















TRINITY FARM, KNOTTINGLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

commissioned by Prospect Archaeology on behalf of Caddick Developments Ltd

15/00627/HYB

September 2015





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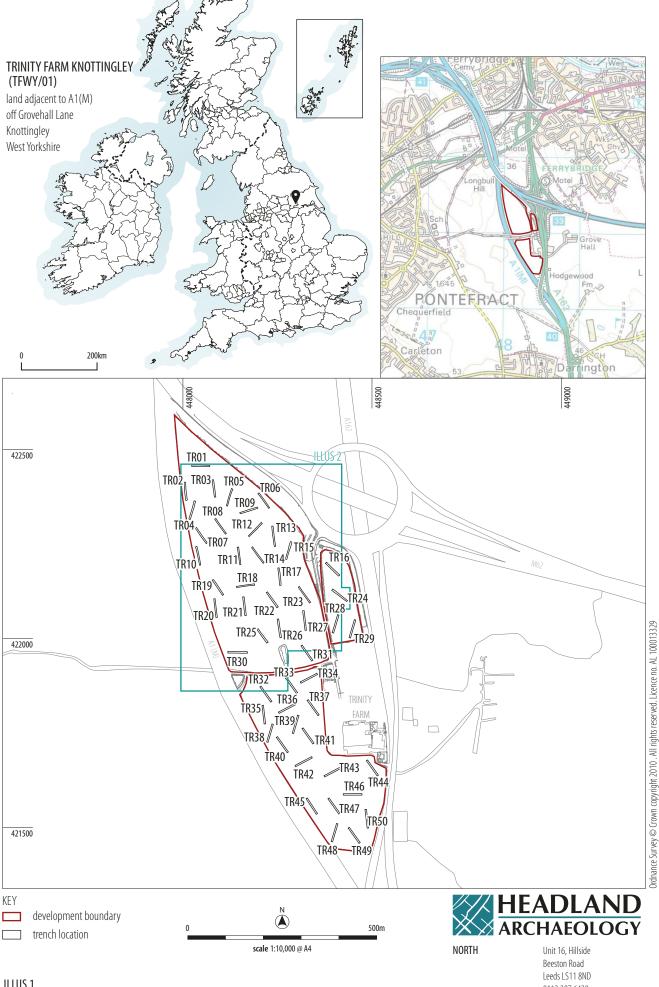
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ILLUS 1

Site location

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TRINITY FARM, KNOTTINGLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted a trial trench archaeological evaluation on land at Trinity Farm, Knottingley, West Yorkshire, in response to a condition placed on planning permission for the construction of a distribution warehouse and employment development (Planning Ref: 15/00627/HYB). Trial trenching revealed no archaeological remains across the majority of the site. One enclosure was identified, alongside an undated trackway and field boundary. These may relate to Iron Age / Romano-British agricultural activity. Two post-medieval field boundaries were also identified. The results from the trial trenching evaluation supported those from the geophysical survey.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

Wakefield District Council have granted planning permission for two phases of development on land at Trinity Farm, Knottingley: the construction of a distribution building and ancillary structures (Phase 1), and additional undefined employment development (Phase 2) (Planning Ref: 15/00627/HYB). Two conditions relating to the two phases of development (Conditions 28 and 58) were placed on this planning permission requiring a programme of archaeological investigation and recording, in accordance with policy D17 of the Council's Local Development Framework Policies Document and the guidance within the NPPF.

West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (WYAAS), the archaeological advisors to Wakefield District Council, produced a Specification outlining the required archaeological work: a trial trenching evaluation (WYAAS 2015). Prospect Archaeology, on behalf of Caddick Developments Ltd, commissioned Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to carry out the trial trenching evaluation and produce a report on the results. All evaluative works were carried out with the agreement of WYAAS.

This evaluation has been carried out in order to assess the extent, nature and survival of archaeological features within those parts of the site where intrusive development will take place. The results will allow WYAAS to determine the significance of any archaeological remains within the DA, and the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. Decisions on the type and scope of mitigation measures (if required by WYAAS) will be based on the results of field evaluation.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site, henceforth referred to as the DA, is located to the east of Pontefract and southwest of Knottingley, positioned between the A1(M) to the west, the A162 to the east, and the M62 to the north. It is centred at NGR SE 4802 1170.

The DA currently consists of three fields, divided by the north-south access road and the east-west Grove Hall Lane. It is mainly under arable cultivation (wheat), with farm, commercial, and domestic buildings on its eastern side. It covers an area of c25.3ha.

The DA is positioned on high ground above the surrounding roads. It lies at approximately 45mOD, with the land dropping to the northeast and south.

The solid geology of the DA comprises dolomitised limestone and Permian rocks comprising mudstones, siltstone, and sandstone (in the eastern part of the site). Diamicton Till deposits overlaid the Permian rocks in the eastern part of the site.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The DA lies within a landscape known to have significant prehistoric remains. Ferrybridge Henge (Scheduled Monument: 1005789), a Neolithic henge, is positioned c1.5km to the north of the DA, and is thought to have retained its significance during the Bronze and Iron Age. Bronze Age remains were also identified at Holmfield Interchange (PRN7796), 1km to the northwest of the DA. An Iron Age square barrow at Fryston Park (PRN982), 2.5km to the north of the DA, remained in use into the Roman period.

Aerial photography of the area surrounding the DA has identified a late Iron Age and Romano-British landscape, including fields,



trackways, and settlements. This includes a 40m square enclosure to the west of the A1 and south of Grove Hall Lane (PRN5570); and field and track boundaries to the north and west of the DA (PRN5777 and PRN990). Two short lengths of undated ditch are known from aerial photography to lie within the DA.

Little is known about the DA in the medieval and post-medieval periods. The DA is positioned on the edge of the three medieval townships of Ferry Fryston, Darrington, and Knottingley, and so is likely to have been open land in use for agriculture. Historic mapping from the mid 19th century (1852-3 OS Map) shows the DA as consisting of a number of agricultural fields, with Grove Hall Lane running across the DA and the A162 to the east. The buildings at Trinity Farm were constructed between 1965 and 1968. The M62 was then constructed between 1972 and 1975; and the A1(M) constructed in the early 21st century. The layout of the fields within the DA had simplified to its current format by 1982.

A geophysical survey has been undertaken across the DA, and revealed few archaeological remains (GSB Prospection Ltd, 2015). Anomalies relating to ploughing and drainage were detected, alongside the corner of a possible enclosure, pit-like anomalies and possible trackways (including that identified on aerial photography).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 OBJECTIVES

The general aim of the trenching evaluation was to obtain useful information concerning the presence, character, date, status and level of preservation of surviving archaeological remains. It also allows the curatorial authority to determine the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource, and to discuss the necessity for the preservation by record and/or the possibilities which may exist to preserve certain areas of archaeological remains in-situ if appropriate and thus determine their significance.

The archaeological investigations were carried out in order to:

- assess extent, layout, structure and date of features and deposits of archaeological interest;
- place, where possible, the identified features within their local and regional context;
- place the findings in the context of the results of earlier work in the surrounding area.

