

# CFA Archaeology Ltd

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*Advice on Archaeology & Planning*

*Environmental Impact Assessment*

*Field Evaluation & Excavation*

*Finds / Environmental Analysis*

*Geophysical Survey*

*Historic Building Recording*

*Site & Landscape Survey*

*Interpretation, Design & Display*

**Cinderhill Farm  
Denholmgate Road  
Coley  
West Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Strip and Record**

**Report No. Y009/11**

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## Summary

An archaeological strip and map along with the recording of architectural features observed on the east gable end was carried out at Cinderhill Farm, Coley, West Yorkshire. An area of 3.6 by 7m was excavated. The remains of a wall, two flagstone surfaces and two pits (one stone lined) were discovered. Finds were of 19th and 20th-century date and included coins, buttons, marbles and some pottery.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological ‘Strip and Record’ at Cinderhill Farm undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on 21 and 22 March and 4 and 5 April 2011. The work was commissioned by Mr Graeme Henderson prior to the building of an extension to the current farmhouse building. The CFA code and number for the project is CINS/2009.

All work was undertaken in accordance with a brief (Appendix 4) issued by Rebecca Remmer of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS). The work was intended to mitigate the destruction of buried archaeological remains through ‘preservation by record’.

### 1.2 Site Location and Description

Cinderhill Farm is to the north of Hipperholme, and to the east of Northowram, within the township of Shelf. The building is set back from Denholme Gate Road which is to the west and is adjacent to a garden centre. To the north is open land and to the east, beyond the garden centre is Saint James’ Church. The area for the proposed extension and subject to the strip and record measured 3.6 by 7m and lay at approximately 196m above the ordnance datum (AOD).

The geology of the area consists of ‘Pennine Lower Coal Measures, undifferentiated Mudstone, Siltstone, Sandstone, Coal, Ironstone and Ferricrete’ (BGS 2011). Soils of the area are described as ‘slow permeable, seasonably wet, acid loams and clays, seasonably wet pastures and woodlands, grassland with some arable and forestry (Landis 2011).

### 1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

A cinder hill is suggestive of slag from O.E. *sinder* and ash Fr. *endre*. Quite a common name in South and West Yorkshire; usually associated with iron working. Heaps of cinder debris were often exploited for the mending of roads, which may explain the lack of such debris on the site.

Cinder Hill Farm is a grade II listed building which until the late 20th century had a cross wing abutting the now exposed eastern elevation. The cross wing was apparently mentioned in the provisional listing description, and appears on the 1st-edition and later ordnance Survey Maps.

The English Heritage listing describes the building thus:

‘Late 15th-century timber-framed single aisled hall and attached barn at right angles, encased in stone perhaps mid 18th- century, 17th-century stone cross-wing...thin coursed hammer-dressed stone to barn, rendered to house. Through passage plan, large hall window with crude hoodmould, main stack backs on to through passage. Posts, curved braces and king post truss and mortices for fire-hood survive from former open hall. Barn of single-aisled construction with good timbering, heavy jowled head to king post truss retaining wall ties. Close studded gable wall of house visible from interior of barn with posts and curved braces to either side rising from stylobats. Though the exterior is much abused, this is an important survival of a single-aisled late medieval timber-framed hall.’

Prior to the fieldwork, rapid research was carried out at Brighthouse Central Library, and Halifax Central Library, various internet resources were also consulted. The results of this research appears in Section 3.1.

#### **1.4 Previous Archaeological work**

No previous archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the proposed development area prior to this strip and record.

#### **1.5 Objectives**

The general objectives were to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains; assess their character, interpret them in terms of their significance and; produce a report on the results.

The specific research objectives were to ‘look for evidence of the access/threshold from the adjacent cross passage of the extant house into the (demolished) cross wing’; record any remains of the 17th-century cross wing should they be revealed and investigate evidence of a putative earlier ‘wooden structure’. Evidence was also sought for early iron working activity on the site.

## **2. WORKING METHODS**

### **2.1 Background Research**

Brighouse Central Library, Halifax Central Library and West Yorkshire archives were visited on 17 March 2011; census information, trades directories and historic maps were consulted and secondary sources were sought. Various internet resources were also consulted. See Section 5 for a complete list of sources consulted.

### **2.2 Recording the East-facing Gable-end Elevation**

The elevation was recorded by means of photographs, drawings (1:50) and pro-forma recording sheets. Reduced levels were transferred to the site and measurements were made using a Leica distometer and hand tapes. Digital photographs were taken along with 35mm black and white and colour print film.

### **2.3 Strip and Record**

All machining was undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, photography and by completing standard CFA recording forms. The exposed area and site plan was made at 1:50 scale. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10.

### **2.4 Standards and Guidance**

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All work was conducted in accordance with relevant IfA Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 1996, 2001), English Heritage guidance (EH 2002, 2005, 2006, 2008a, 2008b and 2008c), and CFA's standard methodology.

### **2.5 Monitoring**

The trial trenching was monitored by WYAAS who were informed in advance of the works taking place. A site visit was made by Rebecca Remmer of WYAAS on 22 March 2011.

### **2.6 Archiving**

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans and reports, will be deposited with Bankfield Museum according to an agreed timescale, will be ordered according to current guidelines and to nationally recognised standards (UKIC 1990, 2001, MGC 1994, SMA 1995, Ferguson and Murray 1997 and Brown 2007). The accession number is 2011.68.

### 3. RESULTS

#### 3.1 Background research

##### *Secondary Sources*

Cinder Hill, also known as 'Cinders Hill' is a century timber-framed single aisled house built around 1513.

The following is largely taken from 'The Whitleys of Cinderhills' recorded in by the Rev. M. Pearson:

Writing in 1903, the Rev. Pearson describes the 'old farmstead' as 'one of the most ancient looking residences in the district', probably erected by the Otes family and originally a 'timber-built structure'. It is suggested that the Otes family owned Cinderhills at least from 1513. In 1573 Thomas Whiteley paid a rental of £3 6s 8d for the house, cottage, garden and 3 1/2 acres. The son of Thomas Whitley, also called Thomas resided at Cinderhills from 1618. A bond dated 24 March 1618 mentions 'Thomas Whitley of Cinderhill' (WYAS ref: SH:1/WT/1618 Mar 24/1) acquiring from Samuel Fairbank half the manor of Southowram. Thomas refused a knighthood from Charles I and paid a fine of £50. In his will dated 17 November 1631 he left £10 for a communion cup for the chapel of Coley, the cup which bears the name of the donor, was still in use when Rev. Pearson was writing in 1903. This Thomas Whitley also left £40 to the 'poor people of Hipperholme'.

Thomas Whitley was succeeded by his son, also called Thomas, and it is this Thomas Whitley who in 1633 had the timber residence encased in stone. Thomas Whitley died in 1657.

Following the Whitleys, Cinderhills became the property of John Thorpe who married Thomas Whitley's daughter Mary. It continued in this family until being acquired by a Mr Heald. The Rev. Thomas Heald was appointed master of Hipperholme Grammar School in 1683, married Elizabeth Hough in 1693 and became the Vicar of Huddersfield in 1696. He died 'suddenly' in 1713.

It is unknown who owned the house after the Heald family, until it became the property of Mr Michael Stocks.

The Rev. Pearson ends his account with the words:

'If only the walls and more especially the timbers of this time-honoured place could be vocal what a story they could tell!'

