



# Greenwood Lee Barn, Heptonstall Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Report YA/2022/233 v1

York Archaeology 2022



**Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief at Greenwood Lee Barn,  
Heptonstall, Calderdale**

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## Key Project Information

Project name	Greenwood Lee Barn Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Report status	Version 1
YA project no.	3536
Type of project	Watching Brief
Client	Mr Jonathan Luckuck
NGR	SD 96997 29573
OASIS identifier	yorkarch3-511551
Planning reference	21/01168/LBC
NHLE reference	1265719
Author	Richard Jackson
Illustrations	Richard Jackson
Editor	Rowan May
Report number and date	YA/2022/233 7 <sup>th</sup> December 2022
Version and filename	V1 3536 Greenwood Lee Barn WB report V1.docx

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## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

York Archaeology was commissioned by Mr Jonathan Luckuck to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the excavation of foundation trenches at Greenwood Lee Barn, Heptonstall, Calderdale. The monitoring was a requirement of the planning permission granted in order to replace a failed foundation of the barn's eastern gable (planning reference 21/01168/LBC).

No archaeological structures or deposits were impacted upon during the monitored works. The drawn and photographic record produced during the works demonstrates the state of preservation of the southeast corner of the barn, which is grade II\* listed (NHLE 1265719). The digital photographic archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief on groundworks at Greenwood Lee Barn, undertaken by York Archaeology on behalf of Mr Jonathan Luckuck. The watching brief was required by a planning condition associated with listed building consent for the rebuilding of the foundations of the failed eastern gable wall of a grade II\* listed barn (21/01168/LBC). The condition was requested by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), in order to provide a permanent record of any historic fabric and deposits disturbed during the removal of the section of foundation.

## **2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY**

The barn is situated 10 metres to the northwest of Greenwood Lee on Widdop Road, on the upper west side of the valley of Hebden Water, 2km to the northwest of Heptonstall (Figure 1). The underlying solid geology consists of Lower Kinderscout Grit, a sandstone sedimentary bedrock. Greenwood Lee is one of several post medieval farmsteads distributed along either side of Widdop Road, which effectively defines a marginal boundary between the lower valley slope to the east and the upper moorlands to the west, at an elevation of 270m AOD.

## **3 AIMS & METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Aims**

The aims of the watching brief were to identify and record the presence or absence, condition, character and date of any archaeological features or deposits which were disturbed or exposed as a result of the groundworks associated with the reconstruction of the barn's eastern gable. The watching brief was intended to mitigate the destruction of any buried archaeological remains that were revealed or disturbed through preservation by record, the results of which are presented in this report.

### **3.2 Methodology**

The excavation of a trench adjacent to the foundation of the barn was undertaken by a mechanical excavator, under the supervision of an appropriately qualified archaeologist. The full fieldwork methodology is described in detail in the Watching Brief Specification issued by WYAAS (see Appendix 4).

All groundworks were monitored by Richard Jackson, York Archaeology project officer, in line with CIFA guidelines and current industry best practices. The watching brief was undertaken on the 29<sup>th</sup> September 2022.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST**

Greenwood Lee Barn is a grade II\* listed large aisled barn (NHLE 1265719), likely to date originally to the late 16<sup>th</sup> century on stylistic grounds, although it has had subsequent alterations since the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It is stone clad with an internal timber frame featuring king post trusses and concave queen struts. It has a tall cart entry in the north entrance with mistal doorways to either side. A building survey undertaken by ASWYAS in 2009 recorded that the barn was largely roofless and

semi-ruinous at that date. A WYAAS site visit in 2021 indicated that the eastern gable of the barn had been rebuilt during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, although was considered likely that it sits on older footings.

The watching brief was required to record the methods of construction employed in the building and, if possible, to establish a date for its construction.

## 5 RESULTS

The monitored works consisted of the excavation of a foundation trench off the east side of the standing remains of the aisled barn at Greenwood Lee Farm (see Figure 2). Initial plans had envisioned re-use or removal of the row of foundation stones directly to the east of the final foundation trench, but the foundation line was moved slightly to the west due to the proximity of the proposed foundations to the property boundary (Plate 1). The trench as excavated was situated between 20-40cm to the west of the original foundation stones associated with the barn.

