



making sense of heritage

Cornerstone, Halifax, West Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Ref: 100240.01
July 2013



**Cornerstone
Halifax
West Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for:
Square Chapel
10 Square Road
Halifax
West Yorkshire
HX1 1QG

Prepared by:
Wessex Archaeology
Unit R6 Riverside Block
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield
S2 3EN

www.wessexarch.co.uk

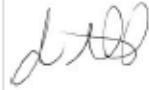
Report Date: July 2013

Report Ref: WA100240.01



Quality Assurance

Project Code	100240	Accession Code	N/A	Client Ref.	N/A
Planning Application Ref.	09/00287/FUL	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	409621 425037		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	JJT	AB		11.07.13
File:					
v02	E		APN		12.07.13
File:	S:\PROJECTS\100240 (Cornerstone, Halifax)\report\Eval				
v03	F		APN		01/08/13
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE.



Cornerstone Halifax West Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 The Site.....	1
2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
2.1 Introduction	2
2.2 Square Chapel	2
2.3 Burial ground.....	2
2.4 Previous discoveries at the Site.....	2
3 METHODOLOGY	3
3.1 Aims and objectives	3
3.2 Fieldwork methodology	3
3.3 Monitoring	3
3.4 Recording.....	4
3.5 Finds and samples	4
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	4
4.1 Introduction	4
4.2 Trench 1.....	4
4.3 Trench 2.....	5
4.4 Trench 3.....	6
4.5 Trench 4.....	6
4.6 Trench 9.....	7
5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE	8
5.1 Summary.....	8
5.2 Funerary assemblage.....	8
5.3 Other finds	9
6 DISCUSSION.....	10
6.1 Summary.....	10



6.2	Square Chapel burial ground.....	10
6.3	Structures.....	10
6.4	Modern interventions.....	11
6.5	Conclusions.....	11
7	STORAGE AND CURATION	11
7.1	Archive and curation.....	11
7.2	Copyright.....	12
8	REFERENCES	12
8.1	Bibliography	12
9	APPENDICES	13
	APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	13
	APPENDIX 2: COPY OF SPECIFICATION	25

Figures

- Figure 1 Site location
- Figure 2 Trench 1: Plan and section
- Figure 3 Trench 2: Plan and section
- Figure 4 Trench 3: Plan and sections
- Figure 5 Trench 4: Plan and sections
- Figure 6 Trench 9: Plan and section
- Figure 7 Trenches overlain on a 1980s graveyard plan
- Figure 8 Trench 2 overlain on Square Chapel Floor Plans by Christopher Stell for RCHME, 1970
- Figure 9 Trenches 1 and 2 overlaid on the 1850 and 1870 Ordnance Survey maps

Plates

- Front cover: Northeast-facing view of the Square Chapel and Congregational Church
- Back cover: Southeast-facing view of Trench 9 prior to lifting the ledger stones

- Plate 1 North facing shot of Trench 1, post excavation
- Plate 2 Square Chapel Sunday School in the 1950s (from Sutcliffe 2009)
- Plate 3 East facing section in Trench 1
- Plate 4 South facing shot of Trench 2
- Plate 5 West facing shot of Skeleton 220 and the southern end of Trench 2
- Plate 6 West facing shot of Trench 3
- Plate 7 West facing shot of Skeleton 308 with a close up of metal inlay, in Trench 3
- Plate 8 Broken ledger stones recovered from Trench 3
- Plate 9 West facing shot of Skeletons 402 and 405 in Trench 4
- Plate 10a West facing shot of Trench 4 after first strip
- Plate 10b West facing shot of Trench 4 after second strip
- Plate 11 South facing shot of Trench 9, post excavation
- Plate 12 South facing shot of vaults 904 and 907 in Trench 9
- Plate 13 Copper name plate found in vault 904
- Plate 14 West facing shot of Skeleton 914 in Trench 9



Cornerstone Halifax West Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The Square Chapel to undertake a programme of archaeological trial trenching at the Square Chapel, Halifax, West Yorkshire (NGR 409621 425037).

Calderdale Metropolitan District Council has granted planning permission for an extension to the Arts Centre (Square Chapel), including alterations to the Piece Hall and formation of new access and parking area. The consent includes a condition requiring archaeological works (planning ref. 09/00287/FUL, condition 2). A specification for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) on behalf of the local planning authority.

The evaluation involved the excavation of five trial trenches positioned to test for the survival and extent of burials, and the potential presence of a graveyard boundary to the west.

The evaluation confirmed the existence of archaeologically significant *in situ* burials below 124.31m aOD on all sides of the chapel. Three types of archaeological feature were identified, comprising a minimum of 41 graves, including four brick vaults and eight articulated burials, 19th century structures associated with the chapel extension and houses fronting Blackledge, and six modern possible exhumation cuts.

The condition of the excavated burials varied but some of the human skeletal remains were very well preserved. Most were buried in wooden coffins, some with decorative metal fittings and inlays. Four graves consisted of coffins placed within a red brick vault and capped with sandstone slabs.

A name plate from Trench 9 provided a burial date of 1831 for a grave on the eastern side of the chapel, extending the known period of burials in this area. Similarly, the burials in Trench 2 demonstrate that the western side of the chapel was used for burials prior to 1825 when the chapel was extended in that direction.

The structural remains identified in Trenches 1 and 2 have been found to correlate with 19th century buildings mapped by the Ordnance Survey and are considered to be of low archaeological significance.

The evaluation also provided evidence to support the reported 1978 exhumation of some burials, but this was only present on the southern and eastern sides of the chapel and many burials survived below the depth of these excavations.

The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code 100240 and will be transferred to Calderdale Museum in due course under an accession number to be confirmed.



Cornerstone Halifax West Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by The Square Chapel through Mouchel Advisory and Project Services and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Angela Cobb and Helen Metcalf of Mouchel and Dan Greenway of Evans Vettori in this respect. Special thanks goes to the staff at the Square Chapel for their hospitality and patience throughout the duration of the works, and to Jessica Sutcliffe for sharing her knowledge of the site and providing invaluable plans.

The work was monitored for the West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (WYAAS) by Rebecca Remmer.

The excavation was carried out by Jessica Tibber, assisted by Mark Hackney, Richard Mason, Jim O'Brien and Charlotte Burton. Finds assessment was carried out by Lorraine Mephram.

The report was compiled by Jessica Tibber with illustrations by Chris Swales. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Norton.



Cornerstone Halifax West Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The Square Chapel (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake a programme of archaeological trial trenching on the site of the Square Chapel, Halifax, West Yorkshire (NGR 409621 425037; hereafter 'the Site').
- 1.1.2 Calderdale Metropolitan District Council has granted planning permission for an extension to the Arts Centre (Square Chapel), including alterations to the Piece Hall and formation of new access and parking area. The consent includes a condition requiring archaeological works (planning ref. 09/00287/FUL, condition 2).
- 1.1.3 A specification for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) on behalf of the local planning authority (WYAAS 2012).
- 1.1.4 The evaluation involved the excavation of five trial trenches positioned to test for the survival and extent of burials, and the potential presence of a graveyard boundary.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The development Site is located in the District of Calderdale and the historic township of Halifax.
- 1.2.2 The Site includes the former Square Chapel and lies directly to the east of Square Road and to the north of Blackledge in Halifax (**Figure 1**). The 1855 Congregational Chapel lies to the north of the Square Chapel site and to the northwest is the Piece Hall.
- 1.2.3 The Site is currently occupied by the Square Chapel Centre for the Arts, which will be extended to the west by the development. The Arts Centre remained in use over the term of the evaluation work. The current ground cover of the Site included hard standing concrete and tarmac in the car park on the west side, modern concrete paving slabs on the south side, ledger stones along the north and east boundaries, and dense undergrowth along the north and northwestern boundary.
- 1.2.4 The bedrock geology is rough rock flags sandstone and the underlying soils are freely draining lime rich loamy soils. The site slopes from the east at 130m above Ordnance Datum to 120m aOD in the west.



2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The history of the development site was provided by WYAAS in the specification for the evaluation (2012). The following is drawn from that account with additional information from Sutcliffe's (2009) account.
- 2.1.2 The proposed development site is located at the edge of the medieval settlement in Halifax and within the 18th century historic core.

2.2 Square Chapel

- 2.2.1 The Square Chapel was constructed in 1772 to serve as a Congregational Church. The chapel was the first major brick building in Halifax with a roof span of 60 feet and was considered an exceptional building at the time. When first constructed, the building was open to the roof, with a gallery above. The importance of the building is reflected in its grade II* listing.
- 2.2.2 By 1825 the west end of the Square Chapel had been extended, probably for use as a vestry and/or school room. By the mid 19th century, the Square Chapel was not large enough to accommodate the congregation and in 1857 a new Church was constructed on the adjacent plot. The steeple of the Square Congregational Church is a grade II listed building.
- 2.2.3 In 1857 the Square Chapel was converted to a Sunday school; a floor was inserted at gallery level and the lower floor was subdivided to form a series of smaller rooms. The 19th century extensions to the rear of the building have since been demolished, returning the building to its original footprint.

2.3 Burial ground

- 2.3.1 The 1850 first edition Ordnance Survey map depicts a burial ground on the south side of the Square Chapel and to the east of the chapel on the 1870 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps. By the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1933 the 'Burial ground' is shown between the chapel and the 1857 church.
- 2.3.2 Square Road was widened in the 1960s which resulted in the loss of a section of the graveyard. The grave stones were re-used as paving to the front and sides of the Square Chapel. It is unclear where these gravestones were taken from, but it is likely that they were associated with burials around the chapel itself as some of the gravestones pre-date the construction of the adjacent church.

2.4 Previous discoveries at the Site

According to Calderdale Council the graves of both the Square Chapel and the adjacent 1857 church were cleared by hand in 1978. However, in c. 2008, when a new gated access and entrance steps were added to the east side of the chapel, a brick-lined vault containing four skeletons was discovered.



3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The general aims of the project were:

- to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permitted) of any features and deposits within the proposed development area;
- to accurately record any revealed archaeological deposits;
- to prepare a comprehensive archive, record and report of any archaeological deposits;
- to aid the production of a mitigation strategy for the Site.

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 The specification required the excavation of nine trial trenches totalling an area of 141m² in locations defined by the WYAAS (2012). However, site conditions, such as dense undergrowth and the position of live services, dictated that the number, location and dimensions of the trenches would need to be adjusted and the WYAAS were consulted in this regard. In addition, as the area to the east of the Square Chapel will be largely unaffected by the development, proposed Trenches 6-8 were deemed unnecessary. This resulted in the excavation of five trenches with a total area of 71m².

3.2.2 The original positions of the trenches are included with the specification in **Appendix 2** and the final trench locations are shown on **Figure 1**. The trenches were located by means of a RTK GPS system and tied into the Ordnance Survey grid to an accuracy of within 0.1m.

3.2.3 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the specification (WYAAS 2012) and professional standards (IfA 2008a, 2008b, 2010).

3.2.4 Tarmac and concrete were removed using a floor saw and manual pneumatic drill. Overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of an archaeologist. Overburden was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural geology, whichever was reached first.

3.2.5 All trenches were hand-cleaned to clarify the extent of revealed archaeological remains. Where archaeological features and deposits were encountered, excavation was carried out by hand. A sufficient sample of each layer/feature type was excavated in order to establish the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains.

3.2.6 The trenches were backfilled and the upper surface reinstated once the WYAAS was satisfied that the evaluation had been carried out to an appropriate standard.

3.3 Monitoring

3.3.1 One monitoring visit was made by Rebecca Remmer of the WYAAS.



3.4 Recording

- 3.4.1 All archaeological features and deposits encountered were recorded using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system.
- 3.4.2 Photographs were taken as necessary to produce a photographic record consisting of 35mm monochrome prints and colour transparencies. Digital images were taken to support report preparation.

3.5 Finds and samples

- 3.5.1 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except human remains which were left *in situ*, covered and protected.
- 3.5.2 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (UKIC 2001; MGC 1992; English Heritage 2005; IfA 2008b) and the specification (WYAAS 2012).
- 3.5.3 An environmental sampling strategy was prepared but no suitable material for environmental analysis was encountered during excavation.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Following consultation with the WYAAS five trenches were excavated. Trench locations are shown on **Figure 1**.
- 4.1.2 The following is a summary of the information held in the archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions within each trench contained in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.1.3 The evaluation revealed three types of activity at the Site:
- burials;
 - 19th century structural remains;
 - modern activity including the removal of some burials and insertion of services.
- 4.1.4 These activities are not necessarily chronologically distinct as, although many of the burials pre-date the structural changes of 1825, the graveyard continued to be used after this time.

4.2 Trench 1

Summary

- 4.2.1 Trench 1 measured 7.6m by 2m and was located at the western extent of the car park on a slight incline (**Figure 1**). No burials or graveyard boundary features were encountered. There was however, evidence for two phases of 19th century cellars (**Figure 2; Plate 1**).

General stratigraphy

- 4.2.2 The stratigraphy of the trench consisted of up to 0.28m of modern concrete bedding and tarmac, overlying up to 0.90m of modern demolition rubble. Archaeological remains were first encountered at 0.4m below ground level (bgl). A mains water supply pipe at 0.55m

bgl at the southern end of the trench, precluded deeper excavation in this area. Natural orange yellow sand deposits were identified at a depth of 1.15m bgl (125.5m aOD).

19th century structures

- 4.2.3 A north to south aligned sandstone wall (111) was revealed in the east-facing section, with associated east to east aligned red brick walls 113 and 115 and staircase 114 (Figure 2; Plate 3).
- 4.2.4 A later structure was directly adjacent to the north, where wall 111 appeared to be bonded to wall 122 with an east to west return 104 (Figure 2).
- 4.2.5 The internal elements (105, 110, 112 and 119) of the later structure were constructed on a sandstone floor (116) or a sandy bedding layer (121). Structures 110 and 105 possibly relate to a fireplace or coal chute as there was a high density of coal dust and burnt material noted in this area. This section of the trench was the most complex with multiple phases of construction, including alterations to the floor height (108 and 117) and the bricking up of alcoves/fireplaces (107 and 109).

4.3 Trench 2

Summary

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 was sited approximately 1.5m west of the northwest corner of the chapel and was 7.2m by 2m (Figure 1). This trench contained a minimum of five graves, structures associated with the 19th century western extension of the chapel, and a modern cut feature (Figure 3; Plate 4).

General stratigraphy

- 4.3.2 Archaeological deposits were overlain by a minimum of 0.15m of modern tarmac and bedding deposits. A light brownish yellow natural sand deposit was identified at a depth of 0.5m bgl in the northern part of the trench.

Burials

- 4.3.3 The remains of a grave cut (230) containing human remains was encountered at a depth of 1.35 to 1.45m bgl (124.14m aOD), cut into natural deposits. The head and shoulders of SK220 were exposed in grave 230, with the rest of the body continuing into the west-facing section (Figure 3, Plate 5). The remains were well-preserved and appear to be those of a (young) adult, probably male, individual. Green staining visible on the frontal bone indicates the former position of a copper alloy object, probably a shroud pin.
- 4.3.4 There was evidence that this grave had slumped downwards and additional vertebrae, probably belonging to an earlier skeleton (SK221), were identified below SK220. The fill (234) above SK220 had also slumped downwards into the grave and contained pieces of disarticulated cranial bones.
- 4.3.5 A line of three further grave cuts (211, 222 and 228) lay to the west of grave 230, also cut into natural deposits. These were not fully excavated but a coffin handle was noted from fill 223 of cut 222.
- 4.3.6 To the north a vertical sided cut (207) contained a yellow clay fill (208) which was distinct from the grave fills to the south. The base of the feature was not reached but it is likely to form another grave or possibly an exhumation cut.

Structures

- 4.3.7 Three east to west brick walls (205, 206 and 210), a sandstone pad (204) and a possible sandstone floor (209) were identified in the northern end of the trench (Figure 3). Wall 205 was more substantial than walls 206 and 210 which were a single brick thick and were probably internal walls. There was no stratigraphic relationship between the walls and the burials, but pad 204 post-dated grave 228.

Modern intrusions

4.4 Trench 3

Summary

- 4.4.1 Trench 3 was located on the northern side of the chapel and measured 9.8m by 1.5m (Figure 1). The trench contained at least four grave cuts (two with coffins), a brick vault grave and modern intrusions (Figure 4; Plate 6).

General stratigraphy

- 4.4.2 The ground surface was uneven and composed of topsoil, trees/shrubs and discarded rubbish. The underlying stratigraphy consisted of 0.55m of modern topsoil overlaying 0.12m of subsoil in the south-facing section and 0.6m of modern backfill in the north-facing section. Archaeological remains were first identified cutting through compacted yellow sand natural deposits at 1m bgl.