##### *Map regression*

The maps discussed below have not been reproduced, though they are publically available, a complete list of cartographic sources consulted appear in the bibliography.

Cinderhill Farm does not appear on Jeffrey's map of 1775 and cannot be identified on Myer's 1835 map or Rawson's 1842 Map. There is also no Tithe map for the area. The first map which the Farm does appear is the 1st-edition ordnance survey map (1854), where it has a clear cross wing. The 1893 (1:2500) ordnance survey map shows the same cross wing in more detail, and it is apparent that it is an asymmetrical arrangement. The layout of the building appears to remain the same on the 1907, 1922 and 1933 1:2500 ordnance survey maps. The outline is plotted on the 1968 (1:2500) Ordnance survey map, but it may be that by this date, this part of the building is derelict. The cross wing does not appear on the 1973 or 1986 (1:1000) ordnance survey maps and it may be assumed therefore to have been demolished at some point between the 1968 and 1973 surveys.

### **3.2 Exposed East Gable End**

Subsequent to the removal of the render on the east gable end of the building two blocked doorways were evident along with a timber beam (Fig. 2a, Plate 1). Some brick patching was also observed just below the projected floor/attic level of the building.

The blocked door towards the northern end of the elevation had a wooden enframing, in poor condition. It was blocked with closely packed but unbonded stone, very similar to the exposed stone of the building itself. The other doorway had a heavier timber lintel and was filled with modern brick work in 'Stretcher bond'. Some collapsing had occurred just above the doorway, this was similarly filled with brickwork.

The two projecting beams (evident prior to the removal of the render) are likely to have been re-used from another building and allowed to protrude. It has been suggested that they may have supported a 'smoke hood' (David Cant pers. comm.), however, there is no evidence of sooting on or around the timbers; though due to their height they were not closely inspected. A concrete drain which ran along the bottom of the gable end wall precluded inspection of the foundation.

### **3.3 Strip and Map Area**

Figures 2b, 3a and 3b show the strip and map area. Drawn sections are produced as Figure 4, and reduced levels appear in Appendix 3.

Appendix 1 consists of a context summary; Appendix 2 a register of finds, and; Appendix 4 the Specification. Each archaeological feature is described in turn below.

Immediately below the surface layer which consisted of soil mixed with rubble and other building debris (100), was a flagstone surface (103) covered in degraded but easily identifiable linoleum of a reddish orange colour (102). This was confined solely to the southeast corner of the site and seemed to represent a separate room (Plate 3). A coin dating 1870 was recovered between the



linoleum and the flagstones (103). This surface was abutted by a stone edging (105) which may have represented the base of a partition wall.

To the west of the linoleum-covered flags (103) was a surface also of flagstones (106) similar to those previously described, but very broken and irregular, possibly the result of compression damage or the result of damage occurring during the demolition of the 'cross-wing' building.

To the south of the flagstones and bisecting the excavation area was a single course of a yellowish-grey sandstone wall foundation, constructed of large roughly hewn blocks either side of a rubble fill (107). It was difficult to identify any bonding in the wall though some degraded concrete was recorded within the rubble fill. Finds seem to point towards the date of the wall being 19th century (See Section 3.4 below), though contamination occurring during the demolition cannot be ruled out as possible 17th or 18th-century clay pipe was also recovered as well as a 20th-century coin (109).

The flagstones and the wall were laid directly on a compacted natural clay layer with some charcoal and cinder inclusions (108 and 109).

Beneath the broken flagstone layer (106) and partly beneath the wall (107) was a small square stone-lined pit filled with ash and cinders (115). It is likely that this was an ash pit for a hearth, possibly associated with the wall (107) or an earlier building. A second pit (117) may also have been an ash pit, though this was highly disturbed and contained modern bricks.

Two other features were recorded, both originally thought to be pits, though one proved to be a natural depression between a band of degraded sandstone and clay (110) and the other a tree bole (111).

Along the western edge of the excavation area and against the wall of the gable end of the building was a concrete drain, this truncated the wall (107) and may have disturbed other archaeological features which may have shed light on the relationship between the farmhouse building and the remains recorded here.

### 3.4 Finds assessment, by Sue Anderson

Table 1 summarises the finds quantities recovered during the fieldwork. These are quantified by context number in Appendix 2.

<b>Find type</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Wt (g)</b>
Pottery: modern	5	46
CBM	1	13
Clay pipe	4	7
Other ceramic	1	16
Glass	4	25
Copper alloy	6	20
Shell	2	2
Lino	6	1
Plastic	1	1

Table 1: Finds quantities.

### *Pottery and ceramics*

Fragments of pottery vessels were found in three contexts (100, 108 and 109). They included refined factory-made whitewares (slipware, spongeware and transfer-printed ware), a yellow-ware sherd with blue-slip decoration, and a coarse redware body sherd with dark-brown glaze internally. All sherds are likely to be of 19th or early 20th-century date.

One fragment of a white-glazed ceramic wall tile was found (100). A white-glazed ceramic ball was probably a toy marble (109). Clay-pipe stems were also recovered (108 and 109) and included one 17th or 18th-century example in buff-coloured clay, with probable 19th-century fragments.

### *Glass*

Three glass marbles were found (100, 108 and 109), along with a fragment of opaque yellow glass with a white surface and rilling (100).

### *Copper alloy*

Copper alloy finds included three coins. Two were Victorian halfpennies; one dated 1870 (103, SF 1), one illegible (100), and one (109) was a George VI 'wren' farthing dated 1943. There was also a tally (disc-shaped tag stamped '16 / WT') and two buttons.

### *Miscellaneous*

Two mother-of-pearl buttons were found, one with a copper alloy wire loop and the other pierced for attachment. Fragments of degraded linoleum were collected (108), along with a coil of early plastic.

### *Bulk sample (Mike Cressay)*

One sample was retained from the fill of a stone-lined pit (113). A friable and poorly sorted in-organic soil (Munsell colour 10YR 2/1 Black) rich in unfired sub-angular coal fragments, fragments of coal cinder and soot. Occasional brown (10YR 5/8 yellow/brown) fragments of wood-ash. The sample appears to be derived from the coal burning and the high volume of wood ash suggests that the deposit is probably domestic in nature and most probably an ash pit.

### *Assessment of potential and recommendations for further analysis*

This finds assemblage is all of recent date and has little potential for providing further information on the site. It has been catalogued, recorded and spot-dated. No further work is recommended and the assemblage is recommended for discard.

## 4. CONCLUSIONS

The research provided some useful background to Cinder Hill Farm, though it was not possible to discover more specific information relating to the 'cross wing' which might have put the excavation in more context. However, it is understood that photographs and perhaps documents relating to Cinder Hill Farm might exist, though they are not currently accessible (Graeme Henderson pers. comm.).

Although a clay-pipe stem indicates at least background activity in the 17th or 18th century on the site, there was no evidence that any of the archaeological remains on the site dated before the 19th century. The finds place the main phase of activity in the building firmly in the late 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries, indicating that it was either a 19th-century extension to the farm house or an earlier, possibly agricultural building later modified to suit a more domestic function; evidenced by the linoleum or other finds. The extent of the strip and map area was not sufficient to demonstrate specific phases or dates of modification but it is clear that the former building was used until at least the mid 20th century.

