Deposit		Topsoil of trench 8. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional medium stone, evenly distributed.	Top soil, modern.				
802	8	Deposit		Made-ground of trench 8. Colour: dark orangey brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: 1) frequent small coal, evenly distributed 2) moderate small to medium limestone, evenly distributed.	Made-ground. Date unknown.				0.28 (avg.)
803	8	Layer		Subsoil of trench 8. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional flecks of sub-rounded spheroidal limestone, evenly distributed.	Subsoil date unknown		Unknown		0.18 (avg.)
804	8	Layer		Natural of trench 8. Colour: very light whitish yellow. Composition: sand. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: frequent small to very large angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.	Natural. Date unknown .				0.38 (avg.)
901	9	Layer		Topsoil of trench 9. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional medium stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil				

902	9	Layer		Subsoil of trench 9. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	Subsoil					0.50 to 0.60
903	9	Layer		Natural of trench 9. Colour: bright yellowish white. Compaction: dry, cemented.	Natural					0.10 (avg.)
1001	10	Layer		Topsoil of trench 10. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional medium stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					
1002	10	Layer		Subsoil of trench 10. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	Subsoil					
1003	10	Layer		Natural of trench 10. Colour: bright yellowish white. Compaction: dry, cemented.	Natural					
1101	11	Layer		Topsoil of trench 11. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional medium stone, evenly distributed.	Modern topsoil					
1102	11	Layer		Subsoil of trench 11. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	Subsoil					0.43 to 0.35
1103	11	Layer		Natural of trench 11. Colour: bright yellowish white. Compaction: dry, cemented.	Natural					0.30 (avg.)
1201	12	Layer		Topsoil of trench 12.	Topsoil					0.30 (avg.)
1202	12	Layer		Subsoil of trench 12. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: moist, friable.	Subsoil					0.30 (avg.)
1203	12	Layer		Natural of trench 12. Colour: bright yellowish white. Compaction: dry, cemented.	Natural					0.20 (avg.)
1204	12	Cut		Cut of pit. Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven.	Fairly deep pit with steep sides. Western side appears to be cut into solid geology indicating intentional cut rather than natural processes. No					