Burials

- 4.4.3 A minimum of four graves were identified in Trench 3 at 124.15m aOD (c. 1m bgl; 304, 307, 311 and 316). Cut 307 was excavated and contained a wooden coffin (309) with metal decorated inlay (Figure 4; Plate 7) and human remains (SK308). The human remains consisted of the lower part of an adult skeleton extending into the trench edge. Only the tibiae and fibulae were clearly visible. Preservation was poor compared to Trench 2, with only the long bone shafts surviving.
- 4.4.4 Skeleton 308 appeared to have slumped into another coffined burial below (coffin 312). To the east of these was a red brick vault (318) with sandstone capping.
- 4.4.5 Eight fragments of broken ledger stones were recovered whilst machining Trench 3; these were photographed and left on Site (Plate 8).

Modern intrusions

- 4.4.6 An electrical cable lay at a depth of 0.6m bgl at the base of cut 314. This cut truncated the tops of the graves.

4.5 Trench 4

Summary

- 4.5.1 Trench 4 was located on the southern side of the chapel and measured 9.3m by 1.5m (Figure 1). Excavation revealed two phases of activity; a minimum of five skeletons in grave cuts and one in a vault, a minimum of fifteen unexcavated graves, and five modern exhumation cuts (Figure 5).

General stratigraphy

- 4.5.2 The stratigraphy included substantial modern deposits including 0.4m of levelling deposits, topped by modern concrete paving stones, and 0.2m of mid brown silty sand

representing a former topsoil. Archaeological remains were encountered at a depth of 0.3m bgl. Natural sand deposits were observed at 0.6m and were cut by the burials.

Burials

- 4.5.3 Two graves were encountered at the eastern end of the trench at a depth of 124.4m aOD (1m bgl; **Figure 5; Plate 9**). Grave **404** contained the remains of an adult of indeterminate sex (**SK405**). Only the skull, cervical vertebrae, clavicles, scapula and proximal humerus were revealed by excavation but the remains appeared to be very well-preserved. Patches of green staining on the bones (the vertebrae and cranium) indicated that a copper alloy object, such as a shroud pin, had been present – and a shroud pin was recovered from the fill (**406**).
- 4.5.4 Grave cut **404** had been cut by grave **401**. This later inhumation was an infant (**SK402**) and it appeared to have been deliberately inserted into the same grave plot as the adult. A shroud pin was recovered from the grave fill (**403**).
- 4.5.5 A further eighteen grave cuts were revealed in the trench. Human bone was visible within three of the fills and thought to represent articulated burials (cuts **434, 437** and **443**). These were all located at between 124.06m and 124.31m aOD (c. 1.4 to 1.1m bgl).
- 4.5.6 Grave cuts **409, 413, 421, 440, 442, 446** (not illustrated), **449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459** and **461** were recorded in plan and not excavated (**Plates 10a** and **10b**).
- 4.5.7 A red brick structure, **448**, was visible in the north-facing section but was not excavated. This well-preserved vault, capped with sandstone flags, contained skeletal remains in a wooden coffin, with decorative metal fittings and a hessian fabric lining.

Modern intrusions

- 4.5.8 Five features were interpreted as modern exhumation cuts (**407, 411, 415, 417** and **419**). Of these, cuts **407** and **411** were excavated and found to contain no human remains. Cut **411** appeared to be positioned within grave **409** indicating that it was either intended for a second burial within the plot or that it was dug for exhumation purposes; the absence of a burial suggests the latter. These cuts were also shallower than the other graves and cut **411** was very irregular. It is also possible that the 'cuts' represent the slumping of grave fills following the decay of the underlying coffins.

4.6 Trench 9

Summary

- 4.6.1 The excavation of this 6m by 2.8m trench (**Figure 1**) revealed eleven burials, including two vaults (**Figure 6; Plate 11**), following the lifting of the ledger stones near the eastern boundary fence.

General stratigraphy

- 4.6.2 The trench was excavated through a layer of ledger stones and 0.4m of modern levelling deposits. Archaeological remains were present at 0.5m bgl and natural sand was encountered at 1.3m bgl with graves cut into it.

Burials

- 4.6.3 Nine grave cuts and two vaulted burials were identified; all had been cut from between 0.5m to 0.7m bgl (123.6 to 123.4 m aOD).

- 4.6.4 Two vaults (904 and 907) were identified at the southern end of the trench, both were constructed from red bricks laid in a stretcher pattern and capped by a sandstone flag (Plate 12). Substantial root damage to the northern edge of vault 904 allowed the interior to be viewed, revealing a degraded wooden coffin and human remains. A copper name plate (retrieved for recording and re-interred) was inscribed 'James Thompson, Died 26th June 1831, Aged 62' (Plate 13).
- 4.6.5 One grave was excavated. Grave 913 contained Skeleton 914, of which only post-cranial remains were exposed (Plate 14). The bones were in moderate to good condition, and were the remains of an adult of indeterminate sex. Skeleton 914 lay within a degraded wooden coffin with decorated metal fittings (915). The northern side of this burial slumped downwards indicating the presence of another coffined burial below.
- 4.6.6 Grave cuts 911, 920, 922, 927, 929, 930 and 932 were recorded in plan but were not excavated. A sandstone lining (910) was visible within grave 911.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered from the Site. The overall date range is almost exclusively post-medieval, with two sherds of probable medieval pottery. Only a small proportion of the finds are likely to derive from burials, while the bulk of the assemblage appears to represent redeposited domestic refuse. Quantities of finds by context are given in Table 1.

5.2 Funerary assemblage

- 5.2.1 Of the finds recovered from graves, only a small number can be related with any degree of confidence to the burials themselves. These can be divided into two classes: Coffin furniture and burial clothing.

Coffin furniture

- 5.2.2 Scraps of possible metal coffin furniture were recovered from eight graves (211, 218, 222, 307, 316, 404, 913 and 927). In most cases these were either nails (assumed to be coffin nails) or unidentifiable fragments. Two coffin grips were recovered: a small incomplete example, bent out of shape, from grave 404 and a larger, complete example from grave 913. The latter example is decorated; the type is paralleled exactly amongst the large published early 18th to late 19th century assemblage from Christ Church, Spitalfields, London (Reeve and Adams 1993, mf M3, type 7). From the same grave came fragments of what appears to be a breastplate (or 'depositum plate') from the lid of the coffin, probably in tin-dipped iron, carrying parts of what appear to be a foliage design, probably from the edge of the plate.
- 5.2.3 In addition, a shield-shaped metal name-plate (c. 0.33 x 0.28m) was recovered from vault 904, which was re-interred during fieldwork (not included in Table 1). The name-plate carried the engraved inscription 'James Thompson, Died 26th June 1831, Aged 62 Years'.



Burial clothing

5.2.4 Possible evidence for burial clothing was found in the form of three small copper alloy wire pins (graves 401 and 404; demolition deposit 427). These may have been used either to fasten items of burial clothing, or to secure internal fabric coffin linings.

5.3 Other finds

5.3.1 Other finds are likely to represent incidental refuse incorporated in grave backfills, demolition and levelling deposits, and utility trenches. This group comprises fragments of pottery, clay tobacco pipe, glass (vessel and window), animal bone and oyster shell.

5.3.2 The pottery includes coarse redwares, stonewares, Staffordshire-type slipware and mottled ware, tin-glazed earthenware, and modern refined whitewares, all of which could be accommodated within a date range of the 17th to 20th century, although some of the redwares could be earlier. In addition, two possible medieval sherds were recovered from the backfill of exhumation cut 411; these are small body sherds in a coarse, sandy, oxidised fabric.

5.3.3 Other datable material (clay pipe, glass), is all of post-medieval date.

Table 1: All finds by context (number of items/fragments)

Feature	Context	Grave furniture	Burial clothing?	Other Finds					
		Iron	Copper Alloy	Animal Bone	Clay Pipe	Glass	Pottery	Iron	Shell
Grave 211	212	8				5	3		
Demolition deposit	214						1		1
Grave 218	219	9							
Grave 222	223	9					1		
Construction cut 224	225				1				
Grave 307	310	2			3	1	2		
Grave 311	313						1		
Modern service 314	315				10	2	11	2	
Grave 316	317	1			1		1		
Grave 401	403		1						
Grave 404	406	4	1		2		1		
Exhumation 411	412			1	6	1	6		
Demolition deposit	427		1		4		3	5	
Levelling deposit	912				5		14	1	4
Grave 913	915	16							
Grave 913	916						2		
Grave 927	926	5							
Total		51	3	1	32	9	46	8	5

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 The evaluation identified three categories of archaeological feature comprising a minimum of 41 graves, including four brick vaults and eight partially excavated articulated burials, 19th century structural remains associated with the extension of the Chapel and houses fronting Blackledge, and six modern possible exhumation cuts.

6.2 Square Chapel burial ground

6.2.1 The burial ground was established in 1772 when the Square Chapel was constructed. After 1857 the chapel building was used as a Sunday school and services transferred to the adjacent church. It is believed that the burial ground continued to be used after 1857 but the date of the final burial is not known.

6.2.2 A graveyard plan prepared in the 1980s (Anon n.d.) depicts grave markers on the northern, eastern and southern sides of the chapel (**Figure 7**), but this plan post-dates the reported 1978 exhumations and many of the stones will already have been relocated from their original position. A plan prepared by Sutcliffe in 2011 (not illustrated) depicts a completely different arrangement of grave stones from the 1980s plan indicating that significant changes had also been made during restoration works in 1993 and 2008.

6.2.3 A total of 41 graves were identified and all of the *in situ* burials encountered during the evaluation lay below 124.31m aOD. The majority of the human remains were very well preserved. Preservation was poorest in Trench 3 which may be due to different drainage conditions in this area or could reflect that, according to the first edition Ordnance Survey map, this was the first area to be used for burials.

6.2.4 The graves in Trench 3 correspond approximately with grave markers 412, 414, and 417 on the 1980s plan (**Figure 7**). The plan indicates that the trench lay close to the northern boundary of the graveyard but, if a boundary survives below ground, it would be located slightly further to the north.

6.2.5 The graves identified in Trench 2 were not marked on the 1980s plan and these fall within the footprint of the 1825 extension to the chapel (**Figure 8**). This provides a *terminus post quem* for the burials in this area and confirms that, prior to 1825, the western side of the chapel was part of the burial ground.

6.2.6 Comparison with the 1980s plan suggests that the graves in Trench 9 are most likely associated with marker numbers 260, 261, and 288-93. The name plate from vault 904 in Trench 9 provides significant dating evidence. It dates the grave to 1831 demonstrating that the graveyard extended to the east of the Square Chapel some 40 years before it was shown in this position on the 1870 Ordnance Survey map.

6.2.7 The vaulted grave of James Thomson seems to line up closely with grave marker 259 on the 1980s plan, but the accompanying list of names is incomplete and this cannot be checked. Three Thompson family ledger stones were marked on Sutcliffe's 2011 plan, one within a couple of meters of the grave.

6.3 Structures

6.3.1 The majority of the structural remains recorded during the evaluation correlate with mapped 19th century features. The cellar and wall structures in Trench 1 correspond with a small building shown on the 1850 Ordnance Survey map and extended by 1870 (**Figure**

9). This building is shown to the rear of the chapel on a 1950s photograph (**Plate 3**). Trench 2 contained the remains of the foundations of the 1825 extension to the western side of the Square Chapel, clearly post-dating the burials in this area (**Figures 8 and 9**).

6.4 Modern interventions

6.4.1 Five possible exhumation cuts were recorded in Trench 4 and one in Trench 2 and are assumed to date to the 1978 grave clearance. No evidence of this activity was identified on the northern or eastern sides of the chapel. If exhumations were carried out it, it was not systematic or thorough and it appears that the majority of the 18th and 19th century burials were left *in situ*. However, it must also be considered that some or all of the 'cuts' reflect later slumping of fills within the graves.

6.5 Conclusions

6.5.1 The evaluation confirmed the existence of archaeologically significant *in situ* burials below 124.31m aOD on all sides of the chapel. Archaeological remains were typically covered by 0.3m to 1.0m of overburden. Overburden was shallowest in Trench 2 (0.15m) and deepest in Trench 9 (1.3m).

6.5.2 The condition of the excavated burials varied with some of the human skeletal remains being very well preserved. The evidence indicates that most were buried in wooden coffins, some with decorative metal fittings and inlays. Four graves consisted of coffins placed within a red brick vault and capped with a sandstone slab.

6.5.3 A name plate from Trench 9 provided a burial date of 1831 for a grave on the eastern side of the chapel, extending the known period of burials in this area. Similarly, the burials in Trench 2 demonstrate that the western side of the chapel was used for burials prior to 1825 when the chapel was extended in that direction.

6.5.4 The structural remains identified in Trenches 1 and 2 have been found to correlate with 19th century buildings mapped by the Ordnance Survey and are considered to be of low archaeological significance.

6.5.5 The evaluation also provided evidence to support the reported 1978 exhumation of some burials, but this was only present on the southern and eastern sides of the chapel and many burials survived below the depth of these excavations. A paucity of disarticulated human remains in the fills of these modern cuts, or as unstratified finds, suggests that this reported clearance of the graves was limited to the removal of gravestones and shallow excavations.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Archive and curation

7.1.1 The complete Site archive will be prepared following the standard procedures for the transfer of archaeological archives to Calderdale Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (UKIC 2001; Brown 2007). The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code **100240**.

7.1.2 The project archive will be deposited with Calderdale Museum in due course under an accession number to be confirmed. An OASIS form will be completed at the time of deposition.

7.2 Copyright

- 7.2.1 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.
- 7.2.2 Wessex Archaeology retains full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the Client for the use of the report by the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. Any document produced to meet planning requirements can be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.

8 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliography

- Anon, n.d., Untitled plan of the Square Chapel graveyard, believed to date to the 1980s. (Supplied by Jessica Sutcliffe)
- Brown, D.H., 2007, *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*.
- English Heritage, 2005, *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds*.
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 2008a, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 2008b, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*.
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 2010, *Codes of Conduct*.
- Museum and Galleries Commission (MGC), 1992, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*.
- Reeve, J. and Adams, M., 1993, *The Spitalfields project, Volume 1 – The Archaeology: Across the Styx, Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. rep. 85*.
- Sutcliffe, J. 2009, *The History and Architecture of Square Chapel Halifax* (2nd Edition).
- United Kingdom Institute of Conservation (UKIC), 2001, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage*.
- WYAAS, 2012, *Specification for Trial Trenching to Evaluate and Record Archaeological Remains in Advance of Development at Square Chapel, Halifax*.



