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Interpretation, Design & Display

**Land off California Drive
Castleford**

Archaeological 'Strip and Record'

Report No. Y188/15

June 2015

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Commissioned by	Tri-Link
Date issued	June 2015
Version	2.0
OASIS Reference	cfaarcha1-209081
Planning Application No.	14/02585/FUL
Grid Ref.	SE 365 282

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Summary

An archaeological strip and record was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on Land off California Drive, Castleford, during March and April 2015. A number of undated ditches, and pits were recorded despite heavy truncation and disturbance on the site from the construction of adjacent warehouse buildings. A small amount of finds were recovered from the site including a possible a flint core along with modern brick and pottery. Although undated, the ditches may relate to Iron Age or Romano-British field systems known in the wider area

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological strip and record undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on behalf of Tri-Link during March and April of 2015, prior to development on land off California Drive, Castleford. The development represented a second phase of industrial development on the site. All work was undertaken in accordance with a specification for an archaeological strip and record issued by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS). The CFA code and number for the project is CALI/2225.

1.1 Site Location and Description

The site covered an area of 2.4ha and was generally level with a slight slope to the south-east. Mounds of soil were to the north of the site and along its southern boundary. The site had previously been stripped and used as a compound and spoil storage area during construction on adjacent land. The site had subsequently been used as a dumping ground and was filled with rubbish, debris and spoil from the adjacent construction and possibly from other sites.

The development site lies in the historical township of Whitwood, south-west of Castleford. It was bounded to the south-east by California drive and by Freeway drive to the north, with industrial/commercial development to the east and west. The site was divided into two unequal portions by an abandoned historic road known as ‘New Lane’.

The underlying solid geology comprises Woolley Edge Rock, sandstone, while the superficial geology comprises undifferentiated River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel (BGS 2015). The soils of the area consist of clayey to sandy loam (NERC 2015).

1.2 Historical background

The site is within an area known as Whitwood Common, in the historic Township of Whitwood. A road bisected the site and is shown on the 1st-edition Ordnance Survey Map where it is labelled ‘New Lane’. The road still appears on OS maps until 1994, after which it is no longer present; the area surrounding the site now heavily developed.

1.3 Previous Archaeological work

An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken in 2000. Ten trenches were excavated with five within the site boundary. The evaluation confirmed the presence of a number of undated back-filled ditches. The undated features recorded were postulated to represent boundary ditches or track-ways in use from the Iron Age to the Romano-British period. A Prehistoric

polished stone tool and a Roman glass bead were recovered, though were considered to be residual (Smith 2001).

Other sites in the area include open area excavation on Normanton Industrial Estate 500m to the south of the site. Here a number of Iron Age/Romano-British enclosures and field systems were recorded (Lightfoot and Wylie 2008).

Two Late Iron Age/Romano-British settlements were also found near Whitwood. On land near Wood Lane a ditched enclosure surrounding a round-house was recorded with Iron Age and Romano-British pottery recovered (Burgess and Roberts 2004).

1.4 Aims of the Project

The aim of the strip and record, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 4) was to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date of any archaeological features and deposits which were disturbed or exposed as a result of groundwork's within the development site.

The strip and record was designed to mitigate the destruction of any buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record'.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 Monitoring

The project was monitored by David Hunter (WYAAS), who was kept informed of developments on site and visited the site on 26 March 2015.

2.2 Excavation

A 360° rubber-tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a smooth bladed ditching bucket was employed to excavate the area, under the direct supervision of a suitably qualified professional archaeologist. Topsoil and subsoil overburden was mechanically removed to the formation layer or first archaeological horizon; thereafter all excavation was undertaken by hand.

The archaeological features encountered were excavated; with a minimum 20% of all linear features (minimum 1m slot) and 50% of all discrete features such as pits and post holes.

All features/deposits of archaeological interest were accurately located on a site plan and were also located using a Trimble GeoXR GPS and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions. Section drawings were recorded at a minimum scale of 1:20 and include all heights AOD. Plans were recorded at a minimum scale of 1:50 and include AOD spot heights for all principal strata and any features. All photographs included an appropriate scale and were recorded on a photographic register detailing subject, location and direction of shot (Appendix 2).

2.4 Standards and Guidance

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). All work was conducted in accordance with relevant CIfA Standards

and Guidance documents (Cifa 2014), English Heritage guidance (2005, 2006, 2008, and 2011), and CFA’s standard methodology.

2.5 Archiving

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, plans and reports, will be deposited with Wakefield M.D.C. Museum and Arts within an agreed timescale. The archive will be ordered, indexed and conform to the requirements of the depositing museum and to relevant professional guidance (Brown 2011).

2.6 Stone tool Specialists

The three suspected stone tools (04, 11 and unstratified) were examined by Dr Adrian Evans and Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University), John Cruse, Terry Manby and Geoff Gaunt (British Geological Survey).

3. RESULTS

A full list and description of contexts comprises Appendix 1. Figure 1 shows the site location and an overall plan; figures 2-3 show more detailed plans of areas 1 and 2; figures 3-11 show detailed plans and sections of the features excavated, and; figures 12-24 show representative photographs of the site and the remains recorded. Tables listing all photographic and drawn records form appendices 2 and 3. The feature concordance table below shows context numbers according to each feature group (Table 1).

Feature Number	Context	Feature Number	Context
Feature 1	005	Feature 3	010
	029		012
	033		023
	037		031
	041		035
Feature 2	008	Feature 4	016
	025		027
	039	Feature 5	018
	043		020
			054

Table 1: Feature/Context Concordance

A total of 2.4ha was excavated within the development area. The site was split into two areas by the surviving ‘New lane’ road. The topsoil (001) across site consisted of a dark humic greyish brown, clayey silt containing modern debris which overlay modern hardcore and made ground (002) in the south and south-east of site in Area 1 and sub-soil in Area 2 and also natural deposits (006) elsewhere. The sub-soil (021) comprised light greyish brown silty clay with occasional rounded pebble inclusions 0.12m thick.

3.1 Feature 1

Feature 1 consisted of a roughly north-east to south-west orientated ditch 58m in length within the excavation area, and was truncated by a curvilinear (Feature 3) in the north-east and by Feature 2 in the north. These features formed the remains of a possible field system.

The ditch itself was shallow to the north-east with a width of 1.30m and a depth of 0.16m and had moderate sloping sides with a concave base (029), truncated by Feature 3 (031). Towards the centre of the feature, the ditch narrowed to 1.25m, and became slightly deeper (0.22m), with steeper sides and a U-shaped profile (Fig. 5, 041), before narrowing and becoming deeper to the south, where the profile of the ditch also remained U-shaped.

3.2 Feature 2

Feature 2 consisted of a north-west to south-east oriented ditch 26.5m in length within the excavation area, and formed the division of a possible field. The feature was U-shaped in profile and between 1.42m -1.50m wide.

Toward the south-east end of the feature, it truncated Feature 1, forming an apparent a 'T' junction. This area was heavily masked by a spread (026) that was 0.02-0.08m in depth and 6m in diameter. (Fig. 6) The ditch was 0.16m in depth with steep sides and a concave base.

The ditch was wider at the middle with a width of 1.50m and a depth of 0.26m, and had a stepped north-eastern edge and a steep south-western edge that formed a U-shaped profile with a flat base.

The feature narrowed slightly and was slightly deeper towards the north-west at 1.42m in width and 0.28m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. The north-western end was heavily truncated by modern disturbance which also truncated Feature 4.

3.3 Feature 3

Feature 3 consisted of a curvilinear ditch, curving towards the south from the north-east. It was 46m in length but was heavily truncated by modern activity towards the north-east. The ditch was 0.89m in width by 0.19m in depth with moderately sloping sides, a U-shaped profile and it truncated Feature 1.

3.4 Feature 4

Feature 4 consisted of a small linear ditch orientated east to west, with an apparent terminus to the west; it was truncated to the east by Feature 2 (025). The terminus end (015) was 1.10m in width by 0.15m in depth with gradual sloping sides and a flat base.

3.5 Feature 5

Feature 5 consisted of a north-west to south-east orientated linear ditch which ran for 80m within the site and continued to the north-east beyond. The ditch has steep sides and a U-shaped profile 2.75m in width by 0.6m in depth. Towards the north-west the ditch was heavily disturbed by modern activity.

3.6 Other Archaeological remains

A number of furrows (046, 048, 050 and 052) and three pits (014, 056 and 058) were recorded during the excavation.

The four furrows were orientated north-east to south-west, 15-20m long and measured 3.10m wide and 0.1m in depth and were located in the north-east corner of Area 2 all of which were heavily truncated by modern ploughing and disturbance.

Three sub-circular pits were excavated in Area 1 (014, 056 and 058). Pit 014 (fig 24) was sub-oval in shape with steep sides to a concave base with a 'U-shaped' profile 1.60m in width and 0.35m in depth. Pit 056 was to the south-east of Pit 014, and had steep sides and a 'V-shaped' profile. Pit 056 (Fig 27) was located south-east of feature 3. It was sub-oval in shape with steep sides and a concave base that measured 2.10m long x 0.90m wide x 0.35m deep. No artefacts were recovered from these features.

