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Interpretation, Design & Display

**Priory Ridge, Crofton
West Yorkshire
Archaeological Evaluation**

Report No. Y077/12

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SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by CFA Archaeology at Priory Ridge, Crofton, West Yorkshire during October 2012. Possible pre-modern remains, probably relating to the past agricultural land use of the site were recorded. A heavily abraded sherd of Roman Samian Ware was also recovered, possibly indicating Romano-British activity in the vicinity.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a program of archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) for Prospect Archaeology on behalf of Barratts and David Wilson Homes between 24 and 29 October 2012.

The work was undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (Appendix 5), prior to an application for planning permission for a residential housing development.

1.1 Site Location and Description

The site is on a south-facing slope, within an arable field between 70 and 65m above the Ordnance Datum (AOD), to the east of the village of Crofton c.6km south-east of Wakefield (Fig. 1, SE 38500 17600). The site is surrounded by arable fields except to the west where there is residential development. The underlying geology is Pennine Middle Coal Measure formation- mudstone siltstone and sandstone (BGS 2012).

1.2 Previous Archaeological work

There has been no previous intrusive archaeological work within the proposed development area.

A geophysical survey was undertaken on the site during August 2012 (GSB 2012) which recorded anomalies consistent with modern ploughing cultivation, though some anomalies on an east to west alignment were interpreted to be of archaeological potential, possibly relating to medieval field systems to the west.

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

The site lies within an area of known archaeological remains. To the north aerial photographs show evidence of medieval and post-medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation. There are also cropmarks of prehistoric or Romano-British enclosures. To the south-east of the site, cropmarks may indicate the presence of prehistoric or Roman curvilinear ditches and pits. Geophysical survey followed by excavation prior to the housing development to the west of the site recorded medieval archaeological remains along with some Romano-British pottery (WYAAS 2012).

1.4 Objectives

In accordance with the specification (Appendix 5), the objective of the evaluation was to:

- gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date of archaeological remains in order to allow judgements to be made as to appropriate mitigation if necessary.

2. WORKING METHODS

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All work was undertaken according to relevant IFA Standards and Guidance documents (1996 and 2001), English Heritage guidance (EH 2005, 2006 and 2008), CFA's standard methodology, and the specification (Appendix 5). All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision by a mechanical excavator equipped with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket.

The excavation of features was carried out by hand and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, photography and by completing standard CFA recording forms.

2.1 Monitoring

The project was also monitored by WYAAS, who was informed in advance of the works taking place. David Hunter, a Senior Archaeological Officer for the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Services visited site on the 25 October 2012.

2.2 Archiving

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans and reports, will be deposited with Wakefield Museum, according to an agreed timescale, and will be ordered according to current guidelines and to nationally recognised standards (Brown 2011). A summary of the results of the archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS (Ref: cfaarcha1-140354).

3. RESULTS

A total of 13 trenches were excavated. A trench summary is presented as Appendix 1. Only trenches which contained archaeological features (4, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11) are discussed below. A complete list of all context numbers and descriptions forms Appendix 2. The location of the features is illustrated in Figure 1 with plates, plans and sections forming figures 2-13.

The natural substrate (000) was variable across the site, although in most trenches it comprised largely of a yellow to orange-brown sandy gravel, generally exposed at 0.5–1.3m below the surface. The topsoil consisted of soft, mid-grey silty clay and was generally 0.3-0.35m thick. In trenches 1 and 2, made ground to a depth of c. 0.4m was encountered (Fig. 2). This correlated with disturbed magnetic responses from the geophysical survey in this area. The purpose of the made ground is unclear, but its presence suggested that topsoil had been removed then redeposited.

3.1 Trench 4

Trench 4 contained a south-east to north-west truncated ditch (009) with a concave base at 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep (Fig. 13). It appeared consistent with a feature identified by the geophysical survey results (Fig. 1) and contained one fill (010) comprising a mid orangey-brown friable silty-sand with occasional sandstone fragment inclusions. No dating evidence was recovered.

3.2 Trench 5

Trench 5 contained two features; Ditch 005 was orientated east to west and was 1m wide and 0.45m deep (figs 3 and 13). It was filled by orangey-brown silty sand (006) with small limestone and grey sandstone inclusions. A possible ditch terminus (007) orientated east-west was also recorded, it was 0.4m wide and 0.4m deep (Fig. 4). It contained yellowy-brown sandy clay (008). No dating evidence was recovered from either feature. Ditch 005 is consistent with a segmented linear anomaly identified by geophysical survey (Fig. 1).

3.3 Trench 8

Trench 8 contained a single ditch (034), orientated east-west 0.7m wide and 0.5m deep (Fig. 13). It contained light orangey-grey clayey sand (035) with occasional rounded pebble inclusions. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

3.4 Trench 9

The trench contained two features. A gully (021) was orientated south-east to north-west was 0.9m wide and 0.28m deep (Fig. 8). It was filled by orangey-brown silty clay (022) with small stone inclusions. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature. Ditch 023 was orientated north to south and was 1.5m wide and 0.8m deep (Figs 9 and 13). It was filled by yellowy-brown sandy clay (024).

3.5 Trench 10

Trench 10 contained three features; Ditch 011 was orientated east to west and was 1.9m wide by 0.8m deep (Figs 5 and 13). It was filled by light yellowy-brown clayey silt (012) with occasional small stone inclusions. Ditch 017 was orientated east to west and was 1.3m wide and 0.43m deep (Fig. 6). It was filled by soft orangey-brown sandy-clay (018). In addition, a continuation of a curvilinear feature (021), observed in Trench 9, was recorded in Trench 10, although this was heavily truncated. No dating evidence was recovered from the features in Trench 10.