The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.4 metres below ground level, although the excavated depth below ground level decreased as the excavation progressed to the north due to the prevailing downward slope of the ground level.

The monitored excavations took place in an area previously sealed by a concrete floor, remains of which were recorded in a section drawing (see Figure 3, Illustration 1; Plate 2). As a result of previous construction activity pertaining to the construction of this floor surface the topsoil (100) was only intermittently present across the monitoring area. The topsoil was pale grey in colour with a prevailing clayey texture and a minor silt component.

The south end of the foundation trench was excavated alongside the projecting remains of the original south wall of the tithe barn, which retained some structural evidence of a former doorway (Plate 3). The only evidence of construction methodology consisted of the shallow construction cut (102) and its concomitant fill (101), which consisted of a pale grey clayey silt of firm consistency with occasional inclusions of small stone fragments. No stratified artefacts were present within context 101. The cut was gently sloping with a flat base, which was simultaneous with the base of the stone foundation for the standing wall. Evidently the original builders at Greenwood Lee were experienced and confident that a relatively shallow cut into the underlying natural deposit (103) would be sufficient to withstand the compression loading of a substantial stone building. The underlying subsoil was a consistent mid-orange-brown clay of firm consistency which contained 30-40% inclusions of poorly sorted platy sandstone fragments derived from natural weathering of the underlying bedrock.

A second sample section was drawn to record the relative depth of the extant row of foundation stones immediately to the east of the monitored excavation (see Figure 3, Illustration 2; Plate 4). The former foundation stones were not directly impacted upon by the monitored excavation, but the opportunity was taken to record the exposed west-facing section nonetheless. The position of the foundation stones within the local stratigraphical sequence reflected the same building methodology noted in the construction of the standing wall as recorded in the previous paragraph.

The main part of the foundation trench was oriented north-south (Plate 5), and was excavated from the southeast corner of the barn for a distance of 14.8 metres, at which point it returned



to the west for a further distance of 8 metres (Plate 6). No further evidence of structural remains pertaining to any earlier phases of activity were exposed or impacted upon during the monitored works, and no material culture was present within the monitored area.

## **6 CONCLUSION**

The monitored foundation excavations at Greenwood Lee Barn did not impact upon any archaeological structures or deposits, and no material culture was found to be present within the deposits impacted upon during the monitored works. The absence of any material culture precludes the necessity for any further post-excavation work.

An OASIS form has been completed for the watching brief (OASIS ref yorkarch3-511551, see Appendix 3 for key details). The digital photographic archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

## PLATES



Plate 1: Monitored foundation trench adjacent to property boundary and former stone foundations, viewed facing south



Plate 2: East end of standing wall with chamfered stone and foundation, viewed facing west

(Photographs feature a 1m scale in 0.5m units and/or a 0.5m scale in 10cm units)





Plate 3: Vertical view of chamfered stone block in standing wall, viewed facing down/west



Plate 4: West elevation of former foundation stones adjacent to foundation trench, viewed facing east





Plate 5: Post-excitation view of north-south foundation trench, viewed facing north



Plate 6: Western continuation of foundation trench, viewed facing west.