The local and regional research contexts are provided in The Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Iron Age in West Yorkshire (WYAAS 2008); The Iron Age and Romano-British Periods in West Yorkshire (WYAAS 2009); and Archaeology from the End of the Roman Period to the Norman Conquest (WYAAS2005). Specific questions from these frameworks will be analysed in relation to the evidence recovered from the evaluation, but may include:

 To what extent is there an earlier Neolithic in West Yorkshire? Is the middle and later Neolithic absent from west West Yorkshire? (WYAAS 2008, 9)

- Where is the later Bronze Age settlement in West Yorkshire? (WYAAS 2008, 13)
- Evaluation excavations which produce evidence of probably early pre-Roman Iron Age date should be extended to encompass an adequate structural, artefactual and ecofactual sample and these results should be fully analysed (WYAAS 2008, 23)
- The sequence of enclosure history extending from segmented ditches through pit alignments to gullies and ditches needs to be tested; Strategies for the excavation of linear features need to be reviewed: enclosures, droveways and fields appear to have been accorded different depositional patterns while attention may have focused on particular locations, for example junctions and entrances (WYAAS 2008, 34)
- The purpose of most Iron Age and Romano-British fields is not yet known, and the concomitant extent of pasture or arable regimes. Were some enclosures and fields inhabited or utilised year-round, and others seasonally or even more episodically? (WYAAS 2009, 21)

2.2 METHODOLOGY

Trial trenching was carried out between the 29th June and 16th July 2015. A total of 50 trenches were excavated across the DA, all measuring 50m in length by 4m in width.

The methodology underlying of the archaeological trial trenching programme was outlined in WYAAS' Specification. The trench layout was designed to evaluate the DA using a systematic trenching array, with the trenches spread evenly across the DA.

Two tracked mechanical excavators equipped with a toothless bucket were used to remove topsoil under direct archaeological control. Excavation continued until clean geological sediments or archaeological deposits were encountered.

Further excavation required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation was continued by hand. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified features was investigated by hand and all features were recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

2.3 RECORDING

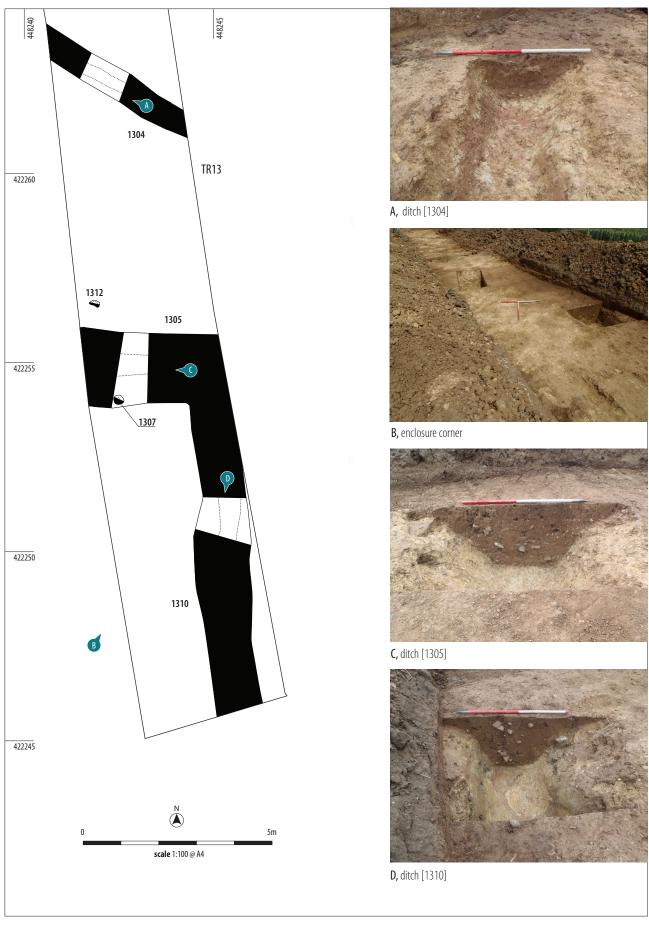
All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and in line with WYAAS' Specification. All trenches and contexts were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a differential GPS.

A full photographic record comprising digital photography was taken. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

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ILLUS 3 Features in Trench 13

3 RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Full trench descriptions, including orientation, length, and depth are presented in Appendix 1.1. Technical details of individual contexts are presented in Appendix 1.2. Contexts are numbered by trench number: ie Trench 1 (0101), Trench 2 (0201). Cut features are shown as [0101] whilst their fills are expressed as (0102), for example.

Undisturbed natural deposits generally comprised a compact grey brown silty / sandy clay with frequent limestone inclusions and patches of mottled yellow, cream, and brown sands. Areas of solid crumbly limestone were also observed. This was observed between 0.29m and 0.86m beneath the present ground-surface, generally around 0.35m and 0.5m beneath the ground-surface. It was observed at deeper depths along the north-eastern part of the DA, particularly in Trench 15.

The topsoil was observed across the entire DA. This comprised a grey brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones. Occasional finds of modern debris were recovered from the topsoil deposit, particularly in Trenches 33 and 34 close to the existing farmyard. Finds recovered from the topsoil included numerous pieces of modern pottery, metal finds (nails, horseshoes, etc), and ceramic building material.

Underlying the topsoil was a yellow brown sandy clay with occasional limestone inclusions. This was generally between 0.1m and 0.25m in thickness. Thicker deposits of subsoil, up to 0.5m in thickness, were observed in Trench 15. Finds recovered from the subsoil include ceramic and glass.

The stratigraphy of the majority of the trenches across the DA simply consisted of topsoil over subsoil over natural, with no archaeological finds, features, or deposits. The only exceptions to this were Trench 13, where the corner of an enclosure was identified; Trench 6, which contained two parallel ditches; Trench 2, where a single ditch was identified, and Trenches 16 and 24 where post-medieval field boundaries were identified.

3.2 PROBABLE ENCLOSURE

Two ditches were excavated towards the southern end of Trench 13: [1305] and [1310]. They connected up, forming a right angle and the probable corner of an enclosure. Ditch [1305] ran east-west across the trench (a distance of 4m), and was 1.9m wide and 0.71m deep. Ditch [1310] ran north-south for 9.3m (continuing beyond the southern end of the trench) and measured 1.66m in width by 0.69m in depth. Both ditches had steep sides and a flat base.

They contained a single compact orange grey brown silty / sandy clay, with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Ditch [1310] contained a single scrap of Romano-British pottery, and ditch [1305] contained a flint flake and chip of prehistoric date. Small fragments of animal bone were also noted and recovered from these ditches, and may suggest that the enclosure was involved in animal management in some way.

Two post-holes were also recorded in association with these ditches. Post-hole [1307] was positioned on the southern side of ditch [1305], and post-hole [1312] was to the north of ditch [1305]. Both post-holes were sub-circular and undated. They were on a line with each-other and so are thought to be related. Their positioning close to the enclosure ditches suggests they may be associated with the enclosure in some way, potentially forming fence-lines either side of the enclosure ditch.

These two ditches were identified on the geophysical survey as the corner of an enclosure. The ditches are shown on the geophysical survey as continuing to the south and west, with a possible return along the southern side. No western side to the enclosure was identified by the geophysical survey. Short stretches of ditch or large pits were identified on the survey within the area of the enclosure.

It seems most probable that these ditches formed the corner of an animal enclosure. This is supported by the lack of finds to indicate domestic or occupation activity, and the presence of animal bone within the ditch fills. The presence of a single sherd of 3rd century pottery from the topsoil of Trench 13, alongside the small scrap of Romano-British pottery from the ditch fill of [1310], suggests that it may date from the Romano-British period. This seems relatively likely based on the Late Iron Age and Romano-British landscape identified via aerial photographs in this general area.

3.3 UNDATED TRACKWAY

Two parallel NE-SW aligned ditches in Trench 6, [0604] and [0607], were investigated. These ditches were identified in the geophysical survey, and were thought to have been part of the trackway identified on OS mapping. However, further map regression has proved that these ditches lie to the north of those on OS mapping.