In terms of fulfilling the aims of the project, it is clear that evidence for the cross wing was located with access between the main building and the wing being through the two now blocked doorways. It is likely that the doorway towards the northern end was the original access; it was probably blocked while the building was still in use, perhaps reflecting a change in function. The central doorway was probably blocked subsequent to the demolition of the wing in the late 1960s or early 1970s, it being filled by clearly modern brickwork. Physically relating the building to the structures revealed was unfortunately not possible because of the recent construction of a concrete drain along the bottom of the wall. No evidence was encountered of the wooden precursor to the stone building or for early iron working activity, nevertheless the project produced evidence and finds for the later use of the building prior to its demolition and it is likely that further such evidence exists in the immediate area.

### **Acknowledgements**

The Author would like to thank Graeme and Andrea Henderson for commissioning the project, John Kermode of B. K. Designs for his initial enquiry, Rebecca Mann of WYAAS for monitoring the project, Elizabeth Chamberlain of WYAAS for advice and information on the building and David Cant for observations and information relating to the history of the building.

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Thomas Jeffery's 1775, County of York, Surveyed in 1767-1770, 1'' map

J. Myers, 1834, Parish of Halifax, 2.6'' map

Charles Rawson, 1842, Plan of the Borough of Halifax 1.1'': to 300'

Ordnance Survey, 1854 1st-edition, 1'' map

Ordnance Survey, 1893, 6'' map

Ordnance Survey, 1894 1'' map

Ordnance Survey, 1907 6'' map

Ordnance Survey, 1908 1'' map

Ordnance Survey, 1922 6'' map

Ordnance Survey, 1933 6'' map

Ordnance Survey, 1938 1'' map

Ordnance Survey, 1955 1'' map

Ordnance Survey, 1967 6'' map

Ordnance Survey, 1973 1:10,000 map

Ordnance Survey, 1986 1:10,000 map

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Pastscape 2011, <http://www.pastscape.org.uk> (Accessed 16/03/11)

Malcolm Bull's Calderdale Companion,  
<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~calderdalecompanion>  
(Accessed 17/03/11)

Landis 2011, <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes>, (Accessed 17/03/11)

## APPENDIX 1: Context Summary

Context	Description
100	Surface layer/Cleaning, mixed soils, rubble and debris
101	Natural geological; degraded sandstone, banded with clay inclusions
102	Linoleum, reddish/orange very degraded
103	Grey Square-cut flags laid in a diagonal pattern directly on natural (101)
104	Brownish-black sandy soil with charcoal and cinders with some CBM, below broken flags (106)
105	Yellowish-grey edging, or possibly the bottom of a partition wall separating the 'lino room' from the 'broken flags room'
106	Grey broken flags, possibly a former surface, possible compression damage, flags very similar in size to those in the 'Lino room'
107	Yellowish-grey sandstone wall foundation, roughly-cut large blocks either side of a rubble fill, some degraded concrete
108	Layer of debris under flags (103) in the 'Lino room' compacted clay mixed with charcoal and cinders
109	Black sandy clay debris layer under wall (107) plenty of charcoal and cinders
110	Black sandy clay with charcoal, cinders and CBM debris filling natural geological depression (112)
111	Brownish-orange fill of tree bole, disturbed, lots of roots
112	Grey clay fill of geological depression
113	Black-purple cinders and charcoal fill within stone-lined square pit (115), tiles and debris on top
114	Yellowish-green stone lining of pit (115)
115	Cut of square stone-lined pit
116	Black silty clay with CBM and charcoal fill of pit (119)
117	Stone-lining (partial) for rectangular pit (119)
118	Cut for foundation wall, very shallow, possible stones were laid directly on natural clay and the 'cut' is a result of compression from the weight of the wall rather than a genuine cut
119	Cut of rectangular debris-filled pit

## APPENDIX 2: Finds Quantification

Context	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spot date
100	Pottery	2	7	REFW body (slipware) & handle (spongeware)	19th c.
	CBM	1	13	white glazed refined whiteware wall tile	19th/20th c.
	Glass	2	16	small blue marble and frag. of opaque yellow glass with white layer on surface	19th/20th c.
	Shell/Cu	1	1	small mother-of-pearl button with copper alloy loop	19th/20th c.
	Cu	1	5	Victorian halfpenny, v worn	19th c.
	Cu	1	4	tally, stamped '16 / WT', pierced above	19th c.
	Cu	1	1	shirt button	19th/20th c.
103	Cu	1	5	SF1: Victorian halfpenny	1870
108	Pottery	1	14	REFW lid, blue TP showing deer	19th c.
	Clay pipe	1	1	stem, narrow bore	19th c.
	Glass	1	5	blue and white marble	19th/20th c.
	Shell	1	1	mother-of-pearl button, pierced	19th/20th c.
	Lino	6	1	frags, poor condition	19th/20th c.
	Plastic	1	1	white early plastic coil	E.20th c.
	Cu	1	2	button – concave disc with integral loop	19th c.
109	Pottery	2	25	YELW with blue slip line, LBW glazed int	19th c.
	Clay pipe	3	6	stems – 1 wide bore, prob. early, 2 narrow bore	17th-19th c.
	Ceramic	1	16	large white clay glazed marble	19th c.
	Glass	1	4	clear glass marble with central white swirl	19th/20th c.
	Cu	1	3	Geo VI 'wren' farthing	1943

### APPENDIX 3: Levels

Number	Level (AOD)	Number	Level (AOD)	Number	Level (AOD)
1	198.41	13	198.30	25	198.16
2	198.42	14	198.31	26	198.17
3	198.49	15	198.36	27	198.09
4	198.60	16	198.14	28	198.27
5	198.63	17	198.15	29	198.31
6	198.07	18	198.31	30	198.23
7	198.24	19	198.26	31	198.21
8	198.28	20	198.27	32	198.21
9	198.30	21	197.99	33	198.80
10	198.24	22	198.21	34	198.21
11	198.36	23	198.80	35	198.19
12	198.31	24	198.26	36	198.98



## **Appendix 4: Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation**

**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE:  
SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL 'STRIP & RECORD' AT CINDER  
HILL FARM, SHELF.**

**Specification prepared on behalf of Calderdale Council at the request of Mr  
John Kermode of B.K. Designs**

**Planning Application ref: 09/00017/LBC**

## **1. Summary**

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of a strip and record exercise is proposed to identify and record any archaeological remains within the area of the new extension.

1.2 This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 11.1 are to be carried out by the archaeological contractor prior to the commencement of fieldwork and the attached notification form completed.

## **2. Site Location & Description (see attached plan)**

**Grid Reference: SE 1231 2685**

2.1 The application site lies to the north of Hipperholme, and to the east of Northowram. The site is bounded to the west by Brighouse and Denholmegate Road, to the south and east by a garden centre and to the north by open land. The area for the proposed extension is currently under tarmac and the size of the extension is 7m by 3.6m.

2.2 The site lies in the District of Calderdale and was historically within the Township of Hipperholme with Brighouse.

## **3. Background**

3.1 A planning application for a two storey side extension has been approved by Calderdale Council.

3.2 The Planning Authority have been advised by WYAAS that there is reason to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that a programme of archaeological work is required. WYAAS have advised that the archaeological work should be secured as a condition to the planning consent.

3.3 This specification has been prepared by WYAAS, to detail what is required for the strip and record exercise, and to enable an archaeological contractor to provide a quotation.