3.6 Trench 11

Trench 11 contained four features. Ditch 025 was orientated north-east to south-west was 0.4m wide and 0.8m deep. It was filled by greyish-orange silty sand (026) with small pebble and stone inclusions. Below this was loose light red brown silty sand (027) with occasional pebble inclusions. Ditch 025 truncated an earlier ditch (028) on its northern side (Fig. 10). Ditch 028 was orientated east to west and was 1m 1.35m wide and 0.35m deep (Fig. 11). It was filled by light yellowy-brown silty sand (029).

On its southern side it was truncated by Ditch 030 which was orientated east to west and was 2m wide and 0.4m deep (Fig. 12). It contained loose, light reddish-brown silty sand (031) with occasional small stone inclusions.

Ditch 032 was orientated north-west to south-east and was, 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained loose reddish-brown silty sand (033) with occasional pebble inclusions. In the southern half of the trench, a further ditch was encountered (019) on a north-west/south-east orientation 1m wide and 0.44m deep cut directly into tabular stone in the natural (Fig.7). It had a single fill of silty clay with frequent tabular stone inclusions (020). No dating evidence was recovered from any of the features excavated in Trench 11.

3.7 Finds

C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD

Ditch 023 produced a single sherd of heavily abraded Roman Samian ware weighing 4g. The sherd, part of the ring-foot base of a small cup or bowl, retained parts of the distinctive red surface characteristic of the type.

Should further work on site produce similar finds it is recommended that the sherd be re-examined with that assemblage. The sherd should be retained with the archive.

3.8 Environmental Sampling

by *Mhairi Hastie*

Ten bulk soil samples were processed through a system of flotation, the floating debris (float) was collected in a 250 μ m sieve, and once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope; the remaining material (retent) in the tank was washed through a 1mm mesh and sorted for any archaeological significant remains.

The results are summarised in Table 1 (below).

RESULTS

The samples contained very little archaeological material.

Clay pipe:	A fragment of clay pipe stem was recovered from the primary fill of ditch (011).
Glass:	A small fragment of clear glass (< 5mm in diameter) was recovered from the primary fill of ditch (025).
Flint:	What may be a very small fragment of flint was recovered from the fill of ditch (023).
Cereal grains:	The carbonised remains of two cereal grains were recovered: one from the fill of ditch (005) (Trench 4) and one from the fill of ditch (028) (Trench 11). One of the grains (from 005) was

sufficiently preserved to allow the identification of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*); while the other (from 028) was much abraded and could not be identified to species level. The origin of the cereal grain is unknown and the very small quantity of plant remains recovered does not allow detailed discussion.

Wood Charcoal: Very small fragments of wood charcoal were recovered from the all of the samples. The charcoal recovered was much abraded and no greater than 4 mm in diameter. None of the charcoal is suitable for AMS dating.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- No further work is recommended.

				Flots			Retents				
Context number	Sample number	Context Description	Sample vol (l)	Flot vol (ml)	Cereal grain	Wood charcoal	Shale / unburnt coal	Clay pipe	Glass fragment	Flint poss)	Wood charcoal
<i>Trench 4</i>											
008	5	Fill of ditch terminus (007)	10	<10		+ (VSF)	+				
006	6	Fill of ditch (005)	10	10	+ (x1)	+ (VSF)	+				
<i>Trench 9</i>											
024	7	Fill of ditch (023)	20	20		++ (VSF)	+			+ (VSF)	
<i>Trench 10</i>											
012	1	Primary fill of ditch (011)	10	10		+ (VSF)	+	+			
014	2	Fill of ditch (011)	10	10		+ (VSF)	++				
018	3	Fill of ditch (017)	10	10		++ (VSF)	+				+ (VSF)
<i>Trench 11</i>											
020	4	Fill of ditch (019)	10	10		+ (VSF)	+				
031	8	Fill of ditch (031)	10	20		++ (SF)	++				
029	9	Fill of ditch (028)	10	10	+ (x1)	+ (VSF)	+				
027	10	Primary fill of ditch (025)	10	10		+ (VSF)	+		+ (VSF)		

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant
SF = small fragments, VSF = very small fragments
* = sufficient charcoal for AMS dating

Table 1: Composition of samples

4. CONCLUSIONS

The trenching adds to the evidence provided by the geophysical survey (GSB 2012). It confirmed the presence of parallel ditches arrangement in trenches 10 and 11 and the presence of a segmented linear feature in trenches 4 and 5, as well as the expected presence agriculture evidence in the form of relict cultivation furrows.

Ordnance Survey maps indicate that the features recorded may be post-medieval or earlier. The appearance of a sherd of Roman Samian Ware, though heavily abraded suggests potential Romano-British activity in the area, though this may have travelled some distance.

The interpretation of post-medieval or medieval agricultural land-use on the site, ties in well with the known archaeology of the area; with the remains on site possibly relating to field systems to the west of 11th to 13th date.