Ditch [0604] measured 0.6m in width by 0.06m in depth. It had gently-sloping sides and a flat base, with a single firm brown clay fill with limestone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this ditch.

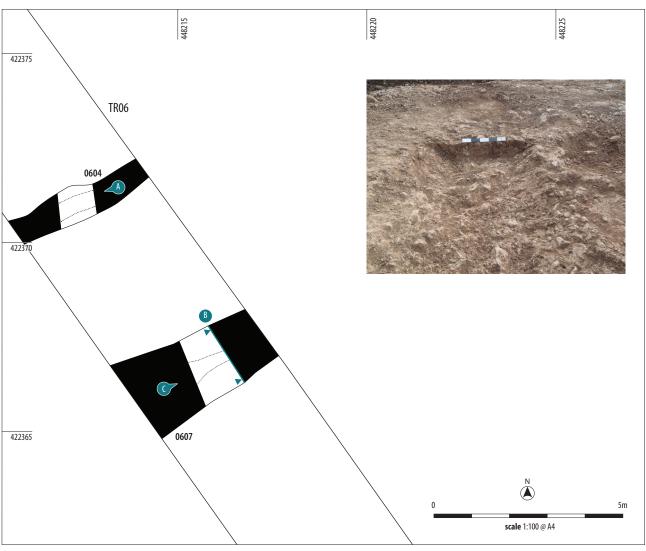
Ditch [0607] measured 1.73m in width by 0.77m in depth. It had slightly concave sides and a shallow concave base. It contained two fills – (0606), the primary (silting) fill, was a firm orange brown sandy silt with abundant limestone inclusions; and (0607), the secondary fill, was also an orange brown sandy silt with frequent mollusc shells. No finds were retrieved from this ditch.

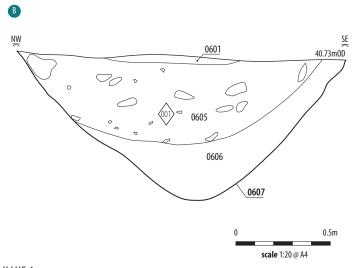
Although these two ditches have different profiles, the fact they are parallel to each other suggests they may be related. They may have functioned as a trackway, or a field boundary and adjacent drainage ditch. They are not shown on any historic maps, and so pre-date 1850 and may be Iron Age / Romano-British or medieval in date.

3.4 UNDATED FIELD BOUNDARY

One ditch was investigated in Trench 2: [0203]. This was aligned east-west, and measured 1.05m in width by 0.38m in depth. It was U-shaped and contained a single firm grey brown clay fill with occasional medium stones. No datable finds were retrieved from this ditch – the only finds were a few fragments of animal bone.









ILLUS 4
Ditches in Trench 6: SW-facing section of ditch [0604] and NE-facing section of ditch [0607]





ILLUS 5

W facing section of post-medieval field boundary [2404]

ILLUS 6

SE facing section of post-medieval field boundary [1604]

This ditch is not shown on any historic maps, demonstrating that it pre-dates 1850 and the post-medieval field layout. It may be a field boundary relating to earlier (potentially medieval or even Iron Age / Romano-British) activity.

3.5 POST-MEDIEVAL FIELD BOUNDARIES

The two ditches in Trenches 16 and 24, [1604] and [2404], are identifiable as field boundaries on post-medieval mapping.

Ditch [1604] was aligned N-S and measured 0.6m in width by 0.08m in depth. It had steep sides and a flat base, and contained a single dark grey brown silty clay fill with occasional small stones. No finds were recovered from this ditch. It is identifiable on historic maps from the 1854 OS Map up to the 1968 OS Map, but had disappeared by the time of the 1975 OS Map (when the M62 and roundabout to the north of the site were constructed). It is shown on these OS Maps as part of the south-western boundary to a small field on the western side of the A162.

Ditch [2404] was aligned northeast-southwest, and measured 1.22m in width by 0.55m in width. It had steep sides and an irregular base, and contained a single dark brown grey silty clay fill with moderate large stones and occasional charcoal fragments. Modern finds, including barbed wire, pottery, and an animal tooth, were recovered from this fill. This ditch is shown on OS Maps as a field boundary from the 1854 OS Map up to the 1968 OS Map but was also backfilled before 1975 (with the construction of the M62 and associated works). It was part of a field boundary separating fields to the north of Trinity Farm.

3.6 FINDS REPORT

JULIE FRANKLIN, IAN ROWLANDSON, JULIE LOCHRIE

The finds assemblage numbered 164 sherds (767g) of pottery, 13 sherds of ceramic building materials, 11 of clay pipe, 59 metal finds, 25 sherds of glass, two finds of chipped stone and five miscellaneous

finds of ceramic and stone. A handful of finds were of prehistoric and Roman date, but the vast majority of the assemblage was modern, mostly retrieved from sampling or metal-detecting topsoil. The finds are quantified by trench in **Table 1**. A complete catalogue of all the finds is given at the end (Appendix 2).

Roman Pottery

Two sherds (17g) of pottery were of Roman date, both found in Trench 13. The first was a fragment from a deep bowl with no neck in a South Yorkshire grey ware (Buckland et al 1980, Fig.4.29), found in the topsoil (1300). It can be dated to the 3rd century. A tiny scrap of a similar fabric, also of possible Roman date was found in ditch [1310] (1309). This sherd is too small and isolated to date the ditch with any certainty, however the presence of another Roman sherd nearby certainly suggests activity in the vicinity during this period.

Assemblages of Roman pottery from West Yorkshire are often small, fragmentary and heavily abraded with many vessels of fabric types that were brought upstream from production sites further east. It is likely that the inhabitants of the site made limited use of pottery. Vessels such as those from this site may have moved west as a make weight on boats moving up river picking up querns or building stone.

Modern pottery

The modern pottery assemblage numbers 162 sherds (750g). Sherds are typically small and abraded and probably introduced as part of midden material, to help fertilise and break up the soil. Types present are predominantly whitewares, some transfer printed, sponge-printed, banded slipwares. There are also sherds of red earthenware, some glazed black or slip lined and glazed yellow. There are also sherds of stoneware bottles and plain porcelain sherds and a few sherds of creamware. In short it is a typical assemblage of 19th century domestic table and kitchen wares. Deposition may have begun as early as the late 18th century and continued into the 20th century.



TR Pottery (Rom) Pottery (Mod) Lithics CBM Clay pipe Metal-work Glass Misc **Dating** Count Wgt Count Wgt Count Count Count Count Count Count 01 8 1 2 1 Mod 42g Meso-BA, Mod 02 2 Mod 03 42g Mod 05 14 45g $\operatorname{\mathsf{Mod}}\nolimits$ 06 13 33g 09 8 23g Mod 10 12 Mod 38q 11 6 33g 2 2 Mod 12 22 65q 2 2 Mod 2 13 3 PH, Rom, Mod 2 17g 28g 18 9 98g Mod 19 Mod 16g 10 Mod 21 81g 5 16g Mod 23 24 2 38q Mod 6 3 Mod 26 19g 30 Mod 4g 26g 33 8 Mod 22 5 34 91g Mod 43 4 1 Mod 12g 5 TOTAL 2 17g 162 750g 2 13 11 59 25

TABLE 1Quantification of finds by trench, with spot dating

Chipped stone

Two finds of chipped flint were found. The first was found in the Trench 2 topsoil (200), a tool made on an overshot hard hammer blade. It is likely to date between the Mesolithic and Bronze Age. A flake and chip found in ditch [1305] (1306) are less distinctive but are likely to be prehistoric in date. Again, these finds are too small and isolated to date the ditch.

