

# CFA Archaeology Ltd

*archaeological consultants*

*Advice on Archaeology & Planning*

*Environmental Impact Assessment*

*Field Evaluation & Excavation*

*Finds / Environmental Analysis*

*Geophysical Survey*

*Historic Building Recording*

*Site & Landscape Survey*

*Interpretation, Design & Display*

**Cobbler's Lane, Pontefract,  
West Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**Report No. Y076/12**

 01274 864245

 01274 878494

 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

# **CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

Unit 22  
Moorlands Business Centre  
Balme Road  
Cleckheaton  
BD19 4EZ

Tel: 01274 864 245  
Fax 01274 878494

email: [Yorks@cfa-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:Yorks@cfa-archaeology.co.uk)  
web: [www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

Author	Cat Peters BA(Hons) MLitt
Illustrator	Kevin Hicks BA MifA
Editor	Martin Lightfoot BA MA MifA
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This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard procedures.

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## **Summary**

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on land off Cobbler's Lane, Pontefract, West Yorkshire on during October 2012. Five trenches were excavated, revealing ploughmarks and cultivation furrows consistent with post-medieval to modern agricultural activity. An unstratified sherd of late medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil and a sherd of Roman grey ware (dating to between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD) was recovered from the only ditch recorded on the site in Trench 4.

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on behalf of Prospect Archaeology Ltd between 11 and 12 October 2012. The CFA code and number for the project is COBB/2082.

A planning application for a car park and dropping off point for the adjacent school has been submitted to Wakefield Council by Townsend Planning Consultants. The planning authority were advised by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that an archaeological evaluation was required to establish the significance and the degree of archaeological recording that may be necessary.

All work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Prospect Archaeology Ltd (Rosenberg 2012) to satisfy the requirements of the specification (Appendix 3).

#### **1.2 Site Location and Description**

The proposed development area lies within an area of open agricultural land to the immediate north of the Holy Family and St Michael's Roman Catholic Primary School. It is bounded by farmland to the north and east, Cobbler's Lane to the west and the primary school to the south (Fig. 1, NGR: SE 470 221).

The site was located at 52m above the Ordnance Datum. At the time of the fieldwork the ground cover was a recently planted arable crop.

The underlying solid geology comprises the Cadeby Formation of Dodlostone Magnesian Limestone (BGS 2012).

#### **1.3 Previous Archaeological work and Historical Background**

No intrusive archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the proposed development area.

The site lies within a landscape of known archaeological significance. Extensive cropmarks exist to the east, north and south of the proposed development site, believed to indicate activity relating to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

Also, in the wider area, there is evidence of land use from the Mesolithic to the Modern era, including the prehistoric ritual henge site at Ferrybridge.

## **1.4 Aims**

The aims of the evaluation were:

‘to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character, condition, and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the area of interest’ (Rosenberg 2012).

## **2. WORKING METHODS**

### **2.1 General**

All work was undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists’ Code of Conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 1996), and the terms of the Written Scheme of Investigation (Rosenberg 2012).

All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

The excavation of the trenches was carried out using a mechanical excavator equipped with a smooth-bladed bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All further excavation required was carried out by hand. Spoil resulting from the trenching and the surrounding ploughsoil was regularly scanned for finds.

Five trenches, two measuring 50m in length, and three measuring 25m in length were excavated. Trench positions were surveyed using industry standard electronic surveying equipment (Fig. 1).

### **2.2 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), English Heritage guidance (EH, 2005, 2006, 2008, and 2011), and CFA’s standard methodology.

### **2.3 Archiving**

The project archive, comprising all CFA records will be ordered according to the Written Scheme of Investigation, to nationally recognised standards (IfA 2001 and Brown 2011) and deposited with Pontefract Museum. A summary of the results of archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS (cfaarch1-140437).

## **2.4 Monitoring**

The trial trenching was monitored by Jason Dodds, Archaeological Officer for WYAAS who was informed in advance of the works taking place and visited the site on 12 October 2012.

## **3. RESULTS**

Five trenches were excavated. Appendix 1 consists of a summary of contexts while Figure 1 shows the locations of trenches and the ditch recorded, with Figure 2 showing the plan and section of the ditch.