5. REFERENCES

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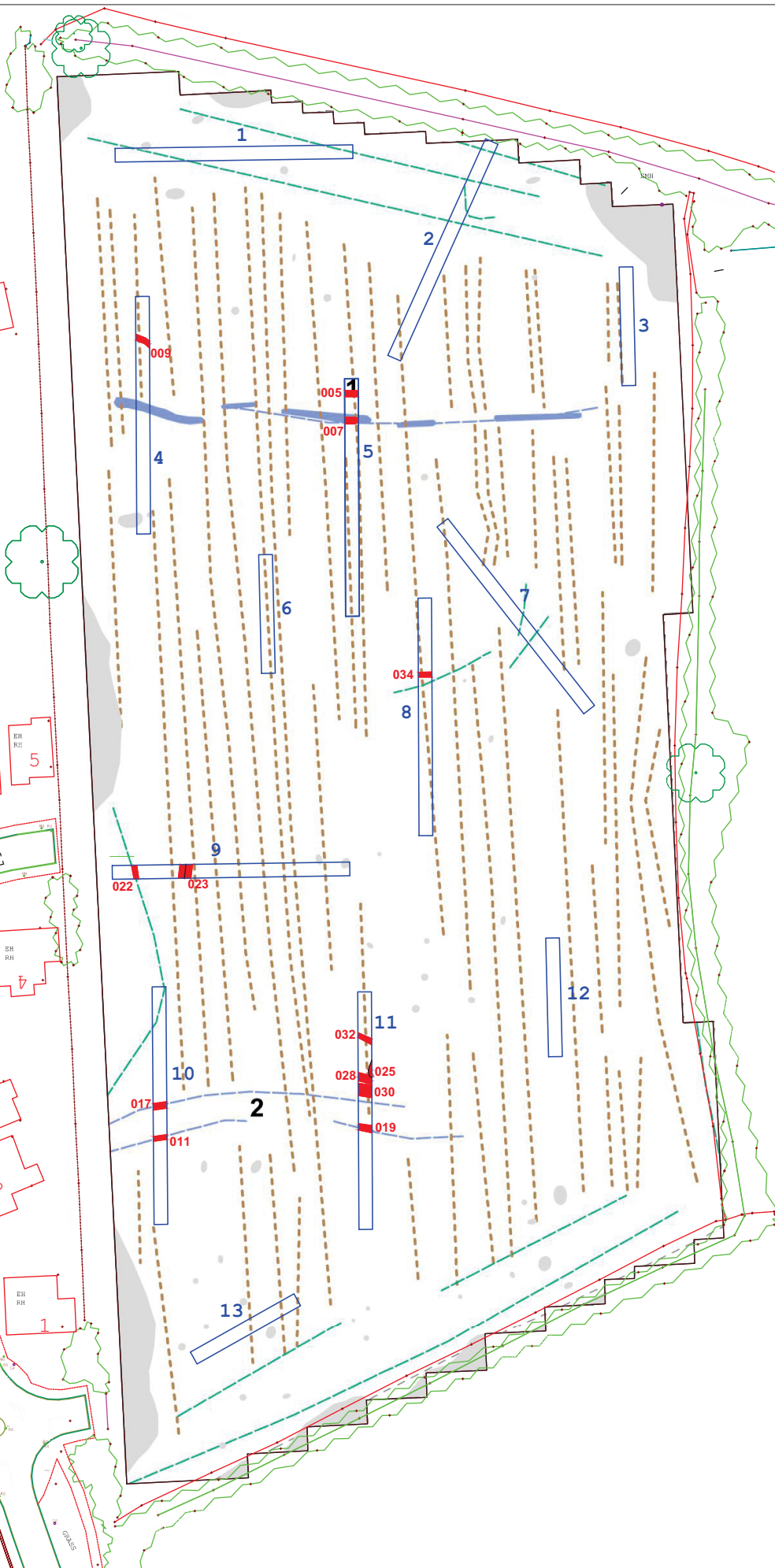
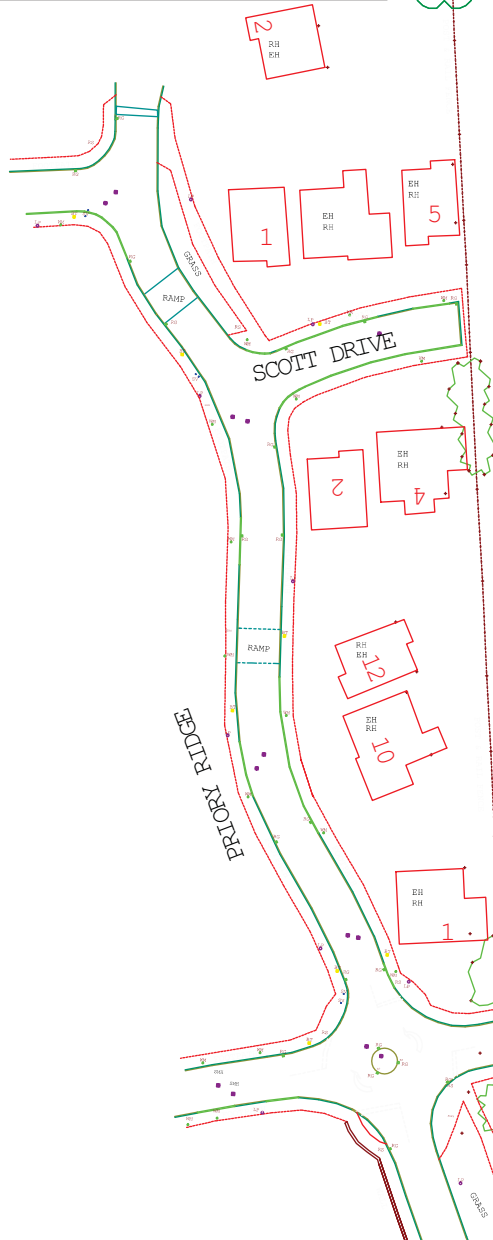
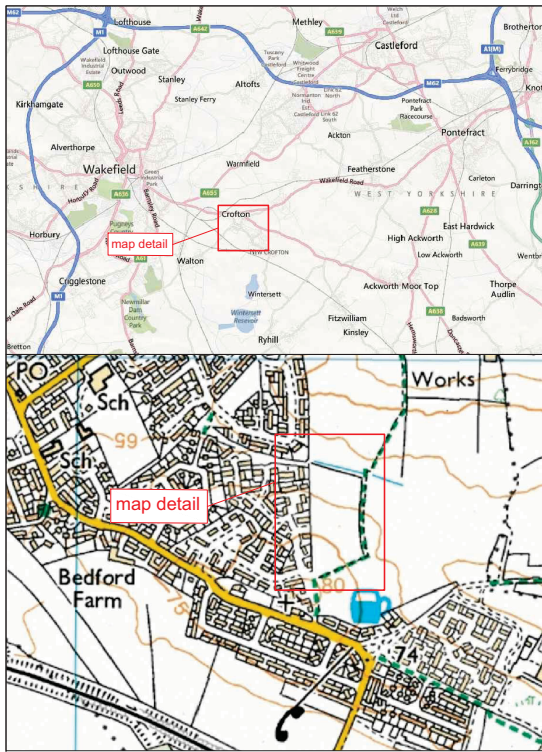
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Fig. No:	1	Revision:	A	Drawn by:	GC	Checked:	LW	Report No:	Y077/12	Scale at A3:	1:700
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APPENDIX 1: Trench Results Summary

