

**MARKET STREET,
HEMSWORTH,
WEST YORKSHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AND WATCHING BRIEF REPORT**

Planning Ref 05/99/6251/B

SE 4299 1311

APRIL 2008

National Grid Reference: SE 4299 1311

Site Code: MHH 07

On behalf of: Taylor Woodrow Construction
41 Clarendon Road
Watford
Hertfordshire
D17 1TR

Prepared by: Leigh Savage and Catherine Edwards

Evaluation by: Catherine Edwards
Paolo Guarino
Leigh Savage

Watching Brief by: Catherine Edwards

Illustrations by: Jonathan Moller

Project Manager: Ron Humphrey

Timing: Watching Brief – March to April 2007
Evaluation Fieldwork - October 2007 – March 2008

Post-excavation and report production: April 2008

CONTENTS

	Page
1 Abstract	1
2 Site Location	2
3 Geology and Topography	2
4 Planning Background	2
5 Archaeological and Historical Background	3
6 Aims and Objectives	5
7 Methodology	5
8 Results – Watching Brief	7
9 Results – Evaluation	8
10 Finds	13
11 Conclusions	13
12 Publication	14
13 Archive Deposition	14
14 Bibliography	15

Figures.

Appendices.

1 ABSTRACT

An archaeological watching brief and evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group in several phases during March, April and October 2007, concluding in March 2008. The investigations at Market Street, Hemsworth, West Yorkshire, were on behalf of Taylor Woodrow Construction. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological remains.

The investigation comprised of two phases of watching brief and three phases of evaluation trenching. The evaluation comprised the excavation of ten machine excavated trenches, one measuring 10m x 2m, three measuring 15m x 2m, four measuring 20m x 2m and two measuring 30m x 2m at base. Natural Superficial Head deposits were identified on site overlain by either deposits of late 19th/20th century made ground or topsoil.

No significant archaeological remains were observed during the investigations.

2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The site lies south of Station Road and east of Market Street, to the east of the town centre (Figure 1). The proposed development is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SE 4299 1311.
- 2.2 The area affected by the development covers a total area of approximately 4.2 hectares (42.000m²).

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 Geotechnics Ltd. conducted a geotechnical investigation of the site in august 2003 (geotechnics 2003). The site is in an area where outcropping Brierley Division of the Upper Coal Measures is present. No drift cover is shown but it is possible that alluvium may be present in association with ponds and the stream. This could include very soft and soft clays, silts, sands, gravels and a possible zone of peat. The upper coal measures dip at around 3° to the west and the site is mostly underlain by the Brierley rock, a buff sandstone. Beds of mudstone and siltstone lie above and below the sandstone horizon. Superficial head deposits are present in the sloping parts of the site and made ground was expected in the occupied parts of the site.
- 3.2 Areas of underlying Alluvium were identified in the adjacent land along the course of the stream and potentially held preserved archaeological remains. The northern portion of the site where the retail store is planned for construction is primarily in an area of coal deposits and made ground. Made ground and hard surfacing extend to depths varying between c. 0.20m and 0.90m below ground level. The made ground includes brown clayey gravely sands with gravel, cobbles and boulders including sandstone, mudstone and brick. Further variation in the nature and thickness of the made ground were expected in areas of existing structures, services and excavations. In addition, areas where existing structures are present (e.g. the school site); a high level of truncation was expected due to previous construction impacts and terracing.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The local planning authority is City of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service.
- 4.2 The proposed development (Ref No.: 05/99/6251/B) of the site is for the demolition and replacement of the school, library and bus station, a retail development, flood alleviation works, car parking and landscaping.
- 4.3 This document reports on the results of archaeological investigations undertaken to identify any archaeological remains that might be threatened by the proposed development.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The following background information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (AOC 2005).

PREHISTORIC (BEFORE C.AD 43)

- 5.2 SMR data suggests that there may have been a moderate level of prehistoric settlement activity within the surrounding area (AOC 2005). Much of the SMR data pertains to cropmark formations. Worked and waste flint have been found within 1km of the site, which is suggestive of early prehistoric activity but no specific date can be attributed to the finds. An Iron Age gold stater was found within 1km of the site, near the church of St. Helen.
- 5.3 Sites and finds dating from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age are located to the south of Hemsworth.

ROMAN (C. AD 43 - 450)

- 5.4 There are no entries within the SMR detailing finds from this period (AOC 2005).

ANGLO-SAXON (C.451-1065)

- 5.5 There are no entries within the SMR detailing finds from this period (AOC 2005). However, SMR records referring to the north of the settlement show evidence of Saxon derived place-names indicating the existence of woodland, and suggestive of a wider Saxon presence.
- 5.6 *Hamelesworde* appears in the Domesday Book of 1086, so it is likely that the settlement was developed as an Anglo-Saxon manor in the centuries before the Conquest. However, there is no direct evidence of settlement for Hemsworth before the Norman Conquest.
- 5.7 The spelling 'Hemsworth' appears only in the last few centuries, before which *Himelsworth* and *Himsworth* are the most usual renderings. At the time of the Norman Conquest the estate had four *carucates* of land (approx. 195 ha.) with sufficient land to employ three ploughs. By the time of the Domesday Survey in the 1080s it had two *carucates* (approx. 92 ha.) of land, while three villeins (peasants who gave dues and services to the lord in exchange for land) and one bordar (unfree peasants who held little or no land) held a third *carucate*. The value of the manor had fallen from 60s in the time of Edward the Confessor (AD 1003 -1066) to 20s in the time of William the Conqueror (r. 1066 – 1087).
- 5.8 During the Norman period a stone church was erected at Hemsworth, dedicated to St. Helen, the mother of the Emperor Constantine. No positive evidence exists for a church in the area predating the Norman church, and worship and religious

administration might have been centred either on the church at Silkstone or at South Kirkby.

MEDIEVAL (C.1066 - 1485)

- 5.9 Although it can be inferred that Hemsworth remained occupied throughout this period, there are relatively few entries in the SMR, and activity in the surrounding area may have been limited.
- 5.10 Much of the fabric of the church of St. Helen (Hemsworth parish church and a Grade II Listed Building) dates to the medieval period although the church has seen many additions and alterations over the years. A small oval cemetery in the church grounds is also believed to have medieval origins.
- 5.11 Also in the SMR are several banks or lynchets, which may have a medieval origin.
- 5.12 Place-name evidence suggests a number of land uses in the area. Church Field Lane to the west of the church surrounding a parcel of land may indicate an area of Glebe land exploited by the church. To the south, Common End is identified and suggests an area of common land which would have been exploited by the residents of the settlement for a variety of purposes.

POST-MEDIEVAL (C.1485 - MODERN)

- 5.13 Cartographic sources identify the western edge of the site as a focus for development in the past few centuries, as it is within the settled area of Hemsworth. These sources also show that the rest of the site has been virtually untouched by development except for the area of the school.
- 5.14 Post Medieval activity is also recorded in the SMR, including cropmarks of recently ploughed-out field boundaries. That some of the area remained farmland in the post-medieval period is proved by a fruit orchard that stood on the crest of the hill.

UNDATED

- 5.15 There are a number of discoveries of multi-period sites or sites and finds of uncertain date listed on the SMR. These include:
- Cropmarks of a small, complete curvilinear enclosure attached to another curvilinear mark;
 - One edge-worked flake and two waste pieces of flint;
 - A probable sub-rectangular enclosure preserved as a cropmark;
 - Indistinct sporadic cropmarks, some probably attributable to non-archaeological features but including a possible angular lane and linear ditches;

- Cropmarks of a small enclosure with larger rectangular enclosure appended to its eastern side. An entrance is visible in the east side of the larger enclosure and there is a butt end in its southern side;
- Rather indistinct cropmarks of short lengths of a ditch. The curvatures and close spacing between different features may indicate some focus of activity. A probable small sub-rectangular enclosure exists just south of the feature.

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

6.1 The aims of the Evaluation were:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered (including evidence of past environments).
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the nature and extent of existing truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the Archaeology Advisor to make an informed decision on the status of the condition on the planning permission, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation in order to inform the mitigation strategy as part of the planning process.

6.2 The specific objectives of the Evaluation were to:

- Determine the presence of any remains of medieval date on site.
- Assess the potential of the site to inform on the medieval development and chronology of Hemsworth.