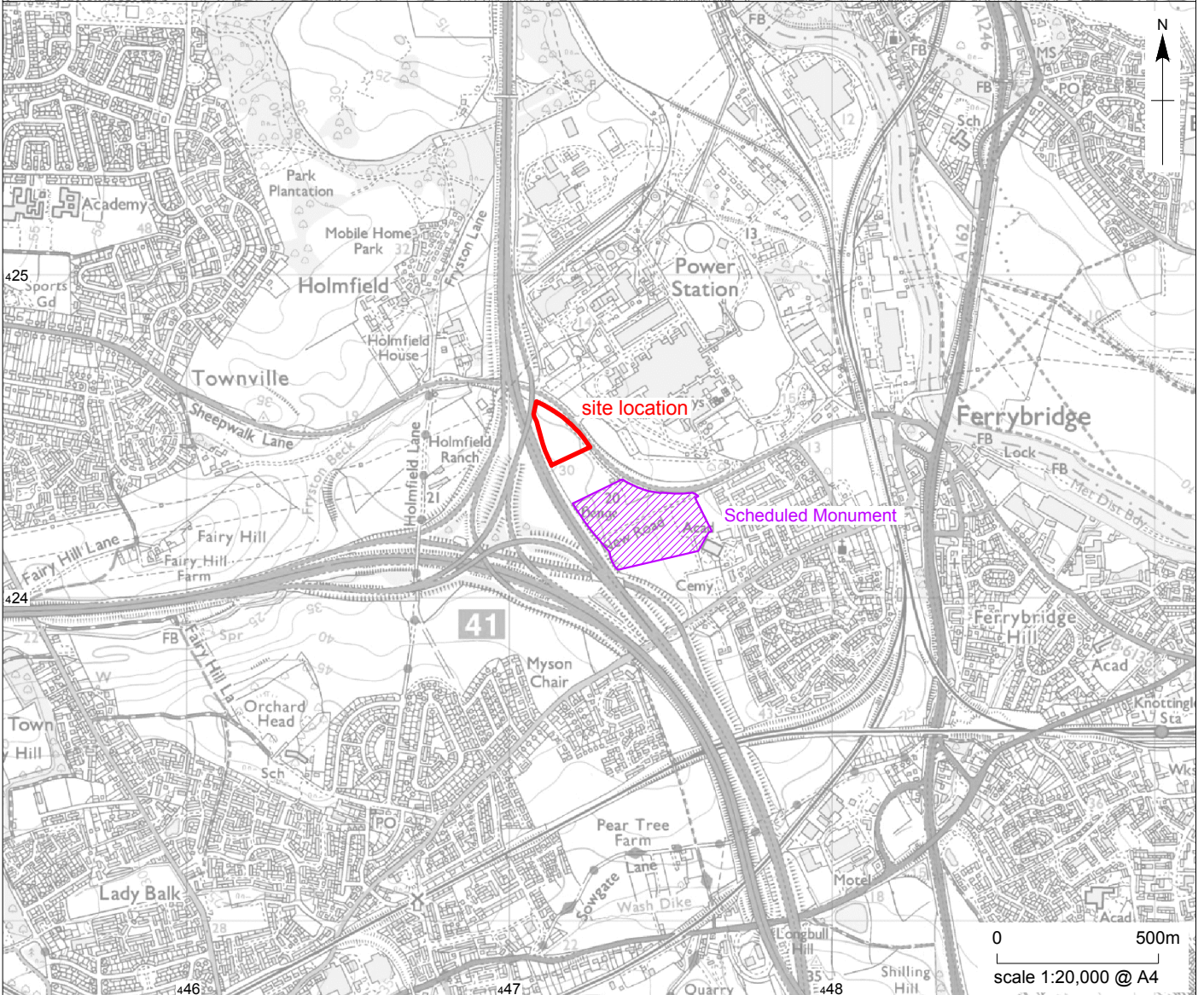
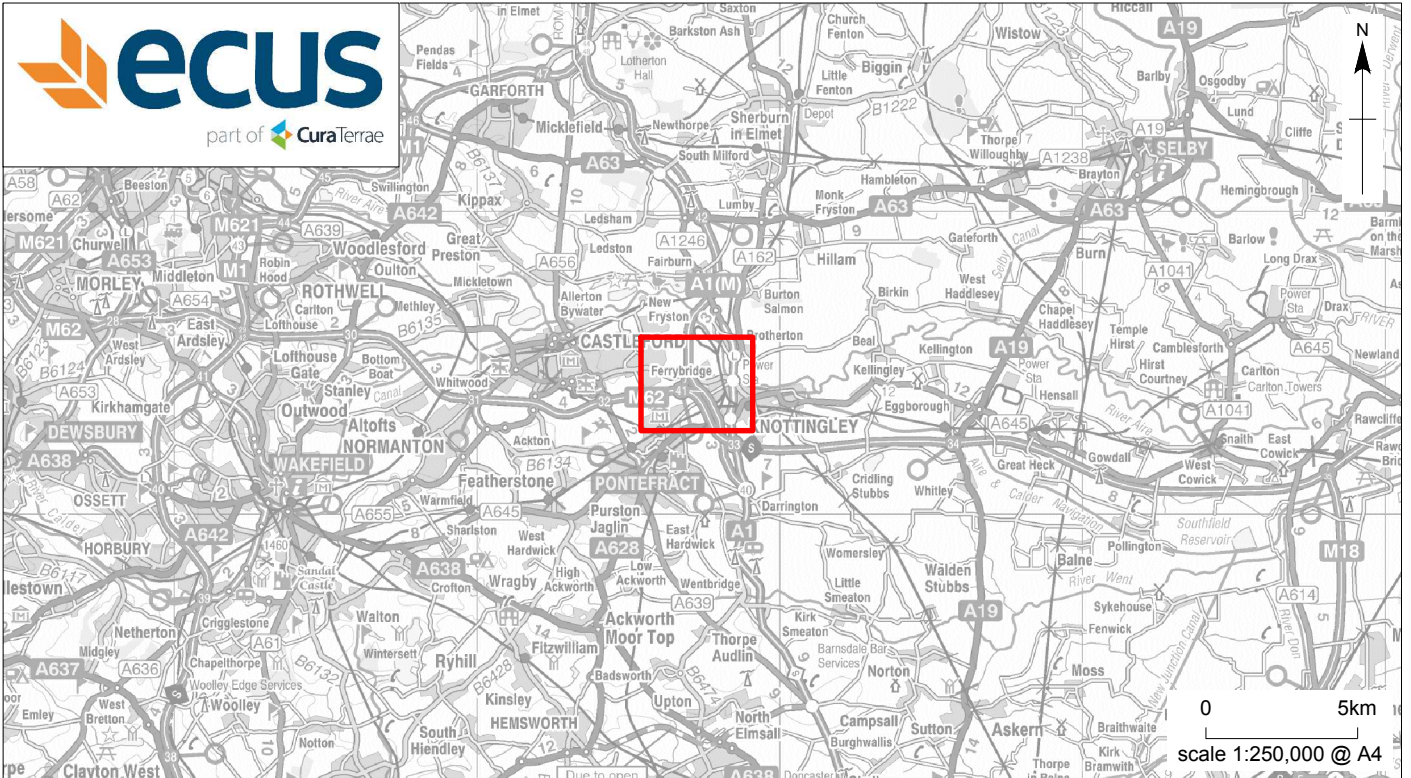
					evidence of feature being left open as no evidence of erosion or slumping. Pit is filled by fairly uniform fill, with no finds recovered from the feature to suggest a use. Pit is part of group with 2 other pits [1206] & [1208] in the Western end of trench 12.				
1205	12	Fill	1204	Fill of pit [1204]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.	Natural sterile silting fill of pit [1204], likely formed after feature allowed to fill through natural silting process, as no evidence of deliberate backfill, with no finds recovered. Evidence of rooting throughout fill.		Unknown		0.33
1206	12	Cut		Cut of pit. Shape in plan: irregular, oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	Possible pit with a post hole on the bottom of it. Use unknown, date unknown. Possibly the larger pit was created when the post was removed.		Unknown		0.3
1207	12	Fill	1206	Fill of pit [1206]. Colour: dark brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: rare flecks of angular limestone.	Single fill of possible pit. Created possible on a single episode after the disuse of the pit. Flakes of wood was found in the fill. Date unknown. Modern pot recovered when 100% excavated.	Metal (1)	Unknown	1202	0.37
1208	12	Cut		Cut of pit. Shape in plan: irregular, oval. Break at top: 1) E: gradual 2) W: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	Possible small pit or post hole. The fill was possibly created in a single episode. Single fill. Use unknown, though there were 3 metal objects found in the fill. Date unknown.		Modern (1901 to present)		0.37
1209	12	Fill	1208	Fill of pit [1208]. Colour: dark brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: rare stones.	Possible single fill of small pit or post hole. Possibly created in a single episode after disuse of the pit/posthole. Date unknown. 3 metal objects were found in the fill possibly nails.	Metal (3)	Unknown	1201	0.12
1301	13	Layer		Topsoil of trench 13. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional medium stone, evenly distributed.	Modern topsoil		Unknown		0.12
1302	13	Layer		Natural of trench 13. Colour: bright	Natural substrate				0.39 to