Trench	Length (m)	Description
1	40	East/west orientated trench: comprised 0-0.35m of topsoil (001), 0.1m of made ground (003), 0.1m of buried soil (004) and 0.15- 0.2m colluvial deposit (002). Natural at base of trench comprises soft clayey yellow orange sand (000). No archaeology
2	40	North-east/south-west orientated trench: The southwest end of the trench comprised 0-0.35m of topsoil (001), 0.15-0.2m colluvial deposit (002). The northeast end comprised of 0.1m of made ground (003), over 0.1m of buried topsoil (004). Natural at base of trench comprises soft clayey yellow orange sand. Relict ridge-and-furrow cultivation
3	20	North/south orientated trench: comprised 0-0.35m of topsoil (001), 0.35-0.45m colluvial deposit (002). Natural at base of trench comprises soft clayey yellow orange sand (000). Relict ridge-and-furrow cultivation
4	40	North-south orientated trench: comprised 0-0.35m of topsoil (001), 0.1m colluvial deposit (002). Natural at base of trench comprises soft clayey yellow orange sand (000). Relict ridge-and-furrow cultivation. Linear ditch 009 was encountered on a south-east/north-west orientation across the trench for a distance of 2m. It measured 0.9m in width and was 0.4m deep and had a single fill (010)
5	40	North/south aligned trench: comprised 0-0.35m of topsoil (001). 005 and 007. Contained east/west orientated ditch (005) observed for a distance of 1m and measuring 1.35m in width and 0.45m in depth. Matched post-medieval boundary ditch suspected from geophysical survey. Ditch (007) measured at least 1.5m in length and 0.4m in width and was 0.4m deep. This was the probable terminus of a field boundary
6	20	North-south orientated trench: comprised 0-0.35m of topsoil (001), 0.05m colluvial deposit (002). Natural at base of trench comprises soft clayey yellow orange sand (000). Relict ridge-and-furrow cultivation
7	40	North-west/south-east orientated trench: comprised 0-0.35m of topsoil (001). No archaeological finds or features
8	40	North-south orientated trench: comprised 0-0.35m of topsoil (001), 0.05m colluvial deposit (002). Natural at base of trench comprises soft clayey yellow orange sand (000). Within the northern half of the trench a poorly preserved east/west orientated linear was observed which matched anomalies noted from the geophysical survey
9	40	East-west orientated trench: comprised 0-0.35m of topsoil (001), 0.05m colluvial deposit (002). Natural at base of trench comprises soft clayey yellow orange sand (000). Contained a south-east/north-west orientated shallow gully (021) cut into the stony natural which matched a feature revealed by the geophysical survey and a north-south orientated ditch towards the centre of the trench containing one fill containing one sherd Roman samian ware .
10	40	WNW/ESE orientated trench: comprised 0-0.35m of topsoil (001), 0.05m colluvial deposit (002). Natural at base of trench comprises soft clayey yellow orange sand and tabular stone (000). Contained 2 ditches (011 and 013) cut into the natural tabular stone correlating with features observed from the geophysical survey results as well as a continuation of (022) observed in Trench 9
11	40	North-south orientated trench: comprised 0-0.35m of topsoil (001), 0.05m colluvial deposit (002). Natural at base of trench comprises soft clayey yellow orange sand (000). One linear ditch (019) matching the geophysical survey results were encountered in the southern half of the trench orientated roughly east/west. In addition an east/west orientated ditch (028) truncated by a north-east/south-west linear (025) to the north and an east-west orientated ditch to the south (030). A further linear, orientated north-west/south-east was encountered in the northern part of the trench
12	20	North-south orientated trench: comprised 0-0.35m of topsoil (001), 0.05m colluvial deposit (002). Natural at base of trench comprises soft clayey yellow orange sand (000). Relict ridge-and-furrow cultivation
13	20	North-east/south-west orientated trench: comprised 0-0.35m of topsoil (001), 0.35-0.5m subsoil (002). Natural at base of trench comprises soft clayey yellow orange sand (000). Relict ridge-and-furrow cultivation

APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Context	Fill of	Trench	Description
000		All	Natural geology
001		All	Topsoil
002		All	Colluvial subsoil
003		1&2	Made ground
004		1&2	Buried soil
005		4	Cut of east/west orientated ditch, 1m wide and 0.45m deep
006	005	4	Fill of cut 005 comprising orange-brown firm, sticky, slightly sandy clay with 1% limestone and 2% grey sandstone inclusions with slight root disturbance
007		4	Cut of concave east/west orientated ditch terminus 0.4m wide and 0.4m deep
008	007	4	Fill of cut 007 comprising yellow-brown soft, clumpy sandy clay
009		4	Cut of linear ditch slightly curving across Trench 4
010	009	4	Fill of cut 009 comprising mid orange-brown friable soft silty sand with occasional small/medium sandstone fragments
011		10	Cut of east/west orientated ditch cut into tabular sandstone with flat stone base, 1.9m wide and 0.8m deep
012	011	10	Primary fill of ditch 011 comprising light yellowish brown soft clayey-silt with occasional sandstone inclusions
013	011	10	Fill of ditch 011 comprising mid-orange sandy clay with stone inclusions
014	011	10	Fill of ditch 011 consisting of a mid orange-brown soft sandy silt with rare small sub-angular stone inclusions
015	011	10	Fill of ditch 011 comprising a mid-orange brown friable clayey silt between stone
016	011	10	Upper fill of ditch 011 consisting of a mid-orange brown soft friable silty clay
017		10	Cut of east/west orientated ditch cut into tabular stone with a slightly concave base, 1.27m wide and 0.43m deep
018	017	10	Fill of 017 comprising a mid orange-brown soft silty clay stone deposit.
019		11	Cut of north-west/south-east orientated ditch cut into tabular stone in natural clay
020	019	11	Fill of 019 consisting of a mid orange-brown soft silt clay with frequent tabular stone inclusions
021		9	Cut of shallow gully cut into stoney natural
022	021	9	Fill of 021 comprising a mid orange-brown soft silty clay with frequent stone inclusions
023		9	Cut of north/south orientated ditch feature 1.5m wide and 0.8m deep
024	023	9	Fill of 023 consisting of a light grey-brown sandy silt with pebble and small sub angular stone inclusions (included one sherd Roman samian ware)
025		11	Cut of north-east/south-west orientated ditch 0.4m wide and 0.8m deep
026	025	11	Upper fill of 025 comprising a greyish-orange loose to medium silty sand with regular sandstone fragments and pebble inclusions
027	025	11	Primary fill of 025 consisting of a light reddish-brown loose silty sand with occasional pebble and sub-angular sandstone fragments
028		11	Cut of east/west orientated ditch 1.35m wide and 0.35m deep
029	028	11	Fill of 028 comprising a light orangish-brown loose to medium silty sand
030		11	Cut of east/west orientated ditch 2m wide and 0.4m deep
031	030	11	Fill of 030 consisting of a light reddish-brown loose to medium silty sand with occasional sub angular sandstone fragments and pebble inclusions
032		11	Cut of north-west/south-east orientated ditch 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep
033	032	11	Fill of 032 comprising a reddish-brown loose to medium compaction silty sand with occasional pebble inclusions
034		11	Cut of east/west orientated ditch 0.7m wide and 0.5m deep
035	034	11	Fill of 034 consisting of a light orange-grey clayey-sand of loose to medium compaction with occasional pebble and sub angular sandstone inclusions.

APPENDIX 3: Photographic Register

Photo No.	Description
001	Trench 5, facing south
002	Trench 5, facing north
003	Shot of possible feature in Trench 5
004	Trench 2, facing north-east
005	Pre-ex of feature identified by geophysical survey
006-007	Made ground (003), Trench 3
008-011	Ditch 005, Trench 5
012-013	Trench 1, facing west
014	Trench 2, facing north
015	Ditch 007, Trench 5, facing north-east
016	Ditch 007, Trench 5, facing south-east
017	Ditch 007, Trench 5, facing north-east
018	Trench 7 facing south-east
019	Trench 7 facing north-west
020	Shot of access road
021	Trench 6, facing north
022	Trench 9, facing east
023	Trench 10, facing north
024	Oblique shot of feature identified during the geophysical survey, Trench 10
025	Trench 13, facing north-east
026	Trench 11 facing north
027	Trench 12
028	Trench 8 facing south
029-032	Ditch 009, Trench 4
033-036	Ditch 011, Trench 10, facing east
037	Ditch 011, Trench 10, facing north
038	Ditch 011, Trench 10, facing north-east
039-041	Ditch 019, Trench 11, facing north-west
042-043	Ditch 017, Trench 10, facing east
044-045	N facing section of gully 021
046-048	S facing section of ditch 023
049-050	025, 028 and 030 in Trench 11 facing east
051-052	025 in Trench 11 facing east
053	025 in Trench 11 facing north-east
054	028 in Trench 11 facing east
055	030 in Trench 11 facing east
056	032 in Trench 11 facing south-east
057-058	032 in Trench 11 facing north-west
059-060	034 in Trench 8 facing west
061	030 in Trench 11 facing east
062-063	028 in Trench 11 facing east

APPENDIX 4: Drawings Register



Drawing No.	Sheet	Scale	Description
1	1 & 2	1:10	West facing section showing the relationship between 025, 028 and 030
2	1	1:20	Plan of the relationship between 025, 028 and 030
3	2	1:10	South-east facing section of 032
4	2	1:20	Plan of 032, Trench 11
5	2	1:10	East facing section of 034,
6	2	1:20	Plan of 034, Trench 8
7	3	1:10	West facing section of 011
8	3	1:20	Plan of 011, Trench 10
9	3	1:10	South-east facing section 019
10	3	1:10	West facing section 017
11	3	1:20	Plan of 017, Trench 10
12	3	1:20	Plan of Trench 10
13	4	1:10	North-west facing section of 009
14	4	1:20	Plan of 009, Trench 4
15	4	1:10	East facing section of 005
16	4	1:10	North-east and south-east section of 007
17	4	1:20	Plan of 005 and 007, Trench 5
18	5	1:10	North facing section of 021
19	5	1:10	South facing section of 023
20	5	1:20	Plan of 021 and 023, Trench 9