9 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

TRENCH 1		Coordinates: N409601/425026 S409603/425019		Dimensions: 7.66m x 2m Max Depth: 1.25m
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions
101	Layer	Tarmac layer	Carpark	0.05 - 0.08m thick
102	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay containing a high frequency of sub-angular stones and crushed tarmac.	Hardcore bedding layer for tarmac	0.10 – 0.20m thick
103	Layer	Mid brown silty sand containing a high frequency of demolition rubble including brick fragments, sandstone blocks, rebar.	Deposit of mixed debris from the demolition of the building (between 1970-1988).	0.90m thick
104	Structure	Frogged red brick and sandstone structure with fine dark grey ash mortar, irregular coursing.	E-W wall of cottage(?) constructed round the back of the chapel in around the late 19th century.	>1.37m x >0.3m x >0.57m (bwx d)
105	Structure	Coarse unfrogged red brick internal wall structure with a header bonding and fine dark grey ash mortar. Bonded to structure [106]	Vertical with the section so unclear exact alignment. Possibly the northern edge of a fireplace with [118]. Could also relate to a coal cellar partition or staircase internal wall associated with [106]. Part of 19th century basement.	>0.48m x 0.7m x 0.62m (bwx d)
106	Structure	Coarse unfrogged red brick internal wall structure with dark grey ash mortar. Flemish bonding pattern. Bonded to structure [105].	E-W alignment wall possibly part of coal cellar or fireplace partition, associated with [105]. Sitting on top of floor surface [116]. Part of 19th century basement.	0.77m x 0.4m x 0.43m (bwx d)
107	Structure	Coarse unfrogged red brick wall structure with dark grey ash mortar and irregular bonding.	Section of wall possibly built to block the flue of a chimney between [108], [118] and [105]. Sitting on top of flagstone [108]. Part of 19th century basement.	0.6m x 0.65m x 0.38m (bwx d)
108	Structure	Sub rectangular sandstone flag.	Possibly the base of a fireplace or a raise in the floor level. Walls [107], and [118] built on top of it. Part of 19th century basement.	>0.14m x 0.53m x 0.06m (bwx d)
109	Structure	Red brick internal wall structure comprising of red bricks with a dark grey ash mortar, in a flemish bond pattern.	Section of wall possibly built to block the flue of a chimney between [110] and [118]. Sitting on flagstone [117]. Part of 19th century basement.	>0.52m x 0.5m x 0.43m (bwx d)
110	Structure	Coarse unfrogged red brick interior wall structure with dark grey ash mortar. Stretcher bond.	Interior E-W wall possibly the edge of a fireplace. Butts exterior wall [122]. Part of 19th century basement.	>0.54m x 0.1m x 0.54m (bwx d)
111	Structure	N-S external wall constructed from irregular sandstone blocks. In the western section of trench.	Exterior sandstone wall bonded to [113]. Possibly part of earlier cottage basement wall c.1850.	>2.35m long x 0.55m depth.
112	Structure	E-W section of wall constructed from irregular sandstone blocks with dark grey ash mortar.	Built on top of wall [112] so possibly associated with the construction of the 19th century basement. Sits on top of flagstone floor surface [116].	>0.61m x 0.3m x 0.5m (bwx d)



TRENCH 1		Coordinates: N409601/425026 S409603/425019		Dimensions: 7.66m x 2m Max Depth: 1.25m
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions
113	Structure	E-W coarse unfrogged red brick wall, stretcher built, with dark grey fine ash mortar.	E-W wall between cellars, possibly part of the original northern wall of the basement of the house on the 1850 Ordnance Survey map.	Overall Size: >2m x 0.3m x 0.48m (bwx d) Brick Size: 0.24m x 0.08m x 0.08m
114	Structure	Coarse red brick steps made from a layer of rowlock bricks with a red tile capping.	Steps into the basement of the 1850 house. Built between walls [113] and [115].	>0.93m x 0.38m x >0.24m (bwx d)
115	Structure	Red brick wall aligned E-W with dark grey ash mortar, stretcher built.	Interior wall forming descending staircase into original basement.	Overall Size: 1.04m x >0.2m x >0.37m (bwx d) Brick Size: 0.24m x 0.08m x 0.08m
116	Structure	Sandstone flagstones surviving at one level in various points in the trench.	Sandstone floor of c.19th house.	Flagstone Size: 0.46m x 0.4m x 0.05m (bwx d)
117	Structure	Sub rectangular sandstone flag.	Possibly the base of a fireplace or a raise in the floor level. Wall [109] is built on top of it. Part of 19th century basement.	0.5m wide x 0.12m thick
118	Structure	Red brick internal wall structure with a dark grey fine ash mortar, stretcher built.	Forms southern side of possible fireplace feature with [108] and [105].	>0.1m x 0.1m x 0.36m (bwx d)
119	Structure	Fragment of red brick wall three courses high with dark grey ash mortar. Not fully excavated.	Very small fragment of wall visible in the section, most likely part of the same phase of construction as the fireplace. Possibly internal partition wall in the c19th basement.	0.1m wide x 0.7m depth
120	Layer	Orangish yellow sand.	Natural	At 1.15m below current ground level
121	Layer	Dark orangish brown sand with occasional flecks of charcoal and inclusions such as brick and plastic (probably intrusive from layer above).	Bedding layer for the flagstone floor of the c19th basement [116], only a few flags survive.	>7.5m x >2m x 0.93m (bwx d) 0.26m thick
122	Structure	N-S external wall constructed from irregular sandstone blocks. In the western section of trench.	Extension of wall [111] built when the c19th house was constructed.	0.90m long x 0.63m depth
123	Layer	Dark greyish black silty clay with occasional sand inclusions and rubble/burnt material.	Deposit mainly present at the northern end of Trench 1. Accumulated when the flagstone floor [116] was removed.	3.2m x >2m x 0.98m depth (bwx d) 21m thick
124	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Bedding layer below flagstone [106]. Possibly laid down in association with the fireplace structure.	1m x 0.75m x 1.08m (bwx d) 0.11m thick
125	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal.	Bedding layer below flagstone [117].	0.8m x 1m x 1.15m (bwx d) 0.18m thick



TRENCH 2		Coordinates: N409608/425043 S409609/425036		Dimensions: 7.4m x 2m Max Depth: 1.5m
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions
201	Layer	Tarmac layer	Carpark	0.07m thick
202	Layer	Dark greyish black tarmac and brick rubble within a silty sand matrix.	Modern hardcore levelling deposit	0.15m thick
203	Layer	Light brownish yellow sand	Natural	Starts at a depth of 0.4m
204	Structure	Small sandstone structure comprised of three courses of irregular shaped blocks, with coarse white lime mortar.	Sandstone pad possibly relating to the 1825 staircase in the Sunday school extension.	Overall size (bwxhd): 0.72m x 0.50m x 0.08m
205	Structure	Two-three courses of bricks irregular bonding pattern including stretchers, rowlocks and occasional sandstone flags. Has a coarse white/grey ash/lime mortar.	E-W Internal supporting wall probably associated with the Sunday school extension 1825, also possibly providing additional support for the staircase.	Overall size (bwxhd): >2m x 0.35m x 0.4m Brick size: 0.23m x 110m x 0.07m
206	Structure	Stretcher built red brick wall with coarse light grey ash/ lime mortar. Surviving to two courses high, only one course thick.	E-W Internal dividing wall associated with the Sunday school extension.	Overall size (bwxhd): >2m x 0.11m x 0.2m Brick size: 0.24m x 110m x 0.07m
207	Cut	E-W aligned sub rectangular/rounded linear cut with vertical sides, not fully excavated.	Grace cut or possible exhumation cut during works at the chapel 1978.	>0.62m x 0.65m x >1.5m (bwxhd)
208	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay mixed with orangish yellow sand, contains frequent small pebbles, occasional glass sherds, charcoal flecks and brick fragments.	Fill of robbed out grave cut [207].	Same as above
209	Structure	Two visible courses of sandstone blocks overlaid by a course of sandstone flags. Bonded with a coarse white lime mortar.	E-W Sandstone wall on 19th century maps as a building on the north-west side of the chapel at the northern end of the Sunday school extension (1825). Part of [210].	>2m x 0.66m x 0.22m (bwxhd)
210	Structure	One course thick brick skin on the inside (south side) of wall 209. Consists of unfrogged bricks with a light grey coarse ash/lime mortar.	E-W brick wall part of [209].	>2m x 0.11m x 0.07m (bwxhd) Brick length: 0.24m
211	Cut	E-W aligned sub rectangular/rounded linear cut with vertical sides, not fully excavated.	Grave cut filled by [212]. Potentially grave 429 marked on the graveyard plan from the 1980s.	>1.5m x 0.75m x >1m (bwxhd)
212	Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small-medium rounded pebbles and frequent charcoal flecks.	Fill of grave cut [211]	Same as above
213	Layer	Light brown/yellow coarse sand with frequent pebble inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.	Sand and gravel bedding layer for the tarmac surface of the carpark.	>7.4m x >2m x 0.1m (bwxhd)
214	Layer	Dark grey brick rubble within a silty sand matrix, containing frequent sandstone, pebbles and clinker. Occasional charcoal flecking.	Deposit of mixed debris from the demolition of the building (between 1970-1988) located at the northern end of the trench between walls [206] and [210].	>2m x 0.8m x 0.35m (bwxhd)
215	Layer	Light greyish white mortar deposit with frequent crushed sandstone and occasional charcoal flecks.	Demolition layer comprised of crushed mortar that is contained between brick walls [205] and [206].	>2m x 2.5m x 0.07m (bwxhd)
216	Layer	Light brown crushed sandstone with occasional pebbles and brick/charcoal	Demolition layer consisting of crushed sandstone located below	Same as above with thickness of



TRENCH 2		Coordinates: N409608/425043 S409609/425036		Dimensions: 7.4m x 2m Max Depth: 1.5m
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions
		fragments.	[215].	0.06m
217	Layer	Dark brown silty sand with frequent brick and coal flecks, also occasional rounded pebbles and charcoal.	Levelling deposit probably associated with the construction of the Sunday school in 1825.	>2m x >2.5m x 0.1m (bwx d)
218	Cut	E-W sub rounded linear cut with vertical sides. Not fully excavated.	Grave cut filled with skeleton [220] and deposit [219]. Truncated by later cuts [211] and [240].	>0.46m x 0.75m x 0.79m (bwx d)
219	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with infrequent sandstone inclusions and occasional coffin wood/nails.	Fill of grave cut [218] overlaying skeleton [220].	Same as above
220	Skeleton	Extended supine adult skeleton in grave cut [218] orientated E-W with the skull at the Western end facing North. Robust bones, possibly male. Fe material in [219] suggests presence of degraded coffin.	Excavated inhumation to the top of the humeri as extended into the west facing section of Trench 2. Almost certainly to predate 1825 extension. Potentially plot 428 marked on the graveyard plan from the 1980s.	>0.37m x 0.34m (b w) At a depth of 1.35m below current ground surface.
221	Skeleton	Single vertebrae visible beneath sk [220] within fill [231]. Not excavated. Inferred coffin from the slumping of sk [220] above.	Vertebrae observed whilst cleaning sk [220] suggestive of a family plot with multiple burials one on top of the other.	At a depth of 1.45m + below current ground surface.
222	Cut	E-W sub rounded linear cut with steep sides. Not fully excavated.	Grave cut filled with [223]. Visible in the section at the southern end of Trench 2. Parallel with graves [211] and [228].	>1.34m x >0.16m x >0.1m (bwx d)
223	Fill	Brownish black sandy silt with occasional bone and Fe nails/Coffin handle.	Fill of grave cut [222] not fully excavated. Bone on the surface looked disarticulated but the cut was clear so assume that the skeleton is probably at a similar depth to [220]/[221].	Same as above
224	Cut	E-W linear. Not excavated	Construction cut for wall [205], it looks as if the wall has been built right up against the cut. It widens around the western end of the wall where there are additional bricks. Probably dates to around 1825.	>2m x 0.05m x >0.15m (bwx d)
225	Fill	Dark brownish black sandy silt with occasional small brick fragments and charcoal flecks.	Fill of construction cut [224] most likely debris that has fallen down the gap between the wall and the cut rather than intentionally deposited material.	Same as above
226	Cut	E-W linear. Not excavated	Construction cut for walls [209]/[210]. Same construction technique as above. Probably dates to around 1825.	>2m x 0.05m x >0.05m (bwx d)
227	Fill	Dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional brick fragments and charcoal flecks.	Fill of construction cut [226], probably natural build up of deposit between the wall and the cut.	Same as above
228	Cut	E-W sub rounded linear cut with steep sides. Not fully excavated.	Grave cut filled with [229]. Truncates [236], truncated by [207] and [238].	>1.4m x 0.55m x >0.5m (bwx d)
229	Fill	Dark brown silty sand with occasional small brick fragments - probably pushed in from above layer [217], also contains charcoal flecks.	Fill of grave cut [228] not fully excavated. Parallel with graves [211] and [222].	Same as above



TRENCH 2		Coordinates: N409608/425043 S409609/425036		Dimensions: 7.4m x 2m Max Depth: 1.5m
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions
230	Cut	E-W assume sub rounded linear along the same alignment as [218].	Grave cut filled with skeleton [221] and deposit [231]. Not fully excavated.	At a depth of >1.45m below current ground surface.
231	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of grave cut [230] backfill over skeleton [221]. Not fully excavated.	At a depth of >1.45m below current ground surface.
232	Cut	Unknown feature clipped obliquely in the section at the southern end of Trench 2. Possibly a post-hole	Modern post-hole/feature possibly relating to the construction of the fire-escape. Overlain by the carpark levelling layers [202], [213] and [201].	>0.25m wide Between 0.45-0.60m depth visible in section
233	Fill	Dark brownish black sandy silt with frequent small brick and charcoal inclusions.	Fill of cut [232] only visible in section.	Same as above
234	Layer	Very dark brown silty clay with patches of brownish yellow sand (natural). Occasional sandstone fragments.	Fill of robbed out grave cut [240].	>0.45m x 0.85m x 1.1m (bwxhd)
235	Cut	E-W slightly irregular cut with steep sides.	Grave cut filled by [236]. Only a small patch surviving, heavily truncated by [207].	>0.35m x >0.30m x >0.75m (bwxhd)
236	Fill	Mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional flecks of charcoal.	Fill of grave [235]. Truncated by [207] and [228].	Same as above
237	VOID			
238	Cut	Sub rectangular cut with steep sides aligned roughly N-S	Construction cut for padstone [204] filled by [239]. Cuts through layer [217] but probably similar phase.	0.72m x 0.52m x >0.15m (bwxhd)
239	Fill	Dark brown silty sand with occasional brick fragments and charcoal flecks.	Fill of construction cut [238].	Same as above
240	Cut	E-W aligned sub rectangular/rounded linear cut with stepped steep sides and a U shaped sloping base, not fully excavated.	Re-cut of grave [218] filled by [234] Poss exhumation but reinterpreted as not a cut but just slumped fill.	>0.45m x 0.85m x 1.1m (bwxhd)

TRENCH 3		Coordinates: W419614/425051 E409622/425053		Dimensions: 8.80m x 1.5m Max Depth: 1.75m
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions
300	Layer	Loose dark grey silty sand consisting of mixed garden soil and rubble.	Modern topsoil	0.5m thick
301	Layer	Soft dark greyish black mixed sandy silt and ash.	Possibly an earlier topsoil level or subsoil deposit.	0.12m thick
302	Layer	Yellowish brown silty sand with frequent rooting.	Natural	Depth of 0.62m +
303	Structure	Four modern irregular concrete lumps.	Laid on top of the electric cable [319] either associated with protecting it or just tipped into the backfill.	Between 0.2 – 0.55m wide. Approx 0.12m thick



TRENCH 3		Coordinates: W419614/425051 E409622/425053		Dimensions: 8.80m x 1.5m Max Depth: 1.75m
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions
304	Cut	E-W sub linear cut with sloped sides, only very partially excavated as it runs into the southern section. Appears to truncate grave fill [310] and be truncated by vault [316].	Cut of grave filled by [306] including coffin [305].	>0.9m x >0.25m x >0.3m (bwxcd)
305	Coffin	Section of E-W timber board.	Wooden coffin (Lid?)	Approx 0.02m thick
306	Fill	Very compacted, mottled light/dark brown sandy clay with sandstone inclusions.	Fill of grave [304] backfilled over coffin [305].	Same as [304]
307	Cut	Partially excavated E-W sub linear cut, slightly irregular with a taper to the east. Vertical edge on the northern side.	Cut of grave filled by coffin [309], skeleton [308] and backfilled by [310].	>0.9m x >0.4m x 1m (bwxcd) Approx 0.75m thick
308	Skeleton	Extended supine skeleton in grave cut [307] orientated E-W with the skull at the Western end. Only partially excavated to show the middle of the legs. Fragile survival with some damage to the ends of the long bones.	Partially excavated inhumation across the middle of the legs due to time constraints and the depth of the bones.	>0.4 x >0.2m x 0.55m (bwxcd) At a depth of 1.55m below top of trench.
309	Coffin	Partially excavated timber coffin on the north side of the cut with a decorated white metal strip featuring black diamonds, damaged on the south side.	Inlaid wooden coffin	Same as above
310	Fill	Very compacted, mottled light/medium brown sandy clay with sandstone inclusions. Had c19th ceramics, clay pipe and coffin fittings.	Fill of grave cut [307] backfilled over coffin [309] and skeleton [308].	>1.5m x >0.4m x 1m (bwxcd) Approx 0.65m thick
311	Cut	Unexcavated cut, assume probably sub linear E-W aligned.	Cut of grave filled by coffin [312], and backfilled by [313].	Depth from trench top >1.75m
312	Coffin	Small amount of timber coffin exposed beneath coffin [309].	Wooden coffin	Depth from trench top 1.65m
313	Fill	Mottled orange and greyish blue gritty silty sand with occasional clay inclusions.	Fill of grave cut [311] backfilled over coffin [312].	>0.4m x >0.2m x 1.4m (bwxcd) >0.32m thick
314	Cut	E-W linear trench with flat base and vertical sides.	Modern utility trench for electric cable [319].	>4.8m x >0.6m x 0.6m (bwxcd) Approx 0.5m thick
315	Fill	Dark greyish black humic sandy silt with occasional rubble inclusions and post-med ceramic/glass etc.	Fill of utility trench [314].	Same as above
316	Cut	E-W sub rectangular cut not excavated. Truncates [306] in plan.	Cut for Brick vault [318].	Approx 2.6m x >0.6m x 1.03m (bwxcd)
317	Fill	Compacted mottled maroon brown sandy clay with c19th ceramic/clay pipe inclusions and possible coffin handle.	Fill of grave cut [317] over brick vault [318].	Same as above
318	Structure	E-W brick vault not excavated, only visible where there is a small void on surface. Stone flags on top, red brick stretcher built construction with a white lime mortar.	Brick vault with stone capping within grave [317].	>1.2m x >0.2m x 1.03m (bwxcd)
319	Utility	Plastic sheathed cable running WNW-ESE across the bottom of the trench.	Modern electric cable associated with cut [314].	>4.8m x 0.05m x 0.6m (bwxcd)