Other modern finds

The remaining finds are all of modern or probable modern date. Finds include 13 sherds (333g) of ceramic building materials, 11 sherds (20g) of clay pipe, two copper alloy finds, 57 iron finds, 25 sherds (206g) of glass, three ceramic finds and two of stone. The finds represent typical domestic and building waste of the 19th century, including bricks, chimney sherds, roof tiles, clay pipe sherds, bottle and window glass and a spoon. Other finds point towards the agricultural use of the land including fragments of field drain, horseshoes, bolts and wire. Possibly the most unusual find was a small black button apparently made of stone (3400). Three finds of ceramic kiln props (2403) (1200) indicate that waste from industrial pottery kilns was among the debris spread over the fields. There

were potteries in Leeds and Castleford in the 19th century and it is not uncommon for industrial debris such as this to be utilised in this way. This may well be the source of some of the pottery sherds.

Discussion

The finds assemblage hints at activity in the area in the prehistoric and Roman periods and may indicate possible dating for ditches [1305] (1306) and [1310] (1309). Possibly from the late 18th century and certainly by the 19th century there is evidence for attempts at land improvement for agricultural purposes, mainly in terms of manuring. Most of the finds were found in the topsoil, a few in the subsoil. The only stratified modern finds were found in ditch [2404] (2403) and included iron wire (probably deriving from fencing), two sherds of pottery and a ceramic kiln prop. They suggest a probable 19th century date for the fill of this ditch.

3.7 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

LAURA BAILEY, TIM HOLDEN

Introduction

Four 40 litre samples taken during archaeological works at Trinity Farm, Wakefield, were received for palaeoenvironmental assessment. The samples were taken from the fills of ditches. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains in the samples and to characterize the assemblage as far as possible.

Methodology

Bulk samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006).

Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Appendices 3.1 (Retent samples) and 3.2 (Flot samples). Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables.

Wood charcoal

A small amount of heavily fragmented, abraded, wood charcoal was present in the flots. Where possible the charcoal was identified as oak or non-oak. Only one fragment of non-oak charcoal, recovered from the fill (1309) of ditch [1310], was of a suitable size for AMS dating.

Charred plant remains

A single fat hen (Chenopodium sp.) seed was present in the fill (0605) of Ditch [0607]. Fat hen is commonly found in disturbed ground, waste places and arable land.

Molluscs

Several well-preserved shells from terrestrial molluscs were present. The largest number of shells were from the fills (0605) and (0606) of ditch [0607]. Many retained good coloration and delicate surface detailing and were almost certainly modern intrusions.

Bone

Small, heavily fragmented bone fragments were recovered from the fill (1306) and (0606) of ditches [1305] and [0607].

Discussion

The environmental assemblage offers little insight into site economy.

3.8 ANIMAL BONF ASSESSMENT

LAURA BAILEY, TIM HOLDEN

Introduction

Hand collected animal bone recovered during archaeological works at Trinity Farm, Wakefield, was received for assessment. The bone was from deposit (2403) and (0202).

Results

The assemblage comprised a single cow molar and a heavily fragmented long bone. It was in a very poor state of preservation, with much erosion on the surface which prevented recording of any potential pathology or marks of butchery. The species present are listed in **Table 2** below.

Context	Wt(g)	Preservation	Species present
2403	18	Poor	Cow molar
0202	79	Poor	Large mammal- heavily fragmented long bone

TABLE 2

Animal bone assemblage

Discussion

The assemblage offered little information on site economy. No further analysis is required of this small assemblage.

3.9 DESCRIPTION OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HERITAGE ASSETS

The local and regional research contexts are provided in the various West Yorkshire Archaeological Services publications. In Section 2.1 of this document we identified research aims relating to prehistoric and Iron Age / Romano-British activity. The results of the trial trenching evaluation provided some evidence for activity in certain parts of the DA, as outlined in the below table:

Description of HA	Trench	Feature/s	Significance of HA (Low, Medium, High) and of local, regional, national, international interest
HA1: Enclosure	13	1305; 1310; 1307; 1312	Medium significance of local interest.
HA2: Undated trackway	06	0604; 0607	Low significance of local interest.
HA3: Undated field boundary	02	0203	Low significance of local interest.
HA4: Post-medieval field boundaries	16; 24	1604; 2404	Low significance of local interest.

TABLE 3

Heritage Assets (HA) recorded during intrusive evaluation



HA1 consists of the remains of an undated enclosure positioned around Trench 13. The corner of this was identified, alongside two post-holes. Part of this enclosure was identifiable on the geophysical survey. It is thought to have functioned as an animal enclosure, potentially Iron Age / Romano-British in date based on the presence of a single scrap of Romano-British pottery. It is considered to have medium significance of local interest.

HA2 and HA3 comprise the remains of an undated trackway and field boundary in Trenches 2 and 6. These are not identifiable on any historic maps, and so pre-date 1850 and the post-medieval field layout. They may relate to Iron Age / Romano-British agricultural activity. They are considered to have low significance of local interest.

HA4 consists of the remains of two post-medieval field boundaries in Trenches 16 and 24. These are identifiable on historic maps from the mid-19th century up to the second half of the 20th century. They are considered to have low significance of local interest.

4 CONCLUSIONS

The trenches across the majority of the DA revealed no evidence for archaeological activity, with the exposed stratigraphy simply comprising topsoil overlying subsoil over the natural geological deposit.

Archaeological remains comprised an enclosure in Trench 13, an undated trackway in Trench 6, and an undated field boundary in Trench 2. These may represent Iron Age / Romano-British agricultural activity in the area, based on the history of the surrounding landscape. Two post-medieval field boundaries were also identified in the eastern part of the DA.

The results from the trial trenching evaluation supported those gained in the geophysical survey. The parallel ditches in Trench 2 and enclosure in Trench 13 were identified in both the geophysical survey and the trial trenching. The only feature identified in the trial trenching but not in the geophysical survey was the ditch in Trench 2.

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Topsoil (1300) over subsoil (1301) over

enclosure [1305] and [1310], with two

the natural geological deposit (1302). Two ditches forming the corner of a possible

LxW(m)

50 x 4

Trench Orientation D (m) Description

N-S

13

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6 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

