

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

**Land at Whinney Hill,
Queensbury,
West Yorkshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Report No. Y123/13

 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: Yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
web: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Author	Mark Bell BA
Illustrator	Tamlin Barton BA
Editor	Martin Lightfoot BA MA MifA
Commissioned by	Hargreaves Thompson Developments Ltd
Date issued	November 2013
Version	1.0 DRAFT
OASIS Reference	cfaarcha1-163136
Planning Application No	10/03733/FUL
Grid Ref	SE 10656 30365

This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard procedures.

**Land at Whinney Hill,
Queensbury,
West Yorkshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Report No. Y123/13

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	2
2. WORKING METHODS.....	3
3. RESULTS	4
4. CONCLUSIONS	4
5. BIBLIOGRAPHY	5

Appendices

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Appendix 2: Photographic Register

Appendix 3: Specification

Figures

Figure 1: Site location and watching brief area

Plates

Plate 1: Working shot of topsoil removal at south of site

Plate 2: South-west-facing shot of the middle of site following topsoil removal

Plate 3: South-east facing shot of brick-built structure (004)

Plate 4: North-east-facing shot of the area around trackway (003) following topsoil removal

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during topsoil stripping prior to the construction of ten dwellings on land at Whiney Hill in Queensbury, Bradford. other than a brick structure, no archaeological remains were recorded and no finds were recovered.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) between 30 September and 7 October 2013. The work was commissioned by Hargreaves and Thompson Developments Ltd, in order to fulfil planning permission (ref. 10/03733/FUL). The CFA code and number for the project is WHIQ/2091.

All work was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (Appendix 3) and relevant standards and guidance. The work was intended to mitigate the destruction of buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record' should they be encountered.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The site was located to the east of Queensbury, Bradford (Fig. 1, NGR SE 10656 30365). The development area covered 2100m² and lay at approximately 338m above the Ordnance Datum (AOD) sloping steadily to the south-west. The land was wedge shaped and bounded to the north by Sandbeds, to the east by South Bank, the west by Back Lyon Street and to the south by a private garden. A footpath ran across the southern part of site from south-west to north-east.

The underlying geology of the area consists of sedimentary sandstone bedrock, 'Elland Flags' (BGS 2013). Soils of the area are described as light to medium silts (NERC 2013).

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

Historic maps identified that the site had not been previously developed, however the 1893 OS map shows the site demarcated into eight individual plots of land, possibly by fences. Allotment gardens and a number of garages to the south of site are known to have existed during the twentieth century although these were no longer present at the time of development. The site had been used as a dumping ground and had become overgrown by small trees and bushes; extensive mounds of made ground existed at the north of site and functioned as a site barrier. Prior to development the northern access to the site and both ends of the trackway had been fenced off.

1.4 Previous Archaeological work

No previous archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the development area prior to this watching brief.

1.5 Objectives

The general objectives were to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permitted) of any archaeological features which are disturbed or exposed as a result of groundworks (Appendix 3).

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 Watching Brief

Excavation of the development area was monitored down to the natural clay substrate. A 21 tonne 360° mechanical excavator with a smooth bladed ditching bucket was used to remove soil and overburden from the site. The area was inspected for evidence of archaeological features and the resulting spoil was visually inspected for finds. Appropriate recording forms were completed and photographs were taken of the excavated area.

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 1994, 2001), English Heritage guidance (EH 2008 and 2011), and CFA's standard methodology.

2.3 Monitoring

The project was monitored by WYAAS who were informed in advance of the works taking place.

2.4 Archiving

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, plans and reports, will be deposited with the relevant museum according to an agreed timescale, and will be ordered according to current guidelines and to nationally recognised standards (IfA 2001, Brown 2011 and Turnpenny 2012). The Oasis reference for the project is cfaarcha1-163136.

3. RESULTS

Numbers in parenthesis refer to individual contexts. A summary of contexts is presented in Appendix 1 and a register of photographs forms Appendix 2.

Conditions during the groundworks were generally overcast, damp and foggy.