## FIGURES






Figure 01 - Site location  
Greenwood Lee Barn, Heptonstall

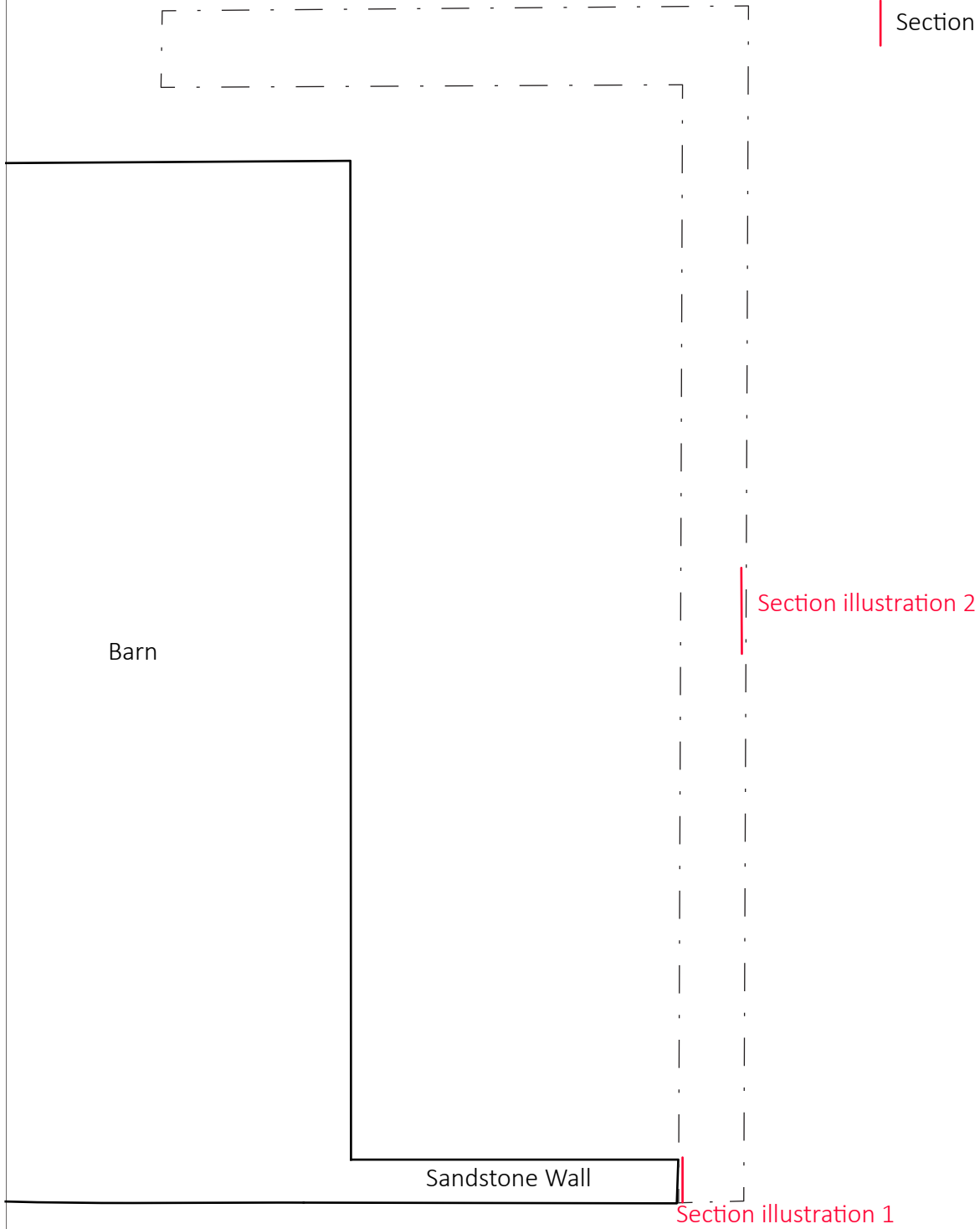


Key

 Monitored excavation

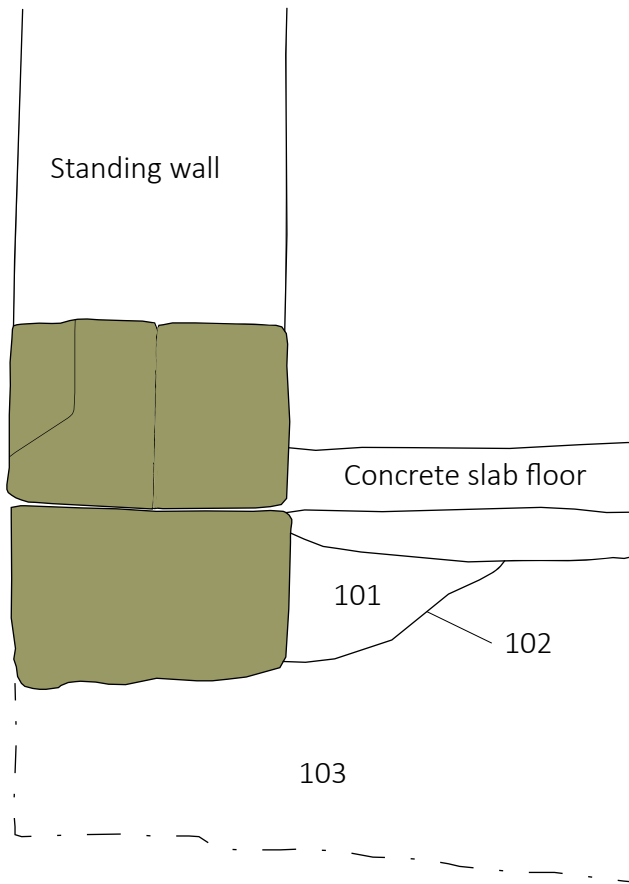
 Standing Structures

 Section locations

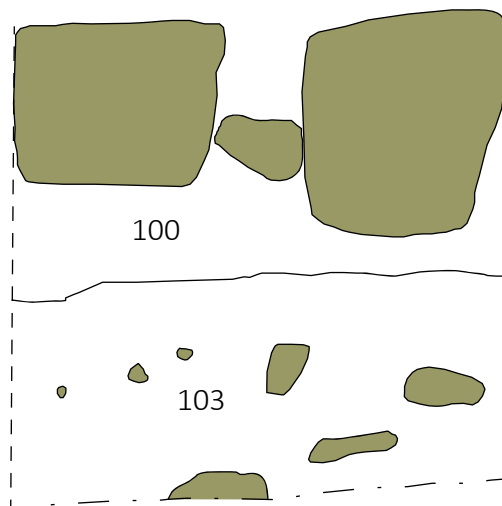


Drawn by RJ

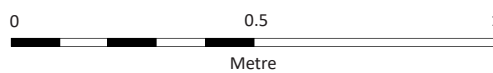
Figure 02 - Plan of monitored excavations  
Greenwood Lee Barn, Heptonstall



Section Illustration 1: East-facing section of monitored excavations



Section Illustration 2: West-facing section of monitored excavations



Drawn by RJ

Figure 03 - Section Illustrations 1 & 2  
Greenwood Lee Barn, Heptonstall



## APPENDIX 1: INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Quantity
Context registers	1
Context sheets	4
Drawing registers	1
Drawings	3
Photo register	1
Photos (digital)	26
Report	1
Written Scheme of Investigation	1

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

Context no	Trench	Description
100	1	Topsoil
101	1	Fill of 102
102	1	Shallow foundation cut
103	1	Natural subsoil

## **APPENDIX 3: KEY OASIS FORM DETAILS**

## Summary for yorkarch3-511551

OASIS ID (UID)	yorkarch3-511551
Project Name	Watching Brief at Greenwood Lee Barn
Sitename	Greenwood Lee Barn
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	3536 Greenwood Lee Barn
Planning Id	21/01168/LBC
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Listed Building Consent
Organisation Responsible for work	York Archaeology
Project Dates	29-Sep-2022 - 29-Sep-2022
Location	Greenwood Lee Barn NGR : SD 96997 29573 LL : 53.762500732864, -2.04703217637378 12 Fig : 396997,429573
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : West Yorkshire District : Calderdale Parish : Heptonstall
Project Methodology	The excavation of a trench adjacent to the foundation of the barn was undertaken by a mechanical excavator, under the supervision of an appropriately qualified archaeologist. The full fieldwork methodology is described in detail in the Watching Brief Specification issued by WYAAS. Recording comprised digital photography, drawings and pro-forma context records.
Project Results	The monitored foundation excavations at Greenwood Lee Barn did not impact upon any archaeological structures or deposits, and no material culture was found to be present within the deposits impacted upon during the monitored works. Part of the foundation for the east gable of the barn was exposed and recorded.
Keywords	Aisled Barn - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	West Yorkshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Richard, Jackson
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