A	.d:1 1	Trono	h va aistav					associated post-holes [1307] and [1312]. One other ditch [1304].	
Apper Trench			h register Description	LxW(m)	14	NW-SE	0.45	Topsoil (1400) over subsoil (1401) over the natural geological deposit (1402). One land drain. No archaeological features.	50 x 4
01	E-W	0.35	Topsoil (0100) over subsoil (0101) over the natural geological deposit (0102). One possible tree-bowl. No archaeological features.	50 x 4	15	NNE-SSW	0.6	Topsoil (1500) over subsoil (1501) over the natural geological deposit (1502). One land drain. One possible palaeo-channel. No archaeological features.	50 x 4
02	N-S	0.45	Topsoil (0200) over the natural geological deposit (0201). One ditch [0203]. Three land drains.	50 x 4	16	NW-SE	0.5	Topsoil (1600) over subsoil (1601) over the natural geological deposit (1602). Three land drains. No One field boundary at NW end, on boundary maps.	50 x 4
03	N-S	0.55	Topsoil (0300) over subsoil (0301) over the natural geological deposit (0302). Five land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4	17	N-S	0.5	Topsoil (1700) over the natural geological deposit (1702). Five land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4
04	NNE-SSW	0.55	Topsoil (0400) over subsoil (0401) over the natural geological deposit (0402). Six land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4	18	E-W	0.55	Topsoil (1800) over subsoil (1801) over the natural geological deposit (1802). Four land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4
05	NE-SW	0.55	Topsoil (0500) over subsoil (0501) over the natural geological deposit (0502). One modern concrete footing and three land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4	19	NW-SE	0.4	Topsoil (1900) over subsoil (1901) over the natural geological deposit (1902). Four land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4
06	NW-SE	0.3	Topsoil (0600) over subsoil (0601) over the natural geological deposit (0602). Two parallel ditches [0604] and [0607]. Two land drains.	50 x 4	20	N-S	0.4m	Topsoil (2000) over subsoil (2001) over the natural geological deposit (2002). One treebowl. Eight land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4
07	NW-SE	0.5	Topsoil (0700) over subsoil (0701) over the natural geological deposit (0702). Two land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4	21	N-S	0.5m	Topsoil (2100) over subsoil (2101) over the natural geological deposit (2102). Three land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4
08	NW-SE	0.65	Topsoil (0800) over subsoil (0801) over the natural geological deposit (0802). One land drain. No archaeological features.	50 x 4	22	NW-SE	0.45m	Topsoil (2200) over subsoil (2201) over the natural geological deposit (2202). Five land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4
09	ENE-WSW	0.6	Topsoil (0900) over subsoil (0901) over the natural geological deposit (0902). One possible tree–bowl and one sink-hole. No	50 x 4	23	NW-SE	0.55m	Topsoil (2300) over subsoil (2301) over the natural geological deposit (2302). Two land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4
10	N-S	0.5	archaeological features. Topsoil (1000) over subsoil (1001) over the natural geological deposit (1002). Six land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4	24	NW-SE	0.35m	Topsoil (2400) over subsoil (2401) over the natural geological deposit (2402). Five land drains. One field boundary in centre of trech, on boundary maps.	50 x 4
11	NE-SW	0.6	Topsoil (1100) over subsoil (1101) over the natural geological deposit (1102). Eight land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4	25	NW-SE	0.55m	Topsoil (2500) over subsoil (2501) over the natural geological deposit (2502). Seven land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4
12	NE-SW	0.7	Topsoil (1200) over subsoil (1201) over the natural geological deposit (1202). One land drain. No archaeological features.	50 x 4	26	N-S	0.65m	Topsoil (2600) over subsoil (2601) over the natural geological deposit (2602). Nine land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4
					27	N-S	0.5m	Topsoil (2700) over subsoil (2701) over the natural geological deposit (2702). Eight land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4



Trench	Orientation	D (m)	Description	LxW(m)	Trench	Orientation	n D (m)	Description	LxW(r
28	NNE-SSW	0.35m	Topsoil (2800) over subsoil (2801) over the natural geological deposit (2802). Nlne land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4	45	NW-SE	0.35m	Topsoil (4500) over subsoil (4501) over natural geological deposit (4502). Four drains. No archaeological features.	
29	NNE-SSW	0.4m	Topsoil (2900) oversubsoil (2901) over the natural geological deposit (2902). Five land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4	46	E-W	0.35m	Topsoil (4600) over subsoil (4601) over natural geological deposit (4602). Two l drains. No archaeological features.	
30	E-W	0.55m	Topsoil (3000) oversubsoil (3001) over the natural geological deposit (3002). Five land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4	47	NW-SE	0.4m	Topsoil (4700) over subsoil (4701) over natural geological deposit (4702). Three drains. No archaeological features.	
31	NW-SE	0.55m	Topsoil (3100) oversubsoil (3101) overthe natural geological deposit (3102). Seven land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4	48	NE-SW	0.4m	the natural geological deposit (4802). Tw land drains. One service. No archaeologic	
32	NW-SE	0.55m	Topsoil (3200) over subsoil (3201) over the natural geological deposit (3202). Four land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4	49	NW-SE	0.4m	features. Topsoil (4900) over subsoil (4901) over natural geological deposit (4902). Three	
33	NW-SE	0.4m	Topsoil (3300) over subsoil (3301) over the natural geological deposit (3302). Nine land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4	50	NW-SE	0.4m	drains. No archaeological features. Topsoil (5000) over subsoil (5001) over natural geological deposit (5002). Eight	
34	NE-SW	0.45m	Topsoil (3400) over subsoil (3401) over the natural geological deposit (3402). Ten land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4				drains. No archaeological features.	
35	N-S	0.45m	Topsoil (3500) over subsoil (3501) over the natural geological deposit (3502). Six land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4	Appen	dix 1.2		Context register	
36	NE-SW	0.5m	Topsoil (3600) over subsoil (3601) over the natural geological deposit (3602). Four land	50 x 4	Context	Trench	Description		Dimensions
			drains. No archaeological features.		0100	01	Topsoil: darl	k grey brown fine–grained sandy clay.	0 – 0.24m
37	NW-SE	0.45m	Topsoil (3700) over subsoil (3701) over the natural geological deposit (3702). Five land	50 x 4	0101	01		d red orange fine-grained sandy clay.	0.24 - 0.34m
			drains. No archaeological features.		0102	01		estone, with frequent sink holes and with subsoil.	0.34+
38	NE-SW	0.4m	Topsoil (3800) over subsoil (3801) over the natural geological deposit (3802). Four land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4	0200	02		grey brown silty sand with occasional cks and small stones.	0 – 0.35m
39	NE-SW	0.35m	Topsoil (3900) over subsoil (3901) over the natural geological deposit (3902). Eight land drains. No archaeological features.	50 x 4	0201	02		nt brown grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Patches of grey brown	0.35m+
40	NW-SE	0.35m	Topsoil (4000) over subsoil (4001) over the natural geological deposit (4002). Eight land	50 x 4	0202	02		f ditch [0203]. Firm grey brown clay with ones. Disuse fill. Undated.	4m+ (E – W) 1.05m x 0.38n
41	NW-SE	0.35m	drains. No archaeological features. Topsoil (4100) over subsoil (4101) over the natural geological deposit (4102). Thirteen land drains. No archaeological features.	50×4	0203	02	sides and fla	aligned linear ditch. Moderately sloping at base (U-shaped). Undated. Not on os or geophysical survey. Probable field	4m+ (E – W) 1.05m x 0.38n
42	NE-SW	0.35m	Topsoil (4200) over subsoil (4201) over the natural geological deposit (4202). Ten land	50 x 4	0300	03		l grey brown fine-grained sandy clay onal small stones.	0 – 0.28m
43	NE-SW	0.45m	drains. No archaeological features. Topsoil (4300) over subsoil (4301) over the natural geological deposit (4302). Seven land	50 x 4	0301	03		d orange red fine-grained sandy clay onal small stones, brick, and limestone	0.28 — 0.56m
44	NW-SE	0.4m	drains. No archaeological features.	50 v A	0302	03		npact range red clay with frequent nclusons and sand pockets.	0.56m+
44	IAAA-2E	0.4m	Topsoil (4400) over subsoil (4401) over the natural geological deposit (4402). Five land	50 x 4	0400	04		brown grey silty sand with rare charcoal	0-0.3m



Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions	Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
1307	13	Cut of posthole on southern side of ditch [1305]. Sub-circular shape, gently sloping sides, and flat	0.32m x 0.28m x 0.1m	1800	18	Topsoil: dark brown grey day silt with frequent limestone inclusions.	0-0.32m
		base. Undated. Possibly related to posthole [1312] and the enclosure.		1801	18	Subsoil: yellow brown compact sandy clay with limestone inclusions.	0.32 - 0.57m
1308	13	Single fill of posthole [1307]. Compact brown grey silty clay with rare small stones and charcoal flecks. Undated. Disuse fill.	0.32m x 0.28m x 0.1m	1802	18	Natural: grey brown sandy clay with abundant limsetone pieces and patches of orange brown sandy clay and sand pockets.	0.57m+
1309	13	Single fill of ditch [1310]. Compact orange brown sandy clay with moderate medium-large stones and charcoal. Undated. Disuse fll.	9.3m+ (N – S) x 1.66m x 0.69m	1900	19	Topsoil: dark brown grey clayey sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	0 – 0.22m
310	13	Cut of N-S aligned linear ditch. Steep to moderate sides with flat base. Undated. Turns to west (ditch	9.3m+ (N – S) x 1.66m x 0.69m	1901	19	Subsoil: brown orange silty sand with occasional small limestone pieces.	0.22 - 0.37m
		[1305]) and forms the corner of an enclosure shown on the geophysical survey.		1902	19	Natural: brown grey silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions and charcoal flecks and patches of orange brown silty sand.	0.37m+
311	13	Single fill of posthole [1312]. Compact orange brown sand with rare small stones. Undated. Disuse fill.	0.3m x 0.25m x 0.1m	2000	20	Topsoil: dark grey brown clayey sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	0-0.21m
312	13	Cut of posthole to north of ditch [1305]. Sub-circular shape, steep sides, and rounded base. Undated. Undated. Possibly related to posthole [1307] as on a	0.3m x 0.25m x 0.1m	2001	20	Subsoil: brown orange silty sand wth rare small stones.	0.21 — 0.33m
		line with it. May be associated with enlosure [1305]/ [1310].		2002	20	Natural: brown grey silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions and patches of orange brown silty sand.	0.33m+
400	14	Topsoil: dark brown grey compact silty clay with moderate medium — large stones.	0 – 0.33m	2100	21	Topsoil: grey brown friable sandy day with limestone inclusions.	0 – 0.3m
401	14	Subsoil: yellow brown sandy clay with limestone inclusions.	0.33 – 0.47m	2101	21	Subsoil: orange yellow compact sandy clay with small limestone inclusions.	0.3 - 0.5m
402	14	Natural: grey brown sandy clay wth limestone inclusions and patches of orange brown clay sand.	0.47m+	2102	21	Natural: compact orange yellow sandy clay with frequent limestone inclusions and occasional sand	0.5m+
500	15	Topsoil: dark grey brown clayey sand with occasional small stones.	0 – 0.35m	2200	22	patches. Topsoil: grey brown friable sandy clay with limestone	0 03m
501	15	Subsoil: orange brown sandy clay with rare charcoal flecks and small stones.	0.35 - 0.86m			inclusions.	
1502	15	Natural: orange brown silty day with limestone inclusions and patches of red brown sandy day and	0.86m+	2201	22	Subsoil: yellow orange sandy clay with limestone inclusions.	0.3 - 0.42m
600	16	orange yellow clayey sand. Topsoil: Grey brown silty clay.	0 – 0.3m	2202	22	Natural: light grey brown sandy clay with frequent limestone inclusions and occasional sand patches.	0.42m+
601	16	Subsoil: Yellow brown sandy clay.	0.3 – 0.36m	2300	23	Topsoil: grey brown clayey sand with occasional small stones.	0 – 0.3m
1602	16	Natural: red brown sandy clay with frequent limestone flecks.	0.36m+	2301	23	Subsoil: grey brown sandy clay with occasional small stones.	0.3 - 0.48m
1603	16	Fill of boundary ditch [1604]. Soft dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small stones. Undated. Disuse fill.	5m+ (N - S) x 0.6m x 0.08m	2302	23	Natural: light grey brown sandy clay with patches of sand and frequent limestone inclusions.	0.48m+
1604	16	Cut of boundary ditch. Linear shape, steep sides and flat base. Undated but map with modern field	5m+ (N – S) x 0.6m x 0.08m	2400	24	Topsoil: dark brown grey coarse silty sand with frequent small stones.	0-0.33m
1700	17	baoundaries detailed. Topsoil: dark grey brown clayey sand with rare	0 – 0.35m	2401	24	Subsoil: mid orange brown clay sand, very shallow, only occurs in patches.	0.33 — 0.35m
		charcoal flecks and small stones.		2402	24	Natural: orange brown compact sandy clay, with abundant small stone throughout, deep plough	0.35m+
1701	17	Natural: brown grey silty clay with patches of orange brown silty sand and red brown sandy clay. Frequent limestone inclusions.	0.35m+			scars.	



Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions	Context	Trench	Descr	iption		Dimension
3802	38	Natural: mid brown sandy clay with moderate to frequent limestone inclusions.	0.35m+	4602	46		al: light yellow brown so	andy clay with frequent	0.33m+
3900	39	Topsoil: mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent medium to large stones.	0-0.26m	4700	47	occasi	l: mid grey brown friab onal small tovery small		0 – 0.28m
3901	39	Subsoil: mid orange yellow sandy clay with moderate small limestone inclusions.	0.26 – 0.3m	4701	47	Subso	re fragments of brick. il: mid orange brown sa	andy clay with rare	0.28 — 0.45r
3902	39	Natural: mid brown grey sandy clay with pockets of sand	0.3m+	4702	47	Natura		ompact sandy clay with	0.45m+
4000	40	Topsoil: mid grey brown sandy day with frequent medium to large stones.	0-0.3m			charco	al flecks and occasiona		
4001	40	Subsoil: mid orange yellow sandy clay with moderate small limestone inclusions.	0.3 – 0.42m	4800	48		l: mid grey brown com nt medium to large sto		0 – 0.24m
4002	40	Natural: mid brown grey sandy clay with pockets of sand.	0.42m+	4801	48		il: mid orange yellow or rate small to medium s	ompact clay sand with tones.	0.24 – 0.3m
4100	41	Topsoil: mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent medium to large stones.	0 – 0.18m	4802	48	freque	al: light yellow brown on the pockets of orange year trate medium stones.	omapct sandy clay with ellow coarse sand and	0.3m+
4101	41	Subsoil: mid orange yellow clay sand with moderate small stones.	0.18 – 0.3m	4900	49		Topsoil: mid brown grey compact sandy clay with medium to large stones.		0-0.22m
4102	41	Natural: mid yellow brown sandy clay with frequent pockets of coarse mid to dark yellow sand	0.3m+	4901	49		Subsoil: mid orange yellow compact clay sand with moderate small to medium stones.		0.22 — 0.35r
4200	42	Topsoil: mid grey brown sandy day with rare stone inclusions.	0-0.3m	4902	49		Natural: light yellow brown compact sandy clay with frequent pockets of coarse orange yellow sand.		0.35m+
4201	42	Subsoil: mid yellow/orange brwn sandy clay with rare stone inclusions and some limestone flecks.	0.3 – 0.4m	5000	50	Topsoil: dark grey brown compact sandy clay with frequent medium to large stones.			0-0.26m
4202	42	Natural: mottled sandy clay with limestone flecks.	0.4m+	5001	50	Subsoil: mid orange yellow clay sand with small to		0.26 - 0.37r	
4300	43	Topsoil: mid grey brown friable sandy clay with occasional small limestone inclusions, rare brick fragments.	0 – 0.3m	5002	50	mediu Natura patche	0.37m+		
4301	43	Subsoil: mid orange brown compact sandy day with rare small limestone inclusions.	0.3 – 0.44m						
4302	43	Natural: mid orange brown compact sandy clay with frequent small to medium limestone inclusions and occasional patches of sand.	0.44m+	Append	dix 1.3	Pł	notographic re	egister	
4400	44	Topsoil: grey brown sandy clay.	0 – 0.25m	Photo	B/W	Digital	Direction facing	Description	
4401	44	Subsoil: yellow brown sandy clay.	0.25 – 0.35m	001	1/2	_	_	ID shot film 2	
4402	44	Natural: light yellow brown sandy clay with frequent		002	2/2	0001	S	Trench 2	
ITVL	77	limestone flecks.	THICE	003	3/2	0002	N	Trench 2	
4500	45	Topsoil: mid greyish brown compact sandy clay with moderate medium to large stones.	0-0.2m	004 005	4/2	0003 0004	W S	E facing section of ditch Ditch [0203]	1 [0203]
4501	45	Subsoil: mid orange yellow compact clay sand with moderate small to medium stones	0.2 – 0.29m	006	_	0005	S	Ditch [0203]	
4502	45	Natural: light yellow brown sandy clay with frequent pockets of coarse orange yellow sand with moderate	0.29m+	007 008	5/2 6/2	0006 0007	E S	W facing section of ditor Ditch [0203]	th [0203]
		stone.		009	7/2	0008	NNE	Trench 4	
4600	46	Topsoil: grey brown sandy clay.	0 – 0.25m	010	8/2	0009	SSW	Trench 4	
4601	46	Subsoil: mid yellow brown sandy clay.	0.25 – 0.33m	010	9/2	0009	SE	Trench 7	
						-			