The topsoil consisted of dark brown clay 0.30 to 0.35m thick across the site. This covered below a layer of orange-brown colluvial silty-clay in most trenches. The subsoil consisted of brown silty sand. The natural geology comprised orange-grey to yellow sand with the natural substrate to the south largely disturbed by tree roots. Cultivation marks such as plough scars and relict cultivation furrows were observed in Trenches 2, 5 and the eastern part of Trench 4 (Plate 2).

### *Ditch 003*

An east-west orientated ditch (003) with regular sides and a slightly concave flat was excavated in Trench 4 (Fig. 2, plates 3 and 4), it was 0.9m wide and 0.38m deep. It contained a single fill (004) consisting of a light reddish-brown sandy-silt with occasional limestone fragments and charcoal flecks. One fragment of Roman gray ware pottery of 2-4th century date was recovered from the fill. The ditch was excavated in its entirety as it appeared in the trench and no further potter was recovered. It is likely that the sherd is residual and was redeposited within the fill of the ditch, possibly by post-medieval or later agricultural activity.

### **3.1 FINDS ASSESSMENT**

By C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD

Two sherds of pottery were recovered, one unstratified, the other from the fill (004) of a ditch.

### *Catalogue*

#### *Topsoil (001)*

One abraded sherd (35g) in a hard, fine dark-grey reduced sandy fabric, green glaze internally and externally with combed decoration externally. The sherd is of late medieval date (14-15th century) and can be regarded as part of the Reduced Greenware tradition of North-east England (also known as Green Glazed Sandy ware). Although an unusual find in the Pontefract area where Humberware is the predominant sandy ware pottery type in the later medieval period, its presence is consistent with other evidence for the inter-regional circulation of pottery and sites in

the area regularly produce examples of pottery from Scarborough, Beverley, the Don Valley and elsewhere.

### *Ditch 003*

One sherd of Roman greyware (51g) probably from a jar or similar large vessel, which probably dates to between the 2-4th centuries AD was recovered from the fill (004) of Ditch 003.

### ***Discussion***

Although the two sherds of pottery indicate activity on or close to the site of the excavation during the Roman and late medieval periods, the small size of the assemblage precludes any detailed interpretation.

### **3.2 Environmental Sampling**

by Mike Cressey HND, BA, MSc, PhD, FSA Scot, MifA

Bulk environmental soil samples were taken from the fill (004) of Ditch 003, in accordance with the specification. This feature was heavily bioturbated possibly disturbed by recent agricultural activity, contained modern root material, but was otherwise sterile. Such deposits are unlikely to yield palaeoenvironmental material and it is recommended that the samples are not retained.

## **4. CONCLUSION**

The evaluation recorded the remains of one east-west orientated ditch containing a single fill which produced a fragment of Roman Greyware pottery of 2-4th century origin despite the entire fill of the ditch being emptied no further finds were recovered. Although the sherd is very likely to have been redeposited and does not date the ditch, it still suggests the likelihood of Romano-British activity in the vicinity, possibly associated with nearby cropmarks.

The evaluation also encountered the remains of relict cultivation furrows which attest to the agricultural use of the land which has continued to the present day. The presence of an unstratified sherd 14th to 15th-century pottery suggests activity in the area from this period.