## **APPENDIX 4: PROJECT SPECIFICATION**

# **SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF: EXCAVATION OF FOOTINGS AT GREENWOOD LEA BARN, WIDDOP ROAD, HEPTONSTALL**

## **SD96992956**

This specification was prepared at the request of Jonathan Luckcuck, the owner, and on behalf of Calderdale District Council. It details the requirements for an archaeological watching brief necessary during excavations to replace a failed foundation under the barn's eastern gable (pertaining to planning application 21/01168/LBC (Rebuilding East gable wall due to collapsing (Listed Building Consent) Greenwood Lea Barn Widdop Road Heptonstall Hebden Bridge Calderdale).

### **Summary**

- 1.1. This specification covers the requirements for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the excavation to replace the foundations of Greenwood Lea barn's eastern gable. The wall structure above, which had been rebuilt in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, has been taken down.**
- 1.2. Failure to fully comply with the terms of this specification will be treated as a breach of planning consent by WYAAS.**
- 1.3. Please note the WYAAS require a hard copy of the final report to be submitted to the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record to enable the results of fieldwork to be made publically accessible as required by the National Planning Policy Framework. The WYAAS will only recommend discharge of any archaeological planning condition once all analysis and reporting have been carried out to a satisfactory standard.**

### **2. Archaeological / Architectural Interest**

- 2.1. Greenwood Lea barn is listed grade II\* and was described as one of the finest aisled barns in the Calder valley (National Heritage List for England 1265719 and West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record 7840). It is dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> century on typological grounds, citing evidence such as the size and form of its timber framing and the inclusion of a "Tudor" door head.**
- 2.2. A building survey carried out by Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Archaeology Service in 2009 affirmed that the current footprint of the barn was likely to be the same as the original structure although altered in stages since the 18<sup>th</sup> century. By 2009 the barn was largely roofless and semi ruinous.**
- 2.3. During a WYAAS site visit in 2021 was observed that the eastern gable had clearly been rebuilt in recent times although it was likely to sit on older footings.**

- 2.4. It is proposed to demolish the remains of the eastern gable, excavate new footings and rebuild the wall to full height prior to re-roofing the barn.
- 2.5. An archaeological watching brief is necessary to record the methods of construction employed in this this important agricultural building and, if possible, establish a date for its construction by archaeological means.
- 2.6. For an understanding of relevant archaeological research priorities relating to the prehistoric and Roman and later periods in West Yorkshire please see the Iron Age, Roman and post Roman and medieval rural settlement research agendas available as PDF documents to download from the WYAAS website:

<http://www.wyjs.org./archaeologyuk-advisory/>

### **3. Aims of the Watching Brief**

3.1 The aim of the watching brief is to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits which are disturbed or exposed as a result of ground works associated with the reconstruction of the barn's eastern gable. A report on this work with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Services, West Yorkshire Joint Service, Nephshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ; email [wyher@wyjs.org.uk](mailto:wyher@wyjs.org.uk)).

3.2 This work is intended to mitigate the destruction of any buried archaeological remains that may be revealed / disturbed through 'preservation by record'.

3.3 The archaeologist shall not excavate any area beyond those to be disturbed/destroyed by the development.

### **4. General Instructions**

#### **4.1 Health and Safety**

4.1.1 The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. In this case, where archaeological work is carried out at the same time as the work of other contractors, regard should also be taken of any reasonable additional constraints that these contractors may impose. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents or injuries that may occur to outside contractors engaged to undertake this watching brief 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 11).

#### **4.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification**

4.2.1 Prior to the commencement of any work, the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to WYAAS, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor (see Section 12 below). Modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design will not be considered by WYAAS.

### **4.3 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications**

4.3.1 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.*)

4.3.2 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.

### **4.4 Notification**

4.4.1 The Local Authority and WYAAS should receive at least one week's notice in writing of the intention to start fieldwork.