Fig. 2 Shot of made ground in Trench 2



Fig. 3 Post excavation shot of ditch 005 in Trench 5

Fig. No: 2-3		Revision: A	Project: Priory Ridge: Archaeological Evaluation			CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre Balme Road, Cleckheaton West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ T: 01274 864245 F: 01274 878494 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
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Fig. 4 Post excavation shot of probable terminus 007



Fig. 6 Shot of west-facing section of ditch 017



Fig. 5 Shot of west-facing section of ditch 011

Fig. No: 4-6		Revision: A	Project: Priory Ridge: Archaeological Evaluation			CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre Balme Road, Cleckheaton West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ T: 01274 864245 F: 01274 878494 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
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Fig. 7 Shot of southeast-facing section of ditch 019





Fig. 8 Shot of gully 021



Fig. 9 Shot of south-facing section of ditch 023



Fig. 10 Post excavation shot of features 025, 023, 030 in Trench 11

Fig. No: 7-10		Revision: A	Project: Prory Ridge: Archaeological Evaluation			CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre Balme Road, Cleckheaton West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ T: 01274 864245 F: 01274 878494 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
Drawn by: LW	Checked: LW	Report No: Y077/12	Client: Prospect Archaeology			



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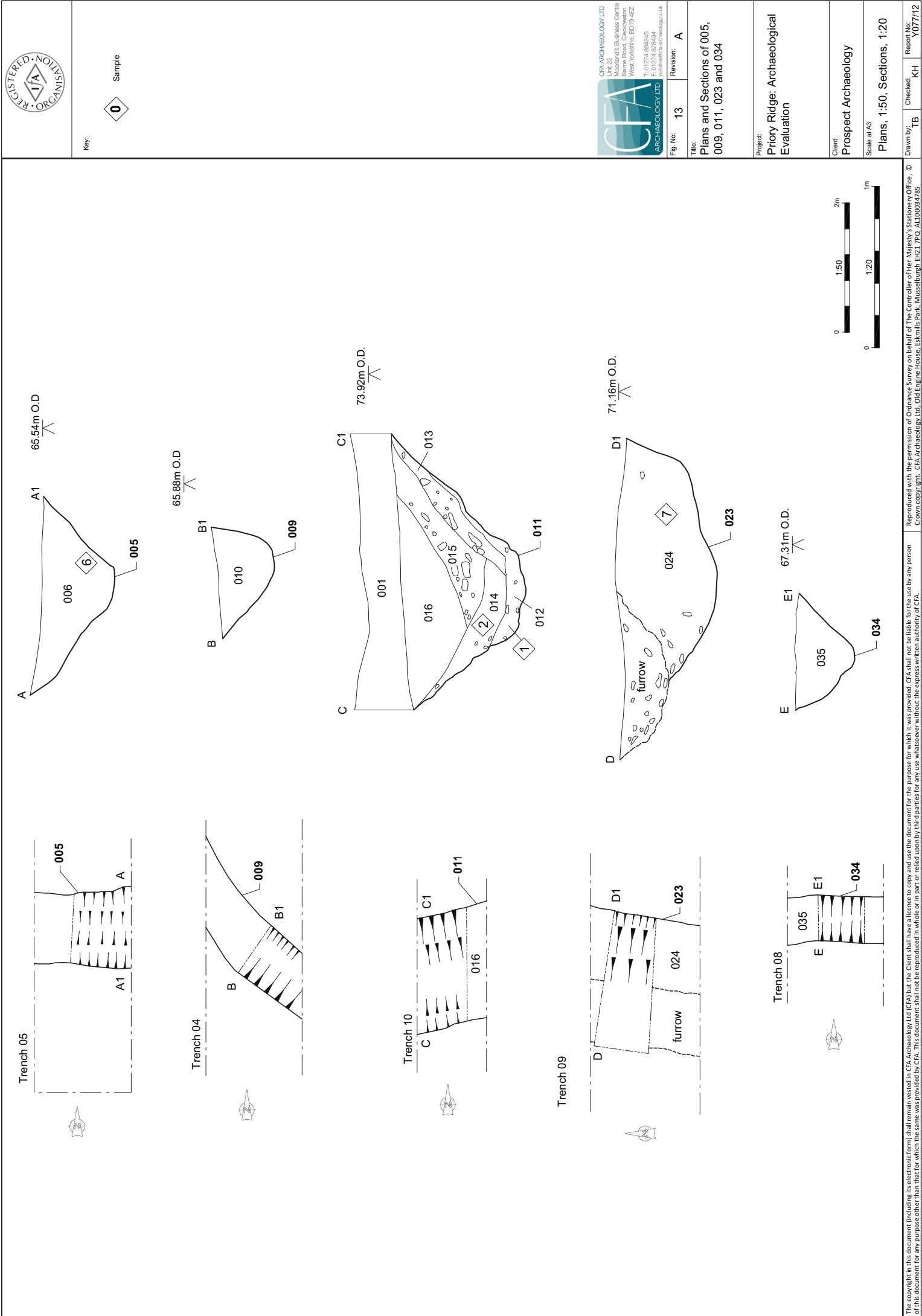
Fig. 11 Shot of west-facing section of ditch 028



Fig. 12 Shot of west-facing section of ditch 030

Fig. No: 11-12		Revision: A	Project: Priory Ridge: Archaeological Evaluation			CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre Balme Road, Cleckheaton West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ T: 01274 864245 F: 01274 878494 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
Drawn by: LW	Checked: LW	Report No: Y077/12	Client: Prospect Archaeology			

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		Key:		0 Sample	
CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Unit 22 Moorlands Business Centre Moorlands Road West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ T: 01274 864045 F: 01274 864046 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk		CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD ARCHAEOLOGY LTD		Fig. No: 13 Revision: A	
Title:		Plans and Sections of 005, 009, 011, 023 and 034		Project:	
Priority Ridge: Archaeological Evaluation		Client:		Prospect Archaeology	
Scale at A3:		Plans, 1:50, Sections, 1:20		Drawn by:	
TB		Checked:		Report No:	
Y077/12		KH			

Appendix 5: Specification

WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE: SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING AT PRIORY RIDGE, CROFTON.