The footprint of the entire area for ten houses was stripped of all soil and overburden to reveal the natural substrate. Extensive deposits of made ground and building rubble (001) were removed from site to allow the controlled stripping of a sealed soil deposit (002), a mid brown clayey silt between 0.2-0.3m thick (002, Plate 1). The natural substrate comprised firm pale yellowish-grey silty-clay that contained seams of fractured tabular sandstone and mudstone outcrops (000, Plate 2).

A small brick built structure was identified at the north-east of site. The structure was 1.4m wide, over 1.4m long and consisted of a double skin of bricks that formed a rectangle (004) (Fig. 1 and Plate 3). The brick structure was filled with a compacted organic mid greyish-brown clayey-silt (005) that contained brick rubble and modern debris such as plastic sheeting, metal fragments and decayed wooden timbers. The brick walls extended into the limit of excavation and were set one metre deep into the natural clay geology. No buildings are shown on historic maps of the area which suggests the structure may be the truncated base of a minor building relating to the allotment gardens; possibly the top of a truncated drainage tank or cesspit.

The area at the south of site around the existing footpath was stripped of topsoil to fully expose the surface (004). The trackway was made up of a sequence of deposits of crushed stone, brick and ash layers (Plate 4); the feature was only partially investigated as a number of active services were identified within and adjacent to the surface.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The watching brief monitored the controlled soil strip across the site down to the natural clay substrate. The base of a brick built feature was identified at the limit of excavation to the north-east of site. The development area was found to be absent of any pre-modern archaeological features.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, D. H, 2011, *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Institute of Field Archaeologists

EH 2008, *Investigating Conservation: Guidelines on how the detailed examination of artefacts from archaeological sites can shed light on their manufacture and use*, English Heritage

EH, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Method, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation*, English Heritage

IfA, 1994, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, Institute for Archaeologists, Revised October 2008

IfA, 2001, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*, Institute for Archaeologists, Revised October 2008