3.7 Finds

Martin Lightfoot

A small number of finds were recovered, all of which are listed in the catalogue below (Table 2).

Context	Find type	Wt (g)	Notes	Spot date
011	Stone	1565	Heavily pitted stone, possible anvil/geological(?)	Prehistoric (?)
040	Flint	9	Unworked, natural flint	-
040	Flint	29	Small exhausted core	BA
053	CBM	325	Brick fragment	Modern
004	Stone	443	Possible stone implement or rough out /geological(?)	Prehistoric (?)
US	Pottery	25	Glazed externally (light brown) and internally (light grey)	C18th-C19th
US	Pottery	68	Internally glazed (grey with green mottling)	C18th-C19th
US	Stone	114	A notched stone, geological (?)	-

Table 2: Finds catalogue

Figures 28-30 show three possible modified stone artefacts recovered from site. Photographs and the items themselves were shown to a number of prehistorians and specialists though none were able to suggest a possible date or function for the objects, or that they were conclusively modified by humans. Geoff Gaunt (formerly of the British Geological Survey) stated that all the items appeared to be natural stating that two were good examples of 'Dreikanter' ventifacts' (04 and U/S); stones that have been shaped by windblown sand in cold but not icy conditions and are both of high compacted fine-grained sandstone from the coal measure group of the mid-carboniferous. The other stone (Fig. 30; 11) was also sandstone but of almost pure quartz (ortho-quartzite). One of the stones had a notch to one side (Fig. 29) is made from chert from the Swale Valley.

3.8 Environmental Assessment

Mhairi Hastie

Three bulk soil samples (ranging in volume from 10 to 20 litres) were retained for palaeoenvironmental analysis during archaeological investigations at California Drive, Castleford.

Each sample was processed through a Siraf style flotation tank.

- The floating material (flot) was collected in a 250 μ m sieve then, once dried, scanned using a binocular microscope (x10-x100 magnifications) and the presence of any archaeologically significant material.
- The material remaining in the tank (retent) was sorted by eye for small finds and non-buoyant archaeobotanical remains, and scanned with a magnet to pick up ferrous debris. Any significant material was removed and bagged.

Identification of any carbonised plant remains recovered was carried out with reference to CFA's modern comparative collection and seed atlases.

The results are summarised in Table 3; the findings are expressed quantitatively using the following criteria: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant.

Results

Preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains was wholly by charring. The samples were dominated by wood charcoal, with only two fragments of carbonised nutshell and small fragments of probable slag being recovered from one of the samples.

Slag

Small fragments (less than 5mm in diameter) of what appears to be metal slag or hammerscale were recovered from the fill of a possible pit 058.

Nutshell

Two small fragments of nutshell were present in the fill of a possible pit 058. The nutshell was much abraded. The origin of the nutshell is not known; given the quantity recovered and the poor condition of the nutshell, it is likely that it was brought to the site along with wood collected for fuel rather than indicating specific.

Wood Charcoal

Large amounts of wood charcoal were recovered from all three samples. Preliminary scanning of the charcoal suggests that it is principally small diameter round wood of scrubby species (such as hazel, alder etc). The charcoal recovered from samples 1 and 3 had iron oxide attached to it, probably from localised iron panning.

Sample no.	Context no.	Context description	Slag	Hazelnut shell	Charcoal
1	057	Possible pit	+(SF)	+	++++
2	024	Linear ditch [025]			++++
3	004	Primary fill of ditch [005]			++ (SF)

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant SF = fragments below 5mm in diameter.

Table 3: Composition of samples

Recommendations

- Charcoal suitable for AMS dating would be available from samples 1 (pit 058) and 2 (Ditch 025).
- No further work is recommended for the slag or the nutshell.

4. DISCUSSION

The area had previously been stripped of top soil and used as a compound area during the building of the neighbouring warehouses. This is evident with the presence of wheel ruts that crossed the site.

Archaeological features recorded during this evaluation could have related to the prehistoric landscape in which the site is located. The field system represented by features 1 and 2 are similar to those recorded by in Whitwood Common (Roberts and Burgess 2004).

The evaluation undertaken on the site recoded four linear ditches within Area 2. Upon excavation only one was discovered (Feature 5). It may be that the feature was disturbed or destroyed when the site was previously stripped and used as a compound.

In the wider area a network of field systems and enclosures have been recorded (Lightfoot, and Wylie 2008), largely dating to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. Although no dating evidence was recovered, it is possible that the ditches recorded on the site relate to the same archaeological landscape.

5. CONCLUSION

The excavation was successful in identifying dispersed features of possible prehistoric origin on the site. The lack of pottery or other datable finds is a common problem in the excavation of field system and enclosure ditches of suspected Iron Age or Romano-British date (See Lightfoot and Wylie 2008 and Fielding and Mann 2014) which hinders the refinement of dating such sites further. The presence of flint, though very likely to be residual attests to the exploitation of the area during the Bronze Age or possibly even earlier. The Neolithic ‘adze’ recovered from nearby (Smith 2001), although residual made plausible the possibility that the unusual and seemingly ‘tool-like’ objects found on the site were indeed modified stone tools; however, on balance and given the input from a geological specialist, familiar with archaeological materials, these objects are in all probability natural.

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Appendix 1: Context Summary Table

Appendix 1 Context Summary Table

Context no.	Fill of	Type	Description
001		Layer	Dark brown/black humic silty clay agricultural soil. Varied from 0.1m at west end of site to 0.75m
002		Layer	Layer of Made ground with mixed sand, stone, and brick fragments. Predominantly in the south-east of site
003	005	Deposit	Dark orange brown, friable silty clay deposit with occasional fragments of sandstone and Iron stone. Fill of Ditch 004
004	005	Deposit	Dark bluish, grey, friable, silty clay. Sterile primary fill of Ditch 005
005		Cut	East-west orientated linear ditch with steep sloping sides and a gentle break of slope to a concave base. > 6m in length x 1.15m width x 0.38-0.4m in depth
006		layer	Natural substrate, that varied from yellowish silty-clay with manganese to areas of weathered sandstone typified by tabular sandstone fragments and gravels within yellowish orange sandy-silt, also included towards the south-west of site of white grey silty clay
007	008	Deposit	Dark orange, brown friable silty clay fill of ditch 008, which had small lenses of dark blue silty clay towards base.
008		Cut	North-west - south-east orientated ditch with steep sides and a gentle break of slope to a flat base. Part of the same ditch as 043/039/025. measures at >25m long x 1.05m wide and 0.26m deep
009	010	Deposit	Mid greyish brown, friable sandy clay with rare charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles <20mm. Sterile fill of ditch 010, same as 011
010		Cut	North-east - south-west orientated curvilinear ditch with steep sides to a concave base. Measures >6m x 1.20m x 0.29m
011	012	Deposit	Mid greyish brown, friable sandy clay with rare charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles <20mm and a large fragment of possible bog iron. Sterile fill of ditch 010, same as 030
012		Cut	North-east - South-west orientated curvilinear ditch, with gradual sloping sides to a concave base. Same as 010 and contains deposit 011. >15m long x 2.39m wide x 0.29m deep.
013	014	Deposit	Dark orangey brown, friable, silty clay, with mottled orange clay and angular sand stone inclusions fills ditch 013.
014		Cut	Sub-circular, steep sided pit with a concave base. Measures 1.8m long x 1.6m wide and 0.35m deep.
015	016	Deposit	Dark orange brown, friable silty clay, no inclusions, sterile same as 026.
016		Cut	North-east - south-west orientated linear ditch terminal with a sub-circular end, with steep sides and a concave base. 3.56m long x 1.10m wide x 0.15m deep.
017	018	Deposit	Mid-brownish orange, silty, sand clay, sterile with only rare rounded small pebbles. Fill of ditch 018
018		Cut	North-west - south-east orientated ditch with steep sides. The north-eastern edge steps out then steeps gradually to a concave base filled by 017. It measures +10m long x 2.6m wide x 0.5m deep.
019	020	Deposit	Mid orange, brown, friable silty clay deposit, with rare small rounded pebbles. Fill of ditch 020. same as 017
020		Cut	North-west - south-east orientated ditch with steep sides. The north-eastern edge steps out then steeps gradually to a concave base filled by 017. It measures +10m long x 6m wide x 0.4m to 0.6m deep. Same as 018
021		layer	Light greyish brown silty clay subsoil, mainly seen in Area 2. measured 0.12-0.3m deep
022	023	Deposit	Mid brownish grey firm silty clay with no inclusions. Fill of ditch terminal 023, very poor clarity of horizon.
023		Cut	East-west orientated ditch terminus with steep sides and a smooth. Break of slope to a flat base. It measures 0.5m long x 1.28m wide x 0.30m deep.
024	025	Deposit	Dark orange, brown, friable silty, clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles. Fill of ditch 025 same as 007.
025		Cut	North-west - south-east orientated linear ditch with gradual sloping sides to a concave base. Same as 008 Measuring +25m long x 1.4m wide x 0.28m deep.
026	027	Deposit	Light brownish orange, firm, sterile, clay silt. Fill of ditch 027 same as 015
027		Cut	East-west orientated linear ditch with shallow sides and smooth break of slope to a concave base. Filled by 026 and the same ditch as 010. Measures 3.56m long x 1.10m wide x 0.09m deep
028	029	Deposit	Light brownish grey, sterile, firm, clay silt, fill of ditch 029 (Feature 1)