## 4. Archaeological Interest

4.1 Cinder Hill Farm is a rare survival of a late 15<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed aisled hall with attached barn. The building is a grade II listed building of regional and national importance.

4.2 There is documentary evidence that states that the hall had a 17<sup>th</sup> century stone cross wing attached at the east end, but this was demolished in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This cross wing was apparently mentioned in the provisional listing description, and also the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map shows a substantial wing attached to the east end of the hall. It is possible that the stone cross wing replaced, or encased in stone, an earlier timber cross wing, and evidence of this, and the 17<sup>th</sup> century wing, may survive as below ground remains within the area of the proposed extension.

## 5. Aims and Objectives

5.1 The aim of the strip and record exercise is to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the area of proposed development.

5.2 It is also aimed to look for evidence of the access/threshold from the adjacent cross passage of the extant house into the (demolished) cross wing. Evidence for this may be discovered during the strip and record exercise when the archaeologists are on site, but doorways and other features may also be revealed when the plaster or render is removed from the walls, in which case the archaeologist should be notified and any features revealed should be recorded and included in the final report.

5.3 This work is designed to mitigate the destruction of buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record'.

## 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. 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. WYAAS 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.

### 6.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

6.2.1 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. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of WYAAS 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 WYAAS.

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

6.3.1 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.*),

6.3.2 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.

### **6.4 Notification and Monitoring**

6.4.1 The recording exercise will be monitored as necessary and practicable by WYAAS in its role as curator of the county's archaeology. WYAAS should be provided with as much notice as possible in writing (and certainly not less than one week) of the intention to start the fieldwork. A copy of the archaeological contractor's risk assessment of the site should accompany the notification.

6.4.2 The museums officer named in paragraph 9.1 should be notified in writing of the commencement of fieldwork at the same time as WYAAS.

### **6.5 Documentary Research**

6.5.1 Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available map and photographic evidence held by the relevant Local History Library (Brighouse Central Library, Halifax Road, Brighouse and Central Library, Northgate, Halifax) and the West Yorkshire Archive Service (also located at the Central Library, Northgate, Halifax), and a rapid examination of the available 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century Trades and Postal directories, the appropriate census returns and all other available primary and relevant secondary sources. The West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record should also be consulted. This work is intended to inform the archaeological investigation by providing background information with regard to the cross wing. Please note that this exercise is not intended to be a formal desk-based assessment, and should not represent a disproportionate percentage of the time allowed for the project overall.

## **7. Fieldwork Methodology**

7.1 The footprint of the new extension may be opened using an appropriate machine fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket (the current tarmac ground surface will need to be removed first and it is possible that once the modern surface is removed evidence of the earlier cross wing may be located straight away). The topsoil and recent overburden should be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of maximum 0.2m thickness. Under no

circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits. All 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. Excavation should then continue manually.

7.2 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 excavation will record the **complete** stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits and will investigate and record **all** inter-relationships between features. The following excavation strategy will be employed:

- Linear boundary features (other than enclosure ditches): a minimum sample of 20% of each linear boundary feature such as ditches and trackways. 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 (including enclosure ditches): 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.

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

#### 7.4 Method of Recording

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

7.4.2 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 the trench edge, showing a representative and complete sequence of deposits from the modern ground surface to the natural geology, will be drawn.

7.4.3 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 location, 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.

7.4.4 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. Images are to be supplied to WYAAS on gold CDs by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.

## 7.5 Use of Metal Detectors

7.5.1 Spoil heaps are to be scanned for ferrous and 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 (19<sup>th</sup>-century material and earlier should be retained.)

7.5.2 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."

## 7.6 Environmental Sampling Strategy

7.6.1 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 by English Heritage in the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines no.1 (2002), "Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation".

7.6.2 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 Regional 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.

## **7.7 Conservation Strategy**

7.7.1 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.

## **7.8 Human Remains**

7.8.1 Any human remains that are discovered must initially be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. WYAAS will be notified at the earliest opportunity. Removal must comply with the relevant legislation, a Ministry of Justice licence and local environmental health regulations.

## **7.9 Treasure Act**

7.9.1 The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 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.

## **7.10 Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries**

7.10.1 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 WYAAS with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter with the developer.

## **8. Monitoring**

8.1 The project will be monitored as necessary and practicable by WYAAS, in its role as curator of the county’s archaeology and advisor to the local Planning Authority. WYAAS’s representative 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.

8.2 WYAAS’s 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 WYAAS’s representative, by the next agreed site meeting. Access is also to be afforded at any reasonable time to English Heritage’s Regional Archaeological Scientific Advisor.

## 9. Archive Deposition

9.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant District museum archaeological curator to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive. In this case the contact is Calderdale Museums, Bankfield Museum, Akroyd Park, Boothtown Road, Halifax HX3 6HG; telephone 01422 352334; Curator: Jeff Wilkinson. Agreement for deposition should be confirmed in writing by the archaeological contractor; this correspondence is to be copied to the WYAAS.

9.2 The archaeological contractor will contact Calderdale Museums to determine its policy on the acceptance of completed excavation archives, including primary site records and research archives and finds, from all excavations carried out in the District that it serves.

9.3 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 Museums.

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

## 10. Post-excavation Assessment and Analysis

### 10.1 Initial Treatment of Artefacts and Samples

10.1.1 Upon completion of fieldwork all finds will be cleaned, identified, marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. Metalwork will be x-rayed and assessed by a conservator. Any samples taken shall be processed appropriately.

### 10.2 Archive Consolidation

10.2.1 The site archive will be checked, cross-referenced and made internally consistent. A fully indexed archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints/slides.

10.2.2 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 above).

10.2.3 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 paragraph 9.3 above). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.



### **10.3 Assessment - Artefacts**

10.3.1 All artefacts must be assessed by a qualified and experienced specialist. Assessment should be generally based on MAP2 but should include:

- preparation of a descriptive catalogue;
- dating (where possible);
- an assessment of the significance of the assemblage;
- an assessment of the potential for further analysis to contribute to the interpretation of the archaeology of this site;
- an assessment of the potential for further analysis to contribute to artefact studies;
- recommendations for additional artefact illustration/photography;
- an assessment of the condition of the assemblage and recommendations for conservation, retention/discard and archiving.

### **10.4 Assessment - Samples**

10.4.1 All environmental material must be assessed by a qualified and experienced specialist. Assessment should be generally based on MAP2 but should include:

- preparation of a descriptive table/catalogue;
- identification of material suitable for scientific dating;
- an assessment of the significance of the assemblage;
- an assessment of the potential for further analysis to contribute to the interpretation of the archaeology of this site;
- an assessment of the potential for further analysis to contribute to environmental studies;
- an assessment of the condition of the assemblage and recommendations for retention/discard and archiving.