## **5. Fieldwork Methodology**

5.1 All archaeological work will also be undertaken in accordance with the relevant standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

5.2 An archaeologist should be present on site during any excavation. The archaeologist should view the area as it is being dug and any trench sections after excavation has been completed. Where archaeological remains are judged to be present, the excavated area should be rapidly cleaned and the need for further work assessed. Where appropriate, any features and finds should then be quickly hand excavated, sampled if appropriate, and recorded. Significant features should be rapidly 100% excavated after sample excavation and recording of sections.

5.3 Any features/deposits of archaeological interest should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a report. 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.

5.3 The actual areas of ground disturbance (even if no archaeological remains are present) should be recorded on a suitable base map/development plan and the stratigraphic sequence and the depth of the excavations will be briefly recorded. If archaeological remains are identified, their location is to be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on an up-to-date 1:1250 O.S. map base. (Also see para. 8.5 below).

5.4 Excavated soil should be searched as practicable for finds. All finds, except unstratified 20th & 21st century material, should be collected and retained for processing (see metal detecting below).

5.5 All securely stratified contexts should be sampled for environmental analysis and scientific dating. Additional 'spot' samples should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the watching brief.

5.6 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, the watching brief reveals below-ground conditions which indicate that potentially archaeological deposits are absent, the archaeologist should contact WYAAS to discuss reducing or curtailing the requirements. The work may only be curtailed with the prior agreement of WYAAS and written confirmation of this agreement will be provided by WYAAS.

**5.7 Photography: As of April 2022 the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service no longer requires the use of 35mm black and white film photography.** When archaeological remains are encountered good quality digital photography may be employed. Images must be archived with the Archaeology Data Service. These images will assume the role of the "permanent photographic record" in place of monochrome 35mm photographs.

5.8 The archaeologist must plan for using this digital photography and prepare a Data Management Plan (see Chartered Institute For Archaeology <https://www.archaeologists.net/digdigital/>) to track the various components of the site archive and their archiving procedures. A copy of this plan should be included in the report and with any material supplied to the ADS.

5.9 Images should be archived with the ADS following the using the ADS Easy service (ADS Guidelines For Depositors.)

5.10 In general good quality digital photography using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels; RAW format may be used to capture images on site but these must be archived as .tiff Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice, July 2015. The contractor must include metadata embedded in the image file. This 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 (Castleford) the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph.



5.11 If no further work is required on the site the WYAAS will recommend discharge of conditions once a satisfactory report has been received and all digital files have been accepted for accession by the ADS. This accession notification should be emailed to wyher@wyjs.org.uk.

5.12 If monochrome photography is to be used then please contact the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service for details of the necessary film and archiving requirements.

## **6. Use of Metal Detectors on Site**

6.1 The site should be scanned during excavation to obtain a sample of artefacts from the top and sub-soils. The exposed site and, spoil heaps should also be scanned for non-ferrous metal artefacts. A metal detector capable of making this discrimination should be used and operated by an experienced metal detector user (if necessary, operating under the supervision of the contracting archaeologist).

6.2 The make and model of the instrument used and any finds made by metal detector should be included in the relevant section of the site report.

6.3 Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (19th-century material and earlier should be retained.)

6.4 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 (as amended)."

## **7.0 Human Remains**

7.1 In the unlikely circumstance that human remains are discovered they 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 ClfA Technical Paper 14 "Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Remains (Mckinley and Roberts 1994). The treatment of human remains will be in accordance with Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England 2017), a valid Ministry of Justice licence and any local environmental health regulations.

## **8.0 Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries**

- 8.1 Should there be, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant more detailed recording than possible within the terms of this specification, then the archaeological contractor is to urgently contact WYAAS with the relevant information to enable the matter to be resolved with the developer. The terms of the Treasure Act, 1996 as amended, and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002 must be followed with regard to any finds, which might fall within its purview.
- 8.2 Any such finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures 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.