6.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

7 METHODOLOGY

7.1 Three phases of watching brief were conducted on site (Figure 2). The first phase was conducted during geotechnical test pitting on the new school development site. The second phase was conducted during the stripping of topsoil on the school site whilst the third phase was conducted during topsoil stripping ahead of the construction of a haulage road, pedestrian walkway, brook diversion and site compound area.

7.2 Three individual phases of evaluation trenching were conducted on site as areas became available for investigation. The first phase was conducted on the land recently occupied by paddocks. The second phase was conducted after the

- demolition of a building fronting Market Street and the third phase was conducted on the current school site to the far north.
- 7.3 The evaluation trenches varied in size from 15m x 2m to 30m by 2m at base. Trench 2 was not excavated due to site restrictions.
 - 7.4 Before excavation the entire site was visually inspected and all trenches were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) to check for live services.
 - 7.5 All overburden was to be removed down to the top of the first recognizable archaeological horizon or the natural deposit in the event that no archaeological horizons were present, using a 22 ton tracked excavator with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket.
 - 7.5 All machining was carried out under direct control of an experienced archaeologist.
 - 7.6 Excavated material was examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.
 - 7.7 On completion of machine excavation, all faces of trenches that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools.
 - 7.8 All trenches were excavated to the underlying natural alluvium and beds of siltstone, mudstone and sandstone. Although no archaeological remains were identified, the full stratigraphic sequence was recorded.
 - 7.9 All excavation was undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appeared to be demonstrably worthy of preservation *in situ*.
 - 7.10 After recording, the trenches were left open, after consultation with the client.
 - 7.11 A Temporary Bench Mark was set up on the site; this was taken from a surveyor's pin which the construction company had placed in the area. This was at a height of 59.94mOD
 - 7.11 The evaluation work was undertaken by Catherine Edwards and Paolo Guarino, Project Supervisors, under the overall Project Management of Ron Humphrey and Andy Leonard, Project Manager.

8 RESULTS - WATCHING BRIEF

8.1 PROPOSED SCHOOL SITE (NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONDITION)

- 8.1.1 A watching brief was conducted during geotechnical test pits prior to the start of development work on site. The test pits revealed a sequence of natural clay and clay stone deposits overlain by topsoil. The test pits were excavated to an approximate depth of 2.50m-3.00m. No archaeological remains were uncovered during this phase of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 Further watching briefs were conducted during the removal of topsoil and the diversion of the brook (Figure 2). The investigations revealed approximately 0.20m-0.40m of topsoil on site. No archaeological remains were recorded during this phase of work.

8.2 PROPOSED RETAIL SITE (UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONDITION)

- 8.2.1 A watching brief was conducted on the proposed retail site, during the excavations for a temporary haulage road, pedestrian walkway and site compound. The excavations involved the removal of topsoil only.
- 8.2.2 The excavations revealed a 0.20m thick deposit of topsoil which overlay a 0.10m thick deposit of subsoil. A live natural spring was located towards to the north-western limit of the excavation (Figure 2). The presence of this spring lead to the local area being generally waterlogged. This was observed during the excavations by the presence of blue-stained clay in the central and lower central area, which would have naturally collected the bulk of the water
- 8.2.3 Only one feature was recorded during the topsoil strip, which was located at the far north-eastern limit of the stripped area. Rectangular pit [005], measured 0.75m x 0.58m x 0.10m and was filled by (004), a mid brown sandy silty clay with inclusions of modern decorative roof tiles. The tiles probably derive from building waste dumped on site during the development of the housing estate located off site to the north-east (Figure 2).
- 8.2.4 No further archaeological remains were recorded during the watching brief phase.

9 RESULTS - EVALUATION

9.1 TRENCH 1

Height	Description
62.74 – 62.34mOD	(1/001). Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Topsoil and roots.
62.34 – 61.59mOD	(1/002). Yellow brown sandy silt. Disturbed and redeposited natural.
61.59 – 61.54mOD	(1/003). Dark reddish brown silty clay sand. Alluvial deposit.
61.54mOD+	(1/004). Sandy Clay.

9.1.2 Trench 1 was located to the east of the site aligned north south (Figure 2 &10) and measured 15m x 2m at base.

9.1.3 Sealing the natural Superficial Head deposits (1/004) at 61.54mOD was a 0.05m thick deposit of alluvium (1/003). This was sealed by a deposit of disturbed and redeposited yellow brown natural silty clay (1/002) up to 0.75m thick. This seems likely to be made ground. The uppermost deposit was mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil (1/001), 0.40m thick.

9.1.4 No significant archaeological remains were identified in Trench 1.

9.2 TRENCH 2

9.2.1 Trench two was abandoned and incorporated into trench one, due to size restrictions in that area.

9.3 TRENCH 3 (FIGURE 3)

Height	Description
61.13 – 60.23mOD	(3/001). Loosely compacted dark brown grey clay silt. Made Ground 20 th century.
60.23 – 59.93mOD	(3/003). Loosely compacted dark brown grey sandy clay. Topsoil
59.93 – 59.53mOD	(3/006). Moderately compacted mid brown orange sandy clay, frequent charcoal. Worked soil
59.53 – 59.28mOD	(3/008). Moderately compacted very dry mid brown clay sand. Worked soil
59.28 – 59.18mOD	(3/007). Moderately – firmly compacted light brown orange sandy clay. Natural

9.3.1 Trench 3 was located towards the west of the site, and aligned north south, (Figure 2). The trench which measured 15m x 2.2m at base and was located on a slope that ran north-south.

9.3.2 Naturally deposited light brown orange sandy clay (3/007) was observed at 59.18mOD. Overlying this was a deposit of mid brown sandy clay (3/008) that was notably dry. No datable finds were recovered from this deposit; however there were rare inclusions of charcoal flecks. This layer, which was only observed

in the northern limits of the site, has been interpreted as a buried worked layer which may relate to the orchard which formally occupied the local area.

- 9.3.3 Sealing this worked layer was another layer of worked soil (3/006), moderately compacted mid brown orange sandy clay. Two features were cut into this horizon, both animal burials (3/004 and 3/005). The animals appeared to be the remains of dogs which were probably owned and buried by a local resident. Overlying the burials was layer (3/003) of topsoil 0.30m thick. A modern brick wall (3/002) had been established in a cut into the topsoil, which ran east-west and north-south forming T shape in plan. (Figure 3). The wall which measured 3.50m N-S and 2.20m E-W, and the bricks measured 230mm by 110mm by 60mm. Overlying the trench was a layer of rubble and made ground (3/001) containing frequent 20th century rubbish.
- 9.3.4 In the southern end of the trench was large straight-edged cut [3/010]. The cut, which ran east-west, was filled by loose dark brown grey sandy clay (3/009) containing frequent building waste and frequent 20th century rubbish. This cut feature probably relates to the construction of the bus station immediately west of the site.

9.4 TRENCH 4 (FIGURE 4)

Height	Description
62.51 – 62.18mOD	(4/001). Loose dark brown grey silty clay. Topsoil.
62.18mOD+	(4/006). Firm light yellow brown sandy clay with frequent clay stone. Natural.

- 9.4.1 Trench 4 was aligned north south and located in the north-west of the site (Figure 2). Due to the slope on site there is an approximate 3m difference in the height of the ground level between the north and the south of the trench.
- 9.4.2 The natural Superficial Head deposit (4/006) was encountered at between 62.18mOD and 59.20mOD. This was cut by two tree pits (4/005 and 4/003). One pit [4/005] was circular with a flat base and measured 0.80m in diameter. The pit was filled by firm dark blackish orange sandy clay (4/004). The second tree pit [4/003] was larger, measuring 1.80m in diameter and was circular in plan with flat base. The pit was filled by two deposits, mid brown orange sandy clay (4/002) and yellowish brown clayey sand (4/007) which probably represents disturbance of the natural deposit. The tree pits most likely represent the remains of the fruit orchard that stood on the crest of the hill during the post-medieval period.
- 9.4.3 Overlying the whole sequence was topsoil (4/001), 0.30m thick and topped with grasses.

9.5 TRENCH 5 (FIGURE 5)

Height	Description
58.55 – 58.25mOD	(5/001). Dark brown grey loose sandy silt. Topsoil with associated grass.
58.25 – 57.50mOD	(5/005). Firm light yellow orange sandy clay with frequent clay stone. Natural Superficial Head deposits.