Context no.	Fill of	Type	Description
029		Cut	East-west orientated linear ditch with steep sloping sides and a gentle break of slope to a concave base. 1.06m width x 0.24m in depth. Truncated by ditch 031
030	031	Deposit	Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay fill of curvilinear 031 with occasional charcoal flecks. Same as 009/011
031		Cut	North-south orientated curvilinear ditch with steep sides with a flat base. Curves to the south-east. Measures at 0.85m wide x 0.2m deep and truncates ditch 029
032	033	Deposit	Light grey brown, friable clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Same as 028
033		Cut	North-east - south-west linear ditch with gradual sides with concave base, measures 1.06-1.2m wide x 0.18-0.26m deep.
034	035	Deposit	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with no inclusions, fill of ditch 034 and same as 022
035		Cut	East-west orientated linear ditch with steep sides leading to a flat base. Heavily truncated on the southern edge.
036	037	Deposit	Mixed orange brown, friable clay silt with occasional small pebbles and rare sand stone fragments. Fill of ditch 037 same as 040
037		Cut	North-east - south-west orientated linear ditch with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. Filled by 036 and same as 041. Measures +3m long x 1.4m wide x 0.1-0.12m deep. Truncated by ditch 039
038	039	Deposit	Dark orangey brown, friable, silty clay with lenses of light blue grey clay silt. Same as 007 and fill of ditch 039.
039		Cut	South-east - north-west orientated linear ditch with gradual sloping sides and a concave base, filled by 038 and measures +5m long x 1.38m wide x 0.12-0.16m deep. Same as 008/025)
040	041	Deposit	Mid orangey brown, friable silty clay, deposit of ditch 041 with small pebble inclusions. Also contained two flints, same as 036.
041		Cut	North-east - south-west orientated linear ditch with gradual to steep sloping sides and a concave base. Filled by 040 and measures +3m long x 1.25m wide x 0.22m deep.
042	043	Deposit	Dark orangey brown, sterile, friable, silty clay fill of ditch 043
043		Cut	South-east - north-west orientated linear ditch with steep sides and a concave base, filled by 042 and measures +5m long x 1.45m wide x 0.2m deep. Masked by spread material 044
044		Spread	Mid-dark orangey brown, friable silty clay, with occasional small rounded pebble inclusions. Poor clarity of horizon and is only seen in plan above ditches 037/039/041. 0.02-0.1m deep
045	046	Deposit	Dark orange brown, friable silty clay, with small rounded pebble inclusions, fill of ditch 046.
046		Cut	North-east - south-west orientated linear ditch with shallow to gradual sides to a flat base. Filled by 045 and measures +10m long x 3.12m wide x 0.02-0.12m deep
047	048	Deposit	Mid orange brown, friable, silty clay with rare rounded pebble inclusions. Fill of ditch 048.
048		Cut	South-west - north-east orientated linear ditch with shallow/gradual sloping sides to a flat base. Measures +10m long x 3.10m wide x 0.06-0.12m deep.
049	050	Deposit	Mid orange brown, friable, silty clay with rare rounded pebble angular sandstone inclusions. Fill of ditch 050.
050		Cut	South-west - north-east orientated linear ditch with shallow/gradual sloping sides to a concave base. Measures +10m long x 3.20m wide x 0.1-0.2m deep.
051	052	Deposit	Mid brownish orange, friable, silty clay with rare rounded pebble inclusions. Fill of ditch 052
052		Cut	South-west - north-east orientated linear ditch with shallow/gradual sloping sides to a flat base. Measures +8m long x 2.34m wide x 0.15m deep.
053	054	Deposit	Light brown orange, firm silty clay with infrequent small rounded pebble inclusions. Fill of ditch 054
054		Cut	East-west orientated linear ditch with steep sides leading to concave base. Measures 5m long x 3m wide x 0.4m deep.
055	056	Deposit	Dark grey brown, friable, clay silt fill of pit/tree bole with occasional rounded pebbles.
056		Cut	Sub-circular pit/tree bole with steep sides 'V-shaped' profile'. It measures 1m long x 0.36m wide x 0.18m deep
057	058	Deposit	Mid greyish brown white, soft clay sandy silt with lenses of soft sand and clay. Frequent fragments and flecks of charcoal on the south-east edge of base. 0.35m deep
058		Cut	North-east to south-west oriented sub oval cut of a possible pit/tree bole with steep sides and a concave base. Measures 2.10m long x 0.90m wide x 0.35m deep. Filled by 057

Appendix2: Photographic Register

Appendix 2: Photographic Register

No	Contexts/description	Facing	Conditions
1	Pre-excavation shot of ditch 005	North-east	Overcast
2	General shot of southern end of site	East	Overcast
3	General shot of west end of site	North	Overcast
4	Pre-excavation shot of TB2	North	Overcast
5	General pre-ex shot of Ditch 005 and TB2	North-east	Overcast
6	South-west facing section of Ditch 005	North-east	Sunny
7	Post-excavation shot of ditch 005	South-west	Sunny
8	Post-excavation shot of ditch 005	North-east	Sunny
9	Post-excavation shot of ditch 005	North-east	Sunny
10	North-east facing section of Ditch 005	South-west	Overcast
11	General shot of west end of site	North-west	Overcast
12	General shot of west end of site with modern drainage ditch	West	Overcast
13	General shot of southern end of site With land drain	South-east	Overcast
14	General Post excavation shot of 005	North-west	Overcast
15	Post excavation shot of 005	North-east	Overcast
16	General Post excavation shot of 005 at west end of site	North	Overcast
17	General shot of made ground at west-end of site	West	Overcast
18	Post excavation shot of tree-bole	North-east	Overcast
19	Plan of tree-bole		Overcast
20	Post excavation shot of TB 2 and 3	West	Overcast
21	South-facing section of TB2	North	Overcast
22	West-facing section of TB3	East	Overcast
23	General shot of west end of site with made ground 002	east	Overcast
24	General shot of ditch 008	North-west	Overcast
25	General shot of ditch 008	North-west	Overcast
26	Pre-excavation shot of ditch 008	South-east	Overcast
27	Pre-excavation shot of ditch 008	East	Overcast
28	Pre-excavation shot of Cross junction of Features 1 and 2	North	Overcast
29	General shot of site with modern tire treads	South-west	Overcast
30	General shot of site. With ditch 008 to the left	South-east	Overcast
31	General shot of site. With ditch 008 to the right	East	Overcast
32	General shot of west end of site	South	Overcast
33	General shot of north-west - south-east orientated ditch	South-east	Overcast
34	South-east facing section of ditch 008	North-west	Overcast
35	Post-excavation shot of ditch 008	North-west	Overcast
36	North-east facing section of pit 014	South-west	Overcast
37	Plan of Pit 014	South	Overcast
38	Post-excavation shot of Feature 3	South-west	Overcast
39	North-east facing section of 010	South-west	Overcast
40	South-west facing section of 010	North-east	Overcast
41	South-east facing section of ditch 012	North-west	Overcast
42	Shot of disturbed area north-east of 010	North-east	Overcast
43	Post-excavation shot of ditch 012	South-west	Overcast
44	Post-excavation shot of ditch 012	South-west	Overcast
45	General shot of south-east facing section of cable trench at north-east end in area 2	North	Overcast
46	General shot of cable trench at north-east end in area 2	North-east	Overcast
47	General shot of cable trench at north-east end in area 2	North-east	Overcast
48	General shot of cable trench at north-east end in area 2	South-west	Overcast
49	North-west facing section of cable trench north-east end in area 2	South	Overcast
50	South-east facing section of cable trench in north-east end of area 2	North	Overcast
51	South-east facing section of cable trench in north-east end of area 2	North-west	Overcast
52	General shot of cable trench at north end of Area 2	North-east	Overcast
53	General shot of cable trench at north end of Area 2	North-west	Overcast
54	General shot of cable trench at north-eastern site boundary of Area 2	North-east	Overcast