## 5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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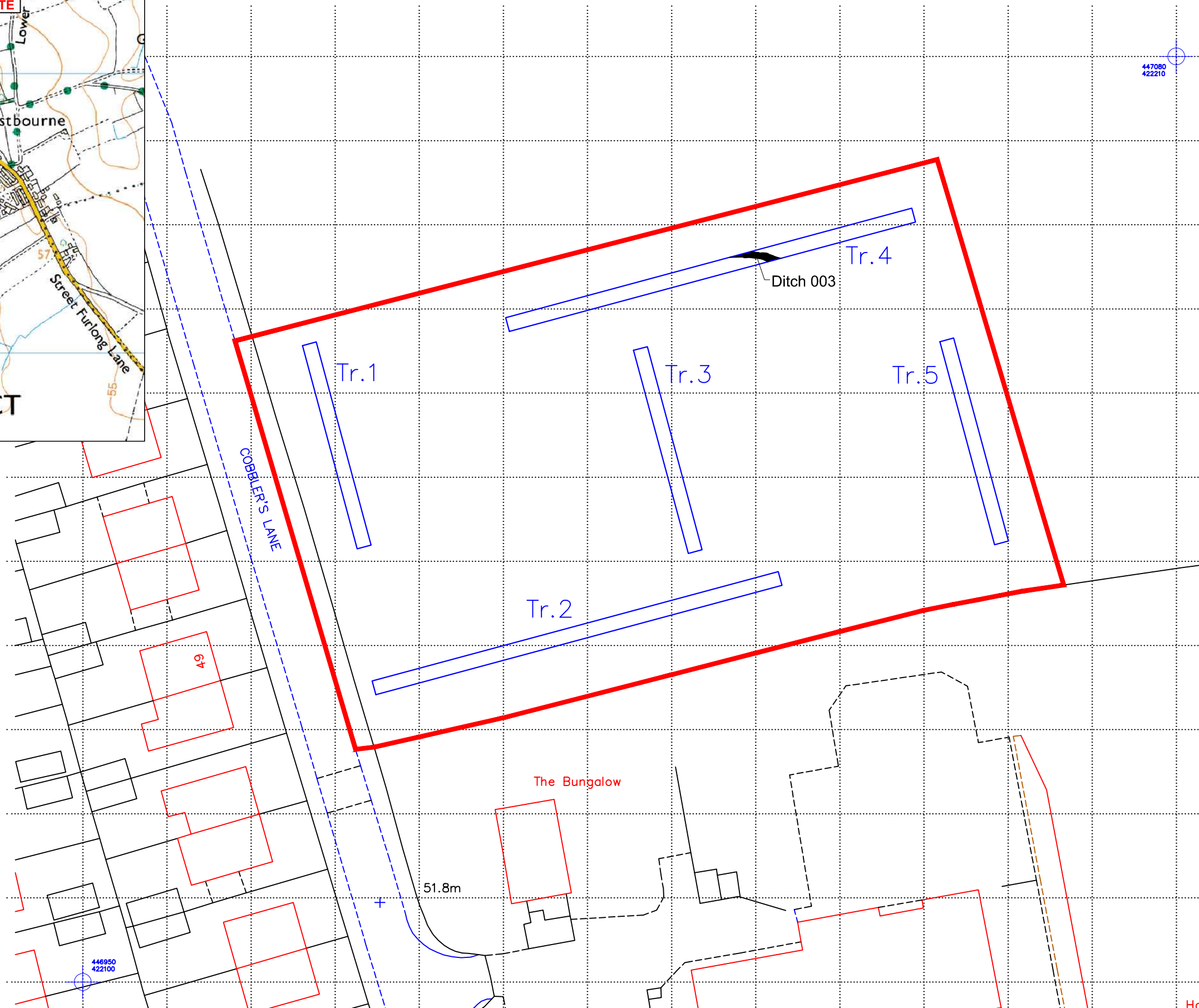
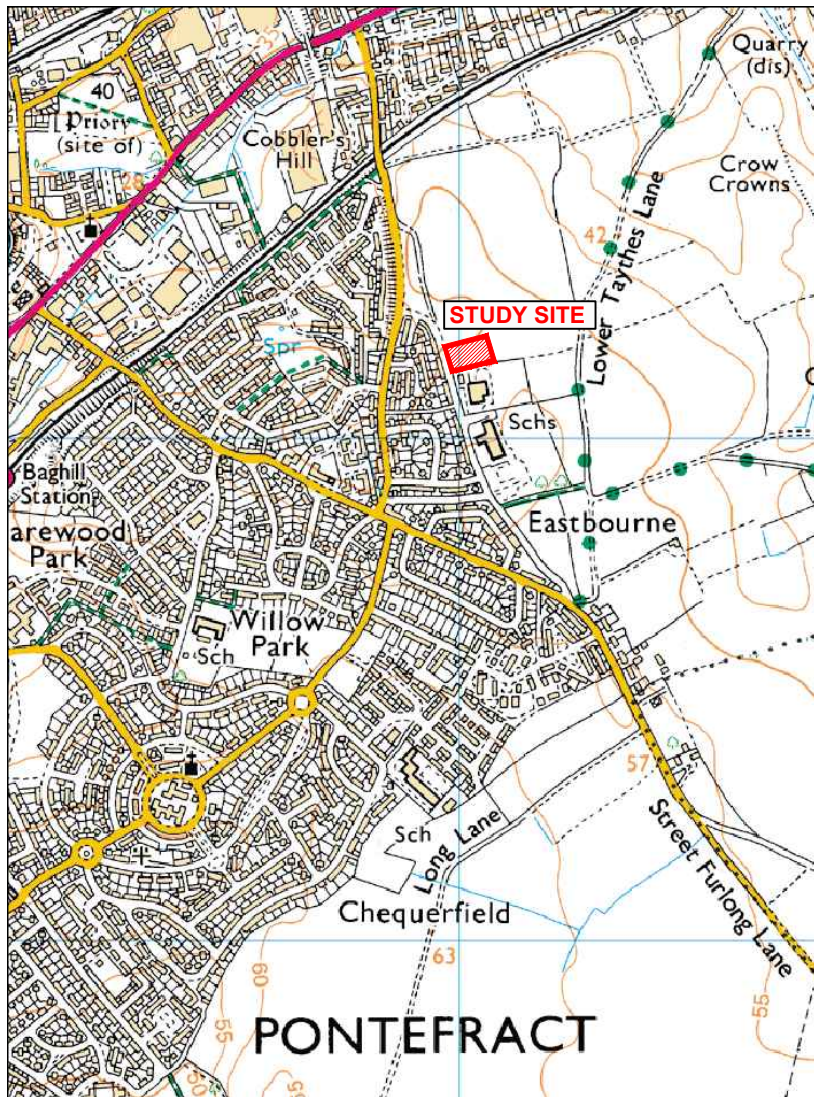
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Rosenberg, N. 2012, '*New Car Park and Dropping-off Facility, Cobbler's Lane, Pontefract*', Prospect Archaeology Ltd unpublished Written Scheme of Investigation