TRENCH 4		Coordinates: W409621/425023 E409630/425025		Dimensions: 9.3m x 1.8m Max Depth: 1.2m
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions
401	Cut	Partially excavated E-W sub linear grave cut with steep sides and a flat base.	Cut of grave filled by infant skeleton [402] and backfilled with [403]. Truncates fill of grave [406].	>0.35 x 0.30 x approx 1m (bwx d)
402	Skeleton	Extended supine infant skeleton in grave cut [401] orientated E-W with the skull at the Western end.	Partially excavated infant inhumation in grave cut [401]. The lower legs go into the Eastern baulk of trench. Top half of skeleton clipped whilst machining.	As above. Femur length = 12cm
403	Fill	Dark brown friable clay silt. Contained a shroud pin next to the right pelvis of sk [402].	Fill of infant grave cut [401], backfilled over skeleton [402].	Same as [401]. Thickness of deposit approx = 0.40m
404	Cut	Partially excavated E-W sub linear grave cut with steep vertical sides and a flat base.	Cut of grave filled by adult skeleton [405] and backfilled with [406].	>0.50 x >0.50 x >1m (bwx d)
405	Skeleton	Extended supine adult skeleton (Possibly female?) in grave cut [404] orientated E-W with the skull at the Western end. Good bone preservation with some hair still on scalp.	Partially excavated adult inhumation in grave cut [404]. Truncated by the infant grave cut [401] above and running into the Eastern baulk of the trench. Excavated to the tops of the humeri.	>0.45 x >0.45 (bwx)
406	Fill	Dark greyish brown friable sandy silt loam. Contained a number of shroud pins, coffin nails and a coffin handle (no coffin number given as completely degraded – finds could be intrusive)	Fill of adult grave cut [404], backfilled over skeleton [405].	>0.5 x >0.5 x 0.14m (bwx t)
407	Cut	E-W sub rectangular cut with steep almost vertical sides and a flat base.	Cut of grave backfilled by [408], no skeleton present, presume exhumed.	1.55 x 0.69 x 0.63m (bwx t)
408	Fill	Dark greyish brown compacted silty sand with occasional clay pipe fragments and post-medieval ceramic.	Fill of grave [407], overlain by layer [430].	Same as above
409	Cut	Partially excavated E-W sub rectangular cut with steep sides and a flatish base, located middle-Western end of trench.	Original cut of grave backfilled by [410].	1.7 x 0.6 x 0.21 (bwx t)
410	Fill	Friable reddish brown clay sand, mottled with redeposited yellowish clay.	Fill of grave [409], truncated by exhumation cut [411].	Same as above
411	Cut	E-W sub rectangular slightly irregular cut with steep sides and a flat base.	Exhumation of grave [409], backfilled by [412].	1.44 x >0.57 x 0.6m (bwx d) Thickness approx 0.24m
412	Fill	Very dark brown friable clay sand containing rotting organic material, animal bone and post-med ceramics.	Backfill of exhumation cut [411], overlain by layer [430].	Same as above
413	Cut	Sub rectangular E-W cut located at the Western end of the trench.	Cut of grave backfilled by [414].	>0.35 x >0.45 (bwx)
414	Fill	Medium reddish brown sandy silt.	Fill of grave [413] overlain by layer [430].	Same as above
415	Cut	E-W sub rectangular slightly irregular cut located at the Western end of the trench. Excavated by machine as already exhumed.	Cut of grave, filled by [416] no skeleton present.	1.5 x 0.47 (bwx)
416	Fill	Dark greyish brown friable clay silt.	Fill of grave [415] overlain by layer [430].	Same as above



TRENCH 4		Coordinates: W409621/425023 E409630/425025		Dimensions: 9.3m x 1.8m Max Depth: 1.2m
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions
417	Cut	E-W sub rectangular cut located in the middle of the trench. Excavated by machine as already exhumed.	Cut of grave, filled by [418] no skeleton present.	1.55 x 0.43 (bwx)
418	Fill	Reddish orangey brown gritty silty sand.	Fill of grave [417] overlain by layer [430].	Same as above
419	Cut	E-W sub rectangular cut located at the Eastern end of the trench. Excavated by machine as already exhumed.	Cut of grave, filled by [420] no skeleton present.	1.1 x 0.3 (bwx)
420	Fill	Reddish orangey brown gritty silty sand.	Fill of grave [419] overlain by layer [430].	Same as above
421	Cut	Unexcavated E-W sub rectangular cut located at the Eastern end of the trench. Large stones in plan could indicate stone lining to grave.	Cut of grave, filled by [422].	1.85 x 0.95 x >1m (bwxcd)
422	Fill	Dark greyish brown friable sandy silt.	Fill of grave [421] truncated by cut [440].	Same as above
423	Layer	Yellowish grey concrete slabs.	Modern concrete paving slabs located along the South side of the chapel from the steps to the base of the Square Church Pulpit.	>9.3 x 1.8 x 0.05m (bwxct)
424	Layer	Brownish yellow builders sand.	Bedding layer for paving slabs [423].	>9.3 x 1.8 x 0.13m (bwxct)
425	Layer	Brown silty clay lens containing occasional small fragments of CBM and charcoal (5%).	Lens of material, part of the levelling sequence on the South side of the chapel.	>9.3 x 1.8 x 0.04m (bwxct)
426	Layer	Yellowish brown sand.	Part of modern levelling on the South side of the chapel.	>9.3 x 1.8 x 0.04m (bwxct)
427	Layer	Brown silty clay with frequent small – large sub angular brick/CBM and small charcoal fragments (50%).	Demolition deposit of rubble, part of the levelling sequence.	>9.3 x 1.8 x 0.22m (bwxct)
428	Fill	Mottled medium yellowish brown clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks (5%). Not fully excavated, partially seen in section/plan. Located at the Eastern end of the trench.	Fill of grave [433] truncated by [404].	>0.54 x >0.34 x 0.6m (bwxct)
429	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with occasional yellow patches of sand, has occasional charcoal flecks (5%) and sparse coffin nails (2%).	Fill of grave [442], not fully excavated. May be multiple graves but only partially cleaned in plan and interpreted as best as possible in the time given.	>1.8 x 1 x >1m (bwxcd)
430	Layer	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small – medium rounded pebbles and medium sandstone cobbles (15%), also sparse charcoal flecks (2%).	Layer of soil, believed to be the re-instated topsoil after the graves along the Southern side of the chapel were exhumed in the c. 20th. Covers all exhumed graves in the trench.	>9.3 x 1.8 x 0.30m (bwxct)
431	Layer	Dark greyish brown soft silty sand with sparse small rounded pebbles and sub-angular stones (2%), also rare charcoal flecks (1%).	Not sufficiently excavated to determine whether this is a layer or a grave fill. Could be an original buried soil. Truncated by grave cuts [461], [442] and [459].	>9.3 x 1.8 x >1.2m (bwxcd)
432	Layer	Mid yellow sand.	Natural	>9.3 x 1.8 x >1.2m (bwxcd)



TRENCH 4		Coordinates: W409621/425023 E409630/425025		Dimensions: 9.3m x 1.8m Max Depth: 1.2m
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions
433	Cut	Unexcavated E-W sub-rectangular cut located at the Eastern end of the trench.	Cut of grave, filled by [428].	>0.54 x >0.34 x 0.60m (bwxht)
434	Cut	Partially excavated E-W sub-rectangular cut located at the Eastern end of the trench.	Cut of grave containing skeleton [436], backfilled by [435].	1.6 x >0.35 x >0.70m (bwxhd)
435	Fill	Mixed dark & Light brown soft silty sand with occasional small rounded pebbles (15%) and moderate flecks of charcoal (20%).	Fill of grave cut [434] backfilled over skeleton [436].	Same as above. Thickness = >0.55m
436	Skeleton	Lower arm bone of skeleton (radius?) exposed whilst cleaning. Not fully excavated, appeared to be folded across chest (e.g. aligned S-N). Bone preservation was fragile.	Partially excavated inhumation located towards the Eastern end of the trench in the South facing section in grave cut [434].	Approx same as [434]
437	Cut	Partially excavated E-W sub rectangular cut with steep vertical sides, located midway along the trench in the South facing section.	Cut of grave containing skeleton [439], backfilled by [438].	2.6 x >0.25 x 0.65m (bwxhd)
438	Fill	Mottled yellow and dark brown silty sand with occasional sub rounded pebbles and sandstone cobbles (15%), also occasional flecks of charcoal (15%).	Fill of grave cut [437] backfilled over skeleton [439].	Same as above. Thickness = 0.55m
439	Skeleton	Middle and lower leg bones of the right leg exposed whilst cleaning. Not fully excavated. Supine and extended inhumation, poor bone preservation.	Partially excavated inhumation located midway along the trench in the South facing section, in grave cut [437].	Approx same as above
440	Cut	Unexcavated E-W sub rectangular cut with steep sides (visible in section). Located midway along the trench next to the North facing section.	Cut of grave, filled by [441]. Truncates graves [450] and [422].	2.28 x 0.55 x 0.72m (bwxhd)
441	Fill	Dark greyish black sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones and flecks of charcoal (15%).	Fill of grave cut [440], cut by [407], [417] and [457].	Same as above. Thickness = >0.52m
442	Cut	E-W slightly irregular sub-rectangular cut located at the Eastern end of the trench.	Cut of possible grave filled by [442], not fully excavated. May be multiple graves but only partially cleaned in plan and interpreted as best as possible in the time given.	>1.8 x 1.00 x >1m (bwxhd)
443	Cut	Partially excavated E-W sub-rectangular cut located at the Eastern end of the trench.	Cut of grave containing skeleton [445], backfilled by [444].	>1.7 x >0.2 x 0.82m (bwxhd)
444	Fill	Mottled yellow and medium brown clay sand with occasional flecks of charcoal (15%).	Fill of grave cut [443] backfilled over skeleton [445].	Same as above. Thickness = >0.3m
445	Skeleton	Skull of inhumation uncovered during cleaning, not fully excavated. Aligned E-W with the skull at the Western end, poor bone preservation.	Partially excavated inhumation located towards the Eastern end of the trench, in grave cut [443].	Approx same as above
446	Cut	Unexcavated E-W sub rectangular cut with steep vertical sides. Located in the North facing section towards the Eastern end of the trench.	Cut of grave containing vault [448], with skeleton inside (not numbered). Backfilled by [447]. Truncates [429].	Length approx 3.4m x Depth approx 0.7m
447	Fill	Dark brown clay silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and brick dust (15%).	Fill of grave cut [446] around vault [448]. Truncated by grave cut [443].	Same as above



TRENCH 4		Coordinates: W409621/425023 E409630/425025		Dimensions: 9.3m x 1.8m Max Depth: 1.2m
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions
448	Structure	Stretcher built red brick coffin shaped vault with white lime mortar. Sandstone flag capping visible inside.	Red brick vault within cut [446] containing supine, extended inhumation laid in a wooden coffin with highly decorated iron/lead and hessian fabric lining (Not separately numbered as only photographed through gap in the section).	Approx 3.00 x 1.00 x 0.5m (bwxtd)
449	Cut	Unexcavated E-W sub rectangular cut with steep vertical sides. Located in the North facing section towards the Western end of the trench.	Cut of grave, filled with [450]. Truncating grave [452].	>1.1 x >0.5 x 0.55m (bwxtd)
450	Fill	Mottled yellowish brown silty sand with patches of redeposited natural.	Fill of grave cut [449].	Same as above
451	Cut	Unexcavated E-W sub rectangular cut with steep vertical sides. Located in the North facing section towards the Western end of the trench.	Cut of grave, filled with [452]. Truncating grave [462].	>0.7 x >0.35 x 0.85m (bwxtd)
452	Fill	Light brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks (20%).	Fill of grave cut [451] cut by [453] and [449].	Same as above. Thickness = >0.40m
453	Cut	Unexcavated E-W sub rectangular cut with steep vertical sides. Located in the middle of the trench towards the Western end.	Cut of grave, filled with [454]. Truncates [456] and [452].	>1.05 x 0.85 x >1m (bwxtd)
454	Fill	Mottled yellowish brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks (20%).	Fill of grave cut [453] cut by [415].	Same as above
455	Cut	Unexcavated E-W sub rectangular cut with steep vertical sides. Located in the North facing section towards the Western end of the trench.	Cut of grave, filled with [456]. Truncates [462].	>0.54 x >0.15 x 0.9m (bwxtd)
456	Fill	Dark greyish black sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks (15%).	Fill of grave cut [455] cut by [453].	Same as above. Thickness =>0.3m
457	Cut	Unexcavated E-W sub rectangular cut with steep vertical sides. Located in the middle of the trench towards the Western end.	Cut of grave, filled with [458]. Truncates [441] and [460].	1.9 x 0.85m (bw)
458	Fill	Mottled yellowish brown clay sand with occasional small rounded pebbles(15%) and sparse charcoal flecks (2%).	Fill of grave cut [457] cut by [409].	1.9 x 0.85m (bw)
459	Cut	Unexcavated E-W sub rectangular cut with steep vertical sides. Located in the South facing section.	Cut of grave, filled with [460]. Truncates [431] and [438].	1.5 x >0.25 x 0.55m (bwxtd)
460	Fill	Patchy light brown and dark grey soft silty sand with occasional rounded pebbles (15%) and charcoal flecks (13%).	Fill of grave cut [459] cut by [457].	Same as above. Thickness = >0.55m
461	Cut	E-W slightly irregular sub-rectangular cut located at the Western end of the trench.	Cut of possible grave filled by [462], not fully excavated. May be multiple graves but only partially cleaned in plan and interpreted as best as possible in the time given.	1.5 x 1.0 x 0.55m (bwxtd)
462	Fill	Mixed greyish brown soft silty sand with moderate sub rounded sandstone cobbles (20%), and occasional charcoal flecks (10%)	Fill of grave [461], not fully excavated. (See above)	Same as above. Thickness = >0.55m



TRENCH 9		Coordinates: N409646/425036 S409647/425031		Dimensions: 5.0m x 2.8m Max Depth: 1.34m
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions
900	Layer	Sandstone tomb flagging	Sandstone gravestones re-used to flag around the front of the chapel.	Thickness between 0.12-0.16m
901	Layer	Dark brownish yellow sand	Bedding layer for flagstones.	Thickness = 0.08m
902	Layer	Rubble deposit consisting of sand and sandstone with occasional fragments of CBM and charcoal flecks (15%).	Rubble levelling deposit beneath [901].	Thickness = 0.18m
903	Fill	Dark grey silty sand with occasional rounded pebbles and sub-rounded sandstone cobbles (15%), rare charcoal flecks (1%).	Partially excavated fill of grave cut [905] containing vault [904].	>1.85 x >1.05 x 0.4m (bwx d). Thickness = >0.9m
904	Structure	E-W stretcher built red brick vault with a sandstone capping. Capping not lifted so only partially exposed, runs into the North and Eastern facing sections. Northern wall of vault damaged through root action. Skull at the Western end of grave.	Structure within grave cut [905]. Grave contained a wooden coffin and skeleton with bronze name plate inscribed: "James Thompson. Died 26th June 1831. Aged 62"	Slightly smaller than above. Brick size: 0.24 x 0.11 x 0.07m (bwxh)
905	Cut	E-W sub rectangular cut with steep vertical sides and an assumed flat base. Not fully excavated.	Cut of grave for structure [904] and backfilled by [903]. Truncates grave fill [931].	Same as [903]
906	Fill	Mid reddish brown fine silty sand.	Fill of grave [908], not fully excavated.	>0.88 x >0.78 x >0.4m (bwx t)
907	Structure	E-W stretcher built red brick vault with a sandstone capping. Capping not lifted so only partially exposed, runs into the West and North facing sections.	Structure within grave cut [908], similar to [904] to the West.	Slightly smaller than above. Brick size: 0.22 x 0.12 x 0.08m (bwxh)
908	Cut	E-W sub rectangular cut with steep vertical sides and an assumed flat base. Not fully excavated.	Cut of grave for structure [907] and backfilled by [906]. Truncates grave fill [909].	Same as [906]
909	Fill	Mid orangish brown silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stone inclusions (50%).	Fill of stone lined grave [911].	>0.84 x 0.66 x 0.50m (bwx d)
910	Structure	Unexcavated E-W sandstone lining of grave. Grave continues into the Western facing section.	Sandstone lining of grave [911].	>0.84 x 0.66 (bw)
911	Cut	Unexcavated E-W sub-rectangular cut with steep vertical sides and an assumed flat base.	Cut of grave with sandstone lining [910], backfilled by [909].	Same as [909]
912	Layer	Mixed greyish black sandy silt with moderate – frequent demolition rubble including CBM (40%), charcoal flecks (20%) and small-medium sub-rounded stones (20%).	Levelling deposit, Probably dating to when they raised the front courtyard (maybe during the 1850s?)	Max thickness 0.28m
913	Cut	Partially excavated E-W sub rectangular cut with steep vertical sides.	Cut of grave containing coffin [915], skeleton [914] and backfilled with [916].	>1.4 x 0.5 x 0.7m (bwx d)
914	Skeleton	Partially excavated supine, extended inhumation aligned E-W with the feet at the Eastern end and the arms by the sides. Excavated from the shoulders to the feet, the rest of the body ran into the East facing section. Slumped along the Northern side, possibly with another grave below.	Inhumation within a decorated wooden coffin [915], located towards the Northern end of Trench along the East facing section.	>1.3 x 0.41 (bw) Measurements taken from the Right side of the body: Humerous = 29cm Lower arm = 19cm Femur = 38cm