## **9.0 Post-excavation Analysis and Reporting**

- 9.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples shall be processed and all finds shall be cleaned, identified, analysed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. As a general rule finds of 20th & 21st century date should be quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds of 19th century or earlier date should be retained and archived.
- 9.2 The archaeological contractor, their specialists and the district museum curator should develop an archive material selection plan based on the significance of the material excavated and its ability to answer the project's and other more general research questions. This process should include the views of the district museum's archaeological curator, WYAAS and relevant and experienced specialists. The archive selection plan should be explicitly detailed in the archaeological report.
- 9.3 A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, and fully labelled photographs/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, 2011).
- 9.4 A quantified index to the field archive should form an appendix to the report. 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 Section 10 below). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.
- 9.5 A fully illustrated 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 the results, placing them in a local and regional, and if appropriate, national context. 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.

- 9.6 Any digital prints 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 WYAAS, with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability.
- 9.7 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depicts the full extent of the areas covered by the watching brief (a scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by a more detailed plan or plans). Plans should be at an appropriate scale showing: areas excavated and the identified (and, where possible, predicted) archaeological features/deposits. Trench and feature plans must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Section drawings must include O.D heights and be cross-referenced to an appropriate plan.
- 9.8 All artefacts and environmental material will be analysed by a qualified and experienced specialist. Artefact analysis is to include the production of a descriptive catalogue. Finds critical for dating and interpretation should be illustrated. Reporting on ceramic artefacts and pottery should follow the guidance given in 'A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (2016) and endorsed by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group; the Study Group for Roman Pottery & the Medieval Pottery Research Group.
- 9.9 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, details of the current and intended location of the archive and, as an appendix, a copy of this specification.

## 10.0 Report Submission and Deposition with the HER

- 10.1 A recommendation to discharge the archaeological recording condition will only be made on receipt of a satisfactory hard copy of the full final report by the WYAAS.
- 10.2 A hard copy of this report (plus a digital copy on "archive" quality gold compact disk in ISO 10005-1 compliant (PDF/A) format) will be submitted directly to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service in a timely manner to allow further analysis work, if necessary, to be scheduled and the planning application to be determined.
- 10.3 **The archaeological contractor will supply a hard copy of the report to the client and copies directly to the WYAAS within a period of one month following completion of fieldwork, unless a revised date has been agreed in writing with WYAAS.** A copy of the final report (in .pdf format) shall also be supplied to the Historic England Science Advisor, Andy Hammon ([Andy.Hammon@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:Andy.Hammon@HistoricEngland.org.uk)). Completion of this project and a recommendation from WYAAS to discharge the planning condition are dependent on 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.

- 10.4 The report will be supplied on the understanding that it will be added to the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and will become publicly accessible once deposited with the WYAAS.
- 10.5 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 commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.
- 10.6 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.
- 10.7 In order to comply with the National Planning Policy Frame Work (section 199) a note or longer article should also be supplied to the next volume of the annual Council for British Archaeology's Yorkshire Forum publication (please contact the editor or CBA's website for more information contact: [associate.editor@cba-yorkshire.org.uk](mailto:associate.editor@cba-yorkshire.org.uk)).

## 11.0 Archive Deposition

- 11.1 Before commencing the project, the archaeological contractor must contact the Calderdale's district's archaeological curator to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive. In this instance contact Calderdale Museum Service, Bankfield Museum, Boothtown Road, Halifax HX3 6HG Tel. 01422 352334.
- 11.2 It is the policy of Calderdale Museums to accept complete excavation archives, including primary site records and research archives and finds, from all excavations carried out in the district that it serves.
- 11.3 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with Calderdale Museum.

- 11.4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet Calderdale Museums' requirements with regard to the preparation of excavation archives for deposition

## **12.0 General Considerations**

### **12.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor**

12.1.1 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,
- then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact WYAAS as a matter of urgency in order that the matter can be resolved in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

### **12.2 Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor**

### **12.3 11.3 Technical Queries**

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

### **12.4 11.4 Valid Period of Specification**

12.4.1 This specification is valid for one year. 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.

**David Hunter** **Revised May 2022**  
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