Specification prepared on behalf of Prospect Archaeology at the request of Barratt and David Wilson Homes (Planning Application Consultation).

1. Summary

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of trial trenching is proposed to help establish the archaeological significance of the above site. Any work arising from the results of the evaluation will be covered by a further specification.

1.2 This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, the holders of the WY Historic Environment Record

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

2. Site Location & Description

Grid Reference: centred on SE 385 176

2.1 The proposed development site lies 6km south-east of Wakefield on the eastern extent of the settlement of Crofton. The proposed development site is currently occupied by agricultural fields. The west of the site is bounded by properties along Priory Ridge. To the south is a field, south of which is the eastern end of Crofton settlement. To the north is Doncaster Road (A638) and to the west is an expanse of agricultural fields. The development site slopes down gradually from south to north (70m O.D to c.65-68m O.D.).

2.2 The underlying geology of the site comprises of Pennine Middle Coal Measure formation – mudstone siltstone and sandstone. The soils which overlay the development site are a mix between lowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils and freely draining slightly acid loamy soils.

3. Background

3.1 This specification has been prepared by the WYAAS at the request of at the request of Nansi Rosenberg of Prospect Archaeology the planning consultant of Barratt and David Wilson Homes who intend to apply for planning permission for a residential housing development. The specification is intended to detail the requirements of pre-determination archaeological evaluation which follows a geophysical survey exercise reported on to WYAAS.

3.2 Barratt and David Wilson Homes have been advised by the WYAAS that there is reason to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that an archaeological evaluation is required to establish the significance and the degree of archaeological recording that may be necessary.

3.3 The specification is intended to detail the specific requirements of the evaluation and to allow an archaeological contractor to provide a quotation.

4. Archaeological Interest

4.1 The proposed development site lies in an area immediately adjacent to known archaeological features. To the immediate north of the development site aerial photographs show crop marks and earthworks of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow. To the north of these ridge and furrow are crop marks showing a prehistoric or Roman roughly sub-rectangular enclosure with an entrance to the south west corner. Beneath the housing at New Crofton to the south east of the development site crop marks formerly showed a prehistoric or Roman irregular curvilinear ditched enclosure associated with other lengths of ditches and pits.

4.2 To the west of the proposed development site geophysical survey was undertaken ahead of a housing development which showed positive anomalies suggested to represent prehistoric or Roman land divisions. Archaeological evaluation and open area excavation of the site confirmed the presence of a field system initially thought to be of Iron Age or Roman date, however, the presence of 11th-13th century pottery led to the suggestion that the field system was of medieval date. The presence of Romano-British pottery did, however, lead to the suggestion that there was also some Roman-British activity in the immediate area.

4.3 A geophysical survey undertaken on the proposed development site identified a possible continuation of the Medieval field system to the west of the site and a possible track way. Modern ploughing does, however, dominate the geophysical response and this may mask earlier archaeological features.

5. Aim of the Evaluation

5.1 The aim of the evaluation is to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the area of interest. The information gained will allow the Planning Authority to make a reasonable and informed decision on the planning application as to whether archaeological deposits should be preserved in-situ, or more appropriately, be recorded prior to destruction (whether this be a summary record from a salvage excavation or watching brief, or a detailed record from full open area excavation).

5.2 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is to test for archaeological features not identified by the geophysical survey and also to test the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey work.

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. 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 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 the WYAAS, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the 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 the WYAAS.** Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed below should be addressed to the WYAAS *without delay*.

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

6.4.1 The project will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the WYAAS, in its role as “curator” of the region’s archaeology. The WYAAS should receive as much notice as possible, and certainly one week, of the intention to start fieldwork. This notification is to be supplied **in writing**, and copied to the relevant District Museum (see para. 9.1 below). As a courtesy, English Heritage’s Science Adviser Dr Andy Hammon should also be notified of the intention to commence fieldwork (contact : tel. 01904 601983; email andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk). A copy of the contractor’s risk assessment should accompany notification of intention to commence work.

6.5 Documentary Research

6.5.1 Prior to the commencement of *fieldwork*, the WY HER should be visited by either the project manager or the site supervisor, in order to gain an overview of the archaeological/historical background of the site and environs. In addition to providing a knowledge base for the work in hand, the results of this assessment may be incorporated into the contractor’s report where they are considered to contribute to that report, but any extraneous material should be omitted. Please note that the WY HER makes a charge for consultations of a commercial nature. The results of this

exercise should be used to inform the whole project. Please note, however, that a formal desk-based report is not required and the results of this stage of work should be incorporated in the final report.

7. Fieldwork Methodology

7.1 Trench Size and Placement (Fig. 1)

7.1.1 The work will involve the excavation of 11no 40m by 2m trenches which can be machine-opened. The contractor should also allow for a contingency amount of 222 square metres. The use of the contingency will depend upon the results obtained in the initial trial trenching. The use of the contingency will be at the decision of the WYAAS, whose decision will be issued in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions. Proposed trench locations are shown on Figure 1.