TRENCH 9		Coordinates: N409646/425036 S409647/425031		Dimensions: 5.0m x 2.8m Max Depth: 1.34m
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions
				Lower leg = 34cm
915	Coffin	Partially excavated wooden coffin with handle found near Right humerus. Lid appears to have been decorated with a foliage pattern, possibly a lead compound.	Timber coffin with decorated iron and lead exterior lining.	>1.3 x 0.41 (bw)
916	Fill	Dark bluish grey friable silty clay with occasional fragments of post-medieval ceramic/stoneware.	Fill of grave cut [913].	Same as [913]. Thickness approx 0.22m
917	Fill	Mottled dark grey and yellow friable silty sand with occasional – moderate sub-angular sandstone and brick rubble (35%).	Fill of grave cut [918] overlain by [912].	>0.70 x 0.52 x >0.60m (bxwd)
918	Cut	E-W sub rectangular cut with steep vertical sides.	Cut of grave filled by [917].	>0.70 x 0.5 x 0.50m (bxwd)
919	Fill	Dark grey friable silty sand with moderate sandstone rubble fragments (35%)	Fill of grave cut [920] overlain by [912].	>0.64 x 0.54 x >0.66m (bxwd)
920	Cut	E-W sub rectangular cut with steep vertical sides.	Cut of grave filled by [919].	>0.65 x 0.55 x 0.50m (bxwd)
921	Fill	Dark greyish brown soft silty sand with moderate sandstone rubble and small rounded pebbles (35%).	Fill of grave cut [922] overlain by [912].	>0.84 x >0.3 x >0.66m (bxwd)
922	Cut	E-W sub rectangular cut with steep vertical sides.	Cut of grave filled by [921].	>0.85 x >0.30 x 0.50m (bxwd)
923	VOID			
924	Layer	Dark greyish brown soft silty sand with sparse rounded pebbles (3%).	Soil layer possibly representing an original surface. Overlain by layer [935], overlies natural [925].	Thickness = 0.50m
925	Layer	Brownish yellow sand with frequent silty root marks. Contained occasional sandstone cobbles and small rounded pebbles (25%).	Natural sand.	Depth = 1.3m from current ground surface
926	Fill	Grey silty sand with rare charcoal flecks (1%).	Fill of grave cut [927] at the Northern end of the trench. Truncated by [913].	Same as [927] Thickness > 0.55m
927	Cut	Unexcavated grave cut at the Northern end of trench.	Cut of grave filled by [926].	>1.1 x >0.15 x 0.55m (bxwd)
928	Fill	Reddish brown clay sand, upper fill of grave [929]	Fill of grave [929], overlies [934]. Truncated by [913].	Thickness >0.60m
929	Cut	E-W sub rectangular cut with steep vertical sides.	Cut of grave filled by [934] and [928].	>1.6 x >0.55 x 0.50m (bxwd)
930	Cut	E-W sub rectangular cut with steep vertical sides.	Cut of grave filled by [931], truncates [933].	>1.6 x 0.98 x 0.5m (bxwd).
931	Fill	Dark mottled brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular sandstone inclusions (20%).	Fill of grave cut [930].	Same as above. Thickness >0.85m
932	Cut	E-W sub rectangular cut with steep vertical sides.	Cut of grave filled by [933].	>1.3 x >0.6 x 0.5m (bxwd)
933	Fill	Mottled yellow and brown clay silt with sparse sub-angular stones (2%).	Fill of grave [932].	Same as above. Thickness >0.85m
934	Fill	Mixed yellow sand with frequent rooting.	Fill of grave [929] overlain by [928]	Thickness >0.35m
935	Layer	Grey silty clay with occasional sub-angular sandstone pebbles (10%).	Layer above [924], cut by multiple graves.	Thickness = 0.45m



APPENDIX 2: COPY OF SPECIFICATION

**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE (WYAAS):
SPECIFICATION FOR TRIAL TRENCHING TO EVALUATE AND RECORD
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN ADVANCE OF DEVELOPMENT AT SQUARE
CHAPEL, HALIFAX**

Specification prepared on behalf of Calderdale Council at the request of Robert Evans (Planning Application reference 09/00287/FUL)

1.0 Summary

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of trial trenching is proposed to help establish the below ground archaeological survival at the above site and to record it if encountered. **Any significant additional work that may be necessary will be covered by a supplementary specification.** This specification has been written by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and 8.1 are to be met by the archaeological contractor **prior** to the commencement of fieldwork by completing and returning the attached form to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

2.0 Site Location & Description (please refer to attached map with boundaries clearly shown)

Grid Reference: SE 09621 25037

2.1 The development site is located to the east of Square Road and to the north of Blackledge. To the immediate west and north is the Piece Hall. The 1855 congregational chapel is to the north of the square chapel site. The bedrock geology is rough rock flags sandstone and the underlying soils are freely draining lime rich loamy soils. The site slopes from east (130m OD) to west (120m OD).

2.2 The site is located in the District of Calderdale and the historic township of Halifax.

3.0 Planning Background

3.1 A Planning permission (09/00287/FUL) for an Extension to the Arts Centre (Square Chapel), including alterations to the Piece Hall to provide a link to it has been granted by Calderdale Metropolitan District Council.

3.2 The Planning Authority have attached an archaeological condition to the above planning permission as they have been advised by the WYAAS that there is reason to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that an archaeological evaluation is required to establish the degree of archaeological recording that is necessary.

3.3 This specification has been prepared by the WYAAS at the request of Mr. Robert Evans of EvansVetorri, acting on behalf of the applicants, to detail what is required for the evaluation and to allow an archaeological contractor to provide a quotation.

4. Archaeological Interest

4.1 The Square Chapel was constructed in 1772 to serve as a Congregational Church. The chapel was the first major brick building in Halifax with a roof span of 60 feet and was considered an exceptional building at the time. When first constructed, the building was open to the roof, with a gallery above. The importance of the building is reflected in its grade II* listing. In 1855, the Square Chapel was converted to a Sunday School and at this stage a floor was inserted throughout the building at gallery level and the lower floor was subdivided to form a series of smaller rooms. The Square Chapel formerly had 19th century extensions attached to the rear of the building, which have since been demolished – the demolition of these extensions has returned the building to its original footprint.

By the mid 19th century, the Square Chapel was not large enough to accommodate the congregation and in 1855 a new Church was constructed on a plot to the north of the Square Chapel. This building is now a ruin (rather than a 'derelict' building) and forms an important element of the streetscape along with the Square Chapel and adjacent Piece Hall. The steeple of the Square Congregational Church is a grade II listed building.

The Piece Hall (Listed Grade 1) was built in 1778/9 as a market hall for local worsted manufacturers. Large, regulated cloth halls of this type are a distinctive feature of late 18th century textile manufacture, and both the scale and organisation of the trade at that period (a large number of manufacturers regularly producing small amounts of goods, without private salerooms) were clearly reflected in the buildings' layout and design. The Piece Hall is one of only three of the great Yorkshire cloth halls to retain any structural remains, and is the only one to survive in substantially its original conformation. Despite alterations in the 1870s (for conversion to a wholesale food market) and the 1970s (for refurbishment and alteration to form a tourist attraction), the building retains all of its most distinctive and characteristic features. One of the most important and characteristic of these features is the blind external 'curtain' wall, designed to limit and control access to the interior courtyard and salerooms through three major openings. Minor openings in the east wall appear to be 19th/20th century interventions.

The 1850 first edition Ordnance Survey map marks a burial ground to the south side of the Square chapel. The burial ground is marked to the east of the chapel on the 1870 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps. By the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1933 the 'Burial ground' is shown between the chapel and 1855 church. Square Road was widened in the 1960s which resulted in the loss of a section of the graveyard. Burials of 18th and 19th century date are of archaeological importance as they can provide information on lifestyles, diet and burial practices which are not currently adequately historically documented.

The grave stones have been used as paving to the front and sides of the square chapel. It is unclear where these gravestones were taken from, but it is likely that

they were associated with burials around the chapel itself as some of the gravestone pre-date the construction of the adjacent church. According to Calderdale Council's Funeral Services Manager the graves of both the Square Chapel and the adjacent 1855 church were cleared in 1978 utilising hand excavating tools (i.e. picks and shovels). However, in c.2008 during restoration works, when a new gated access and entrance steps were added to the east side of the chapel a brick lined vault containing four skeletons was discovered. The 2008 discovery, therefore indicates that some burials may survive in situ.

According to information within the Historic Environment Record the proposed development site is located within the 18th century historic core of Halifax and is on the fringe of the medieval core of Halifax.

5. Aim of the Specified Work

5.1 The aim of this project is to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the proposed development area, and to record at an appropriate level, archaeological features encountered in the excavation trenches, with the aim of elucidating the issues discussed in section 4.

5.2 It is conceivable that a larger, more open area excavation may be identified as being warranted, or alternatively a wider watching brief may be required during ground-works for the development, possibly with provision for rapid salvaging recording. All possibilities will be considered depending upon the results of this exercise and it would be anticipated that if further significant fieldwork is required, then the contractor would draft the specification and agree it with the WYAAS. It is a primary aim of the specified work that all aspects should be placed in the public domain by depositing the results with the WY Historic Environment Record (Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE)

6. General Instructions

6.1 Health and Safety

6.1.1 The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The WYAAS and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents or injuries that may occur to outside contractors while attempting to conform to this specification. Any Health and Safety issues which may hinder compliance with this specification should be discussed with WYAAS at the earliest possible opportunity (see section 13.2).

6.2 Location of Services, etc.

6.2.1 The archaeological contractors will be responsible for locating any drainage pipes, service pipes, cables *etc.* which may cross any of the trench lines, and for taking the necessary measures to avoid disturbing such services.

6.3 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

6.3.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to the WYAAS, or state (with

reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor. **Modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design will not be considered by the WYAAS.** Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed below should be addressed to the WYAAS *without delay*.

6.4 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

6.4.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor **must** provide WYAAS **in writing** with:

- a projected timetable for the site work;
- details of the staff structure and numbers;
- names and CVs of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors *etc.*),

6.4.2 All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard, subject to the ultimate judgement of WYAAS.

6.5 Notification

6.5.1 WYAAS should be provided with **as much notice as possible in writing** (and certainly not less than one week) of the intention to start work. A copy of the archaeological contractor's risk assessment of the site should accompany the notification.

6.5.2 The Calderdale Museums curator, Jeff Wilkinson, should be notified of the date of commencement of fieldwork (Tel.: 01422 352334; email: jeff.wilkinson@calderdale.gov.uk).

6.5.3 As a courtesy, English Heritage's Science Adviser, Andy Hammon, should also be notified of the intention to commence fieldwork. (Tel.: 01904 601983; email: andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk).

6.6 Documentary Research

6.6.1 Prior to the commencement of *fieldwork*, the HER should be visited by either the project manager or the site supervisor, in order to gain an overview of the archaeological/historical background of the site and environs. In addition to providing a knowledge base for the work in hand, the results of this assessment may be incorporated into the contractor's report where they are considered to contribute to that report, but any extraneous material should be omitted. Please note that the HER makes a charge for consultations of a commercial nature. The results of this exercise should be used to inform the whole project. A formal desk-based report is not required and the results of this stage of work should be incorporated in the final report.

7.0 Trenching Methodology

7.1 Trench Size and Placement (Figure 1)

7.1.1 The work will involve the excavation of 5no. 10m x 2m and 4no. 5m x 2m trenches, which can be machine-opened. The contractor should also allow for a contingency amount of 28 square metres. The use of the contingency will depend upon the results obtained in the initial trial trenching. The use of the contingency will be at the decision of the WYAAS, whose decision will be issued in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions. Proposed trench locations are shown on Figure 1.

Trench No	Dimensions (m)	Area (m ²)	Purpose of Trench
1	10m x 2m	20 m ²	To determine extent of burials and to uncover a graveyard boundary
2	10m x 2m	20 m ²	To test for burials
3	10m x 2m	20 m ²	To test for burials
4	10m x 2m	20 m ²	To test for burials
5	10m x 2m	20 m ²	To test for burials
6	5m x 2m	10 m ²	To test for burials in area proposed for gravestone removal and planting
7	5m x 2m	10 m ²	To test for burials in area proposed for gravestone removal and planting
8	5m x 2m	10 m ²	To test for burials in area proposed for gravestone removal and planting
9	5m x 2m	10 m ²	To test for burials in area proposed for gravestone removal and planting

Total site area: 2817m²

Total area of trenching: 141m²

Contingency trenching: 28m²

7.2 Method of Excavation

7.2.1 The trial trenches may be opened and the topsoil and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a **maximum** 0.2m. thickness, by the use of an appropriate machine using a wide toothless ditching blade. **Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits.** Any machine work must be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon may be exposed by the machine, but must then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features and then dug by hand.

7.2.2 All archaeological remains will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of the project. The **complete** stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits will be excavated and the work will investigate and record **all** inter-relationships between features. It is likely that 19th-century structures will be present in many areas of the site. These will be recorded in full and then removed in order to investigate the remainder of the sequence down to natural deposits. The contractor should make provision for the use of shoring/stepping to accomplish this if

necessary. All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base. The following strategy will be employed:

- Linear boundary features: a minimum sample of 20% of each linear boundary feature such as ditches and track ways. Each section should be at least 1m wide and, where possible, sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. All termini will be investigated.
- Other linear and discrete features: all stake-holes, post-holes, pits, ring ditches, kilns, and other structural/funerary/industrial features will be 50% excavated in the first instance, recorded in section, and then fully excavated. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. Where possible, sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge.
- Built structures: walls, floors etc will be excavated sufficient to establish their form, phasing, construction techniques. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features.

7.2.3 All artefacts are to be retained for processing and analysis except for unstratified 20th-century material, which may be noted and discarded. Finds will be stored in secure, appropriate conditions following the guidelines in First Aid for Finds (3rd edition).

7.3 Method of Recording

7.3.1 The trenches are to be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. The stratigraphy of each area is to be recorded, even when no archaeological deposits have been identified.

7.3.2 Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include heights A.O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. At least one section of each trench edge, showing a representative and complete sequence of deposits from the modern ground surface to the natural geology, will be drawn.

7.3.3 The actual areas of excavation and all archaeological (and possibly archaeological) features should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a detailed archive and report on the material. The trench locations, as excavated, will be accurately surveyed, tied into the O.S. National Grid and located on an up-to-date 1:1250 O.S. map base.

7.3.4 Except where otherwise requested, black and white photography using orthodox monochrome chemical development should be used. Film should be no faster than ISO400. Slower films should be used where possible as their smaller grain size yields higher definition images. Technical Pan (ISO 25), Pan-F (ISO50), FP4 (ISO125) and HP5 (ISO400) are recommended. The use of dye-based films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN is unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. Black and white photography should be supplemented by colour

photography; this should be in transparency format (i.e. slides or digital photography as an acceptable alternative, see paragraph 7.3.5 below).

7.3.5 Digital photography: as an alternative for colour slide photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 4 megapixels. Note that conventional black and white print photography is still required and constitutes the permanent record. Digital images will only be acceptable as an alternative to colour slide photography if each image is supplied in three file formats (as a RAW data file, a DNG file and as a JPEG file). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the DNG file. The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name, the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. **Any digital images are to be supplied to WYAAS on gold CDs by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.**

7.4 Use of Metal Detectors

7.4.1 Spoil heaps are to be scanned for non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination, operated by an experienced metal detector user (if necessary, operating under the supervision of the contracting archaeologist). Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (19th-century material and earlier should be retained.)

7.4.2 If a non-professional archaeologist is to be used to carry out the metal-detecting, a formal agreement of their position as a sub-contractor working under direction must be agreed in advance of their use on site. This formal agreement will apply whether they are paid or not. To avoid financial claims under the Treasure Act a suggested wording for this formal agreement with the metal detectorist is: "In the process of working on the archaeological investigation at [*location of site*] between the dates of [*insert dates*], [*name of person contributing to project*] is working under direction or permission of [*name of archaeological organisation*] and hereby waives all rights to rewards for objects discovered that could otherwise be payable under the Treasure Act 1996."