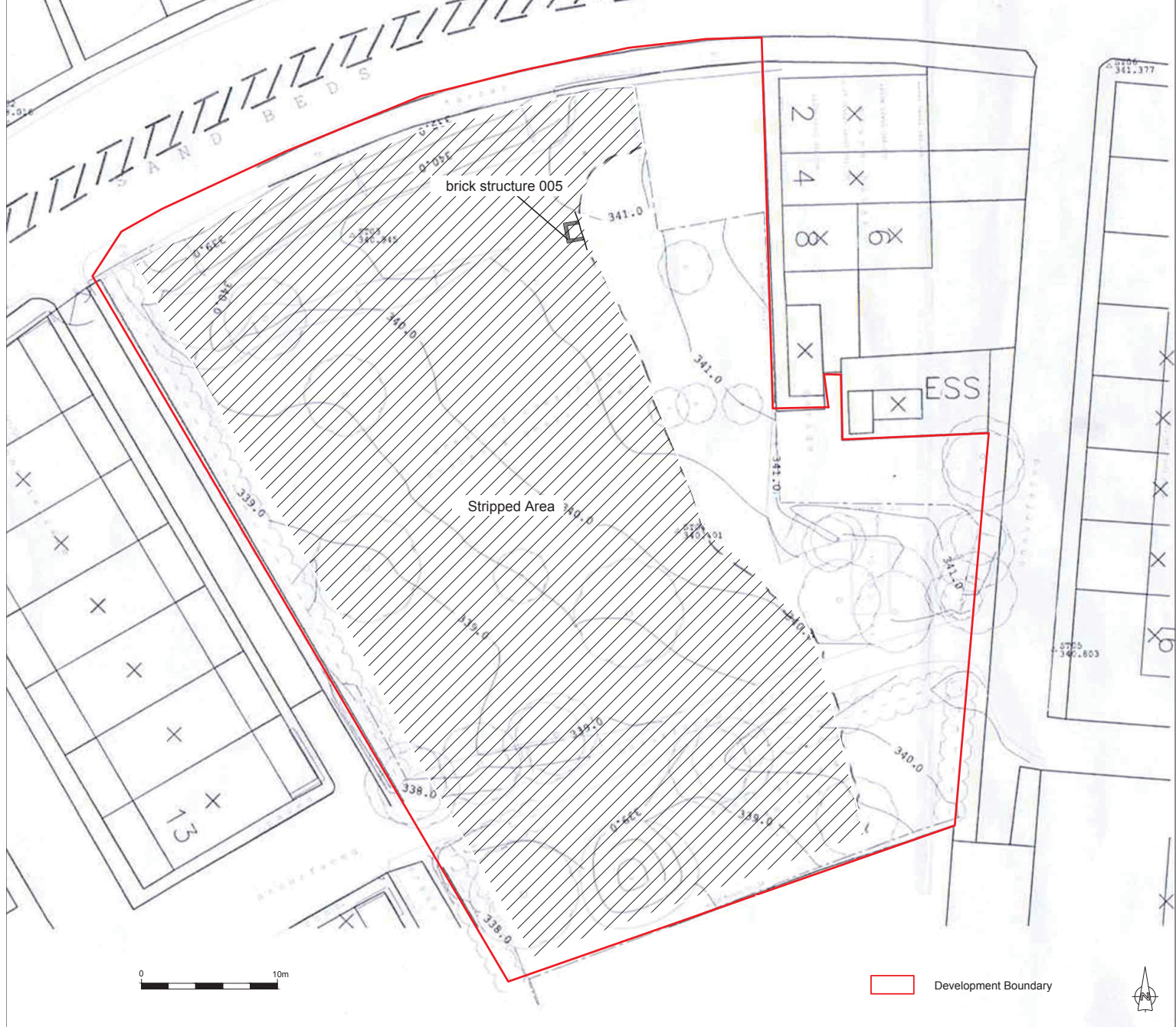
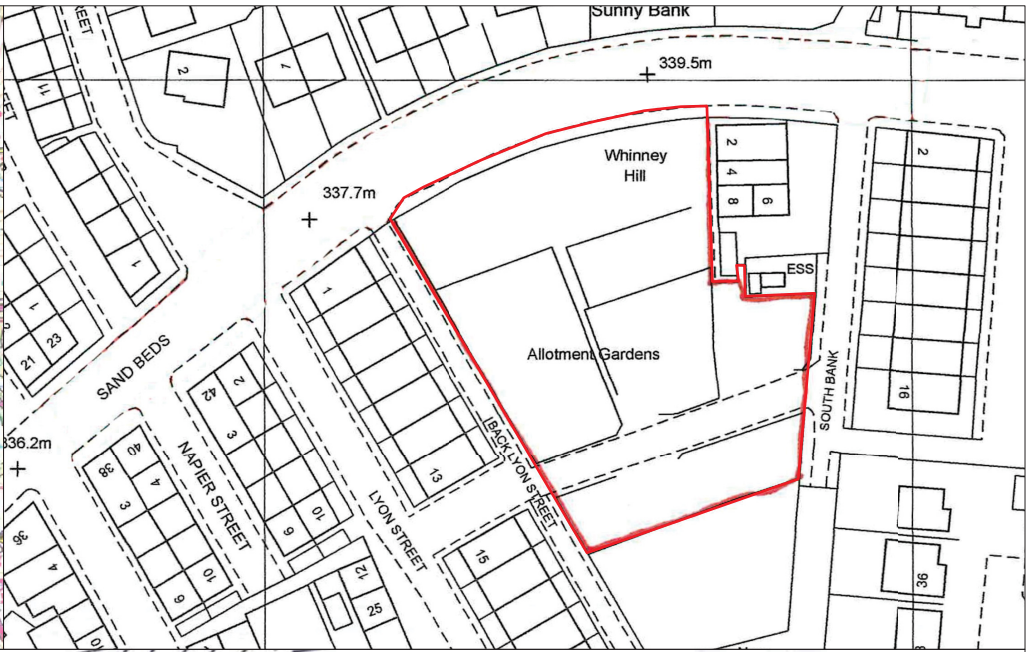
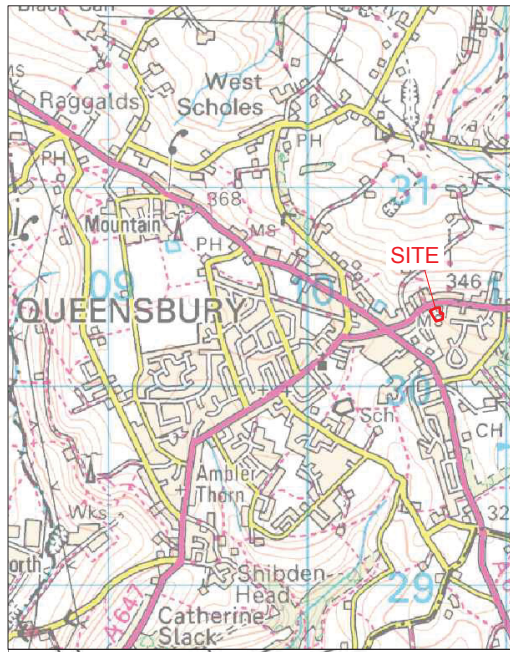
Turnpenny, M., 2012, *Archaeological Archive Deposition Policy for Museums in Yorkshire and the Humber*, May 2012