**FIGURES 1-2**



Key:

Evaluation Trench

**CFA** ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  
 CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  
 Unit 22  
 Moorland's Business Centre  
 Bame Road, Cleckheaton  
 West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ  
 T: 01274 864245  
 F: 01274 878494  
 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: 1 Revision: A

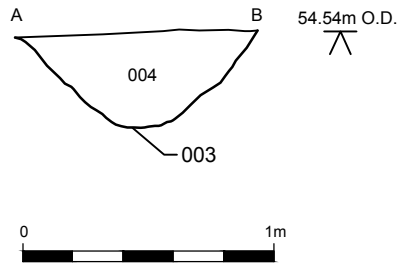
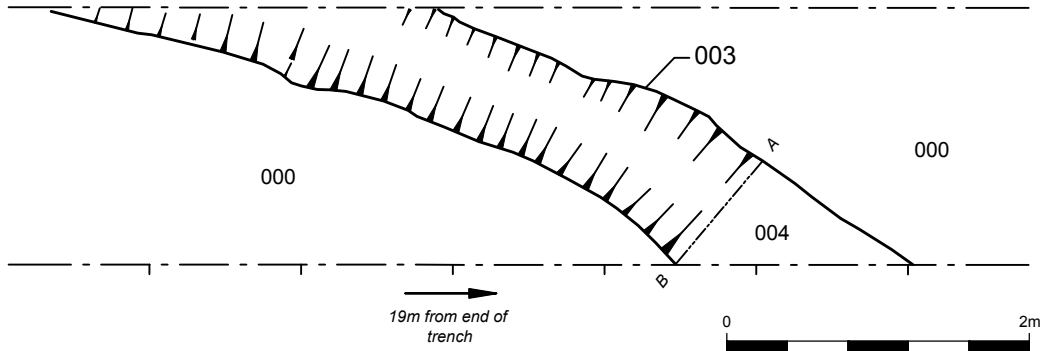
Title:  
**Site Location and Trench  
 Layout Plan**

Project:  
**Cobblers Lane, Pontefract  
 Archaeological Evaluation**

Client:  
**Prospect Archaeology**

Scale at A3:  
**1:500**





Key:



Fig No: 2 Revision: 0 Client: Prospect Archaeology

Title: Plan and Section of Ditch 003

Project: Cobbler's Lane, Pontefract  
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

Scale at A4: Plan 1:50, Section 1:30

Drawn by: TB Checked: KH Report No: YO76

**PLATES 1-4**





Plate 1: Trench 5, post-excavation, looking north



Plate 2: Trench 4 post-excavation looking west, showing north-west to south-east running furrows