7.5 Environmental Sampling Strategy

7.5.1 Bulk samples must be taken from **all** securely stratified deposits using a strategy which combines systematic and judgement sampling, but which also follows the methodologies outlined in the English Heritage (2011) 'Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second Edition)' guidance

7.5.2 Samples for specialist environmental analysis and scientific dating (soil profiles, archaeomagnetic dating, dendrochronology etc.) should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the excavation. The English Heritage Science Advisor should be consulted (Dr Andy Hammon, tel.: 01904 601983, email: andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk) and provision should be made for an appropriate specialist(s) to visit the site, take samples and discuss the sampling strategy, if necessary.

7.6 Conservation Strategy

7.6.1 A conservation strategy must be developed in collaboration with a recognised laboratory. All finds must be assessed in order to recover information that will contribute to an understanding of their deterioration and hence preservation potential, as well as identifying potential for further investigation. Furthermore, all finds must be stabilised and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum. As a guiding principle, only artefacts of a “displayable” quality would warrant full conservation, but metalwork and coinage from stratified contexts would be expected to be x-rayed if necessary, and conservation costs should also be included as a contingency.

7.7 Human Remains

7.7.1 Any human remains that are discovered must initially be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. WYAAS will be notified at the earliest opportunity. If removal is necessary the remains must be excavated archaeologically in accordance with the *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* published by English Heritage (2005), a valid Ministry of Justice licence, if appropriate, and any local environmental health regulations.

The presence of fragmentary, disarticulated human remains should be noted and recorded but need not be retained archaeologically. The presence, depth, extent and number of grave cuts (if present) is to be recorded. Articulated human remains are to be regarded as archaeologically significant and it would be anticipated that the contingency trenching would be employed to allow their full excavation in the first instance.

7.8 Treasure Act

7.8.1 The terms of the Treasure Act 1996, as amended, must be followed with regard to any finds that might fall within its purview. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the “Code of Practice”. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

7.9. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

7.9.1 Should there be unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of this specification, then the archaeological contractor should urgently contact the WYAAS with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter with the developer.

7.10 Access/Monitoring Arrangements

7.10.1 The representative of the WYAAS will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time. It is usual practice that the visit is arranged in advance, but this is not always feasible. The WYAAS’ representative will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the senior archaeologist present and should be afforded the opportunity to view all trenches, any finds made that are still on site, and any records not in immediate use. It is anticipated that the records of an exemplar context that has previously been fully recorded will be examined. Any observed

deficiencies during the site visit are to be made good to the satisfaction of the WYAAS' representative, by the next agreed site meeting. Access is also to be afforded at any reasonable time to English Heritage's Regional Archaeological Science Advisor.

7.10.2 Please note that WYAAS now make a charge for site monitoring visits. An invoice will be raised on the archaeological contractor. One monitoring visit will be charged for this project. Please contact us for the current charge.

8. Excavation Archives Deposition.

8.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant District museum archaeological curator in writing (copied to WYAAS) to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive. In this case the contact is: Jeff Wilkinson, Bankfield Museum, Akroyd Park, Halifax, Boothtown Road, HX3 6HJ. E-mail : Jeff.Wilkinson@Calderdale.co.uk . Tel: 01422 352334.

8.2 It is the policy of the Calderdale Museum to accept complete excavation archives, including primary site records and research archives and finds, from all excavations carried out in the District, which it serves.

8.3 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with the Calderdale Museum.

8.4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet the Calderdale Museum's requirements with regard to the preparation of fieldwork archives for deposition.

9. Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

9.1 Requirement for Further Fieldwork

9.1.1 It is anticipated that upon (or approaching) completion of fieldwork a meeting with WYAAS will be arranged by the archaeological contractor, either at the WYAAS offices or on site, to discuss the results and agree what, if any, additional work may be warranted. The developer should also be invited to attend this meeting. The meeting may take the form of a telephone discussion at WYAAS' discretion. Following the meeting the archaeological contractor will either produce a report (if no further archaeological work is warranted), or draft a specification (if further work is required) to be submitted to WYAAS for written approval prior to the commencement of any further work.

9.1.2 If further fieldwork is required, the results of the evaluation will be integrated into an overall report encompassing all stages of work. However, if a different contractor is employed by the developer to undertake subsequent works, then a full, formal evaluation report (see paragraph 9.3 below) should be prepared and accepted by WYAAS before further fieldwork commences.

9. Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

9.1 Finds and Samples

9.1.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken shall be processed and any finds shall be cleaned, identified, assessed/analysed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines.

9.1.2 Samples should be processed for the recovery of artefactual material, animal/fish/human bones, industrial residues (including hammerscale), shell, molluscs, charcoal and mineralised plant remains as a minimum. 'Specialist' samples (e.g. monoliths, cores, plant/invertebrate macrofossils) should be processed separately as appropriate.

9.1.3 Material suitable for scientific dating (e.g. charcoal) should be identified to species and assessed for suitability by an environmental specialist prior to submission to a dating laboratory. Any human remains submitted for C14 dating should also have carbon ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$) and nitrogen isotope analysis carried out by the radiocarbon laboratory.

9.1.4 All finds and biological material must be analysed by a qualified and experienced specialist.

9.1.5 Following identification, finds of 20th-century date should be noted, quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds which are of 19th century or earlier date should be retained and archived.

9.2 Field Archive

9.2.1 A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints/slides. Standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007). The contractor should also take account of any additional requirements imposed by the recipient museum (see section 9.1 above). An index to the field archive is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (preferably as an appendix in the report).

9.2.2 Prints may be executed digitally from scanned versions of the film negatives, and may be manipulated to improve print quality (but **not** in a manner which alters detail or perspective). **All digital prints, including those presented in the report, must be made on paper and with inks which are certified against fading or other deterioration for a period of 75 years or more when used in combination. If digital printing is employed, the contractor must supply details of the paper/inks used in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service, with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability.** Written confirmation that the materials are acceptable must have been received from the WYAAS prior to the commencement of work on site.

9.2.3 The original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive (see para. 8.4 above). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

9.3 Report Format and Content

9.3.1 A report should be produced, which should include background information on the need for the project, a description of the methodology employed, and a full description and interpretation of results produced. It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published, but it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers.

9.3.2 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depicts the full extent of the site investigated (a scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by a more detailed plan or plans). Site plans should be at an appropriate scale showing trench layout (as dug), features located and, where possible, predicted archaeological deposits. Upon completion of each evaluation trench all sections containing archaeological features will be drawn. Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include heights O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Where no archaeological deposits are encountered at least one long section of each trench will be drawn.

9.3.3 Artefact analysis is to include the production of a descriptive catalogue, quantification by context and discussion/interpretation if warranted, with finds critical for dating and interpretation illustrated.

9.3.4 Environmental analysis is to include identification of the remains, quantification by context, discussion/interpretation if warranted, and a description of the processing methodology. Radiocarbon results must be presented in full (laboratory sample number, conventional radiocarbon age, delta C13 value, calibration programme). Copies of the laboratory-issued dating certificates must be included as an appendix to the report.

9.3.5 Details of the style and format of the report are to be determined by the archaeological contractor, but should include a full bibliography, a quantified index to the site archive, and as an appendix, a copy of this specification.

9.4 Summary for Publication

9.4.1 The attached summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the WYAAS for inclusion in the summary of archaeological work in West Yorkshire to be published on WYAAS' website.

9.5 Publicity

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

10. Report Submission and Deposition with the HER

10.1 **A hard copy of the report (plus a digital copy on gold disk) is to be supplied directly to the WYAAS within a period of two months following completion of fieldwork**, unless specialist reports are awaited. In the latter case a revised date should be agreed with the WYAAS. Completion of this project and advice from WYAAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy are dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

10.2 The report will be supplied on the understanding that it will be added to the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record where it will be publicly accessible once deposited unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposition.

10.3 Copyright - Please note that by depositing this report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the WYAAS, in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the WYAAS to reproduce material, including for non-commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

10.4 A copy of the final report (in .pdf format) shall also be supplied to English Heritage's Science Advisor (Andy Hammon, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York YO1 6WP) and to the English Heritage Archive at Swindon (FAO Mike Evans, English Heritage, Archive Services, The Engine House, Fire Fly Avenue, Swindon, SN2 2EH. archive@english-heritage.org.uk).

10.5 The West Yorkshire HER supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact the West Yorkshire HER officer prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, the West Yorkshire HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at the West Yorkshire HER.

11. General Considerations

11.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

11.1.1 It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and on a brief examination of the site by the WYAAS. Archaeological contractors submitting tenders should carry out

an inspection of the site prior to submission. If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that

- i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to recording as detailed above, and/or
- ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results, and/or

then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact WYAAS as a matter of urgency. If contractors have not yet been appointed, any variations which the WYAAS considers to be justifiable on archaeological grounds will be incorporated into a revised specification, which will then be re-issued to the developer for redistribution to the tendering contractors. If an appointment has already been made and site work is ongoing, WYAAS will resolve the matter in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

11.2 Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

11.2.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained WYAAS' consent in writing to any variation of the specification prior to the commencement of on-site work or (where applicable) prior to the finalisation of the tender. Unauthorised variations may result in WYAAS being unable to recommend determination of the planning application to the Local Planning Officer based on the archaeological information available and are therefore made solely at the risk of the contractor.

11.3 Technical Queries

Similarly, any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to WYAAS without delay.

11.4 Valid Period of Specification

This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
Jason Dodds

September /2012

Historic Environment Record
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
Registry of Deeds
Newstead Road
Wakefield
WF1 2DE

Telephone: (01924) 305992
Fax: (01924) 306810
E-mail: jdodds@wyjs.org.uk

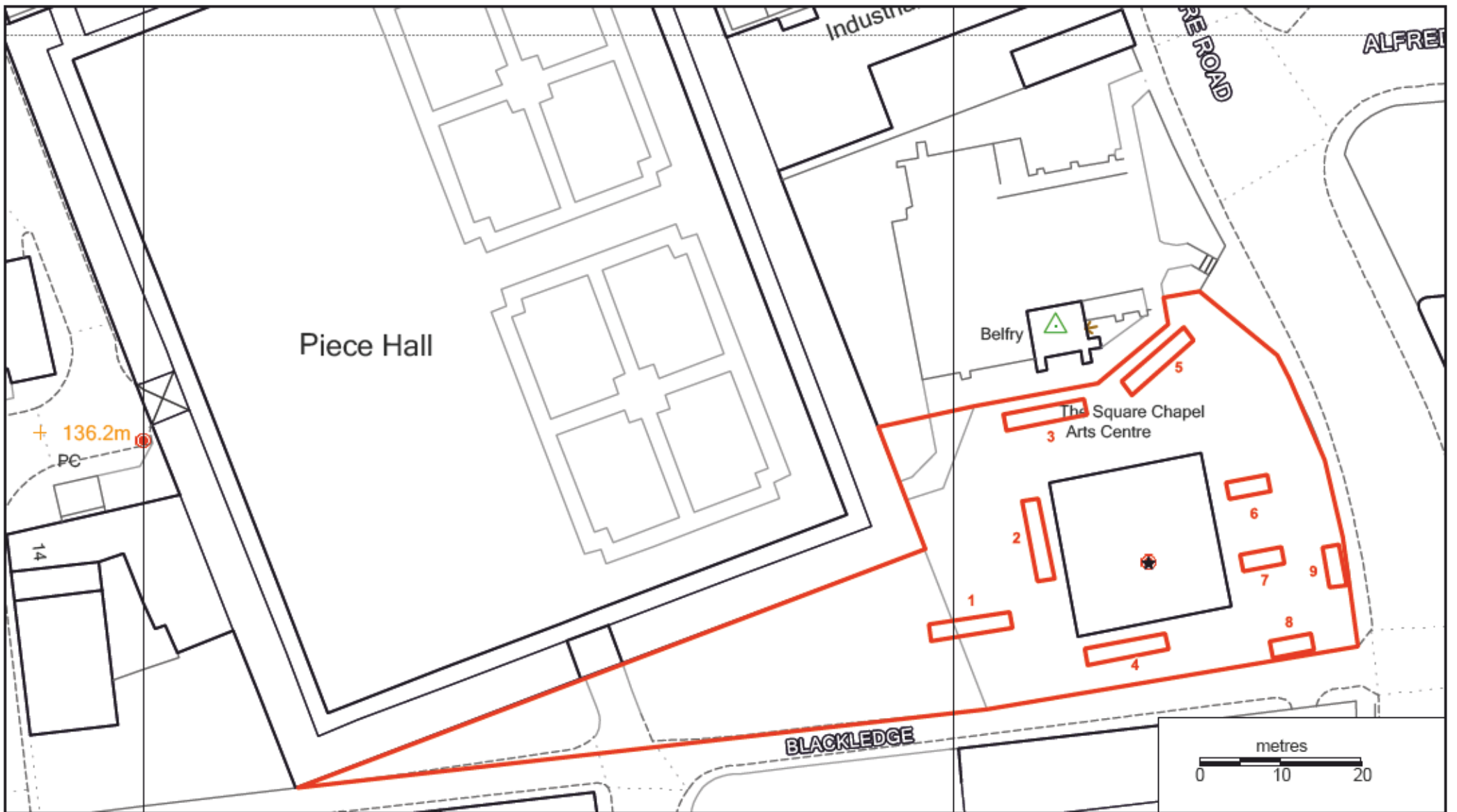


Figure 1. Trench Location Plan

WYAAS

Date Plotted: 19/09/2012


WYAAS
 County Historic Environment Record
 Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road
 Wakefield WF1 2DE

Sheet No.:

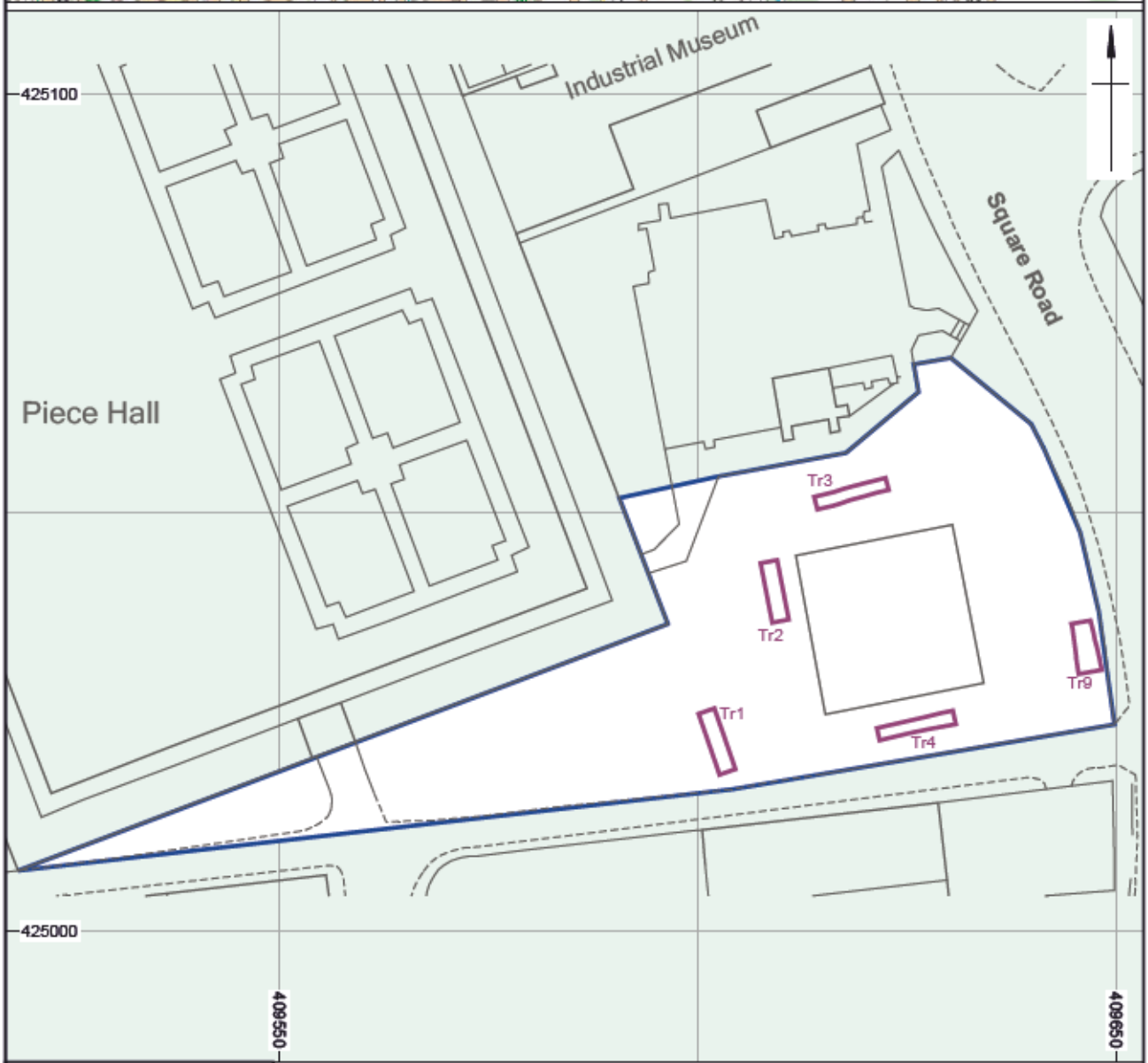
Scale 1: 650



Licence No WMDC 100019574

© WYAAS

Tel. 01924 306797 Fax. 01924 306810



- Site location
- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
-

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2012.
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