### **10.5 Dating**

10.5.1 Scientific dating should be undertaken at this stage if it is required to fulfil the aims of the project.

## **11 Reporting (Stage 1) – Interim Assessment of Potential**

11.1 Following the return of the specialist reports to the archaeological contractor, but prior to the commencement of preparation of the detailed site report, the contractor should arrange a meeting with the WY Archaeology Advisory Service and (at his discretion) English Heritage's Regional Science Adviser (Andy Hammon, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York YO1 6WP). The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the results of the initial stratigraphic synthesis and initial scientific analyses, and to determine any requirement for further scientific analyses prior to the formulation of the full report on the site. The meeting may take the form of a telephone discussion, at the discretion of the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

11.2 Prior to the meeting, documentation sufficient to enable the Advisory Service and English Heritage's Regional Science Adviser to evaluate any proposals for further analysis should be made available to WYAAS and EH. This documentation should consist of the following as a minimum, but should not include a detailed site narrative or constitute a draft of the final report:

- A brief narrative outline of the results of the excavation (**N.B.** this is not intended to be a detailed description of the stratigraphic sequence, but should provide sufficient detail to permit the form and development of the site to be understood by a third party who has not visited the excavation);
- Detailed description of any features/feature groups, the interpretation of which may be affected by the results of further scientific analysis;
- A re-evaluation of the aims and objectives of the project in the light of the initial specialist analysis;
- A descriptive context catalogue;
- Unedited copies of specialist reports;
- Detailed and specific recommendations for further artefact and environmental analysis;
- Detailed and specific recommendations for any additional scientific dating;
- Detailed and specific recommendations for further documentary research;
- Costings for any recommended further research, scientific analysis or dating;
- Recommendations for general publication in monograph form or in an appropriate journal, if warranted by the results of the excavation.

Illustrations should be sufficient to permit the summary discussion to be understood by a third party, and should include:

- Location plan;
- Trench locations (as excavated), overlaid on an up-to-date 1:1250 O.S. map base;
- Draft phase plans (these should be at a scale sufficient to illustrate major context and feature groups important to an understanding of the site narrative)
- Plans, sections and photographs sufficient to permit the narrative outline to be understood, and to support recommendations for further specialist analysis. Draft drawings and marked-up digital photographs are acceptable as long as these are legible.

## **12. Reporting (Stage 2) – Full Report**

12.1 If further specialist analysis is judged by the WY Archaeology Advisory Service to be necessary and appropriate, this work should be commissioned and the results incorporated into a full report. If no further specialist analysis is required, then a full report will be produced.

12.2 Details of the style and format of the full report are to be determined by the archaeological contractor. However, it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers. The report should be fully illustrated and include:

- background information;
- a description of the methodology;
- a full description of the results;
- an interpretation of the results in a local/regional/national context as appropriate;
- a full bibliography.

Appendices to the report should include:

- Unedited copies of final specialist reports;
- a quantified index to the site archive
- written confirmation from the relevant museum or other repository that the archive has been accepted for long-term storage, with full location details of the archive
- a copy of this specification.

12.3 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depict the full extent of the site. A scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by more detailed plan(s). The location of the trenches (as excavated) should be overlaid on an up-to-date 1:1250 O.S. map base.

12.4 All illustrations should be executed to publication standard. Site plans should be at an appropriate, measurable scale showing the trenches as excavated and all identified (and, if 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.

12.5 Finds that are critical for dating and interpretation should be illustrated.

12.6 Discrete features crucial to the interpretation of the site should be illustrated photographically.

12.7 In addition to the full report to be deposited with the WY Historic Environment Record, the results of this excavation may merit publication in monograph form or in a suitable archaeological journal (subject to the judgement of the WY Archaeology Advisory Service). If further publication is considered to be necessary, the archaeological contractor will be expected to approach the editor of the appropriate publication (after discussions with WYAAS) to confirm the journal's requirements and views with regard to the suitability of the proffered material.

12.8 The full report will be submitted directly to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service within a timescale agreed by both parties. The report will then be assessed by WYAAS to establish whether or not it is suitable for accession into the WY Historic Environment Record. 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. Completion of this project and a recommendation from WYAAS for the full discharge of the archaeological condition is dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of i) a satisfactory full report and, should publication be warranted, ii) a copy of a letter from an appropriate journal editor or publisher confirming acceptance of the article.

12.9 The full report, once accepted by WYAAS, will be supplied on the understanding that it will be added to the West Yorkshire Historic Environment

Record and will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months).

12.10 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.

12.11 The attached summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service for inclusion on WYAAS's website.

12.12 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.

### **13. General Considerations**

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

13.1.1 It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. It is recommended that archaeological contractors should carry out a site inspection prior to submitting a tender. If, upon 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. If contractors have not yet been appointed, any variations which 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.

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

13.2.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained WYAAS's 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 either further work or the discharge of the planning condition to the Local Planning Authority based on the archaeological information available and are therefore made solely at the risk of the contractor.

### **13.3 Technical Queries**

13.3.1 Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above should be addressed to WYAAS without delay.

### **13.4 Publicity**

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

### **13.5 Valid Period of Specification**

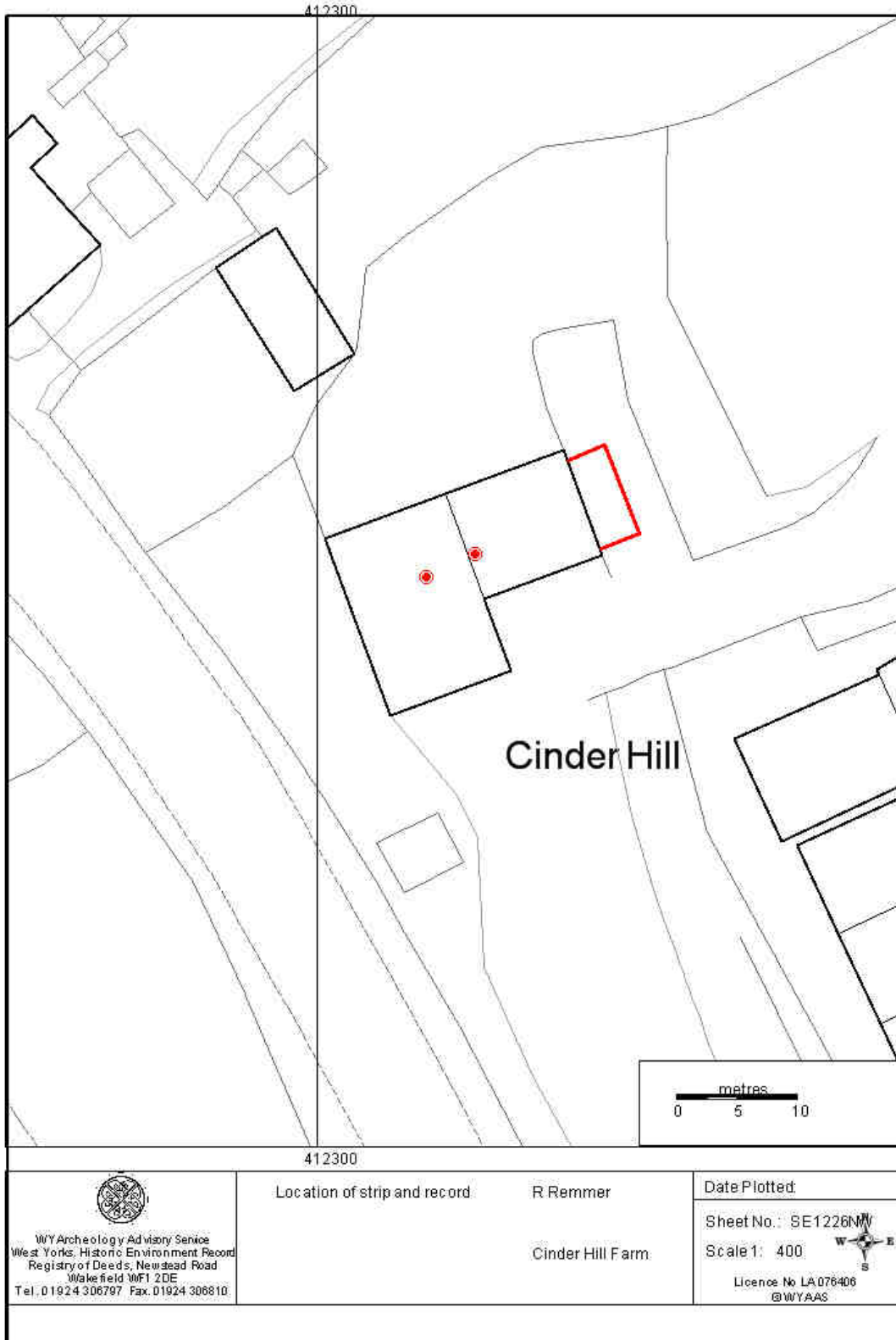
13.5.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