Plate 3: West-facing section through Ditch 003 looking east



Plate 4: Fully excavated Ditch 003, looking west

## APPENDICES



## Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Trench/Area	Fill of	Description
000	1-5	Site	Natural Sandstone Substrate
001	1-5	Site	Topsoil
002	1-5	Site	Colluvium/Subsoil
003	4	-	Cut of east-west linear ditch 0.9m wide and 0.38m deep
004	4	003	Fill of 004. Contained one sherd of Roman Greyware pottery

## Appendix 2: Photographic Register

No	Description	Facing	Conditions
001	Post-excavation shot of Trench 5	SE	Overcast
002	Post-excavation shot of Trench 5	NW	Overcast
003	Shot of linear ditch 003 in Trench 5	E	Overcast
004	Excavation of Trench 2	WSW	Overcast
005	Working shot of topsoil removal with plough marks	WSW	Overcast
006	Working shot of topsoil removal with plough marks	WSW	Overcast
007	Post-excavation shot possible feature in Trench 5	E	Overcast
008	Post-excavation shot possible feature in Trench 5	E	Overcast
009	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	WSW	Overcast
010	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	WSW	Overcast
011	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	ENE	Overcast
012	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	NW	Overcast
013	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	SE	Overcast
014	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4	ENE	Overcast
015	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4 showing Ditch 003	WSW	Overcast
016	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4 showing Ditch 003	WSW	Overcast
017	Post-excavation shot of Trench 3	SE	Overcast
018	Post-excavation shot of Trench 3	NW	Overcast
019	Post-excavation shot of Trench 3	NW	Overcast
020	General shot of site	W	Overcast
021	General shot of site	NW	Overcast
022	Post-excavation shot of ditch 003	W	Overcast
023	West facing section through 004	E	Overcast
024	Post-excavation shot of ditch 003	WSW	Overcast
025	Post-excavation shot of ditch 003	ENE	Overcast
026	Post-excavation shot of ditch 003	W	Overcast
027	Post-excavation shot of ditch 003	E	Overcast
028	General shot of site	W	Overcast
029	General shot of site	ENE	Overcast

## **Appendix 3: The Specification**



prospect archaeology

**Client: Holy Family and St Michael's Roman Catholic  
Primary School**

## **New Car Park & Dropping- off Facility**

### **Cobbler's Lane**

### **Pontefract**

**Written Scheme of Investigation  
Archaeological Evaluation Excavation  
NGR: SE 470 221**

**Planning Application: 12/01611/FUL**

**Site Code: PCL01**

**October 2012**

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## 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 Prospect Archaeology Ltd.

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 470 221

2.1 The proposed development site lies on open farmland adjacent to the north side of the Holy Family and St Michael's Roman Catholic Primary School. It is bounded by Cobbler's Lane to the west and farmland to the north and east.

2.2 The underlying geology of the site comprises the Cadeby Formation of Dodlostone (Magnesian Limestone).

## 3. BACKGROUND

3.1 A planning application (12/01611/FUL) for a new car park and dropping off facility for the adjacent school has been submitted to Wakefield Council by, Townsend Planning Consultants.

3.2 The Planning Authority 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 This specification has been prepared by Prospect Archaeology to satisfy the requirements of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

4.1 The proposed development site lies in an area of known archaeological significance. Extensive cropmarks exist to the east, north and south of the proposed development site, believed to indicate settlement and agricultural activities from the Iron Age – Romano-British periods. Further evidence is known from the environs for

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archaeological sites of all periods from the Mesolithic to the Modern Age, including the prehistoric ritual henge site at Ferrybridge.

## **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 will 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).

## **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 will 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 TIMETABLE & QUALIFICATIONS**

6.3.1 The evaluation is expected to take no more than 4 days to complete on site. A report will be prepared within 4 weeks of the completion of site works.

6.3.2 All project staff provided are suitably qualified and experienced and have worked on numerous projects in the West Yorkshire region. CVs can be provided on request.

### **6.3 NOTIFICATION**

6.3.1 The project will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the WYAAS, in its role as "curator" of the region's archaeology. The WYAAS will 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 will also be notified of the intention to commence fieldwork (contact : tel. 01904 601983; email [andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk)). A copy of the contractor's risk assessment will accompany notification of intention to commence work.