9.5.1 Trench 5 was aligned east-west and was located in the centre of the site (Figure 2). It measured 15m x 2m at base.

9.5.2 At the base of Trench 5 was, light yellow/orange sandy clay with firm clay stone (5/005). This is part of the natural Superficial Head deposit. This was recorded at 58.25mOD. At the eastern end of the trench was a straight-edged ditch [5/004], only a 1m section being seen within the confines of the trench. Cutting into the natural deposit was linear ditch recorded in the eastern extent of the trench. Only 1.0m of the ditch was observed in plan due to the proximity of the ditch to the trench edge. The ditch had two fills; the primary fill (5/003) was dark bluish black firm sandy clay whilst the secondary fill (5/002) consisted of mid yellow brown sandy clay. The ditch contained late post-medieval pottery and bottle glass. This ditch was probably associated with land drainage/ management.

9.5.3 Sealing the trench was topsoil and associated grass (5/001) 0.30m thick.

9.6 TRENCH 6 (FIGURE 6)

Height	Description
57.68 – 57.38mOD	(6/001). Loose dark brown black silty clay. Topsoil and associated grass.
57.38 – 57.26mOD	(6/002). Dark grey with charcoal. Cultivated soil.
57.26 – 57.16mOD	(6/003). Firm orange yellow brown clay sand. Natural.

9.6.1 Trench 6 was aligned north-south and was located to the south of the site (Figure 2) measuring 20m x 2m at base.

9.6.2 Sealing the natural Superficial Head deposits (6/003) at 57.26mOD was a deposit of cultivated soil (6/002), 0.12m thick, which is likely to relate to the orchard that previously occupied the site. This was overlain by dark greyish black gritty silty clay topsoil (6/001). Two modern field drains which ran north-south were also present.

9.6.3 No significant archaeological remains were identified in Trench 6.

9.7 TRENCH 7(FIGURE 7)

Height	Description
61.70 – 61.40mOD	(7/001). Loose dark brown black sandy clay. Topsoil.
61.40 – 61.10mOD	(7/006). Firm light orange brown sandy clay with occasional clay stone. Natural.

9.7.1 Trench 7 was aligned north-west – south-east and located in the north-east of the site (Figure 2). Due to the slope on site there is an approximate 2.50m difference in the height of the ground level between the north and the south of the trench.

9.7.2 The natural Superficial Head clay deposit (7/006) was encountered at 61.40mOD. Cut into (7/006) was a small posthole [7/005], which measured 0.40m in diameter. The posthole was circular in shape with a flat base, and was filled with mottled grey brown and orange sandy clay (7/004). No datable finds were present. Also cutting into the natural clay was a 20th century linear trench [7/003], with a gradual slope and concave base. The cut was filled by dark brown grey sandy clay (7/002) with inclusions of brick, ash, and mortar. Overlying the trench was topsoil and associated grass (7/001) 0.30m thick.

9.8 TRENCH 8 (FIGURE 8)

57.25 – 57.05mOD	(8/001). Dark brown black sandy clay. Topsoil with associated grass.
57.05 – 56.87mOD	(8/002). Light orange and white blue clay sand. Frequent ash and charcoal. Redeposited natural
56.87mOD+	(8/005). Firm yellow orange sandy clay with occasional clay stone. Natural Superficial Head deposits.

9.8.1 Trench 8 was aligned north-west – south-east and was located to the south-east of the site (Figure 2). The trench measured 20m x 2m at base.

9.8.2 Cutting into the natural Superficial Head deposit (8/005), which was recorded at 56.47mOD, was a 7m wide linear cut [8/004] that was just 0.25m deep. The fill was dark bluish grey silty clay with high organic content (8/003) and is thought represent a water lain deposit. This was probably associated with land drainage. Overlying the fill was a layer of orange and blue clayey sand (8/002) that has been interpreted as a layer of redeposited natural which has been deposited to seal the fill.

9.8.3 Overlying the trench was (8/001) a layer of topsoil 0.20m thick.

9.9 TRENCH 9 (FIGURE 9)

Height	Description
60.47 – 60.27mOD	(9/001). Loose mid brown grey silty. Topsoil.
60.27 – 60.13mOD	(9/002). Firm light yellow green sandy clay. Natural Superficial Head deposit.
60.27 – 60.13mOD	(9/003). Dark blue grey with orange flecks. Natural Superficial Head deposit.
60.27 – 60.13mOD	(9/004). Compact sandy clay light green yellow. Natural Superficial Head deposit.

9.9.1 Trench 9 was aligned east-west and was located to the north of the current school building (Figure 2).

9.9.2 Three different natural clay deposits were recorded on site. The earliest deposit was compact light greenish yellow sandy clay (9/004). It was overlain by dark bluish grey clay with orange flecks (9/003). This was sealed by firm light yellowish green sandy clay (9/002). All three deposits represent variations in the natural head deposits. Overlying the trench was layer (9/001) a 0.20m thick deposit of loose greyish brown topsoil.

9.9.3 No archaeological remains were identified in Trench 4.

9.10 TRENCH 10 (FIGURE 10)

Height	Description
63.92 – 63.72mOD	(10/001). Dark grey soft sandy silt. Topsoil with associated grass.
63.72 – 63.12mOD	(10/005). Firm orange brown sandy clay with occasional CBM. Subsoil.
63.12 – 62.52mOD	(10/006). Orange sandy clay, with roots and occasional CBM. Redeposited natural.
62.52OD+	(10/007). Hard grey mottled orange sandy clay. Natural Superficial Head deposits.

9.10.1 Trench 10 measured 20m x 2m at base and was aligned north-west. The trench was located to the east of the site (Figure 2).

9.10.2 The natural Superficial Head deposits (10/007) were recorded at 63.12mOD. These were sealed by a similar deposit 0.60m thick (10/006) and most likely a redeposited version of the natural layers. This was probably laid down during the construction of the school buildings and associated features as part of a programme of levelling or landscaping. Orangey brown sandy silt 0.60m thick with inclusions of tile and brick (10/005) overlay this. A large, shallow cut intruded on this horizon [10/003], a large feature that ran across the width of the trench and was 9.50m in length. The feature contained two fills (10/004) and (10/002). The primary fill (10/004) consisted of angular stones whilst the secondary fill (10/002) consisted of organic dark grey mottled orange sandy clay.

The primary fill appears to have been used as a hardcore bedding layer whilst the secondary organic fill may have been water lain, suggesting a possible pond or garden feature.

9.10.3 Sealing the trench was a layer of topsoil and associated grass 0.20m thick (10/001).

9.11 TRENCH 11 (FIGURE 10)

Height	Description
60.62 – 60.22mOD	(11/001). Loose light grey white sandy gravels. Hardcore for concrete slab.
60.22mOD+	(11/002). Firm yellow orange brown sandy clay. Natural Superficial Heads deposit.

9.11.1 Trench 11 measured 10m x 2m at base and was aligned east-west. The trench was located to the north-west of the site (Figure 2).

9.11.2 Sealing the natural Superficial Head deposits (11/002) which were recorded at 60.22mOD, was a 0.40m thick deposit of hardcore rubble (11/001). This represents build up for a modern concrete slab.

10 FINDS

10.1 Modern and late post-medieval pottery, glass, brick and tile were observed during the site investigations. These were noted but not retained.

11 CONCLUSIONS

11.1 The site investigations on both the proposed school site and the proposed retail site uncovered natural deposits of clay and clay stone deposits. Subsoil was present on site but not universally. Overlying the entire site was a 0.20-0.40m thick deposit of topsoil.

11.2 The only features observed during the investigation date to the late post-medieval period and relate to localised land management, the orchard that formerly occupied the north-west of the site or modern rubbish dumping. No remains of archaeological significance were observed on site.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 Due to the limited result of the project, publication will be limited to a summary submitted to West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service for inclusion in their summary of archaeological work in West Yorkshire, to be published on their website. Publication will also be completed via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).

13 ARCHIVE DEPOSTION

- 13.1 The archive, consisting of paper records and digital photographs, will be deposited with the Wakefield Museum.

14 BIBLIOGRAPHY

AOC Archaeology Group (2006). *Market Street, Hemsworth, West Yorkshire: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*. June 2007.

English Heritage (1991). *Management of Archaeological Projects*.

English Heritage (1998a). *Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork*. (English Heritage London Region).

English Heritage (1998b). *Archaeological Guidance Paper 4: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Reports*. (English Heritage London Region).