**Rebecca Remmer**  
**West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service**

**Date 15/02/2011**

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

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E-mail: [remmer@wyjs.org.uk](mailto:remmer@wyjs.org.uk)



**Plates 1 – 10**



Plate 1: East-Facing Gable End of Cinder Hill Farm



Plate 2: After Stripping, Pre-excavation, Looking North





Plate 3: Linoleum (102) and Flagged Surface (103)



Plate 4: General Shot, Looking Southwest



Plate 5: East Facing Gable End of Cinder Hill Farm



Plate 6: After the removal of the Flagged Surfaces (103 and 106) and Wall (107)



Plate 7: Pit (117) Pre-excitation



Plate 8: Pit (115) Pre-excitation

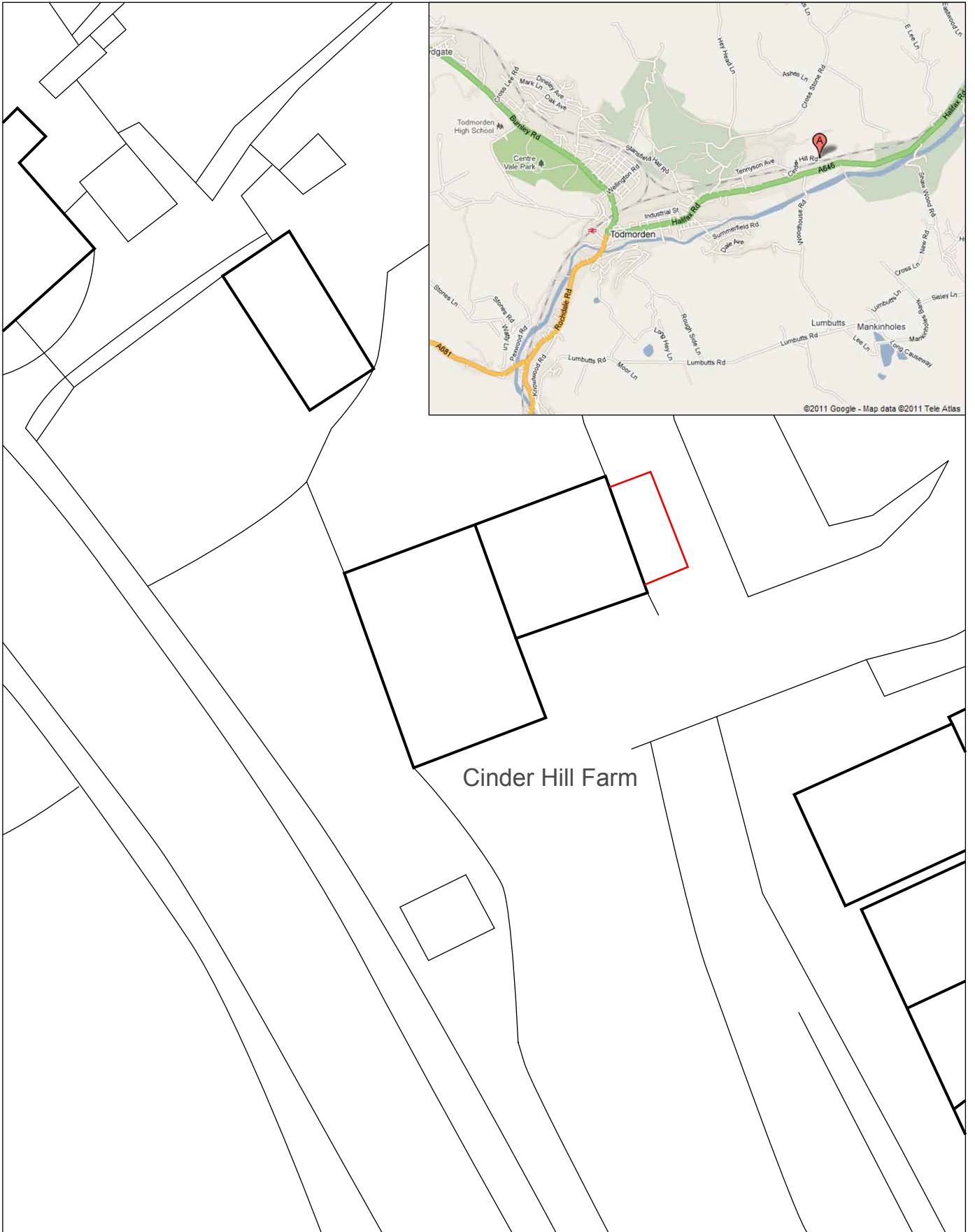


Plate 9: Pit (115) Post-excavation




Plate 10: Post-excavation and Gable end of the Farmhouse

**Figures 1 – 4**



Key:



Scale: 5m 0 5m

Fig. No:	1	Revision:	A	Client:	ABCD
Title:	Location Map				
Project:	Cinder Hill Farm				



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Drawn by: GC    Checked by: LW    Report No:

Key:

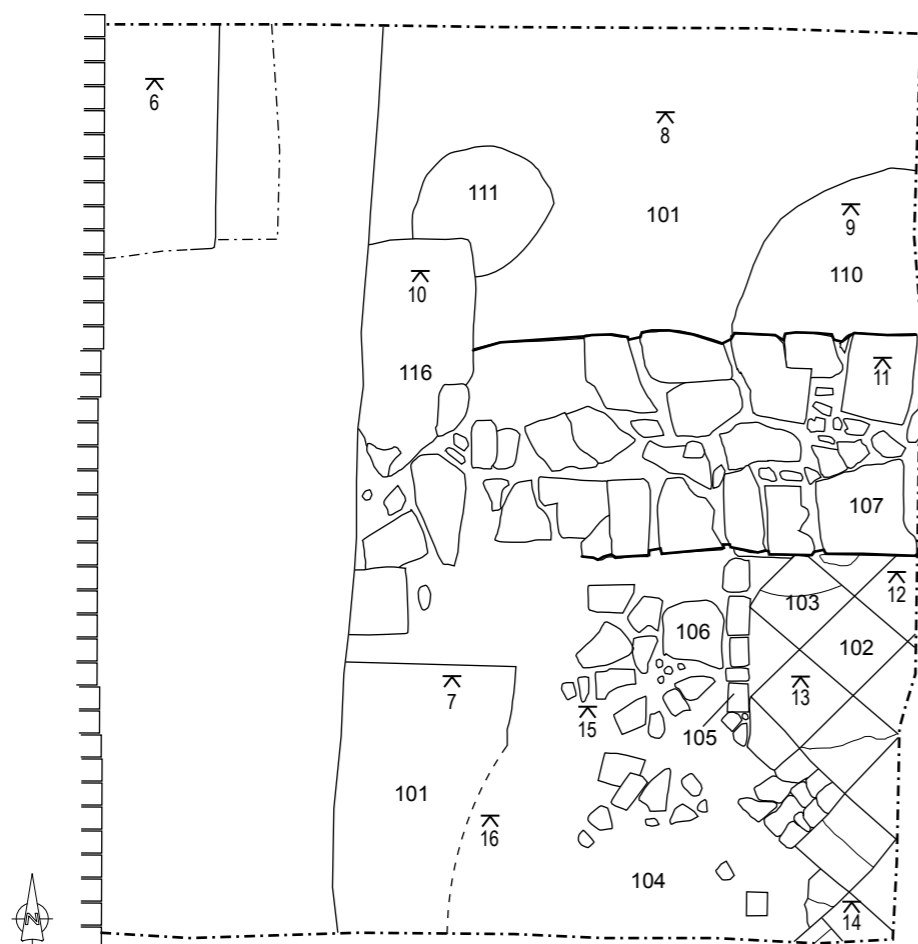


Fig. 2b Plan of Strip and Map Area, Pre-excitation

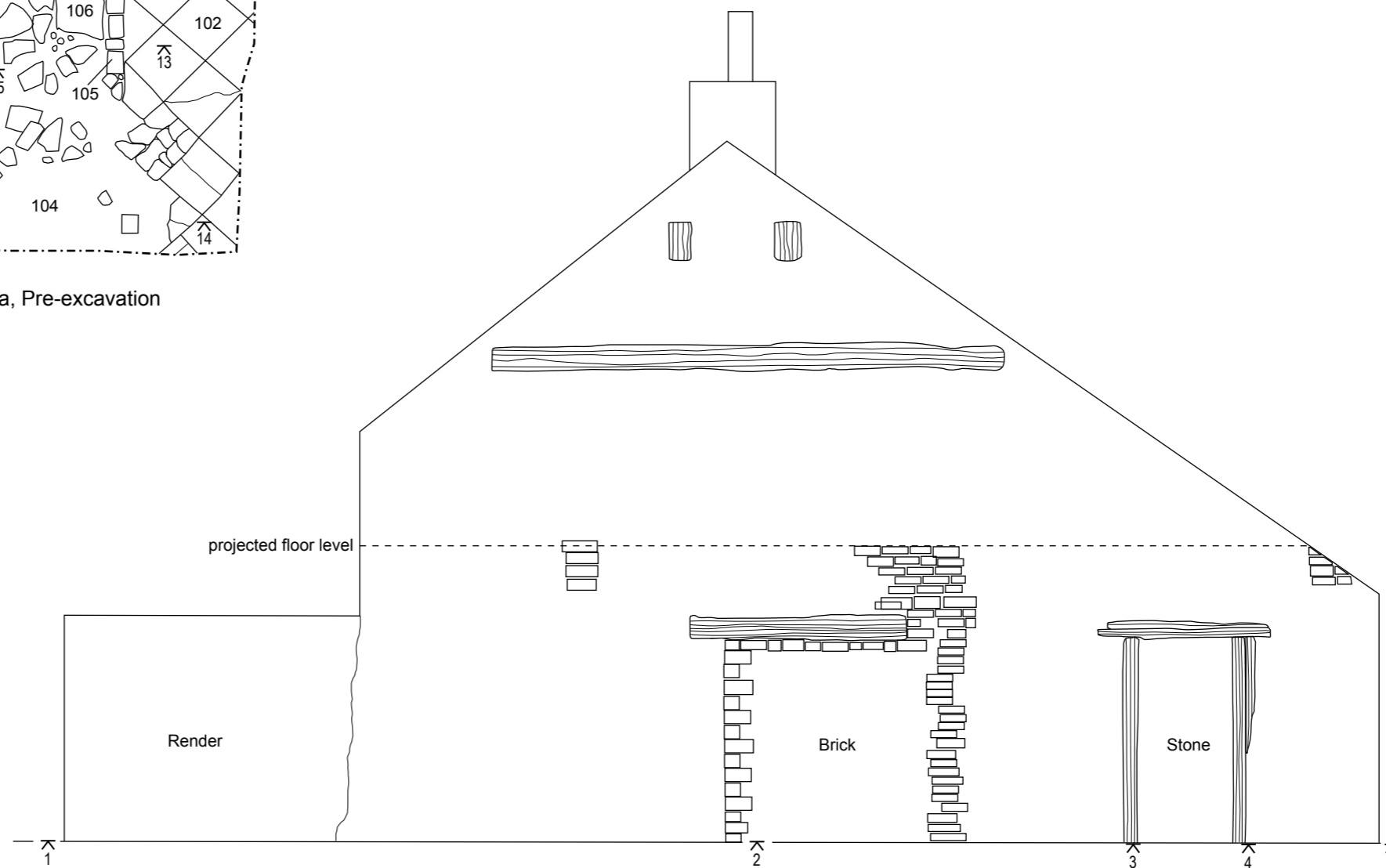


Fig. 2a East Gable-end Elevation

Fig. No: **2a & 2b** Revision: **A**

Title:

Project:  
**Cinder Farm**

Scale: 50cm 0 1m

1:50@ A3

Client:  
**Graeme Henderson**

Drawn by: **GC** Checked by: **LW** Report No: **Y009/11**

Key:

stone

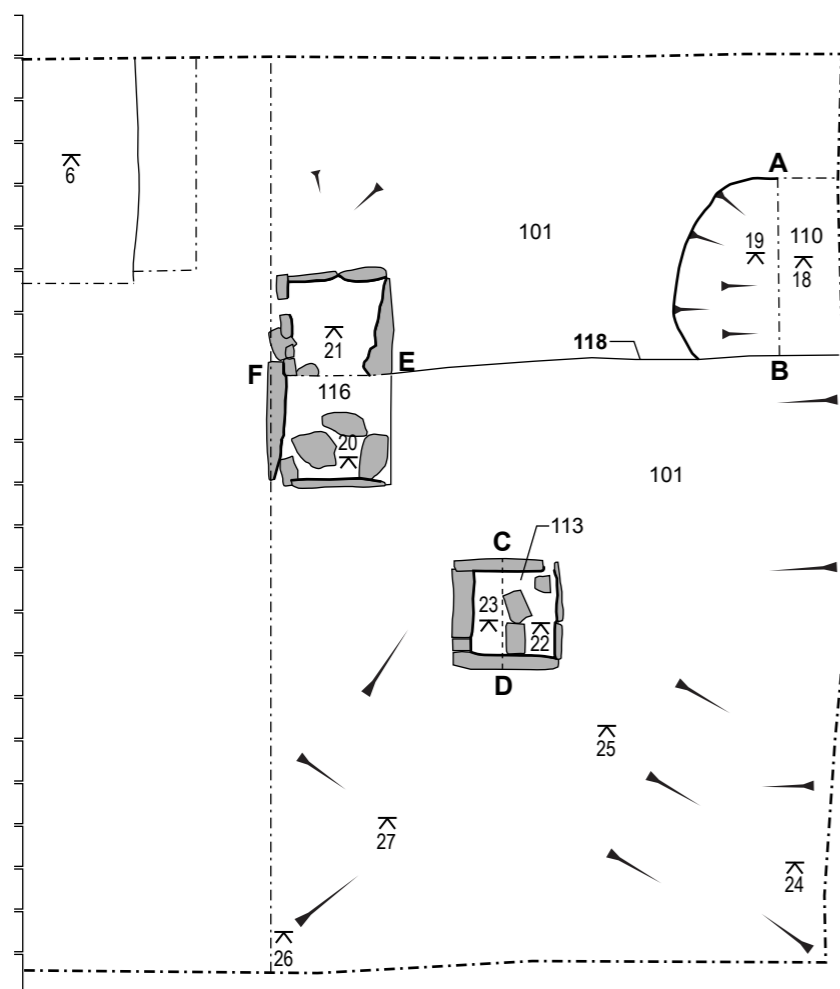


Fig. 3a - Post Ex plan of strip and map area after the removal of the wall and flagstone