No	Contexts/description	Facing	Conditions
55	General shot of cable trench at north-eastern site boundary of Area 2	North	Overcast
56	General shot of cable trench at north-eastern site boundary of Area 2	North-east	Overcast
57	General shot of cable trench at north-eastern site boundary of Area 2	South	Overcast
58	General shot of cable trench at north-eastern site boundary of Area 2	South-west	Overcast
59	General shot of cable trench at north-eastern site boundary of Area 2	South-east	Overcast
60	General shot of cable trench at north-eastern site boundary of Area 2	North	Overcast
61	General shot of cable trench at north-eastern site boundary of Area 2	North-east	Overcast
62	General shot of cable trench at north-eastern site boundary of Area 2	West	Overcast
63	General shot of cable trench at north-eastern site boundary of Area 2	South	Overcast
64	Post excavation shot of ditch 043	North-west	Overcast
65	General shot of cable trench at eastern corner site boundary of Area 2	North-east	Overcast
66	General shot of cable trench at eastern corner site boundary of Area 2 Flooded	North	Overcast
67	General shot of cable trench at eastern corner site boundary of Area 2 Flooded	North	Overcast
68	General shot of cable trench at eastern corner site boundary of Area 2 Flooded	West	Overcast
69	General shot of Cable trench in area 2. South-eastern boundary	East	Overcast
70	General shot of Cable trench in area 2. South-eastern boundary	South	Overcast
71	South-facing section of TB4	North	Overcast
72	Plan of TB4	North	Overcast
73	South-west facing section of ditch 043	North-east	Overcast
74	North-west facing section of ditch 043 and spread 044	South-east	Overcast
75	Post excavation shot of ditch 043 and spread 044	East	Overcast
76	North-east facing section of 039 and spread 044	South-west	Overcast
77	North-west facing section of ditch 039 and 037 with spread 044	South-east	Overcast
78	Post-excavation shot of ditch 037	South	Overcast
79	Post excavation of ditch terminal 016	East	Overcast
80	Plan of Ditch terminal 016	North-east	Overcast
81	Post-excavation shot of ditch terminal 016 and ditch 008	South-west	Overcast
82	General shot of site	South-east	Overcast
83	General shot of site with modern tire treads	East	Overcast
84	General shot of site with modern tire treads	East	Overcast
85	General shot of site with modern tire treads	North-east	Overcast
86	General shot of modern disturbance caused by tire treads with 010 to the right	South-east	Overcast
87	General shot of modern disturbance caused by tire treads with 010 to the right	North-west	Overcast
88	General shot of modern disturbance caused by tire treads at south-east end of site	South-west	Overcast
89	General shot of modern disturbance caused by tire treads with 010 and 012 in background	West	Overcast
90	General shot of Area 1	South-west	Overcast
91	General shot of Area 1 with made ground	South	Overcast
92	Pre-excavation shot of ditch 018 in Area 2	North-west	Overcast
93	North-eastern corner of Area 2	South	Overcast
94	Pre-excavation shot of ditch 018 within machine sondage in Area 2	East	Overcast
95	Pre-excavation shot of ditch 018 in Area 2	North-east	Overcast
96	North-west facing section of Ditch 018	South-east	Overcast
97	Oblique shot north-west facing shot of Ditch 018	South	Overcast
98	South-east facing section of Ditch 018	North-west	Overcast

No	Contexts/description	Facing	Conditions
99	North-west facing section of Ditch 20 in cable trench	South-east	Overcast
100	South-west facing section of Ditch 020 in cable trench	North-east	Overcast
101	Oblique section shot of Ditch 020	East	Overcast
102	South-east facing section of TB6	North-west	Overcast
103	South-east facing section of TB6	North-west	Overcast
104	South-facing section of TB9	North	Overcast
105	South-facing section of TB9	North	Overcast
106	South-east facing section of TB11	North-west	Overcast
107	South-east facing section of TB11	North-west	Overcast
108	South-facing section of TB12	North	Overcast
109	South-facing section of TB12	North	Overcast
110	North-east facing section of Ditch 023	North-east	Overcast
111	Void		Overcast
112	South-west facing section of terminal end of Ditch 023	North-east	Overcast
113	South-east facing section of 058	North-east	Rain
114	South-east facing section of 058	North-east	Rain
115	South-east facing shot of Ditches 027 and 025	North-west	Rain
116	South-east facing shot of Ditches 027 and 025	North-west	Rain
117	North-west facing shot of Ditch 025	South-east	Rain
118	Post excavation shot of Ditch 025	South-east	Overcast
119	Post-excavation shot of Ditches 025 and 017	North-west	Overcast
120	Post-excavation shot of Ditch 032	North-east	Overcast
121	Post-excavation shot of Ditch 032	North-east	Rain
122	North-east facing section of Ditch 032	South-west	Rain
123	South-west facing section of Ditch 032	North-east	Rain
124	South-west facing section of Ditches 029 and 031	North-east	Overcast
125	South-east facing section of Ditch 029	North-west	Overcast
126	North-west facing section of Ditch 031	South-east	Overcast
127	Post excavation of Ditches 029 and 031	South	Overcast
128	Post-excavation shot of TB13 and TB14	South-west	Overcast
129	Post-excavation shot of TB13 and TB14	North-east	Overcast
130	North facing section of TB13	South	Overcast
131	North-facing section of TB14	South	Overcast
132	North-east facing section of Ditch 035	South-west	Overcast
133	North-east facing section of Ditch 035	South-west	Overcast
134	South-west facing section of Ditch 035	North-east	Overcast
135	South-west facing section of Ditch 035	North-east	Overcast
136	General shot of 'T' junction Features 1 and 2	North-west	Overcast
137	General shot of 'T' junction Features 1 and 2	North	Overcast
138	General shot of 'T' junction Features 1 and 2	West	Overcast
139	Shot Showing continuation of Ditch 037 to Ditch 032	North-east	Overcast
140	Post excavation shot of Feature 2 (041/037)	North-east	Overcast
141	South-west facing section of Ditch 041	North-east	Overcast
142	VOID		Overcast
143	North-east facing section of 041	South-west	Overcast
144	North-west facing section of 037 and 039	South-east	Overcast
145	South-west facing section of Ditch 043	North-east	Overcast
146	Oblique section of Ditch 039 and 037	South	Overcast
147	North-east corner of area 2 flooded	South	Overcast
148	General shot of Area 2, flooded	North-west	Overcast
149	North-east corner of area 2 flooded	South	Overcast
150	General shot of disturbed ground in Area 2	North-east	Bright
151	General shot of North corner of Area 2	North-east	Overcast
152	General shot of North corner of Area 2	South-west	Bright
153	Pre-excavation shot of Ditch 046	North	Bright
154	Pre-excavation shot of Ditch 046	South	Bright
155	Pre-excavation shot of Ditch 048	North	Bright
156	Pre-excavation shot of Ditches 046/048/050	North-west	Bright
157	Pre-excavation shot of Ditch 050	North	Bright
158	South-west facing shot of Ditch 046	North-east	Bright
159	South-west facing shot of Ditch 046	North-east	Bright
160	North-east facing section of Ditch 046	South-west	Bright
161	South-west facing section of Ditch 048	North-east	Bright
162	South-west facing section of Ditch 048	North-east	Bright
163	North-east facing section of Ditch 048	South-west	Overcast

No	Contexts/description	Facing	Conditions
164	South-west facing section of Ditch 050	North-east	Overcast
165	South-west facing section of Ditch 050	North-east	Overcast
166	North-east facing section of Ditch 050 South-west	South-east	Overcast
167	Post-excavation shot of Ditches 046/048/050	West	Overcast
168	Post-excavation shot of Ditches 046/048/050	North-west	Overcast
169	South-west facing section of Ditch 052	North-east	Overcast
170	South-west facing section of Ditch 052	North-east	Overcast
171	North-east facing section of Ditch 052	South-west	Overcast
172	North-west facing section of Ditch 054	South-east	Bright
173	South-east facing section of Ditch 054	North-west	Bright
174	Disturbed ground in Area 2	North-west	Bright
175	Disturbed ground in Area 2	North	Bright
176	Disturbed ground in Area 2	West	Bright
177	Shot of formation level	North-east	Bright
178	Disturbed ground in Area 2	North-west	Bright

Appendix 3: Drawing Register

Appendix 3: Drawing Register

No.	Sheet No.	Scale	Plan / Section	Description/contexts
1	1	1:20	Section	West facing section of Ditch 005
2	1	1:20	Plan	Plan of Ditch 005
3	1	1:20	Section	South-east facing section of Ditch 008
4	1	1:20	Plan	Plan of Ditch 008
5	1	1:20	Section	East facing section of Pit 014
6	1	1:20	Section	South-west facing section of 016
7	1	1:20	Plan	Plan of Pit 014
8	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of Terminus 016 and Ditch 25
9	2	1:20	Section	North-west facing section of Ditch 018
10	2	1:50	Plan	Plan of Ditch 018
11	2	1:20	Section	South-west/North-east facing section of Ditch 020
12	2	1:20	Section	East facing section of Ditch 023
13	2	1:50	Plan	Plan of Ditch 023
14	2	1:20	Section	West facing section of Ditch 035
15	2	1:50	Plan	Plan of Ditch 035
16	2	1:20	Section	West facing section of Ditch 012
17	2	1:50	Plan	Plan of ditch 012
18	2	1:20	Section	West facing section of Ditch 010
19	2	1:50	Plan	Plan of Ditch 010
20	2	1:20	Section	West facing section of Ditches 029/031
21	2	1:50	Plan	Plan of Ditch 029/031
22	2	1:20	Section	South-facing section of Ditch 027/025
23	2	1:20	Section	North-facing section of 033
24	1	1:20	Section	North-west facing section of Ditches 037/039
25	1	1:20	Section	North-east facing section of Ditch 041
26	3	1:50	Plan	Plan of 'T' Junction ditches 039/040/037
27	3	1:20	Section	South-west facing section of 046/048/050
28	3	1:20	Section	South-facing section of Ditch 052
29	3	1:20	Section	West facing section of Ditch 054
30	3	1:50	Plan	Plan of Ditch 054
31	3	1:50	Plan	Plan of Ditch 052
32	4	1:20	Plan	Plan of Ditches 046/048/050
33	2	1:20	Section	North-west facing section of pit/tree bole 056
34	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of pit/tree bole 056
35	4	1:20	Section	South-west facing section of pit/tree bole 058
36	4	1:20	Plan	Plan of tree bole/pit 058

Appendix 4: Specification

**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE:
SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL 'STRIP & RECORD' EXERCISE AT
LAND OFF CALIFORNIA DRIVE, CASTLEFIORD (SE 39757 24310)**

Specification prepared on behalf of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council at the request of Mr Andrew Himsworth of HTC Architects (Planning Application 14/02585/FUL).