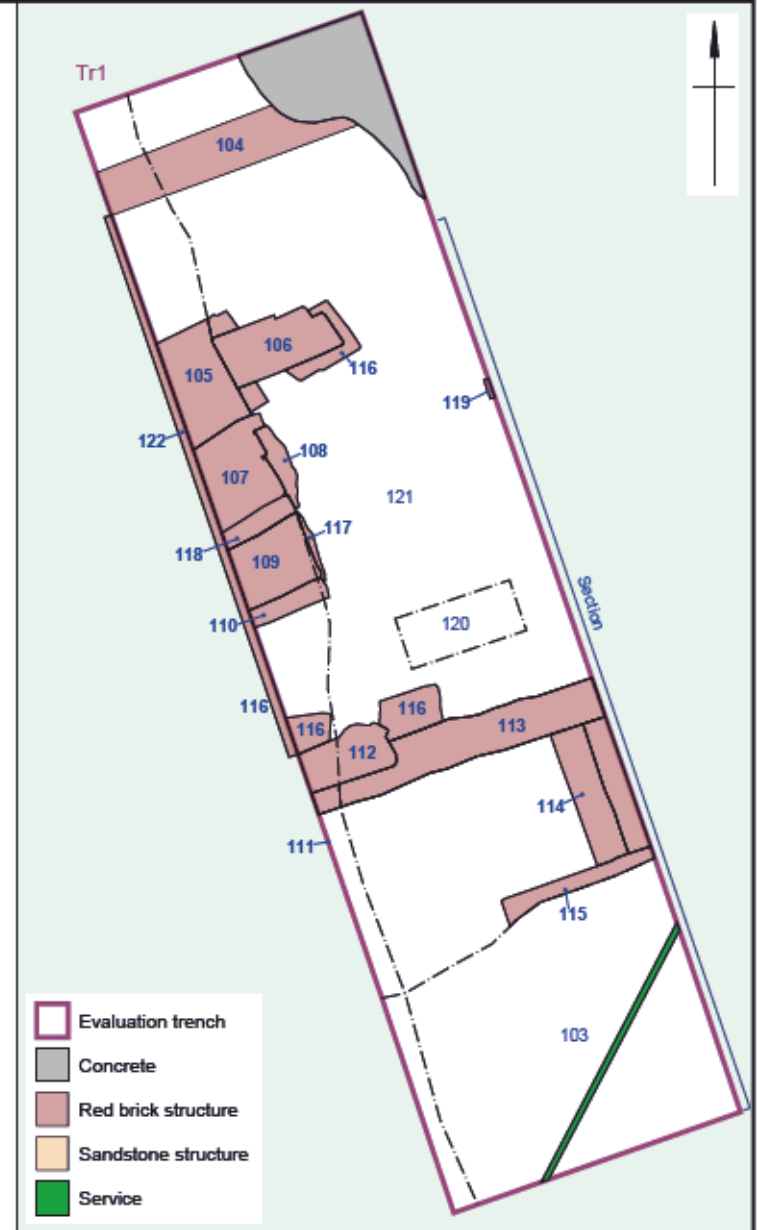
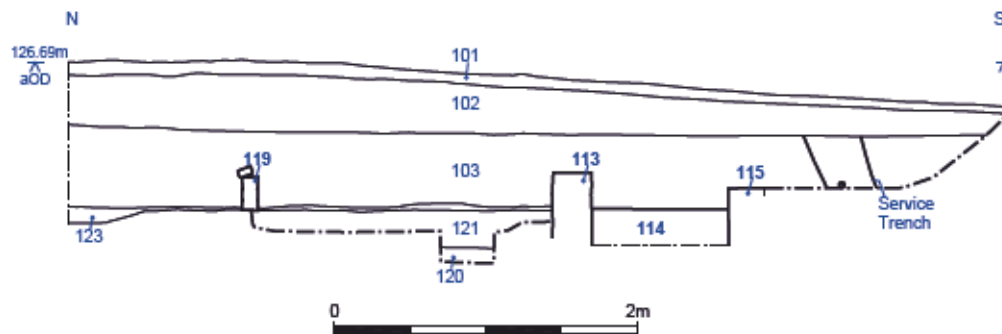
Date:	24/06/2013	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Main graphic - 1:800 @ A4	Illustrator:	CS
Path:	Y:\Projects\100240_Cornerstone_Halifax\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2013-06-13		

Site location

Figure 1



East facing section of Trench 1



- Evaluation trench
- Concrete
- Red brick structure
- Sandstone structure
- Service

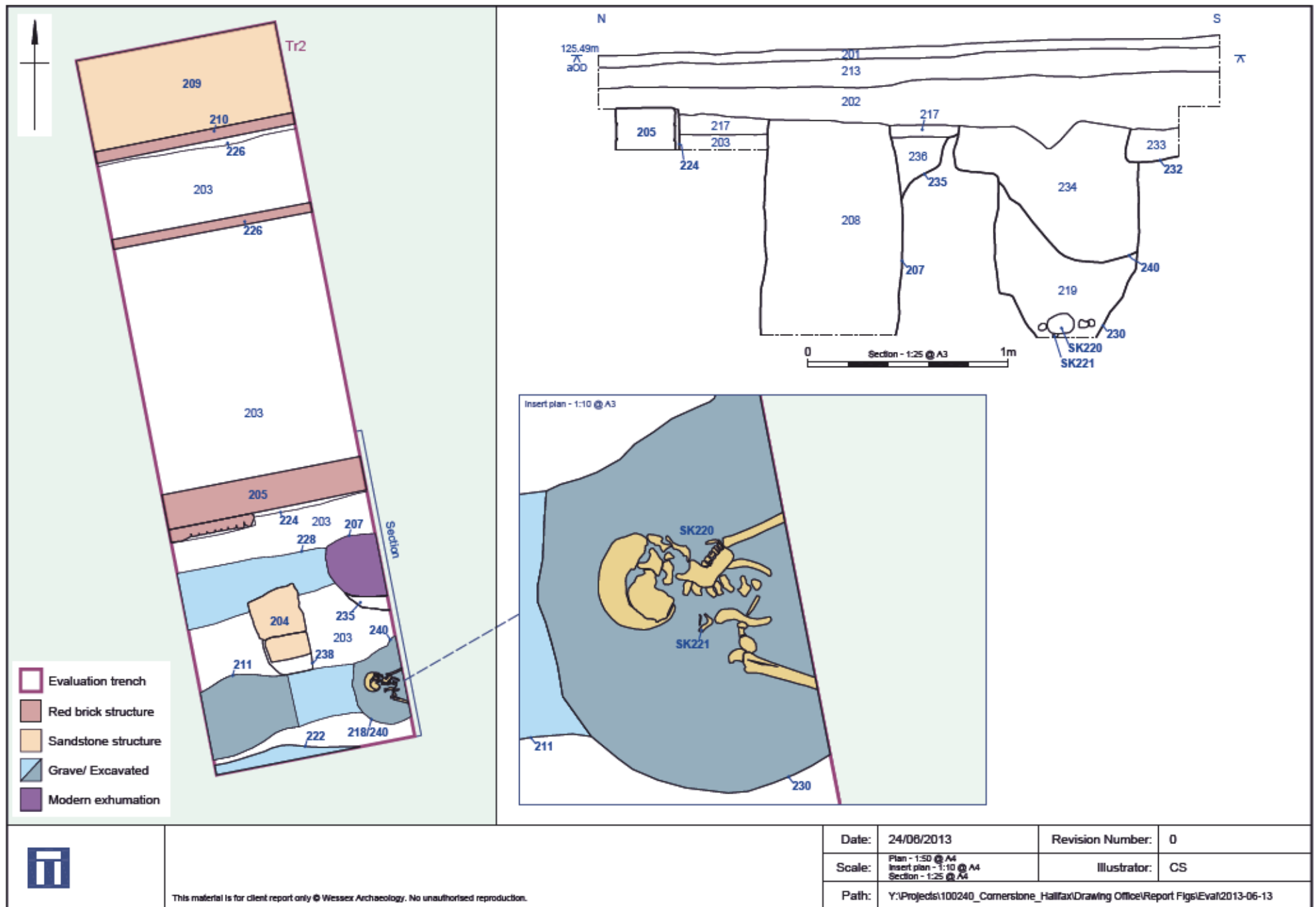
Date:	24/06/2013	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:50 @ A4	Illustrator:	CS
Path:	Y:\Projects\100240_Comersone_Hallifax\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2013-06-13		