English Heritage (2002). *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*.

Institute of Field Archaeology (1992). *Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work*.

Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994, revised 2001). *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

Institute of Field Archaeologists (1997). *Code of Conduct*.

Museum of London (1994). *Archaeological Site Manual (3rd ed)*.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1983). *Conservation Guidelines No 2*.

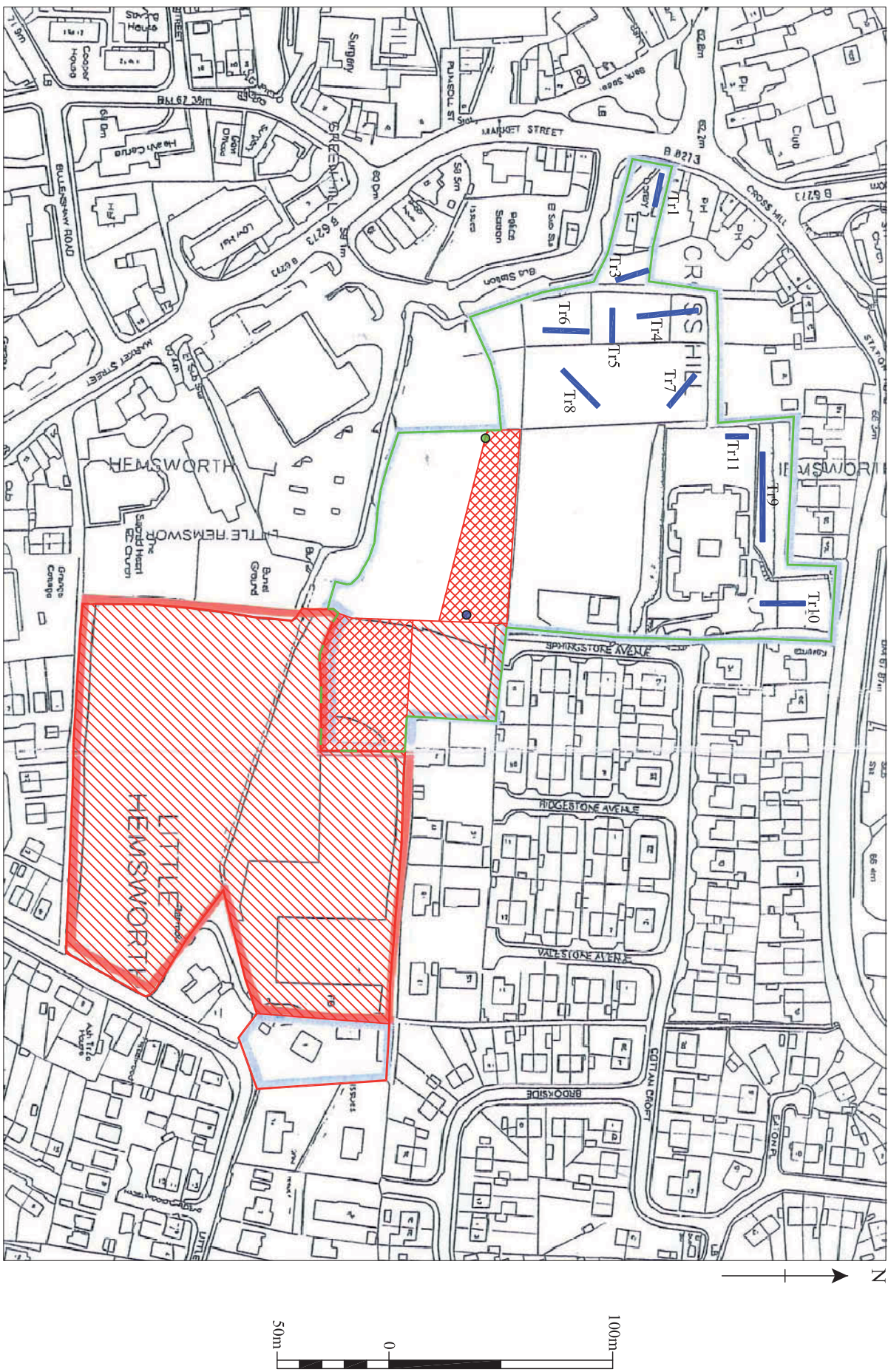
United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990). *Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice*.



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 Landranger Map of 1999 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 1000 16114



Figure 1. Site Location



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:1250 Supermap Digital Data of 2002 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AI 1000 10114

Figure 2: Watching Brief Areas & Evaluation Trench

- Evaluation Trenches
- [005] Modern Pit
- Under Archaeological Condition
- Not Under Archaeological Condition
- Watching Brief
- Strip & Map
- Natural Spring

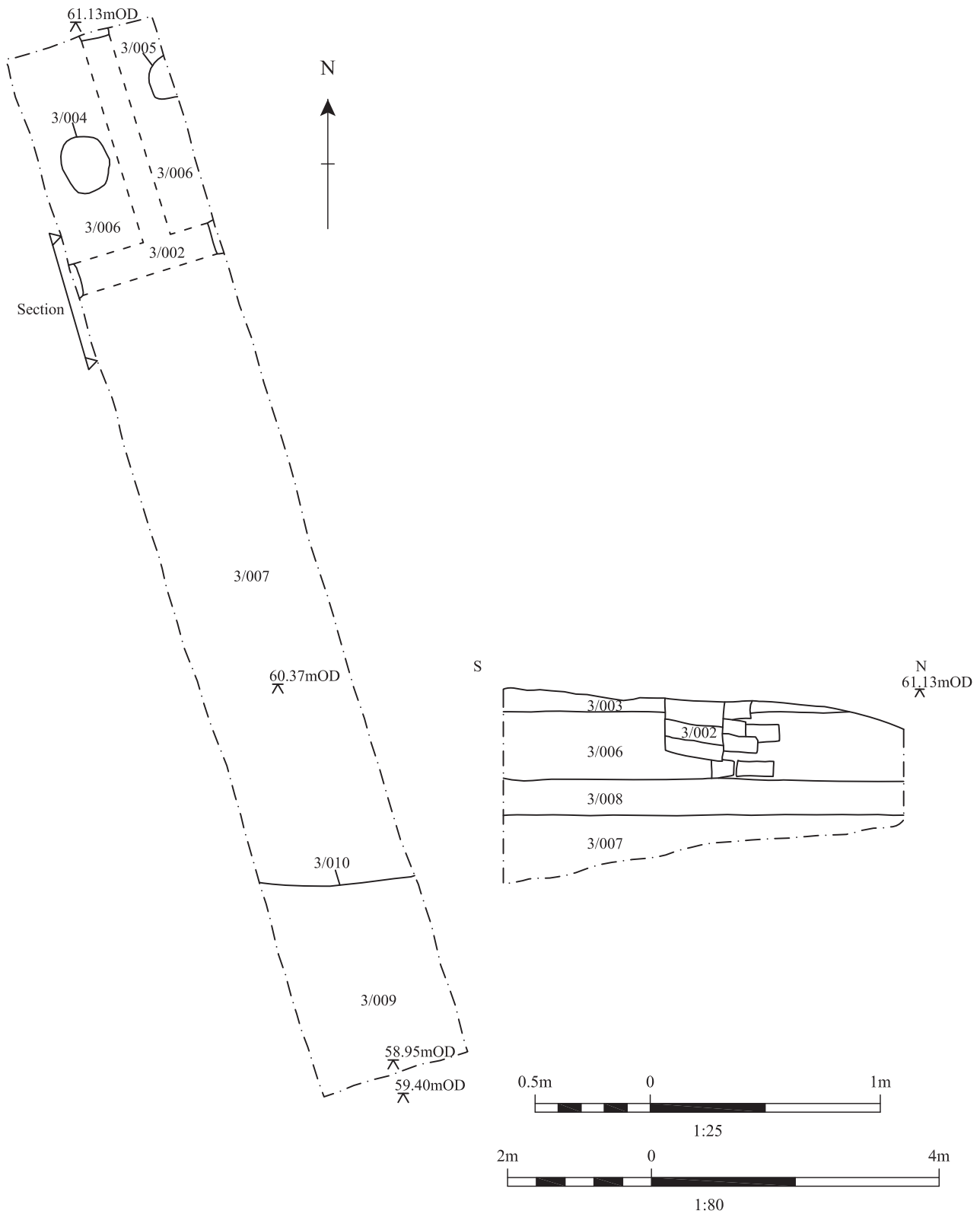


Figure 3: Trench 3: Plan (1:80) & Sample Section (1:25)