Online Resources:

BGS, 2013, British Geological Survey, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk> (Accessed 31/10/13)

NERC, 2012, National Environment Research Council.
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/nercsoilportal/maps.html>, (Accessed 31/10/13)

Figure 1



CFA
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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



Fig. No: 1	Revision: A	Drawn by: TB	Checked: MB	Report No: Y123/13	Scale at A3: Main plan, 1:300
Title: Site location and watching brief area			Project: Land at Whinney Hill, Queensbury, West Yorkshire		Client: Hargreaves Thompson Developments Ltd

The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.

Plates 1 – 4



Plate. 1 - Working shot of topsoil removal at south of site



Plate. 2 - South-west-facing shot of the middle of site following topsoil removal


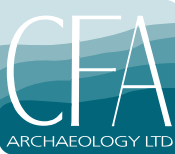


Plate. No: 1-2		Revision: A	Project: Land at Whinney Hill, Queensbury, West Yorkshire		
Drawn by: TB	Checked: MB	Report No: Y123/13	Client: Hargreaves Thompson Developments Ltd		
<small>The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.</small>					
					<small>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</small>



Plate. 3 - South-east facing shot of brick built structure (004)



Plate. 4 - North-east-facing shot of the area around trackway (003) following topsoil removal

Plate. No: 3-4	Revision: A	Project: Land at Whinney Hill, Queensbury, West Yorkshire			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: TB	Checked: MB	Report No: Y123/13			

The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.

Appendices 1 – 2

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context no.	Fill of	Type	Discussion
000	-	Deposit	Natural substrate; firm pale yellowish-grey silty clay with regular subangular sandstone inclusions and occasional mudstone outcrops.
001	-	Deposit	Overburden soil deposit; loose mid brown clayey-silt containing a large amount of subangular sandstone fragments, building rubble and modern detritus. Undulates across site. Between 0.40-1.00m thick. Modern detritus included crushed brick, concrete, roof tiles, plastic tubing, plastic sheeting, degraded timbers and other debris.
002	-	Deposit	Sealed soil deposit; friable mid-brown clayey-silt containing occasional sandstone inclusions. 0.2-0.3m thick.
003	-	Deposit	Existing trackway; consisting of compacted deposits of crushed stone, gravel and ash from successive phases of resurfacing. 0.55m thick. Extends across the south of site on an east to west orientation.
004	-	Masonry	Brickbuilt structure. 1.4m wide >1.4m Length. Extends into trench edge at east of site. Consists of a double skin of unfrogged red brick "commons". c.1m height. Cut into natural clay (000). Filled by soil deposit 005.
005	004	Deposit	Compacted friable mid greyish-brown clayey-silt containing brick rubble and modern detritus including plastic sheeting, wood fragments and sheet metal. c.1m deep, overlies natural clay (000).