1. Summary

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of a strip and record exercise is proposed to identify and record any archaeological remains within the site. Evaluation trenches excavated in 2000 confirm the presence of boundary ditches thought to date to the prehistoric and Roman periods.

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

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 7.6, 7.7 and 9.1 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 (Fig.1)

Grid Reference: SE 365 282

2.1 The development site lies to the south-west of Castleford in an area historically known as Whitwood Common and is in the historic township of Whitwood. California Drive runs along side the site's south-eastern boundary, Freeway Drive to its north and industrial developments are present on the remaining two sides. The site is divided in to two unequal portions by an abandoned historic road known as "New Lane"

The site has an area of c. 2.4ha and is generally level although the present ground level is lower to the south-east. Mounds of soil are located to the north of the site and along its southern boundary. The present groundcover comprises rough grass and the site may have been topsoil stripped; this has not been confirmed.

2.2 The underlying geology of the site comprises the Pennine Middle Coal Measure formation.

3. Planning Background

3.1 The site comprises part of a larger parcel of land archaeologically evaluated by Archaeological Services WYAS in December 2000 (see ASWYAS reports 857, West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record PRN 7483). The evaluation was held to define the character and date of archaeological features recorded on aerial photographs. Planning permission was subsequently granted for for industrial development on part of this site (planning consent 00/99/19362/M). In response to the recent application to develop the remainder of the site (planning application 14/02585/FUL) the WYAAS

advised the Planning Authority that important archaeological remains will be affected and an archaeological strip and record excavation was required.

3.2 Mr Andrew Himsforth of HTC Architects (Planning Application 14/02585/FUL) (8 Britannia Street, Leeds, West Yorkshire LS1 2DZ Tel.: 0113 244 3457) requested this specification for an archaeological strip and record excavation to detail what is required and to allow an archaeological contractor to provide a quotation.

4. Archaeological Interest

4.1 The archaeological evaluation established that archaeological features comprising backfilled ditches were present. The most substantial of these ditches were located in the north-eastern part of the current development area. Although undated the ditches are likely to represent the boundaries of enclosures, small fields and track ways which were in use during the late prehistoric and Roman periods and are part of a wider archaeological landscape.

However, a fragment of polished stone axe manufactured from quartzite was recovered from a ditch in Trench 1 (in an area now developed). This stone axe fragment dates from the Neolithic and indicates human activity in the area at this time. Such axe fragments are rare in West Yorkshire.

Aerial photographs show the site to have been under cultivation during the medieval period and a medieval watermill is recorded 150m west on the Gilcar Beck (PRN 4136). The township of Whitwood was enclosed and subdivided into small regular fields by 1807.

The site contains well remains thought to date to the later prehistoric and Roman periods and earlier activity is suggested by the recovery of a polished stone axe fragment during archaeological evaluation. Further archaeological observation and recording is therefore necessary.

5. Aims of the Excavations

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

5.2 The strip and record is designed to mitigate the destruction of buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record'.

5.2 The specific aims are to:

- to preserve by record the archaeological remains that will be impacted by the proposed development;
- to confirm and enhance the results of the evaluation and to date conclusively the ditches plan of their extent.

- to where possible determine how these features fit into the contemporary archaeological landscape of the area;
- if more than one period is represented on site determine whether there is continuity between these;
- if possible to establish the evidence for continuity of Iron Age/ Roman occupation;
- to contribute information to key research objectives identified by the following research agendas:
 - I. The Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age in West Yorkshire (Blaise Vyner 2008); and
 - II. The Iron Age & Romano-British periods in West Yorkshire (Adrian Chadwick 2009).

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. Regard should also be taken of any reasonable additional constraints that the developer or other contractors may impose. The excavation 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 while attempting to conform to this specification. Any Health and Safety issues which may hinder compliance with this specification should be discussed with WYAAS at the earliest possible opportunity (see section 13.2) (see attached pro-forma).

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.** Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed below should be addressed to 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 excavations will be monitored as necessary and practicable by WYAAS in its role as curator of the county's archaeology. WYAAS should be provided with **as much notice as possible in writing** (and certainly not less than one week) of the intention to start work. A copy of the archaeological contractor's risk assessment of the site should accompany the notification.

6.4.2 The district's museums officer should be notified in writing of the commencement of fieldwork at the same time as WYAAS. In this case Mr David Evans Wakefield M.D.C. Museum and Arts, Pontefract Museum, 5 Salter Row, Pontefract, WF8 1BA. telephone 01924 305352 (davidevans@wakefield.gov.uk) .

6.4.3 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).

6.5 Documentary Research

6.5.1 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record 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 and to familiarise themselves with the results of the evaluation of the site. 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 HER makes a charge for consultations of a commercial nature.

6.6 Location of Services, etc.

6.6.1 The archaeological contractor will be responsible for locating any drainage pipes, service pipes, cables etc which may cross the site, and for taking the necessary measures to avoid disturbing such services. One belowground electricity cable is known to cross the site (pers comm Andrew Himsworth).

7. Fieldwork Methodology

7.1 The area may be opened using an appropriate machine fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and recent overburden should be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of maximum 0.2m thickness. Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits. All machine work must be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon may be exposed by the machine, but must then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features. Excavation should then continue manually.

7.2 All archaeological remains will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of the project. The excavation will record the **complete** stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits and will investigate and record **all** inter-relationships between features. The following excavation strategy will be employed:

- Linear boundary features: a minimum sample of 20% of each linear boundary feature such as ditches and trackways. Each section should be at least 1m wide and, where possible, sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. All termini will be investigated.
- Other linear and discrete features: all stake-holes, post-holes, pits, ring ditches, kilns, and other structural/funerary/industrial features will be 50% excavated in the first instance, recorded in section, and then fully excavated. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. Where possible, sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge.
- Built structures: walls, floors etc. will be excavated sufficient to establish their form, phasing, construction techniques. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features.

7.3 All artefacts are to be retained for processing and analysis except for unstratified 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).

7.4 Method of Recording

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

7.4.2 Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include heights A.O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. At least one section of the trench edge, showing a representative and complete sequence of deposits from the modern ground surface to the natural geology, will be drawn.

7.4.3 The actual areas of excavation and all archaeological (and possibly archaeological) features should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a detailed archive and report on the material. The trench location, as excavated, will be accurately surveyed, tied into the O.S. National Grid and located on an up-to-date 1:1250 O.S. map base.

7.4.4 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) (digital photography is an acceptable alternative to this, see paragraph 7.4.5 below).

7.4.5 Digital photography: as an alternative for colour slide photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 8 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.**

7.5 Use of Metal Detectors

7.5.1 Spoil heaps are to be scanned for ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination, operated by an experienced metal detector user (if necessary, operating under the supervision of the contracting archaeologist). Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (19th-century material and earlier should be retained.)

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

7.5.3 Artefacts recovered by metal detecting should be identified as such in the excavation report.

7.6 Environmental Sampling Strategy

7.6.1 Bulk samples must be taken from **all** securely stratified deposits using a strategy which combines systematic and judgement sampling, but which also follows the methodologies outlined 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

7.6.2 Samples for specialist environmental analysis and scientific dating (soil profiles, archaeomagnetic dating, dendrochronology etc.) should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the excavation. The English Heritage Science Advisor should be consulted (Dr Andy Hammon, tel.: 01904 601983, email: andy.hammon@english-

heritage.org.uk) and provision should be made for an appropriate specialist(s) to visit the site, take samples and discuss the sampling strategy, if necessary.

7.7 Conservation Strategy

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

7.8 Human Remains

7.8.1 Any human remains that are discovered must initially be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. WYAAS will be notified at the earliest opportunity. Removal must comply with the relevant legislation, a Department of Constitutional Affairs licence and 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.

7.10 Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

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

8. Monitoring

8.1 The project will be monitored as necessary and practicable by WYAAS, in its role as curator of the county’s archaeology and advisor to the local Planning Authority. WYAAS’s representative will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time. It is usual practice that the visit is arranged in advance, but this is not always feasible.

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

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

9. Archive Deposition

Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor 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: Mr David Evans Wakefield M.D.C. Museum and Arts, Pontefract Museum, 5 Salter Row, Pontefract, WF8 1BA telephone 01924 305352 (davidevans@wakefield.gov.uk).