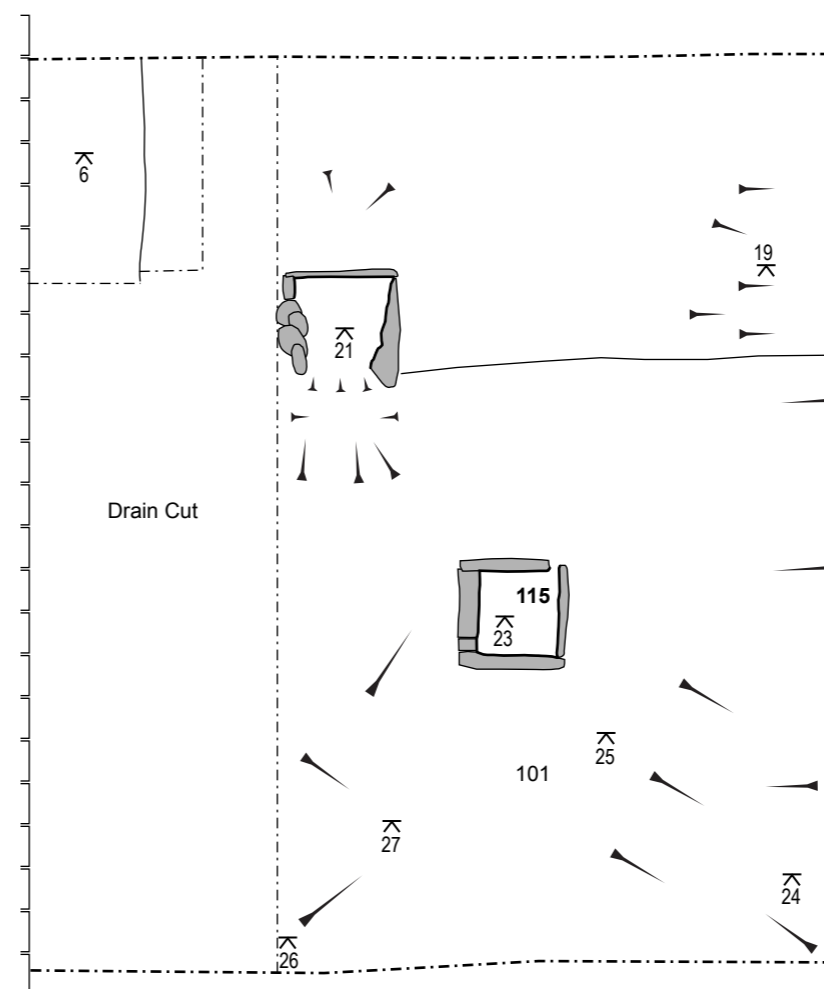


Fig. 3a - Post Ex plan of strip and map area

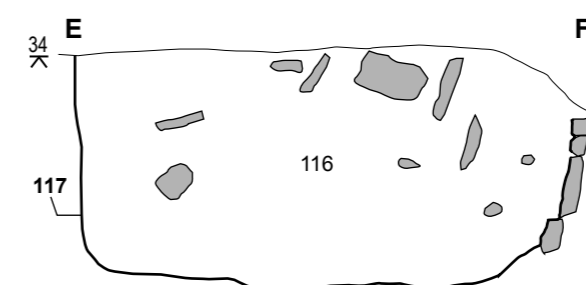
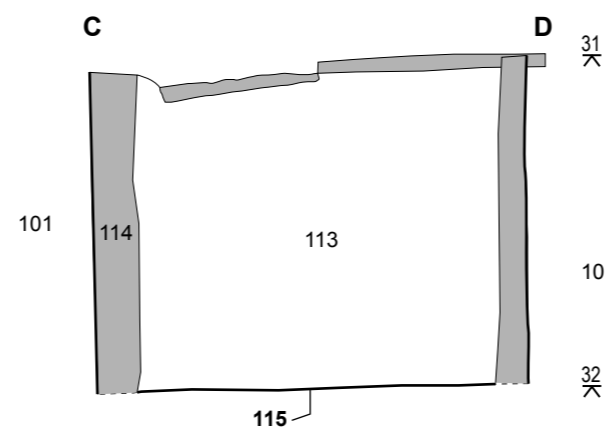
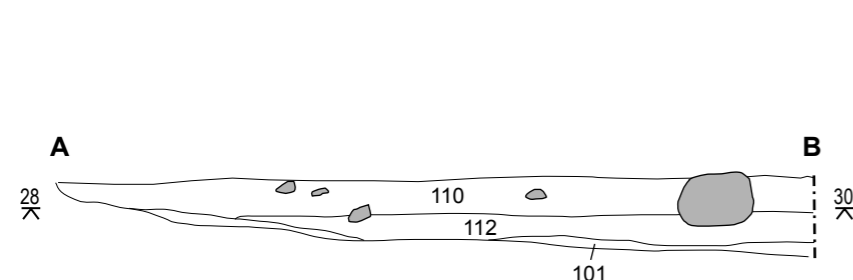


Fig. No: **3 & 4** Revision: **A**

Title:  
**Plans and sections**

Project:  
**Cinder Hill Farm**

Scale:  
**Plans - 1:50 A3**  
**Sections - 1:10 A3**

Client:  
**Graeme Henderson**

Drawn by: **GC** Report No: **Y009/11**



*WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE SUMMARY SHEET  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN WEST YORKSHIRE*

<b>Site name/ Address:</b> Cinderhill Farm Denholmegate Road, Coley, West Yorkshire	
<b>Township:</b> Shelf	<b>District:</b> Calderdale
<b>National Grid Reference:</b> SE 1231 2685	
<b>Contractor:</b> CFA Archaeology	
<b>Date of Work:</b> March – April 2011	
<b>Title of Report:</b> Cinderhill Farm Denholmegate Road Coley, West Yorkshire, Archaeological Strip and Record	
<b>Date of Report:</b> 27/05/2011	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b>  An archaeological strip and map along with the recording of architectural features observed on the east gable end was carried out at Cinderhill Farm, Coley, West Yorkshire. An area of 3.6 by 7m was excavated. The remains of a wall, two flagstone surfaces and two pits (one stone lined) were discovered. Finds were of 19th and 20th-century date and included coins, buttons, marbles and some pottery.	
<b>Author of summary:</b> Martin Lightfoot	<b>Date of summary:</b> 27/05/2011