Photo	B/W	Digital	Direction facing	Description	Photo	B/W	Digital	Direction facing	Description
81	31/3	0079	SE	Trench 44	329	9/1	2328	SW	Trench 34
82	32/3	0080	NW	Trench 44	330	8/1	2329	NE	Trench 34
33	33/3	0081		Trench 37	331	7/1	2330	N	Trench 35
84	34/3	0082		Trench 37	332	6/1	2331	S	Trench 35
85	35/3	0083	SW	Trench 43	333	5/1	2332	NE	Trench 36
86	36/3	0084	NE	Trench 43	334	4/1	2333	SW	Trench 36
187	37/3	0085	NE	Trench 46	335	3/1	_	SW	Trench 38
-	-	_	_	_	336	-	2334	_	VOID
-	-	_	_	_	337	-	2335	SW	Trench 38
00	36/1	_	_	ID shot film 1	338	2/1	2336	NE	Trench 38
01	35/1	2300	W	Trench 1	339	1/1	2337	NW	Trench 39
02	34/1	2301	Е	Trench 1	340	36/4	_	-	ID SHOT FILM 4
603	33/1	2302	N	Trench 3	341	35/4	2338	SW	Trench 46
604	32/1	2303	S	Trench 3	342	34/4	2339	SW	Trench 46
305	31/1	2304	NW	Trench 6	343	-	2340	N	Trench 43
306	30/1	2305	SE	Trench 6	344	33/4	2341	SE	Trench 47
07	29/1	2306	NE	Trench 12	345	32/4	2342	NW	Trench 47
08	28/1	2307	SW	Trench 12	346	31/4	2343	SE	Trench 50
09	27/1	2308	SW	Trench 9	347	30/4	2344	NW	Trench 50
10	26/1	2309	NE	Tench 9	348	29/4	2345	NW	North west representative shot of
11	_	2310	SW	Modern linear in Trench 5					Trench 49
12	_	2311	SW	Modern linear in Trench 5	349	28/4	2346	SE	Trench 49
13	25/1	2312	NE	Trench 5	350	27/4	2347	NW	Trench 49
14	24/1	2313	SW	Trench 5	351	26/4	2348	NW	North west section of Trench 48
15	23/1	2314	NW	Trench 8	352	-	2349	SW	Detail shot of services in Trench 48
16	22/1	2315	SE	Trench 8	353	-	2350	SW	General shot of services in Trench 48
17	21/1	2316	N	Trench 11	354	25/4	2351	SW	Trench 48
18	20/1	2317	S	Trench 11	355	24/4	2352	NE	Trench 48
19	19/1	2318	E	Trench 18	356	23/4	2353	SE	Trench 45
20	18/1	2319	W	Trench 18	357	22/4	2354	NW	Trench 45
321	17/1	2320	SE	Trench 14	358	21/4	2355	NW	SE facing shot of field boundary [1604] section
322	16/1	2321	NW	Trench 14	359	20/4	2356	SE	SE facing shot of field boundary [1604]
23	15/1	2322	NW	Trench 22	337	20/1	2330	32	plan
24	14/1	2323	SE	Trench 22	360	19/4	2357	SE	NW facing shot of field boundary [160
25	13/1	2324	S	Trench 10	261	10/4	2250	CF	section
26	12/1	2325	N	Trench 10	361	18/4	2358	SE	Trench 16
27	11/1	2326	NW	Trench 32	362	17/4	2359	NW	Trench 16
28	10/1	2327	SE	Trench 32	363	16/4	2360	SSW	Trench 29

Photo	B/W	Digital	Direction facing	Description
365	14/4	2362	NNE	Trench 28
366	13/4	2363	SSW	Trench 28
367	12/4	2364	E	West facing section of boundary ditch [2404]
368	11/4	2365	SE	Trench 24
369	10/4	2366	NW	Trench 24

Appendix 1.4 Drawing register

Drawing	Scale	Description
1	1:20	Plan of ditch [0607]
2	1:10	SW facing section of ditch [0607]

Appendix 1.5 Sample register

Sample	Context	Volume	Description	
1	0605	40L	Secondary fill of ditch [0607]	_
2	1306	40L	Fill of ditch [1305]	
3	0606	40L	Fill of ditch [0607]	
4	1309	40L	Fill of ditch [1310]	