9.2 It is the policy of Wakefield M.D.C. Museum and Arts 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 contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with Wakefield M.D.C. Museum and Arts.

9.4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet Wakefield M.D.C. Museum and Art's requirements with regard to the preparation of fieldwork archives for deposition.

10. Post-excavation Assessment and Analysis

10.1 Initial Treatment of Artefacts and Samples

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

10.2 Archive Consolidation

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

10.2.2 Any digital prints in the report must be made on paper and with inks which are certified against fading or other deterioration for a period of 75 years or more when used in combination. If digital printing is employed, **the contractor must** supply details of the paper/inks used in writing to the WYAAS, with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability.

10.2.3 Standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007). The contractor should also take account of any additional requirements imposed by the recipient museum (see section 9 above).

10.2.4 The original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive (see paragraph 9.3 above). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

10.3 Assessment - Artefacts

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

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

10.4 Assessment - Samples

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

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

10.5 Dating

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

11 Reporting (Stage 1) – Interim Assessment of Potential

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

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

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

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

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

12. Reporting (Stage 2) – Full Report

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

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

- background information;
- a description of the methodology;

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

Appendices to the report should include:

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

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

12.4 All illustrations should be executed to publication standard. Site plans should be at an appropriate, measurable scale showing the trenches as excavated and all identified (and, if possible, predicted) archaeological features/deposits. Trench and feature plans must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Section drawings must include O.D heights and be cross-referenced to an appropriate plan.

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

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

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

12.8 A hard copy of the full report (plus a digital copy on gold disk) will be submitted directly to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service within a timescale agreed by both parties. The report will then assessed by WYAAS to establish whether or not it is suitable for accession into the WY Historic Environment Record. A copy of the final report (in .pdf format) shall also be supplied to English Heritage's Science Advisor (Andy.Hammon@english-heritage.org.uk). Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS. Completion of this project and a

recommendation from WYAAS for the full discharge of the archaeological condition is dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of i) a satisfactory full report and, should publication be warranted, ii) a copy of a letter from an appropriate journal editor or publisher confirming acceptance of the article.

12.9 The full report, once accepted by WYAAS, will be supplied on the understanding that it will be added to the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months).

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

12.11 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.

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

12.13 During fieldwork monitoring visits WYAAS officers will take digital photographs which may be published on the Advisory Service's social media feeds as part of an ongoing strategy to enable public access to information about current fieldwork in the county.

13. General Considerations

13.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

13.1.1 It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. It is recommended that archaeological contractors should carry out a site inspection prior to submitting a tender. If, upon visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that:

- i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to recording as detailed above, and/or

ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results,

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

13.2 Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

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

13.3 Technical Queries

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

13.4 Publicity

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

13.5 Valid Period of Specification

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

David Hunter

January 2015

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

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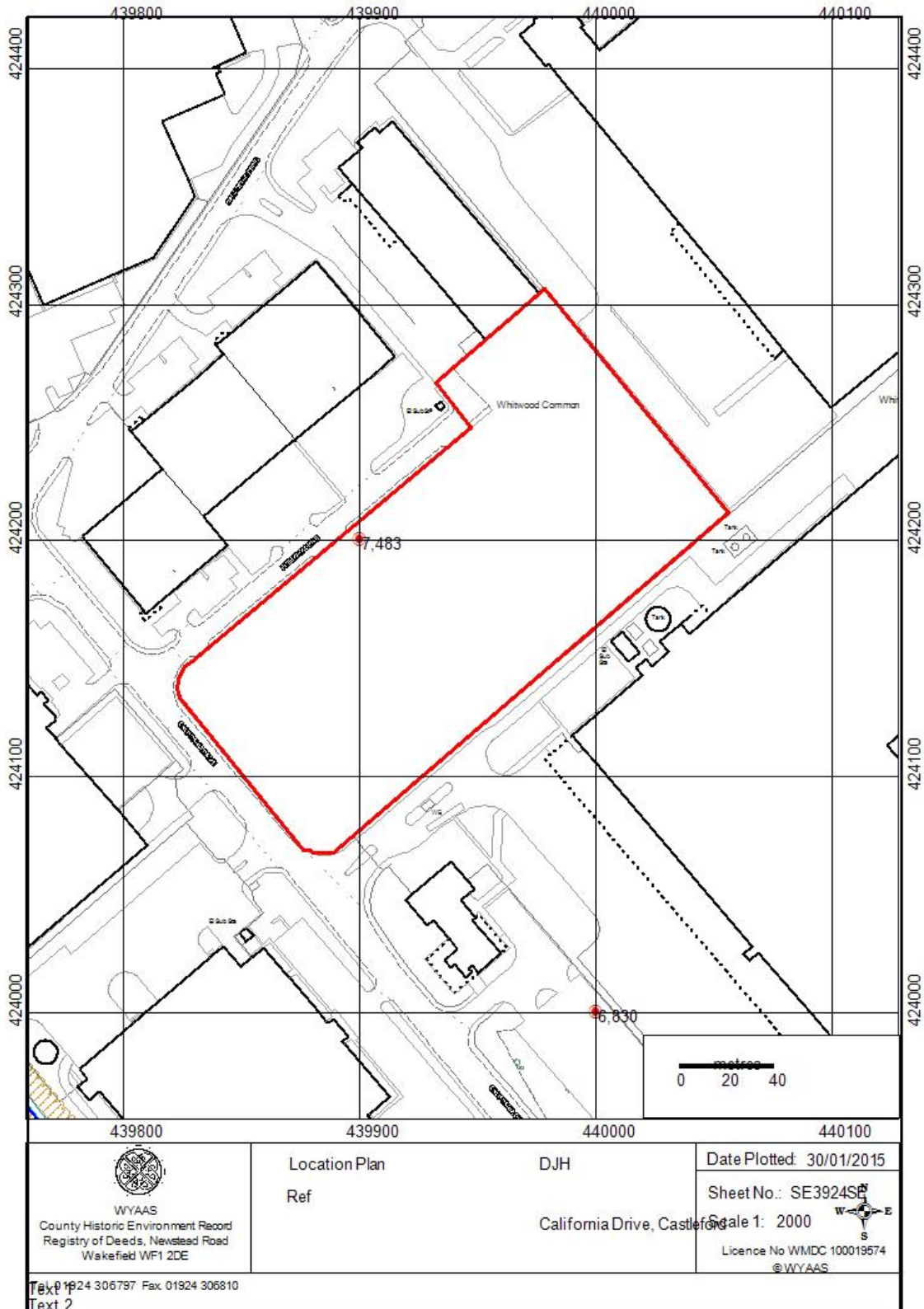
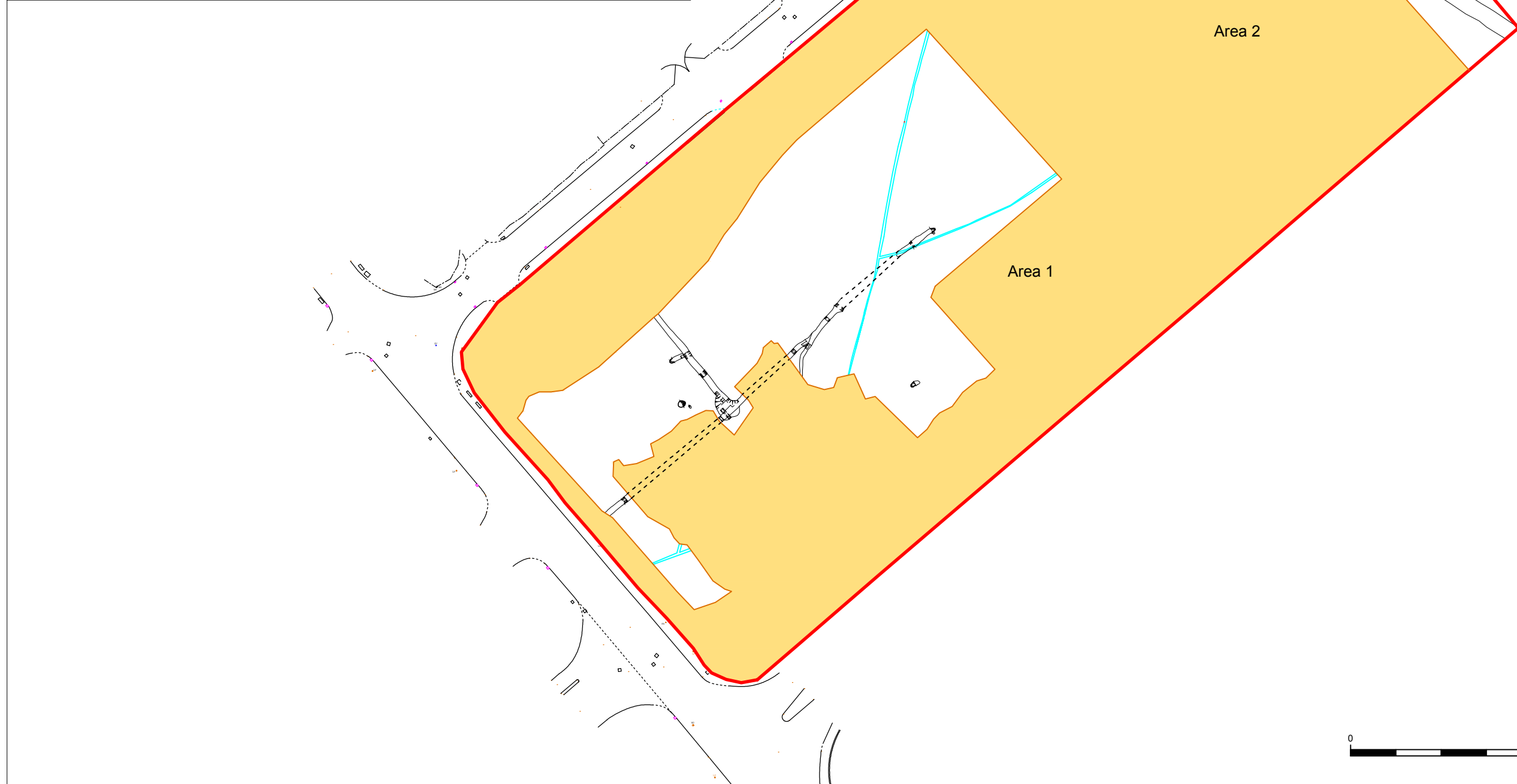
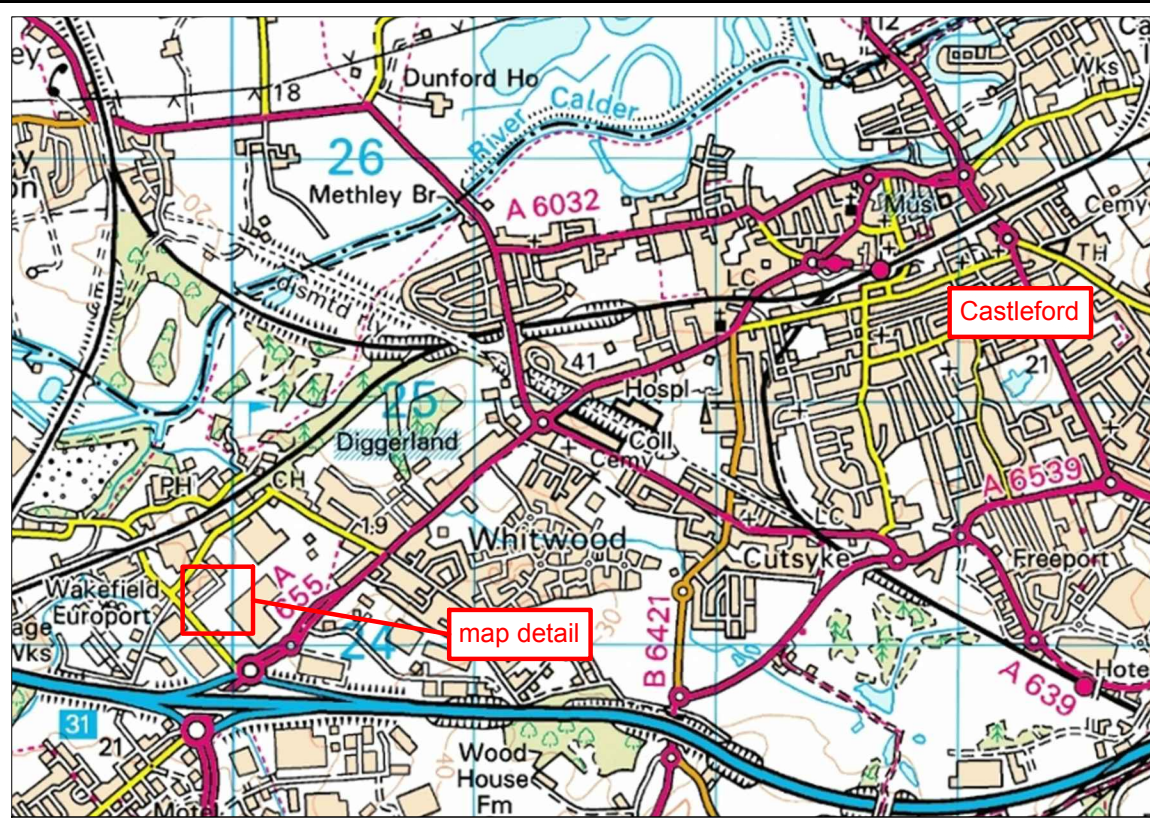