Appendix 2: Photographic Summary

Number	Contexts/description	Facing	Conditions
1	Working shot of removing overgrowth and tipped material from site	East	Overcast
2	East-facing-section during topsoil removal showing the soil and overburden make up at the south of site	West	Overcast
3	South-west facing shot of stripped area at south of site	South-west	Overcast
4	West facing shot of the north of site following topsoil removal	West	Fog
5	South-east facing shot of brick built structure (004)	South-east	Overcast
6	North-east-facing shot of the north of site following topsoil removal	North-east	Overcast
7	South-facing shot of the middle of site following topsoil removal	South	Fog
8	South-west facing shot of the middle of site following topsoil removal	South-west	Fog
9	West-facing shot of the middle of site following topsoil removal	West	Fog
10	South-facing profile of trackway (003)	North	Overcast
11	Oblique shot of the south-facing-profile of trackway (003)	North-east	Overcast
12	Working shot of topsoil removal at south of site	North-east	Overcast
13	South-west facing shot of the area around trackway (003) following topsoil removal	South-west	Overcast
14	Working shot of topsoil removal at south of site	South-west	Overcast
15	Working shot of topsoil removal at south of site	North-east	Overcast
16	North-east-facing shot of the area around trackway (003) following topsoil removal	North-east	Overcast

Appendix 3: Specification

**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE:
SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT LAND AT
WHINNEY HILL, BRADFORD**

Specification prepared on behalf of Bradford Metropolitan Council for Mr John Nall of MAS Design Consultants Ltd (Planning permission reference 10/03733/FUL)

1. Summary

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of a watching brief is proposed to identify and record any archaeological remains that are revealed and/or disturbed during groundworks associated with the construction of 10 dwellings. This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

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

2. Site Location & Description

Grid Reference (centred): SE 1065 4303

2.1 The site is located to the east of Queensbury. It is bounded to the north by Sandbeds, to the east by South Bank, to the west by Back Lyon Street and to the south by an un-named lane. The site consists of allotment gardens.

2.2 The site is in the Bradford District in the historic township of Clayton.

2.2 The watching brief should be maintained during all groundworks associated with the construction of the new dwellings.

3. Background

3.1 Planning permission has been granted by Bradford Metropolitan Council for the construction of 10 new dwellings at Whinney Hill, Sandbeds, Bradford (10/03733/FUL).

3.2 WYAAS advised the Planning Authority that there is reason to believe that archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that a watching brief is required to mitigate the impact of development.

3.3 This watching brief specification has been prepared by WYAAS, for Mr John Nall of MAS Design Consultants Ltd (info@masdesignconsultants.com 01943 878398) to detail what is required for the watching brief.

4. Archaeological Interest

4.1 Place name evidence suggests that this may be the site of the medieval settlement of New Hall (New House). Map evidence suggests that this site has not previously been developed and so there is potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive.

5. Aim of the Watching Brief

5.1 The aim of the watching brief is to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits which are disturbed or exposed as a result of groundworks within the area of archaeological interest.

5.2 This work will mitigate the destruction of buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record'.

6. General Instructions

6.1 Health and Safety

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

6.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

6.2.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to WYAAS, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of WYAAS to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor. Modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design will not be considered by WYAAS.

6.3 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

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

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

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

6.4 Notification and Monitoring

6.4.1 The recording exercise will be monitored as necessary and practicable by WYAAS in its role as curator of the county's archaeology. WYAAS should be provided with as much notice as possible in writing (email: remmer@wyjs.org.uk) of the intention to start the watching brief. A copy of the archaeological contractor's risk assessment of the site should accompany the notification.

6.4.2 The museums officer named in paragraph 11.1 should be notified in writing of the commencement of fieldwork at the same time as WYAAS.