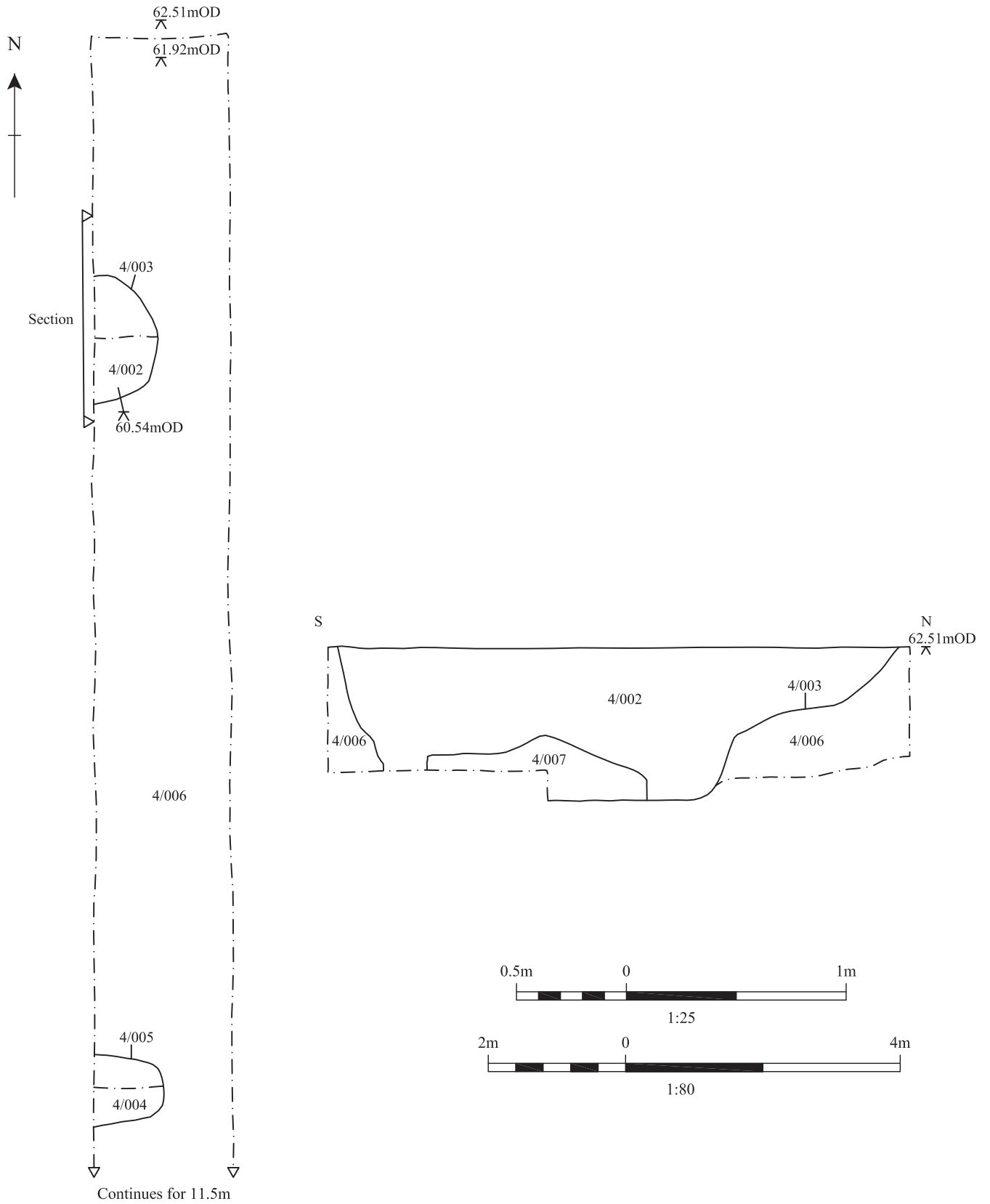


Figure 4: Trench 4: Plan (1:80) & Sample Section (1:25)

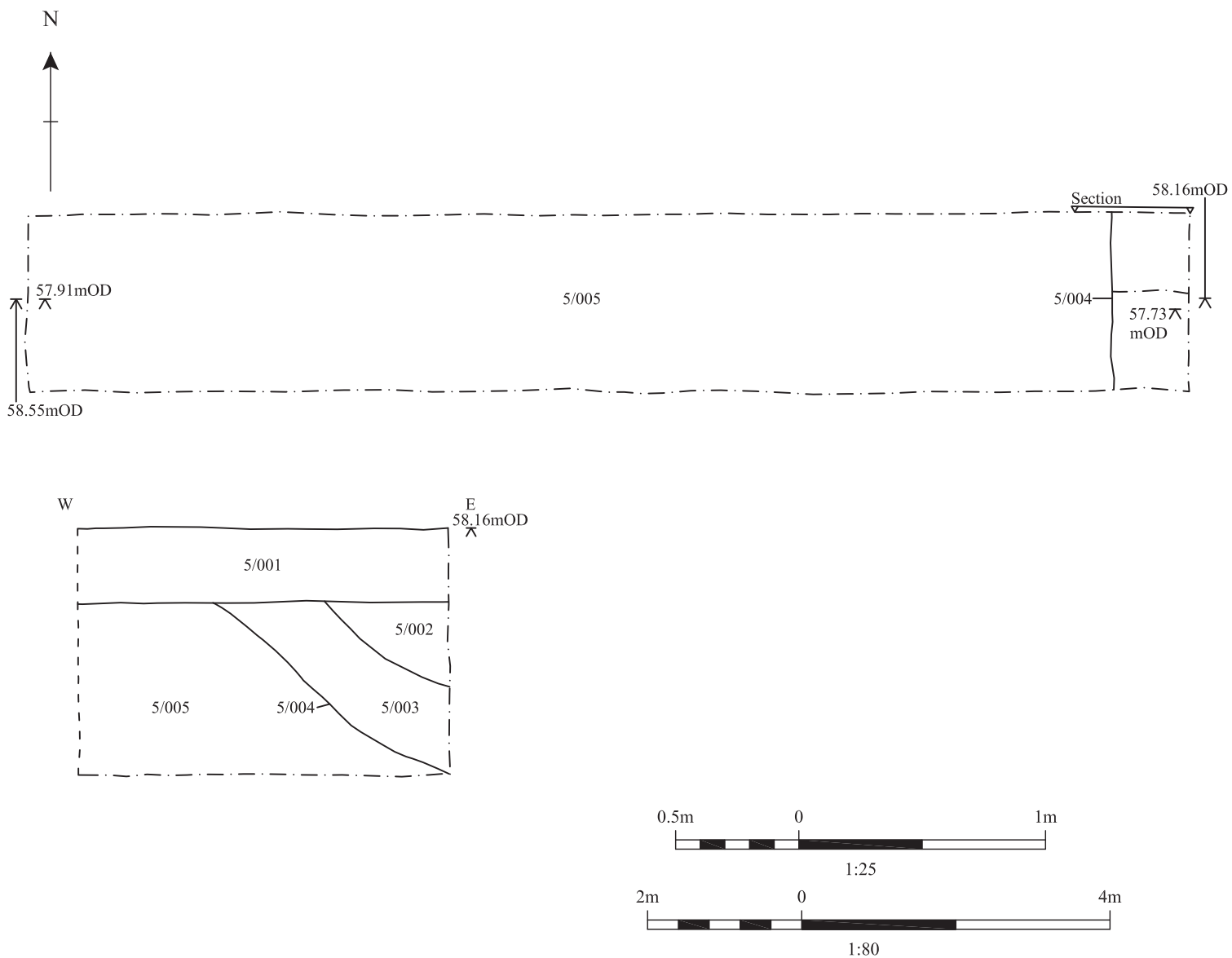


Figure 5: Trench 5: Plan (1:80) & Sample Section (1:25)