Figure 1. Location plan showing Strip and Record Area

Figures: 1-30



Key:

- Development Area
- Archaeological Excavation Areas
- Field drains
- Archaeology
- Projected line
- Made ground below formation level



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Fig. No: **1** Report No: **Y188/15**

Title:
Site location and plan

Project:
**Land off California Drive,
 Castleford**

Client:
Tri-Link

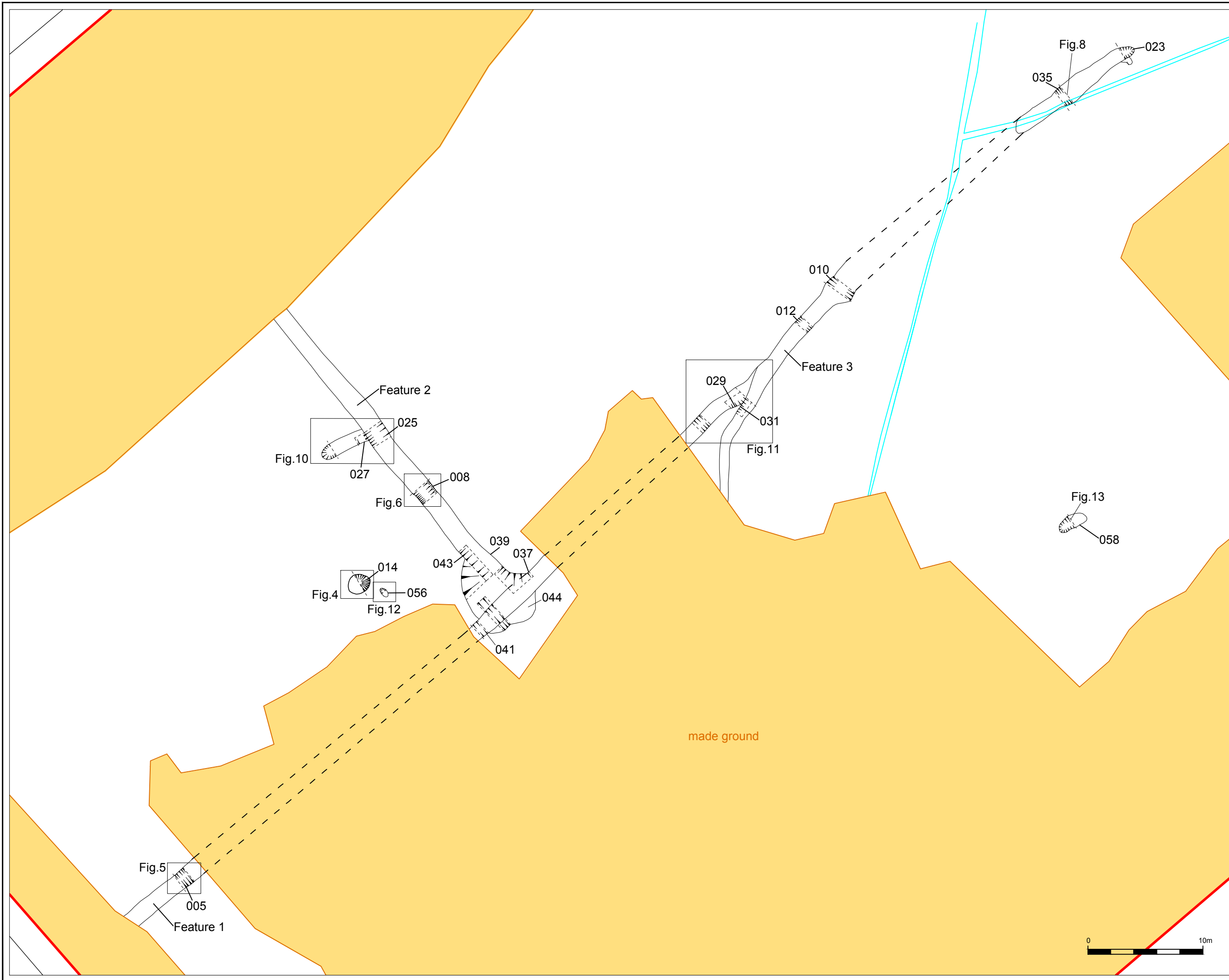
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Key:

- Development Area
- Archaeological Excavation Areas
- Field drains
- Archaeology
- Line of projected archaeology
- Modern disturbance
- Made ground below formation level



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Fig. No: **2** Report No: **Y188/15**