## 6.4 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

6.4.1 Information regarding the archaeological potential and background has been provided by the WYAAS both specifically for this site and for other sites in the near vicinity. Any features recorded in excavation will be related, where possible, to known sites of archaeological interest.

## 7. FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

### 7.1 TRENCH SIZE AND PLACEMENT (FIG. 1)

7.1.1 The work will involve the excavation of two 50m x 2m trenches and three 25m x 2m trenches, which will be machine-opened. A 10m<sup>2</sup> contingency is allowed in the event of additional excavation being necessary to understand the extent, nature or significance of any remains identified. The use of the contingency will depend upon the results obtained in the initial trial trenching. Proposed trench locations are shown on Figure 1.

Trench No	Dimensions (m)	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
1	50 x 2	100
2	50 x 2	100
3	25 x 2	50
4	25 x 2	50
5	25 x 2	50

Total site area: **4500m<sup>2</sup>**

Total area of trenching: **350m<sup>2</sup>**

Contingency trenching: **10m<sup>2</sup>**

### 7.2 METHOD OF EXCAVATION

7.2.1 The trial trenches will 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 will the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits.** All machine work will 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 will then be inspected for features and any features or deposits dug by hand.

7.2.2 No archaeological deposits will 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 will 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 20<sup>th</sup>-century material, which will 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).

### 7.3 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 will 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 will be used. Film will be no faster than ISO400. Slower films will 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 will be supplemented by colour photography; this will 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 will include metadata embedded in the DNG file. The metadata will 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 (19<sup>th</sup>-century material and earlier will 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 will 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 will 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, dendrochrology etc.) will be taken if suitable material is encountered during the excavation. The English Heritage Science Advisor will be consulted (Dr Andy Hammon, tel.: 01904 601983, email: andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk) and provision will 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 will be developed in collaboration with a recognised laboratory. All finds will 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 will 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 will also be included as a contingency.

## **7.7 LOCATION OF SERVICES, ETC.**



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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 will initially be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. WYAAS will be notified at the earliest opportunity. If removal is necessary the remains will 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, will be followed with regard to any finds that might fall within its purview. Any finds will 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 will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

## **8. MONITORING**

8.1 The representative of the WYAAS will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time. It is usual practice that the visit is arranged in advance, but this is not always feasible. The WYAAS' representative will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the senior archaeologist present and will 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.

## **9. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

9.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor will 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 Dave Evans (Wakefield Council Museum and Arts), Pontefract Museum, 5 Salter Row, Pontefract, WF8 1BA; telephone 01977 722760. This deposition will be confirmed in writing to the museum and this correspondence will be copied to the WYAAS.

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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 Museum's 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 will 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 will 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) will be processed separately as appropriate.

11.1.3 Material suitable for scientific dating (e.g. charcoal) will 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 will also have carbon ( $\delta 13C$ ) and nitrogen isotope analysis carried out by the radiocarbon laboratory.

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

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

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## 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 will 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, will 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 will 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 will 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 will be produced, which will 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 will be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers.

11.3.2 Location plans will 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 will 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) will include heights O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) will 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.

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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 will be presented in full (laboratory sample number, conventional radiocarbon age, delta C13 value, calibration programme). Copies of the laboratory-issued dating certificates will 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 will 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 will 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 will not give a judgement on whether preservation or further investigation is considered appropriate, but will 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 will 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

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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 will 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 will 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 will 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

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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, will 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.