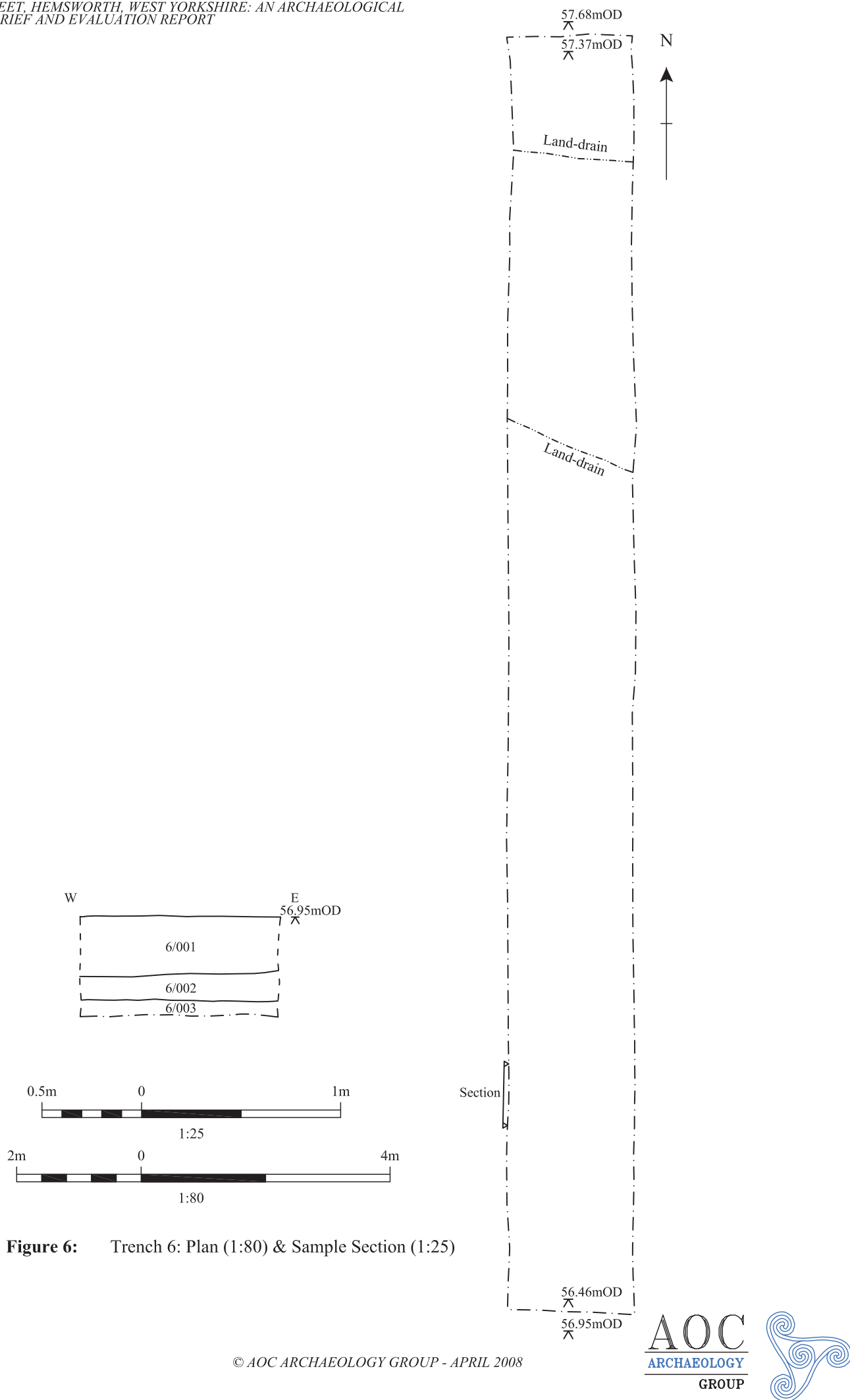


Figure 6: Trench 6: Plan (1:80) & Sample Section (1:25)



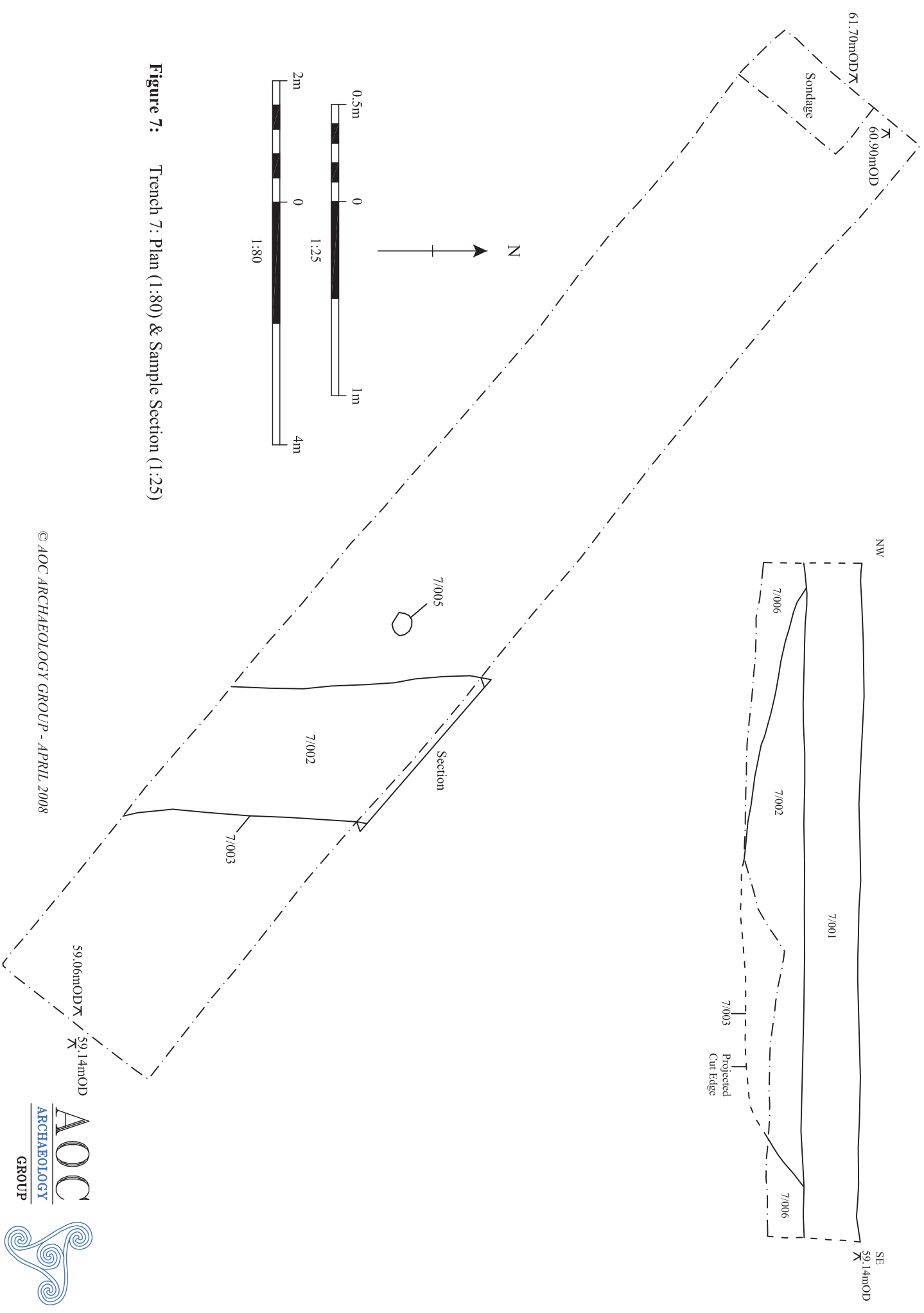


Figure 7: Trench 7: Plan (1:80) & Sample Section (1:25)