				yellowish white. Compaction: dry, cemented.					0.49
1303	13	Layer		Natural of trench 13. Colour: light reddish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm.	Natural sand/clay overlying bedrock				

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

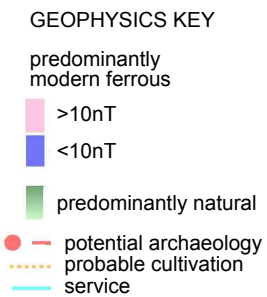
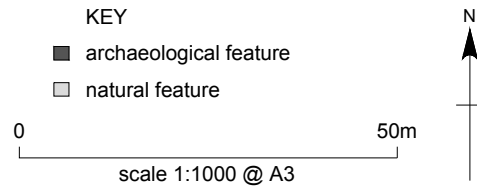
Summary for ecusltd1-515691

OASIS ID (UID)	ecusltd1-515691
Project Name	Evaluation at Ferrybridge BESS
Sitename	Ferrybridge BESS
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	20647
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	ECUS ltd
Project Dates	03-Apr-2023 - 07-Apr-2023
Location	Ferrybridge BESS NGR : SE 47145 24503 LL : 53.714821725366384, -1.287139898402657 12 Fig : 447145,424503
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : West Yorkshire District : Wakefield Parish : Wakefield, unparished area
Project Methodology	Thirteen trenches were excavated on the Site, each measuring 30 m x 1.8 m using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological monitoring and hand excavation.
Project Results	The only features of potential archaeological interest across the Site were the undated pits (1204, 1206) in Trench 12. However, considering their proximity to pit 1208, which is of proven modern date, it is likely that they are contemporary and so also modern.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	West Yorkshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	
Archives	



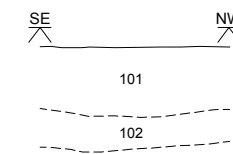
Ferrybridge BESS Evaluation: site location

Figure 1

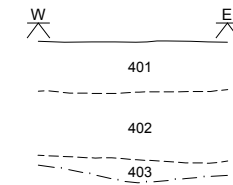


Based on geophysical survey data supplied by: pre-construct geophysics
Ref: Land at Ferrybridge, West Yorks
November 2022 © Copyright originator