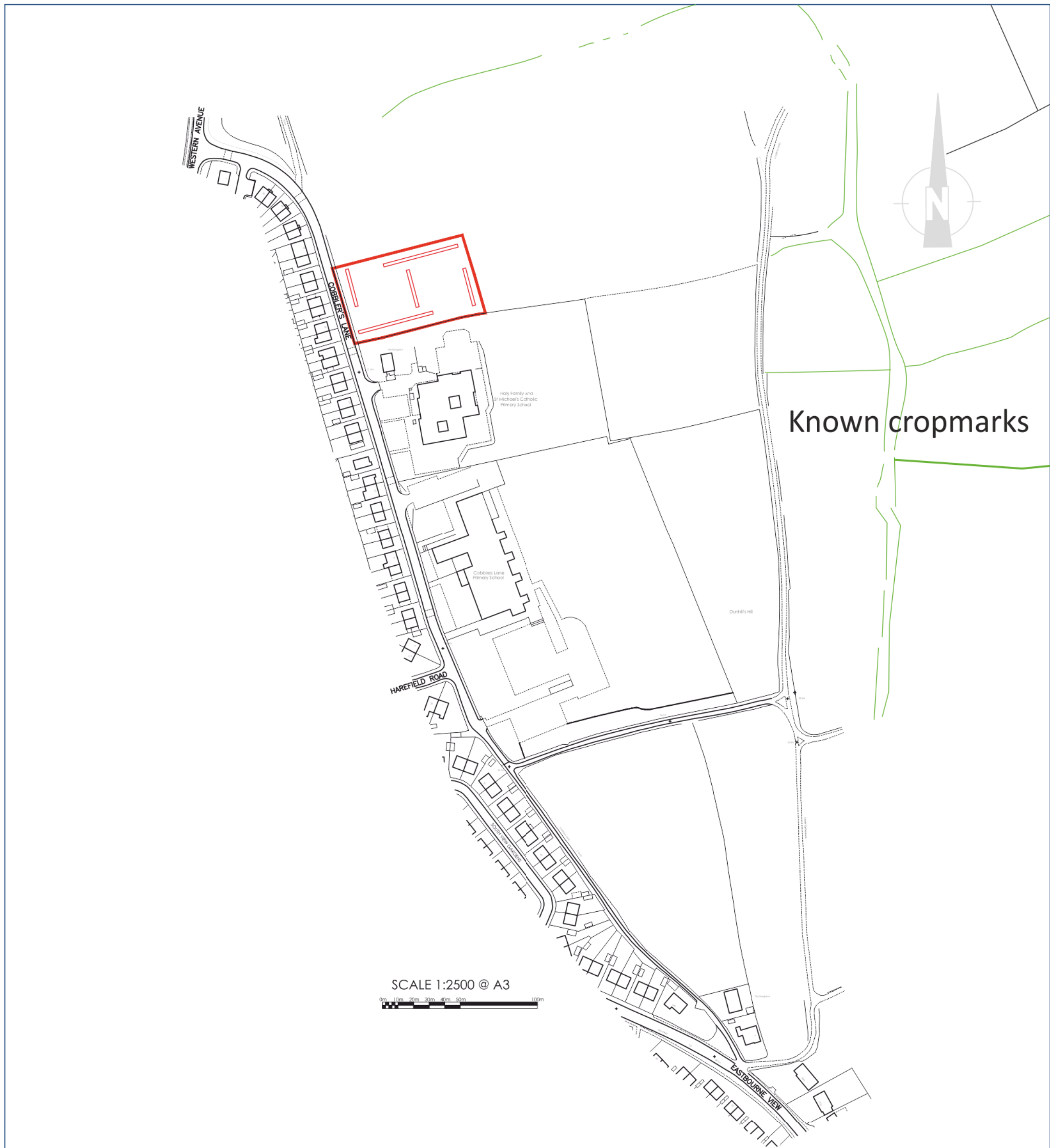



Figure 1: Proposed trench layout

	
Environmental Engineering Consultants Copthall Bridge House, Station Bridge, Harrogate, HG1 1SP Tel: 01423 790159	
TITLE	Site Location Plan
FIGURE NO.	Figure 2





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

Site name/ Address: Cobbler's Lane, Pontefract, West Yorkshire	
Township: Pontefract	District: Wakefield
National Grid Reference: SE 470 221	
Contractor: CFA Archaeology	
Date of Work: October 2012	
Title of Report: Cobbler's Lane, Pontefract, West Yorkshire Archaeological Evaluation	
Date of Report: 28/01/2013	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b>  An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on land off Cobbler's Lane, Pontefract, West Yorkshire on during October 2012. Five trenches were excavated, revealing ploughmarks and cultivation furrows consistent with post-medieval to modern agricultural activity. An unstratified sherd of late medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil and a sherd of Roman grey ware (dating to between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD) was recovered from the only ditch recorded on the site.	
Author of summary: Martin Lightfoot	Date of summary: 28/01/2013