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

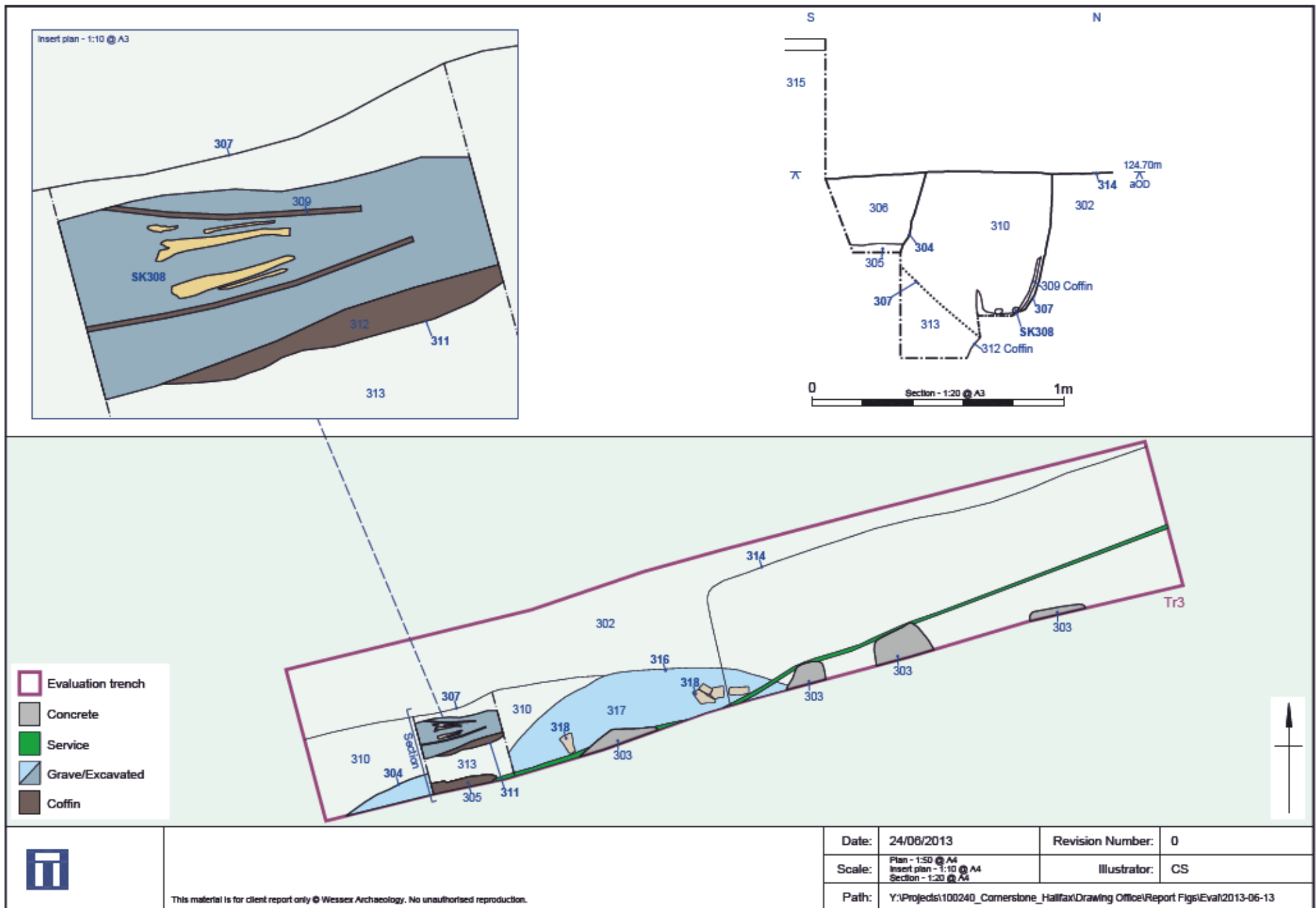
Trench 1: Plan and section

Figure 2



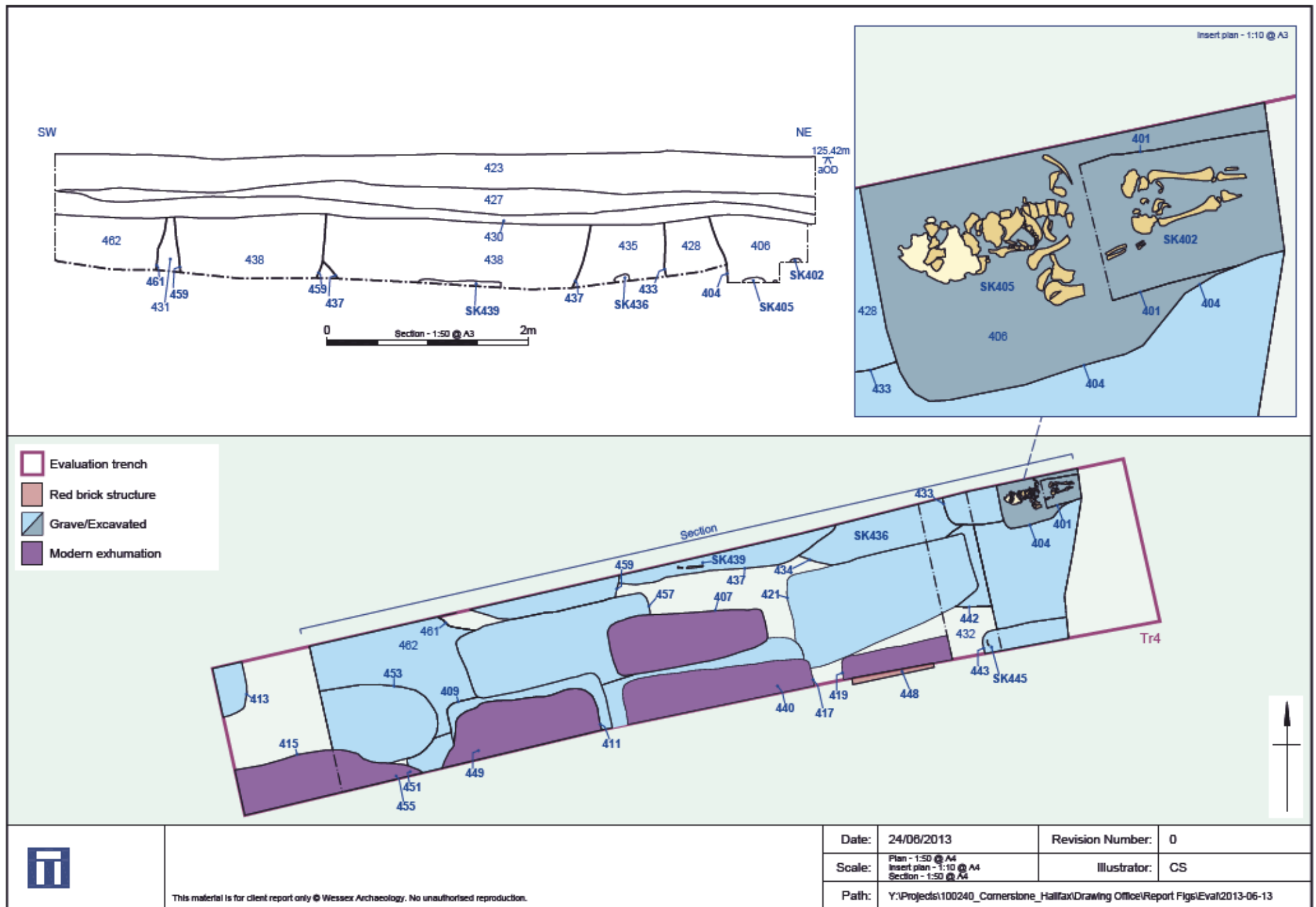
Trench 2: Plan and section

Figure 3



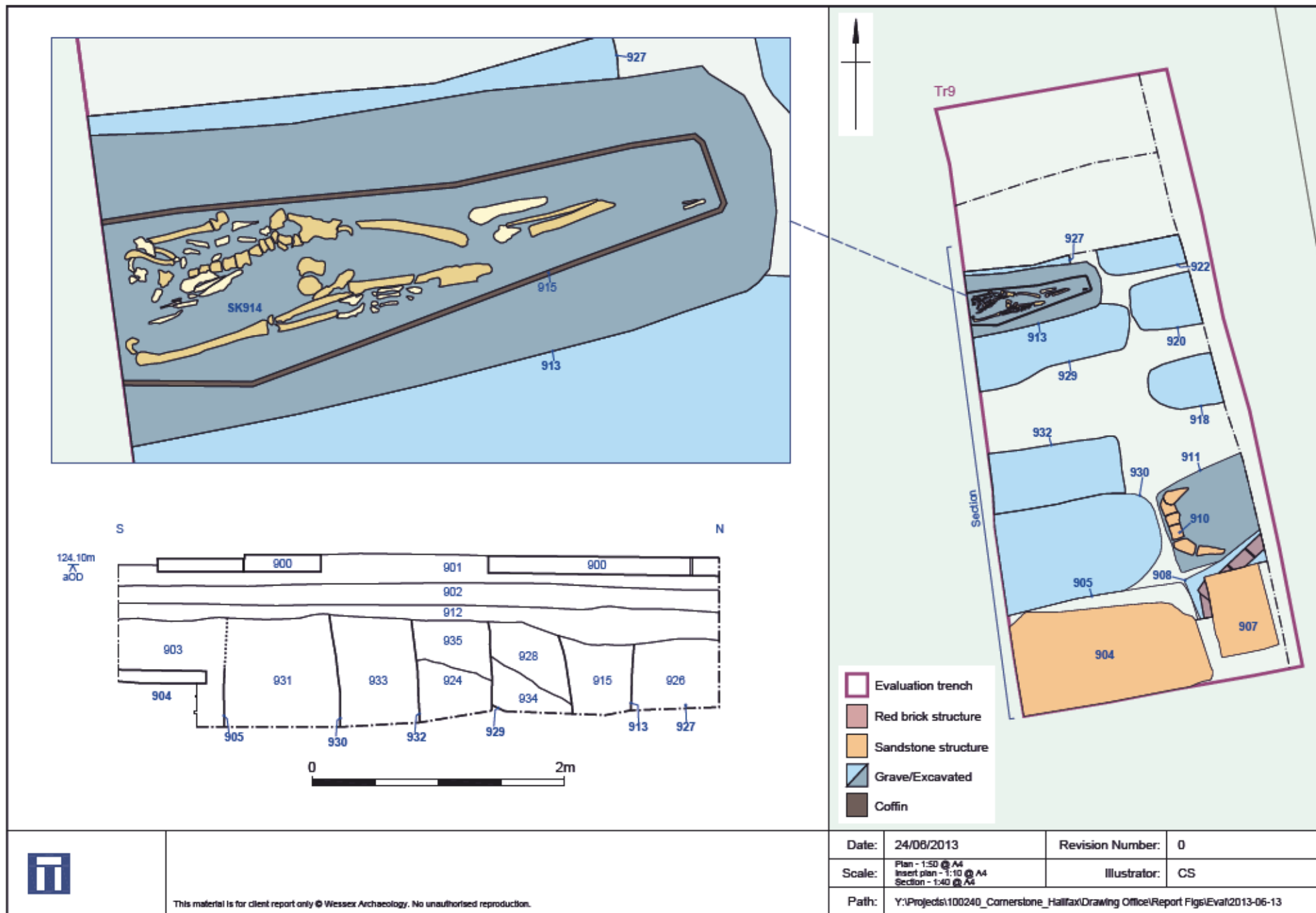
Trench 3: Plan and section

Figure 4



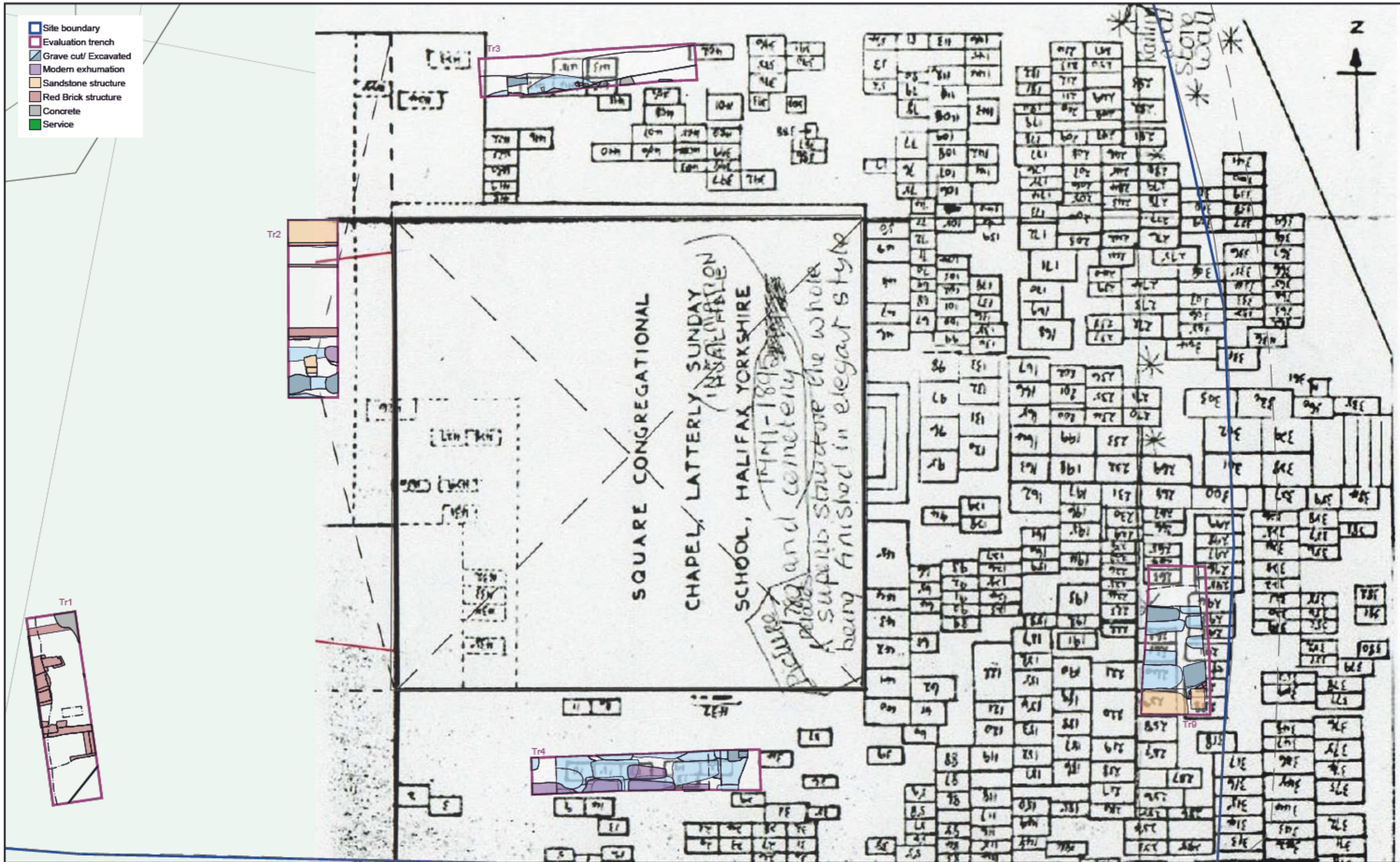
Trench 4: Plan and section

Figure 5



Trench 9: Plan and section

Figure 6

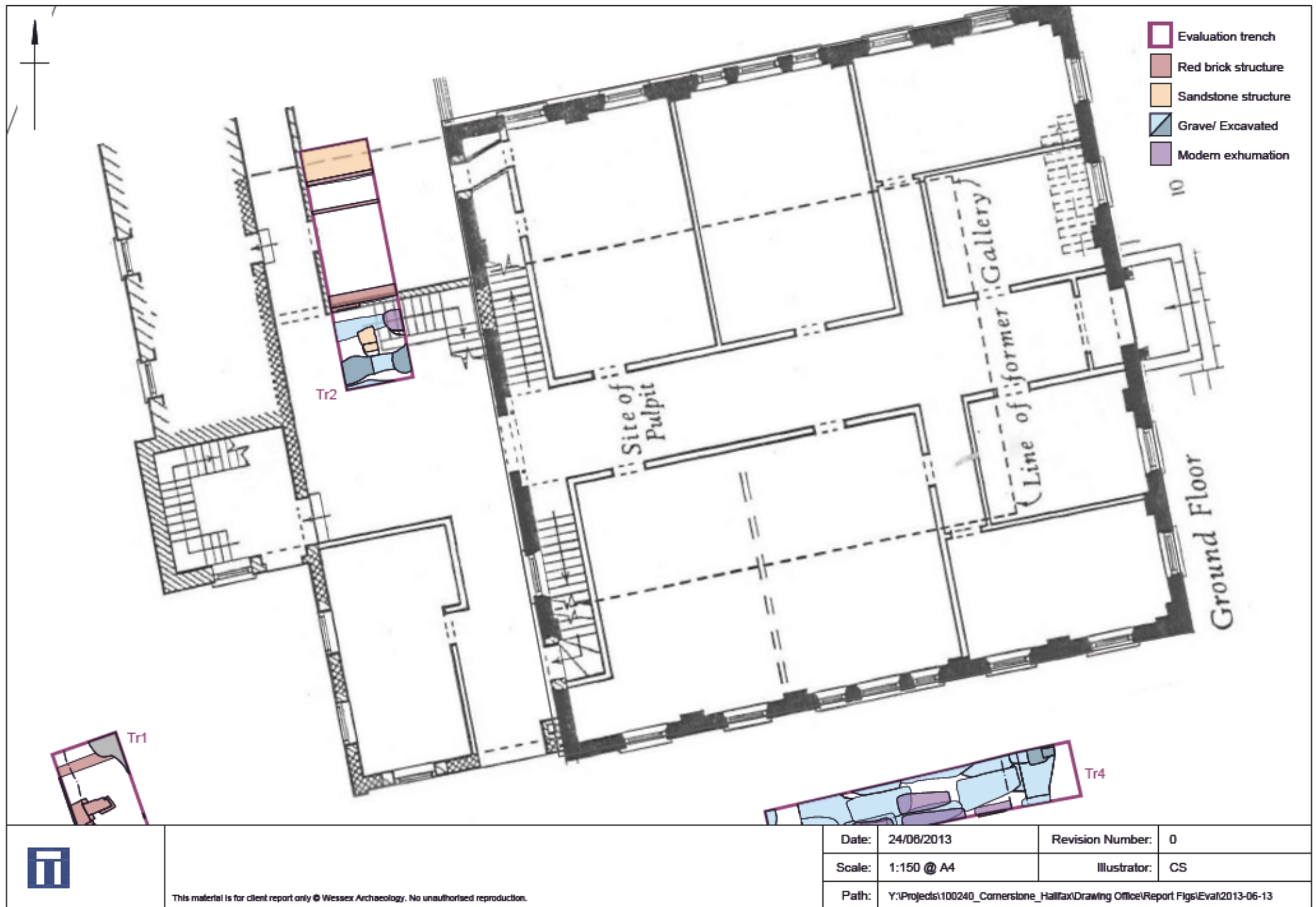


This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	14/06/2013	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:150 @ A3	Illustrator:	CS
Path:	Y:\Projects\100240_Cornerstone_Halifax\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2013-06-13		

Trench plan overlain on 1980s graveyard plan

Figure 7




Trench 2 overlain on Square Chapel Floor Plans by Christopher Stell for RCHME, 1970

Figure 8



1850

1870

	<small>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>		Date: 14/06/2013	Revision Number: 0
			Scale: 1:150 @ A3	Illustrator: CS
			Path: Y:\Projects\100240_Cornerstone_Halifax\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2013-06-13	

Trenches 1 and 2 overlain on 1850 and 1870 OS Maps

Figure 9



Plate 1: North facing shot of Trench 1, post excavation

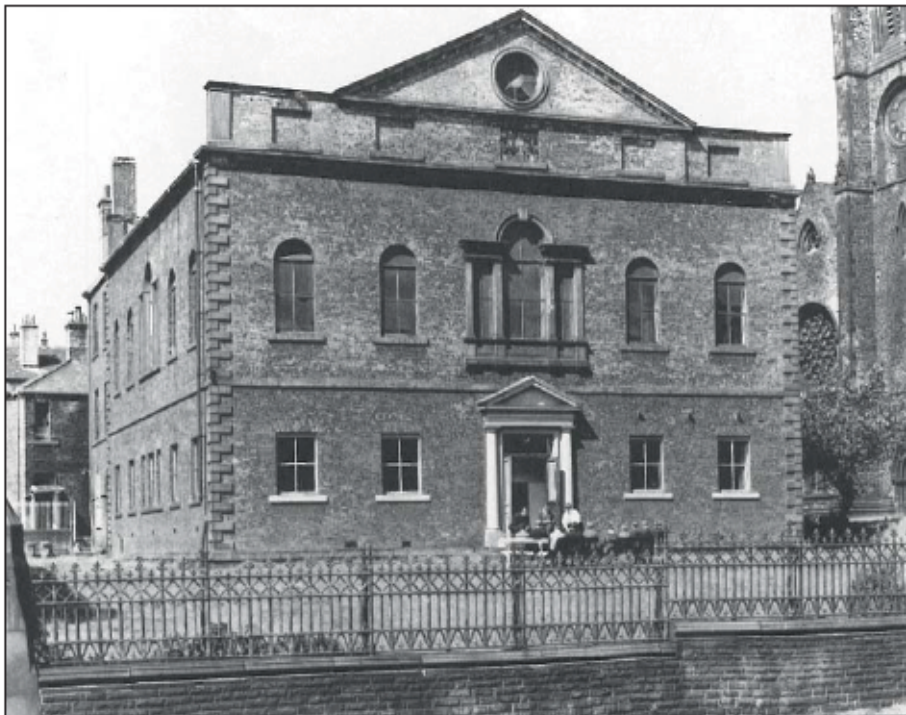


Plate 2: Square Sunday School in the 1950's (Sutcliffe, 2009)


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	05/07/2013	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	not to scale	Illustrator:	CS
	Path:	Y:\Projects\100240_Cornerstone_Halifax\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2013-06-13\plates 1.cdr		



Plate 3: East facing section in Trench 1



Plate 4: South facing shot of Trench 2


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	05/07/2013	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	not to scale	Illustrator:	CS
	Path:	Y:\Projects\100240_Cornerstone_Halifax\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2013-06-13\plates 1.cdr		



Plate 5: West facing shot of Skeleton 220 and the southern end of Trench 2



Plate 6: West facing shot of Trench 3


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	05/07/2013	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	not to scale	Illustrator:	CS
	Path:	Y:\Projects\100240_Cornerstone_Halifax\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2013-06-13\plates 1.cdr		



Plate 7: West facing shot of Skeleton 308 with a close up of metal inlay, in Trench 3



Plate 8: Broken ledger stones recovered from Trench 3


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	05/07/2013	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	not to scale	Illustrator:	CS
	Path:	Y:\Projects\100240_Cornerstone_Halifax\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2013-06-13\plates 1.cdr		



Plate 9: West facing shot of Skeletons 402 and 405 in Trench 4



Plate 10a: West facing shot of Trench 4 after first strip



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology.

Date:	05/07/2013	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	nts	Illustrator:	CS
Path:	Y:\Projects\100240_Cornerstone_Halifax\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2013-06-13\plates 2.cdr		



Plate 10b: West facing shot of Trench 4 after second strip



Plate 11: South facing shot of Trench 9, post excavation

	<p>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology.</p>	Date:	05/07/2013	Revision Number:	0
		Scale:	nts	Illustrator:	CS
		Path:	Y:\Projects\100240_Cornerstone_Halifax\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2013-06-13\plates 2.cdr		



Plate 12: South facing shot of vaults 904 and 907 in Trench 9



Plate 13: Copper name plate found in vault 904

	<p>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology.</p>	Date:	05/07/2013	Revision Number:	0
		Scale:	nts	Illustrator:	CS
		Path:	Y:\Projects\100240_Cornerstone_Halifax\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2013-06-13\plates 2.cdr		



Plate 14: West facing shot of Skeleton 914 in Trench 9

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology.	Date:	05/07/2013	Revision Number:	0
		Scale:	nts	Illustrator:	CS
		Path:	Y:\Projects\100240_Cornerstone_Halifax\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval2013-06-13\plates 2.cdr		



salisbury rochester sheffield edinburgh



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, company number 1712772. It is also a Charity registered in England and Wales, number 287786, and in Scotland, Scottish Charity number SC042630. Our registered office is at Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.