7.1 Fieldwork Methodology

7.1.1 An archaeologist should be present on site during all excavation/ground reduction whether this is for site preparation, foundation trenches, service trenches or landscaping. The archaeologist should view the area as it is being dug and any trench sections after excavation has been completed. The machine should be halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. Where archaeology is judged to be present, the excavated area should be rapidly cleaned and the need for further work assessed. Where appropriate, any features and finds should then be quickly hand excavated, sampled if appropriate, and recorded.

7.1.2 Features/deposits of archaeological concern should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a report. Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) **must** include heights O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) **must** include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features.

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

7.1.4 Excavated soil should be searched as practicable for finds. All artefacts are to be retained for processing and analysis except for unstratified 20th-century material, which may be noted and discarded.

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

7.1.6 The intention of the archaeological watching brief is not to unduly delay the work of other contractors on site, however, a degree of flexibility is also expected of the developer in order that the archaeologist can fulfil the terms of this specification

(see 8.1 below). The archaeologist shall not excavate any area beyond those scheduled for destruction by the development.

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

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

7.2 Use of Metal Detectors on Site

7.2.1 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.)

7.2.2 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."

8. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

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

8.2 Any human remains discovered during the watching brief 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.

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

9. Post-excavation Analysis, Archiving and Report Preparation

9.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples shall be processed and all finds shall be cleaned, identified, analysed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. Finds of 20th century date should be quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds of 19th century or earlier date should be retained and archived.

9.2 The site archive will be checked, cross-referenced and internally consistent. A fully indexed archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints/slides. The complete archive (including finds) will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum (see section 11 below). The original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive (see paragraph 9.3 above). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

9.3 A fully illustrated report should be produced, which should include background information on the need for the project, a description of the methodology employed, and a full description and interpretation of the results, placing them in a local and regional, and if appropriate, national context. It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published, but it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers.

9.4 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depicts the full extent of the areas investigated (a scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by a more detailed plan or plans). Plans should be at an appropriate scale showing: areas excavated and the identified (and, where possible, predicted) archaeological features/deposits. Trench and feature plans must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Section drawings must include O.D heights and be cross-referenced to an appropriate plan.

9.5 All artefacts and environmental material will be analysed by a qualified and experienced specialist. Artefact analysis is to include the production of a descriptive catalogue. Finds critical for dating and interpretation should be illustrated.

9.6 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.

10. Report Submission and Deposition with the HER

10.1 The archaeological contractor will supply a copy of the report **directly** to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service within a period of **one month** following completion of fieldwork, unless specialist reports are awaited. In the latter case a revised date should be agreed with WYAAS. Completion of this project and a recommendation from WYAAS to discharge the planning condition are dependant on receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken account of in finalising the report, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

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

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

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

10.5 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. Archive Deposition

9.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological Project Manager must contact the relevant District museum archaeological curator in writing (copied to WYAAS) to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an

excavation archive. In this case the contact is Daru Rooke. Bradford Museums, Cliffe Castle Museum, Spring Gardens Lane, Keighley, BD20 6LH; phone 01535 618241.

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

9.3 It is the responsibility of the archaeological Project Manager to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with Bradford Museums.

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

12. General Considerations

12.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

12.1.1 If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that:

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

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

12.2 Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

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

Rebecca Remmer
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

August 2011

Registry of Deeds
Newstead Road
Wakefield
WF1 2DE

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

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

Site name/ Address: Land at Whinney Hill	
Township: Queensbury	District: Bradford
National Grid Reference: SE 10656 30365	
Contractor: CFA Archaeology	
Date of Work: 30 September – 7 October 2013	
Title of Report: Land at Whinney Hill, Queensbury, West Yorkshire Archaeological Watching Brief	
Date of Report: 19/11/2013	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during topsoil stripping prior to the construction of ten dwellings on land at Whinney Hill in Queensbury, West Yorkshire. Other than a brick structure, probably related to 20th-century allotments, no archaeological remains were recorded and no finds were recovered.	
Author of summary: Mark Bell	Date of summary: 04/11/2013