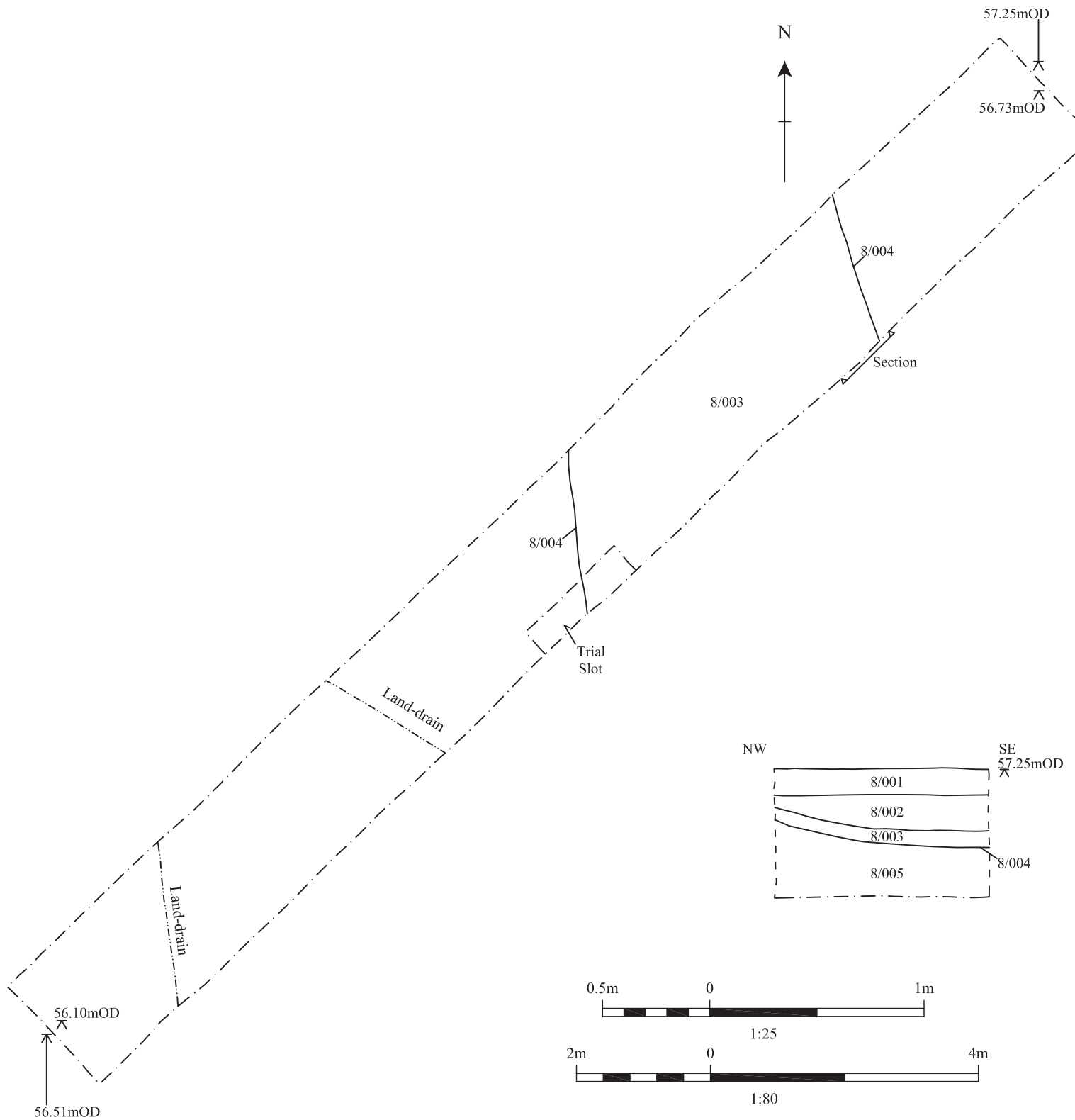


Figure 8: Trench 8: Plan (1:80) & Sample Section (1:25)

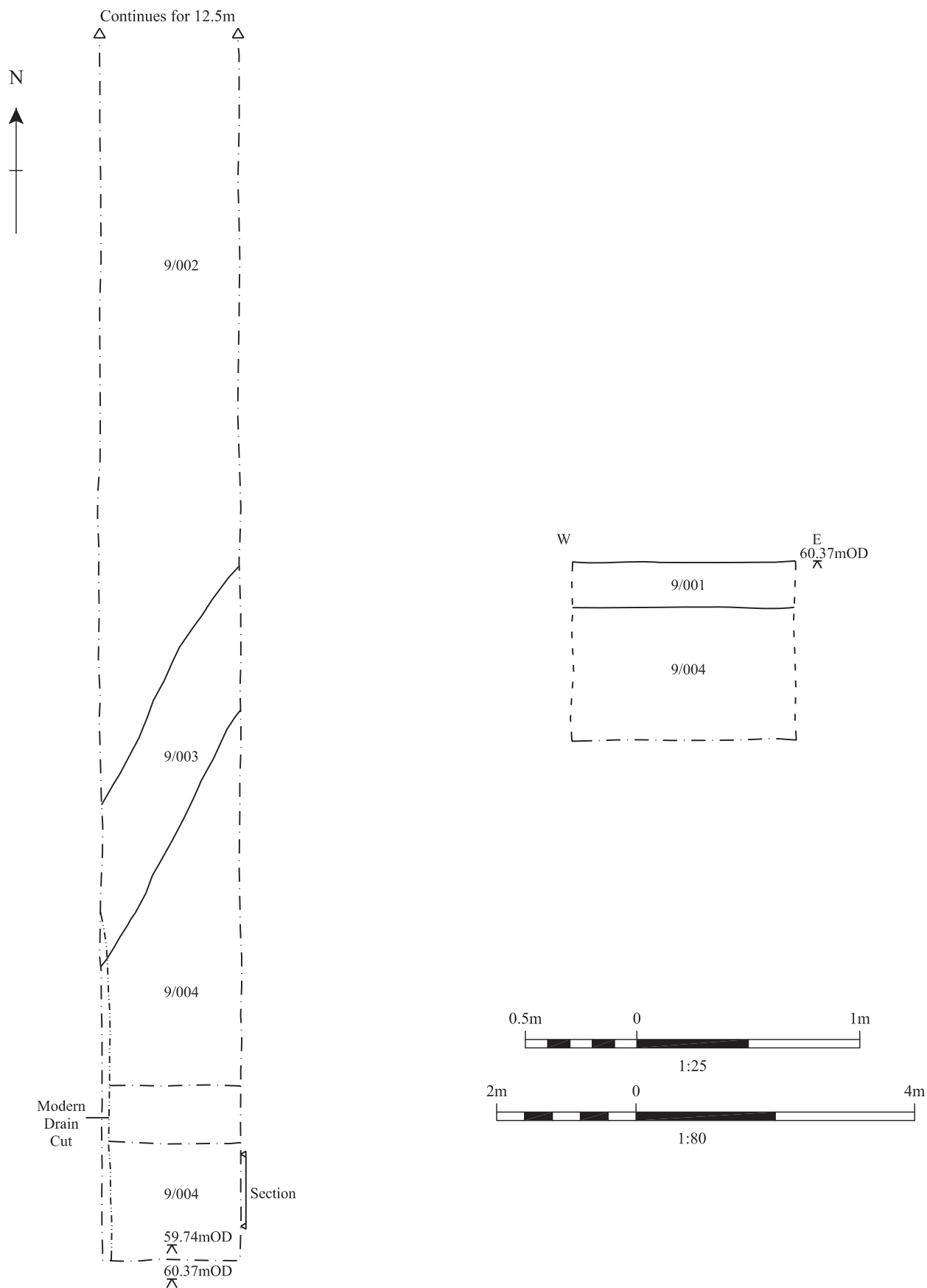


Figure 9: Trench 9: Plan (1:80) & Sample Section (1:25)