Trench No	Dimensions (m)	Area (m ²)	Purpose of Trench
1	40m X 2m	80 m ²	To test linear feature of uncertain origin
2	40m X 2m	80 m ²	To test linear and curvilinear features of uncertain origin
3	20m X 2m	40 m ²	To test blank area
4	40m X 2m	80 m ²	To test ?medieval field system
5	40m X 2m	80 m ²	To test ?medieval field system
6	20m X 2m	40 m ²	To test blank area
7	40m X 2m	80 m ²	To test linear feature of uncertain origin
8	40m X 2m	80 m ²	To test linear feature of uncertain origin
9	40m X 2m	80 m ²	To test linear feature of uncertain origin and blank area
10	40m X 2m	80 m ²	To test possible track way and linear feature of uncertain origin
11	40m X 2m	80 m ²	To test possible track way
12	20m X 2m	40 m ²	To test blank area
13	20m X 2m	40 m ²	To test blank area

Total site area: **22190m²**

Total area of trenching: **880m²**

Contingency trenching: **222m²**

7.2 Method of Excavation

7.2.1 The trial trenches may be opened and the topsoil and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a **maximum** 0.2m. thickness, by the use of an appropriate machine using a wide toothless ditching blade. **Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits.** 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 and then dug by hand.

7.2.2 No archaeological deposits should be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable in achieving the objectives of this evaluation, although **all** features identified are expected to be half-sectioned and the **full** depth of archaeological deposits must be assessed. All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base.

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

7.3 Method of Recording

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

7.3.2 The actual areas of trenching and any features of possible archaeological concern noted within the trenches should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, summary scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the material. The site grid is to be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the largest scale map available of the area (either 1:2500 or 1:1250).

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

7.3.4 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. **Any digital images are to be supplied to WYAAS on gold CDs by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.**

7.4 Use of Metal Detectors on Site

7.4.1 Spoil heaps are to be scanned for both 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 (19th-century material and earlier should be retained.)

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

7.5 Environmental Sampling Strategy

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

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

7.6 Conservation Strategy

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

7.7 Location of Services, etc.

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

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. If removal is necessary the remains must be excavated archaeologically in accordance with the *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from*

Christian Burial Grounds in England published by English Heritage (2005), a valid Ministry of Justice licence and any local environmental health regulations.

7.9 Treasure Act

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

8. Monitoring

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

8.2 The representative of the WYAAS will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time. It is usual practice that the visit is arranged in advance, but this is not always feasible. The WYAAS' representative will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the senior archaeologist present and should be afforded the opportunity to view all trenches, any finds made that are still on site, and any records not in immediate use. It is anticipated that the records of an exemplar context that has previously been fully recorded will be examined. Any observed deficiencies during the site visit are to be made good to the satisfaction of the Advisory Service's representative, by the next agreed site meeting. Access is also to be afforded at any reasonable time to English Heritage's Archaeological Science Advisor.

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

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 David Evans (Keeper of Archaeology), Wakefield Council Museum and Arts, 5 Salter Row, Pontefract, WF8 1BA ; telephone 01977 722760.. The intention to submit an archive should be confirmed in writing by the archaeological contractor; this correspondence is to be copied to the WYAAS.

9.2 It is the policy of Wakefield Museum 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.

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 Wakefield Museum

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

10. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

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

11. Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

11.1 Finds and Samples

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

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

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

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

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

11.2 Field Archive

11.2.1 A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints/slides. Standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007). An index to the field archive is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (preferably as an appendix in the report).

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

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

11.3 Report Format and Content

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

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

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

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

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

11.4 Summary for Publication

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

11.5 Publicity

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

11.6 Consideration of Appropriate Mitigation Strategy

11.6.1 The report should not give a judgement on whether preservation or further investigation is considered appropriate, but should provide an interpretation of results, placing them in a local and regional, and if appropriate, national context. However, a client may wish to separately commission the contractor's view as to an appropriate treatment of the resource identified.

11.7 Report Submission and Deposition with the WY HER

11.7.1 **A hard copy of the report (plus a digital copy on gold disk) is to be supplied directly to the WYAAS, in a timely manner to allow further work, if necessary, to be scheduled and the planning application to be determined in an informed manner, and certainly within a period of two months following completion of fieldwork** so as not to delay a planning decision to be made, unless specialist reports are awaited. In the latter case a revised date should be agreed with the WYAAS. Completion of this project and advice from WYAAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy are dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

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

11.7.3 A copy of the final report (in .pdf format) shall also be supplied to English Heritage's Science Advisor (Andy Hammon, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York YO1 6WP).

11.7.4 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.

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

12. General Considerations

12.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

12.1.1 It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and on a brief examination of the site by the WYAAS. Archaeological contractors submitting tenders should carry out an inspection of the site prior to submission. If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that:

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

12.2 Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

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

12.3 Technical Queries

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

12.4 Valid Period of Specification

12.4.1 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.

Jason Dodds
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

September 2012

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

Site name/ Address: Priory Ridge, Crofton, West Yorkshire	
Township: Crofton	District: Wakefield
National Grid Reference: SE 38500 17600	
Contractor: CFA Archaeology	
Date of Work: October 2012	
Title of Report: Priory Ridge, Crofton, West Yorkshire, Archaeological Evaluation	
Date of Report: 31/01/2013	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out by CFA Archaeology at Priory Ridge, Crofton, West Yorkshire during October 2012. Possible pre-modern remains, probably relating to the past agricultural land use of the site were recorded. A heavily abraded sherd of Roman Samian Ware was also recovered, possibly indicated Romano-British activity in the vicinity</p>	
Author of summary: Martin Lightfoot	Date of summary: 29/01/2013