APPENDIX 2 FINDS CATALOGUE

Trench	Context	Context notes	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
01	0100	Topsoil	1	1	Clay Pipe	Stem	narrow bore	18th — e.20th
01	0100	Topsoil	2	11	Glass	Bottle	green and colourless sherds	19th — present
01	0100	Topsoil	1	946	Iron	Horseshoe	large heavy shoe, calkinned heels, poss remains of toe clip, no fuller groove	M19th — 20th
01	0100	Topsoil	7	21	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	blue trans printed, brown trans printed, slip lined redware, rockingham, whiteware	19th — present
01	0100	Topsoil	1	11	Stone	Polished Slate	small edge sherd	Mod
)1	0101	Subsoil	1	21	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	blackware	17th — 19th
)2	0200	Topsoil	1	14	Iron	Nail	bent from extraction	_
)2	0200	Topsoil	1	3	Lithics	Tool	overshot hard hammer blade, retouched, patinated	Meso — BA
)3	0300	Topsoil	5	79	CBM	Pipe	earthenware drain pipe sherds	Mod
)3	0300	Topsoil	1	2	Clay Pipe	Stem	narrow bore	18th — e.20th
)3	0300	Topsoil	1	33	Iron	Pipe	curving sherd	Mod
)3	0300	Topsoil	7	42	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	stoneware, brownware, whiteware, red trans printed, slip lined etc	19th — e.20th
)3	0301	Subsoil	1	19	Iron	Pipe	curving sherd	Mod
15	0500	Topsoil	1	31	CBM	RoofTile	pan tile	PM-Mod
)5	0500	Topsoil	1	3	Clay Pipe	Bowl	small bowl sherd part of moulded possible rib or claw	19th — e.20th
)5	0500	Topsoil	1	24	Glass	Bottle	colourless base	19th — present
)5	0500	Topsoil	1	32	Iron	Nail	small square head, thick shaft	Mod
)5	0500	Topsoil	13	43	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	whiteware, porcelain, red banded, stoneware	19th — e.20th
)5	0500	Topsoil	1	2	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	body sherd; fine poorly mixed mica rich fabric; traces of darker contact surface; slipware or glazed?	PM/Mod
06	0600	Topsoil	1	6	CBM	Tile?	small sherd	-
16	0600	Topsoil	1	1	Clay Pipe	Stem	narrow bore	18th — e.20th
16	0600	Topsoil	1	2	Glass	Bottle	colourless ribbed sherd	19th — present
)6	0600	Topsoil	1	1	Glass	Bottle	natural fragment	19th — present
06	0600	Topsoil	12	31	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	whiteware, willow, green trans printed, slip- lined redware	19th — e.20th
)6	0601	Subsoil	2	36	Glass	Bottle	natural, thick egg shaped?, moulded letters	19th — 20th
)6	0601	Subsoil	1	2	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	porcelain, plain	19th — present
)9	0900	Topsoil	8	23	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	whiteware, stoneware, willow, engine-turned banded	19th
0	1000	Topsoil	1	1	Clay Pipe	Stem	narrow bore	18th — e.20th
0	1000	Topsoil	2	3	Glass	Window	small colourless sherds, one frosted	19th — presen
10	1000	Topsoil	4	30	Glass	Bottle	colourless square bottle sherd, green sherds	L.19th — prese



Trench	Context	Context notes	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	0bject	Description	Spot Date
24	2403	Mod ditch 2404	1	14	Iron	Plate	sherd with broken edges	_
24	2403	Mod ditch 2404	41	254	Iron	Wire	fragmented pieces of thick wire	Mod
24	2403	Mod ditch 2404	2	38	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	slip lined redware	L18th — 19th
26	2600	Topsoil	3	92	CBM	Chimney	red earthenware chimney sherd	19th — present
26	2600	Topsoil	6	19	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	blue banded, blue trans printed, slip lined redware	19th — present
30	3000	Topsoil	1	3	Clay Pipe	Stem	narrow bore	18th — e.20th
30	3000	Topsoil	1	11	Glass	Bottle	white opaque jar sherd	19th — present
30	3000	Topsoil	2	4	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	blue trans printed, whiteware	19th — presen
3	3300	Topsoil	8	26	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	whiteware, blackware, porcelain, blue trans printed, red earthenware	19th — present
34	3400	Topsoil	1	13	Copper Alloy	Spoon?	handle and fragment of bowl	PM-Mod
34	3400	Topsoil	2	31	Glass	Bottle	natural and green sherds	19th — present
34	3400	Topsoil	1	28	Iron	Shaft	with nut in place?	-
34	3400	Topsoil	1	155	Iron	Horseshoe	one web of shoe, thick, no features visible	19th — present
34	3400	Topsoil	1	56	Iron	Chunk	rectangular	Mod
34	3400	Topsoil	1	83	Iron	Chunk	square	Mod
34	3400	Topsoil	22	91	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	stoneware, blackware, blue trans printed, blue banded, creamware	19th — present
34	3400	Topsoil	1	4	Stone	Button	Two-holed, plano-convex	Mod?
13	4300	Topsoil	1	6	Glass	Bottle	green rim sherd	19th — presen
13	4300	Topsoil	1	41	Iron	Spike	square section shaft, narrowing at one end	Mod
3	4300	Topsoil	4	12	Pottery (Mod)	MOD	blue trans printed, blue banded	L18th — prese

APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL TABLES

Appendix 3.1 Retent sample results

Context	Sample	Feature	Sample Vol (I)	Lithics	Burnt bone	Unburnt bone	Shell	Charcoal		Material available	Comments
					Mammal	Mammal	Terrestrial	Qty	Max size (mm)	for AMS dating	
0605	1	ditch fill	40	+	_	_	+++	+	8	No	_
1306	2	ditch fill	40	-	-	+	_	+	5	No	Small indeterminate animal bone fragments <5mm
0606	3	ditch fill	40		-	+	+++	+		No	Small indeterminate animal bone fragments <5mm. Charcoal not retained
1309	4	ditch fill	40	_	+	_	_	_	_	No	_

Key: + = rare (0-5), + + = occasional (6-15), + + + = common (15-50) and + + + + = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Appendix 3.2 Flotation sample results

Context	Sample	Feature	Total flot Vol (ml)	Other charred plant remains	Charco	pal	Material available for AMS dating	Comments
					Qty	Max size (mm)	_	
0605	1	ditch fill	100	Chenopodium sp.	+	1	No	-
1306	2	ditch fill	10	_	+	1	No	_
0606	3	ditch fill	40	_	+	1	No	Modern roots and frequent snail shells
1309	4	ditch fill	50	Chenopodium sp.	+	10	Yes	Charcoal non-oak

Key: + = rare (1-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (16-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating



APPENDIX 4 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

OASIS ID: headland5-223386

PROJECT DETAILS

Project name Trinity Farm, Knottingley, West Yorkshire

Short description of the project Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted a trial trench archaeological evaluation on land at Trinity Farm, Knottingley, West Yorkshire, in response to a

condition placed on planning permission for the construction of a distribution warehouse and employment development (Planning Ref: 15/00627/HYB). Trial trenching revealed no archaeological remains across the majority of the site. One undated endosure was identified, alongside an undated trackway and field boundary. These may relate to Iron Age I Romano-British agricultural activity. Two post-medieval field boundaries were also identified. The results from the trial trenching evaluation supported those from the geophysical survey. This report is an interim report (before the full analysis of finds and samples has been carried out), to enable WYAAS to make decisions concerning the size of the mitigation area required around the endosure in the northeastern part of the site.

Project dates Start: 29-06-2015 End: 17-07-2015

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes TFWY15 (Site code)

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 3 – Operations to a depth more than 0.25m

 Monument type
 NONE None

 Monument type
 NONE None

 Significant Finds
 NONE None

 Significant Finds
 NONE None

Development type Extensive green field commercial development (e.g. shopping centre, business park, science park, etc.)

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning processAfter outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Targeted Trenches

PROJECT LOCATION

Methods & Techniques

Country England

Site location WEST YORKSHI RE WAKEFIELD KNOTTINGLEY Trinity Fann, Knottingley

Post codeWF11 0JGStudy area23 Hectares

Site coordinates SE 4803 1170 53.599426157805 -1.274145809995 53 35 57 N 001 16 26 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min:35m Max: 45m

PROJECT CREATORS

Name of organisation Headland Archaeology

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

Project design originator Headland Archaeology

 Project director/manager
 Alistair Webb

 Project supervisor
 Emma Jeffery

 Type of sponsoring/funding body
 Developer

Caddick Developments

PROJECT ARCHIVES

Physical Archive recipient Wakefield Museum

Physical Contents Ceramics

Digital Archive Exists? No

Paper Archive recipient Wakefield Museum

Paper Contents none

Paper Media available Context sheet, Drawing, Report

PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Trinity Farm, Knottingley, West Yorkshire

 Author(s)/Editor(s)
 Jeffery, E

 Other bibliographic details
 TFWY/01

Date 2015

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Description Grey literature A4 report with figures and plates

ENTERED BY Alistair Webb (alistair.webb@headlandarchaeology.com)

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