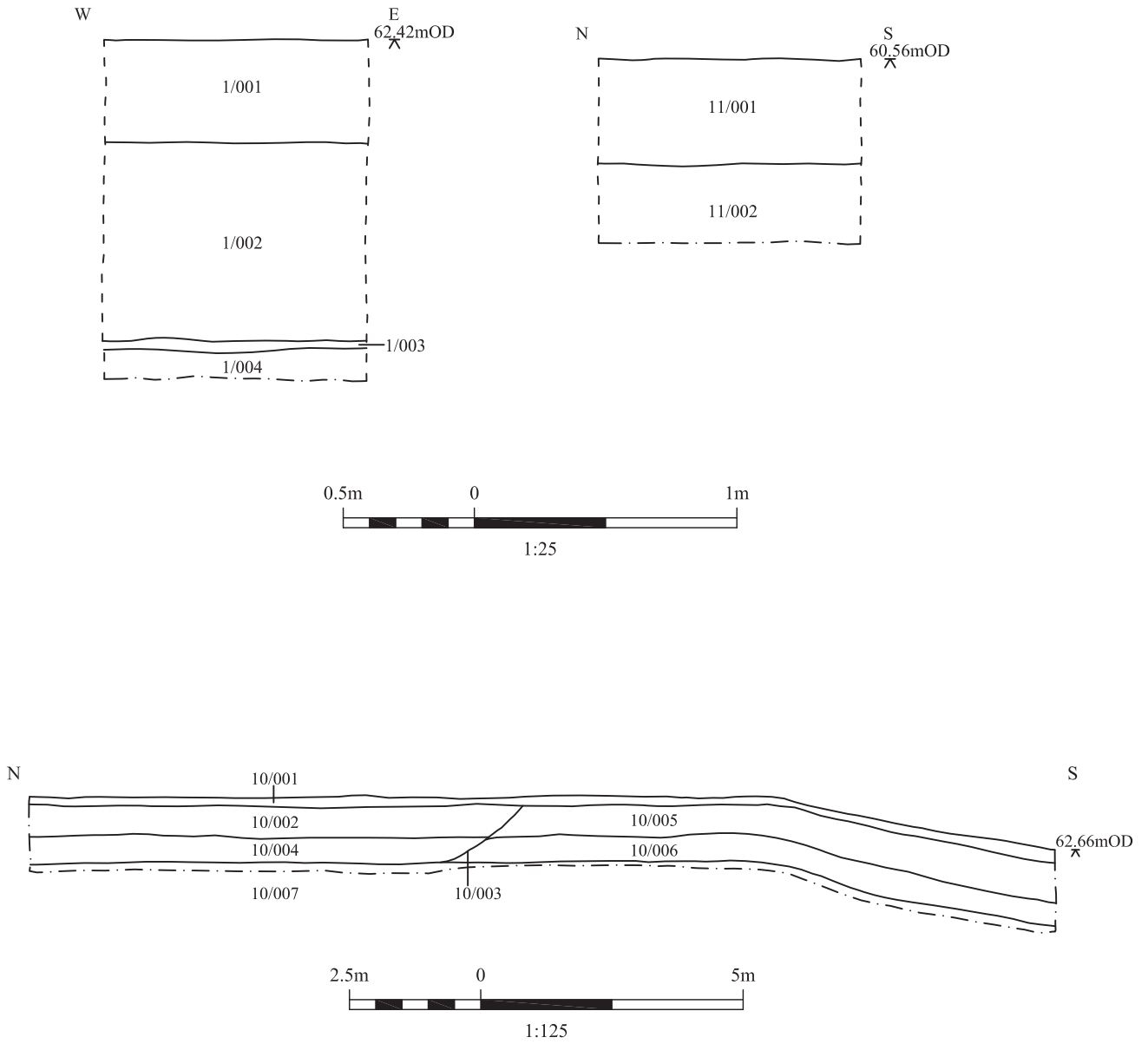


Figure 10: Trenches 1, 10 & 11: Sample Sections (1:25 & 1:125)

APPENDIX A – CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
001	Topsoil	Site	Site	0.30m
002	Subsoil	Site	Site	0.20m
003	Mid brown sandy silt clay	0.75m	0.58m	0.10m
004	Cut of modern pit	0.75m	0.58m	0.10m
1/001	Topsoil	15.00m	2.00m	0.40m
1/002	Redeposited natural	15.00m	2.00m	0.75m
1/003	Alluvial Layer	15.00m	2.00m	0.05m
1/004	Sandy Clay. Natural	15.00m	2.00m	NFE
3/001	Made ground	3.00m	2.00m	0.90m
3/002	19th/20th brick foundation wall	NFE	0.70m	0.65m
3/003	Topsoil	13.00m	2.00m	0.30m
3/004	Animal Burial	0.88m	0.60m	0.10m
3/005	Animal Burial	0.25m	0.30m	0.10m
3/006	Worked soil	13.00m	2.00m	0.40m
3/007	Natural Superficial head deposit	15.00m	2.00m	NFE
3/008	Worked soil	8.00m	2.00m	0.25m
3/009	Made ground	3.00m	2.00m	NFE
3/010	Cut of truncation	NFE	2.00m	NFE
4/001	Topsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.33m
4/002	Fill of Tree Pit	1.80m	0.90m	0.60m
4/003	Tree pit	1.80m	0.90m	0.60m
4/004	Fill of Tree Pit	0.92m	0.80m	0.40m
4/005	Tree pit	0.92m	0.80m	0.40m
4/006	Natural Superficial Head deposit	30.00m	2.00m	NFE
4/007	Redeposited Natural	1.00m	0.50m	0.30m
5/001	Topsoil	15.00m	2.00m	0.30m
5/002	Fill of ditch (secondary)	2.30m	0.30m	0.30m
5/003	Fill of ditch (primary)	2.30m	0.30m	0.35m
5/004	Cut of ditch	NFE	1.00m	0.88m
5/005	Natural Superficial head deposit	15.00m	2.00m	NFE
6/001	Topsoil	20.00m	2.00m	0.30m
6/002	Buried Soil (cultivated)	20.00m	2.00m	0.12m
6/003	Natural Superficial head deposit	20.00m	2.00m	NFE

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
7/001	Topsoil	20.00m	2.00m	0.30m
7/002	Dump fill	3.00m	2.10m	0.26m
7/003	Cut of linear feature	3.00m	2.10m	0.26m
7/004	Pit fill	0.42m	0.40m	0.07m
7/005	Cut of pit	0.42m	0.40m	0.07m
7/006	Natural Superficial head deposit	20.00m	2.00m	0.46m+
8/001	Topsoil	20.00m	2.00m	0.20m
8/002	Redeposited natural	7.00m	2.00m	0.18m
8/003	Ditch fill	7.00m	2.00m	0.40m
8/004	Cut of ditch	7.00m	2.00m	0.40m
8/005	Natural superficial head deposit	20.00m	2.00m	NFE
9/001	Topsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.20m
9/002	Natural Superficial head deposit	30.00m	2.00m	NFE
9/003	Natural Superficial head deposit	30.00m	2.00m	NFE
9/004	Natural Superficial head deposit	30.00m	2.00m	NFE
10/001	Topsoil	20.00m	2.00m	0.20m
10/002	Fill of 10/003	NFE	9.50m	0.60m
10/003	Truncation	NFE	9.50m	0.60m
10/004	Primary fill of 10/003	NFE	8.00m	0.50m
10/005	Subsoil	NFE	11.00m	0.70m
10/006	Redeposited natural	NFE	11.00m	0.60m
10/007	Natural Superficial head deposit	20.00m	2.00m	NFE
11/001	Hardcore	10.00m	2.300m	0.40m
11/002	Natural Superficial head deposit	10.00m	2.00m	NFE

APPENDIX B

OASIS ID: AOCARCHA1-38951

Project details

Project name	Market Street, Hemsworth
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief and evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group in several phases during March, April and October 2007, concluding in March 2008. The investigations at Market Street, Hemsworth, West Yorkshire, were on behalf of Taylor Woodrow Construction. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological remains. The investigation comprised of two phases of watching brief and three phases of evaluation trenching. The evaluation comprised the excavation of ten machine excavated trenches, one measuring 10m x 2m, three measuring 15m x 2m, four measuring 20m x 2m and two measuring 30m x 2m at base. Natural Superficial Head deposits were identified on site overlain by either deposits of late 19th/20th century made ground or topsoil. No significant archaeological remains were observed during the investigations.
Project dates	Start: 17-04-2007 End: 04-03-2008
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	MHH 07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Methods & techniques	'Rectified photography', 'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location WEST YORKSHIRE WAKEFIELD HEMSWORTH Market Street, Hemsworth

Postcode WF9 4

Study area 4.20 Hectares

Site coordinates SE 4300 1311 53.6125 -1.35 53 36 45 N 001 21 00 W Point

Height OD Min: 57.16m Max: 63.02m

Project creators

Name of Organisation AOC Archaeology Group

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator WYAAS

Project director/manager Andy Leonard

Project director/manager Ron Humphrey

Project supervisor Paolo Guarino

Project supervisor Catherine Edwards

Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Taylor Woodrow Construction

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Wakefield museum
Digital Archive recipient	Wakefield Museum
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic','Survey'
Digital Media available	'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Wakefield Museum
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic','Survey'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Map','Matrices','Microfilm','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Market Street, Hemsworth, West Yorkshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Savage, L
Date	2008
Issuer or	AOC Archaeology

publisher

Place of issue or
publication London

Description A4 bound report with illustrations

Entered by Catherine Edwards (catherine.edwards@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 3 April 2008