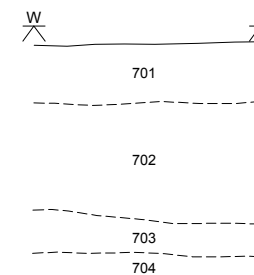
Trench 1, sample section



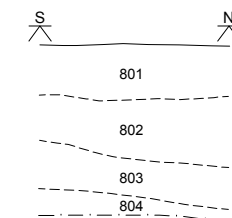
Trench 4, sample section



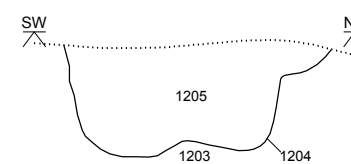
Trench 7, sample section



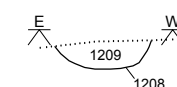
Trench 8, sample section



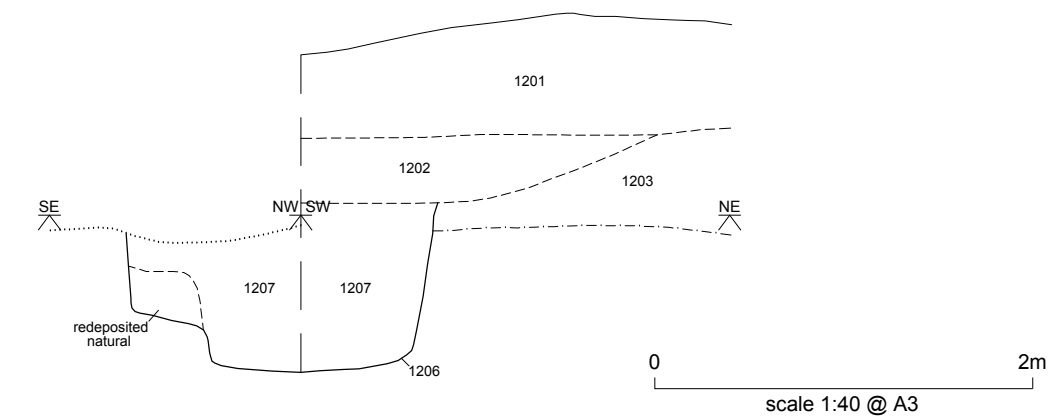
Trench 12, section 1201



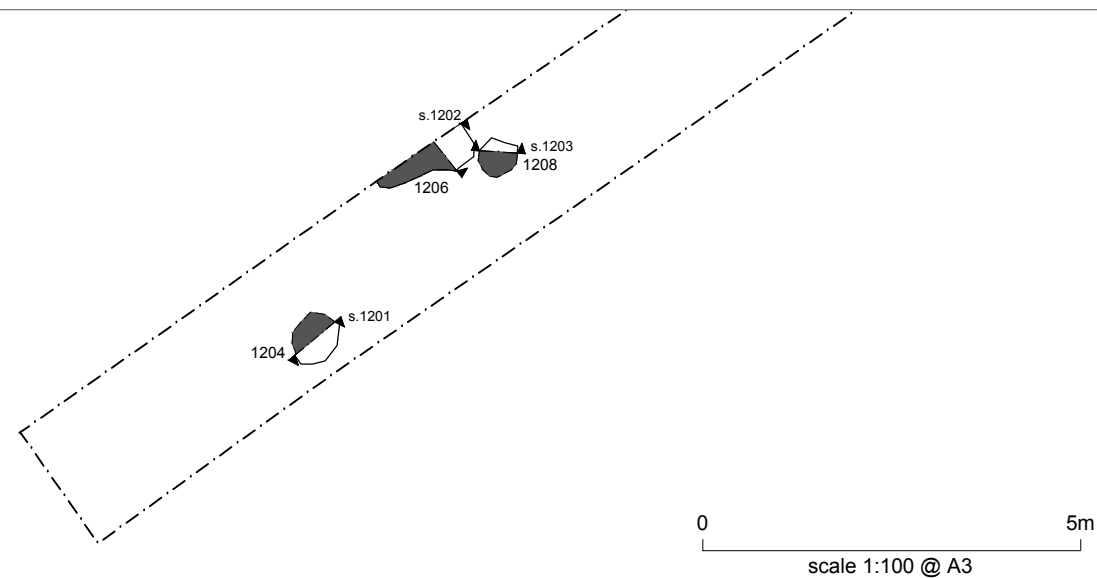
Trench 12, section 1203



Trench 12, section 1202



Trench 12





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Trench 1, facing north west

Plate 1



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Trench 4, facing west

Plate 2



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Trench 7, facing west

Plate 3



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Trench 7, made ground 702, south facing section

Plate 4



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Trench 8, facing south west

Plate 5



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Trench 8, made ground 802, south east facing section

Plate 6



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Trench 12, facing north east

Plate 7



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Trench 12, Pit 1208, south facing section

Plate 8



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Trench 12, Pit 1204, north west facing section

Plate 9



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Trench 12, Pit 1206, south east facing section

Plate 10