Title:
Plan of Area 1

Project:
**Land off California Drive,
 Castleford**

Client:
Tri-link

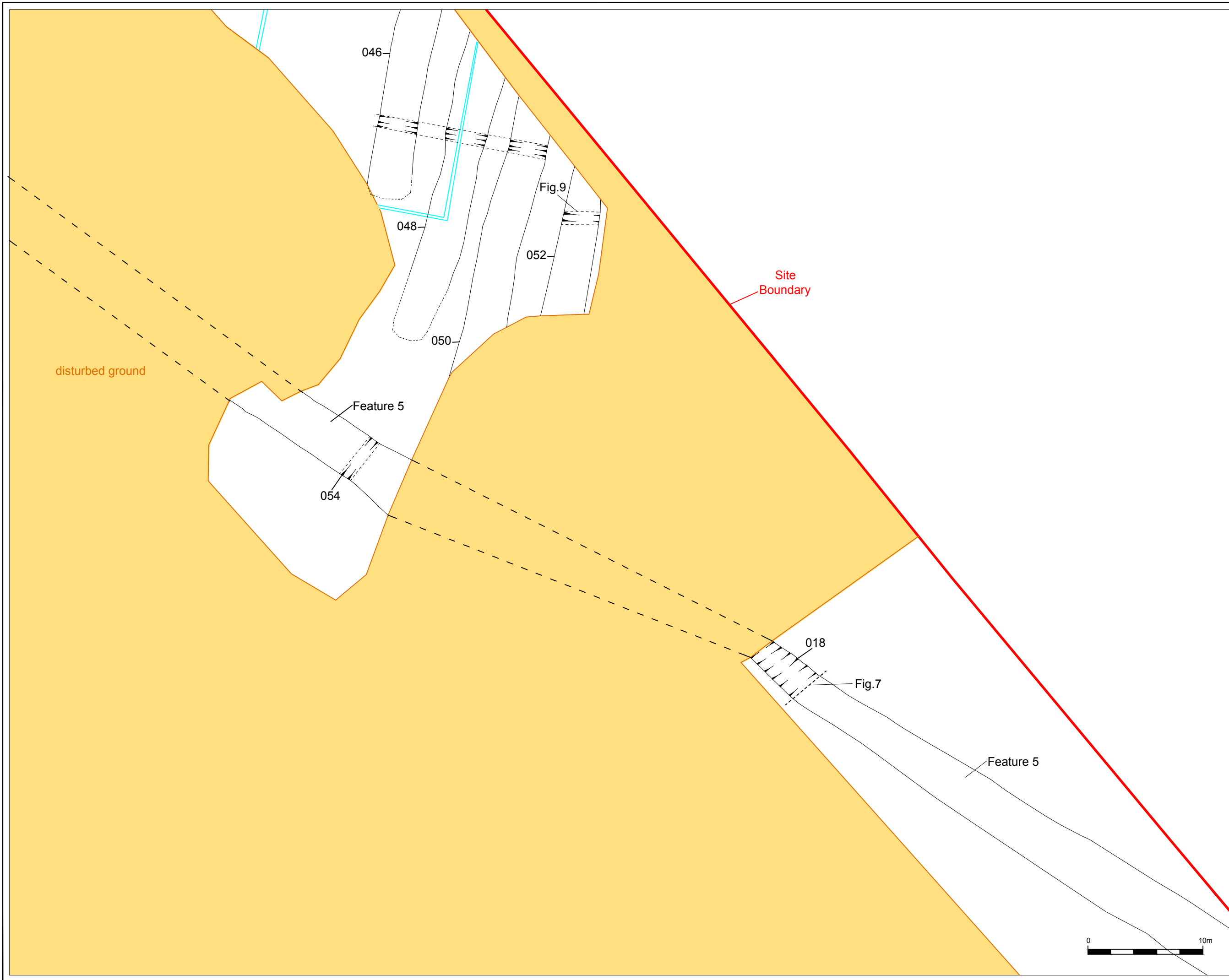
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Key:

- Development Area
- Archaeological Excavation Areas
- Field drains
- Archaeology
- Line of projected archaeology
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Fig. No: **3** Report No: **Y188/15**

Title:
Plan of Area 2

Project:
**Land off California Drive,
 Castleford**

Client:
Tri-Link

Scale at A3:
1:300







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Key:

-  Stone
-  Brick
-  Tyre treads
-  Plough scar
-  Sand lense
-  Charcoal

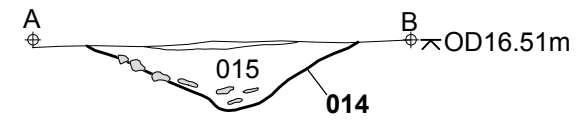
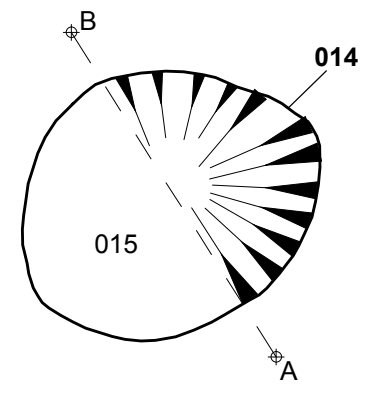


Fig. 4 Plan and south-west facing section of Pit 014

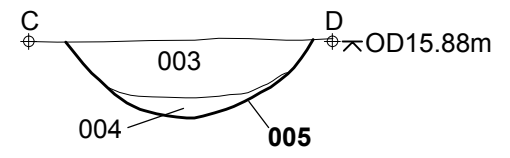
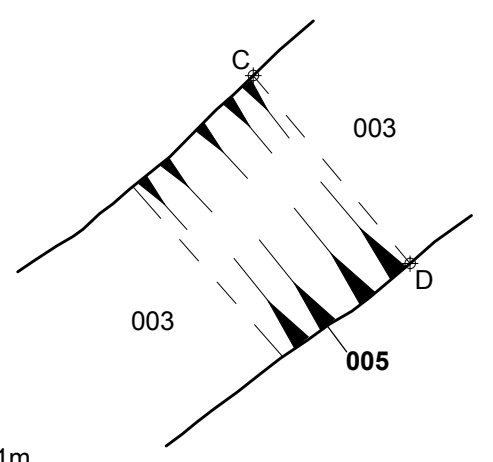


Fig. 5 Plan and south-west facing section of Feature 1

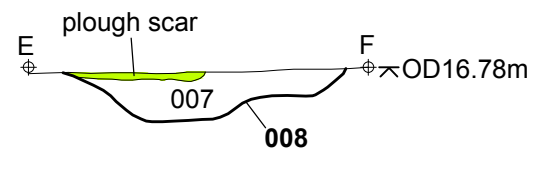
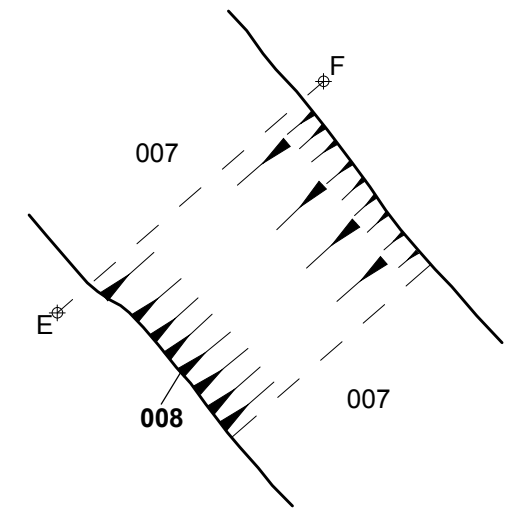


Fig. 6 Plan and south-east facing section through Feature 2

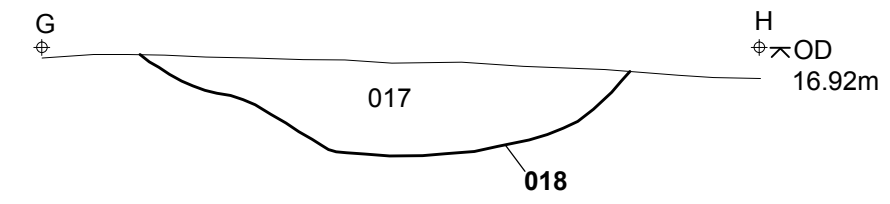


Fig. 7 North-west facing section through 018, Feature 5

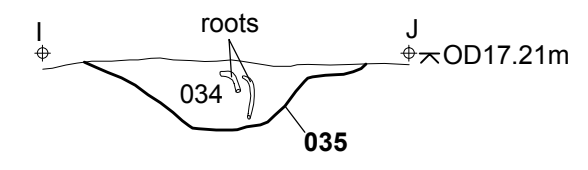


Fig. 8 West facing section of 035

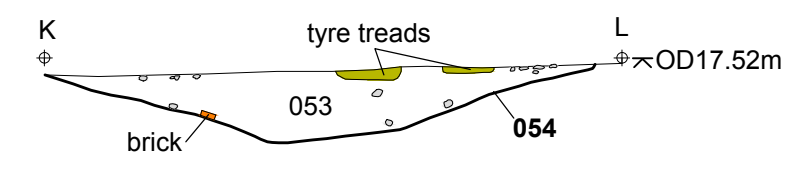


Fig. 9 South facing section 054

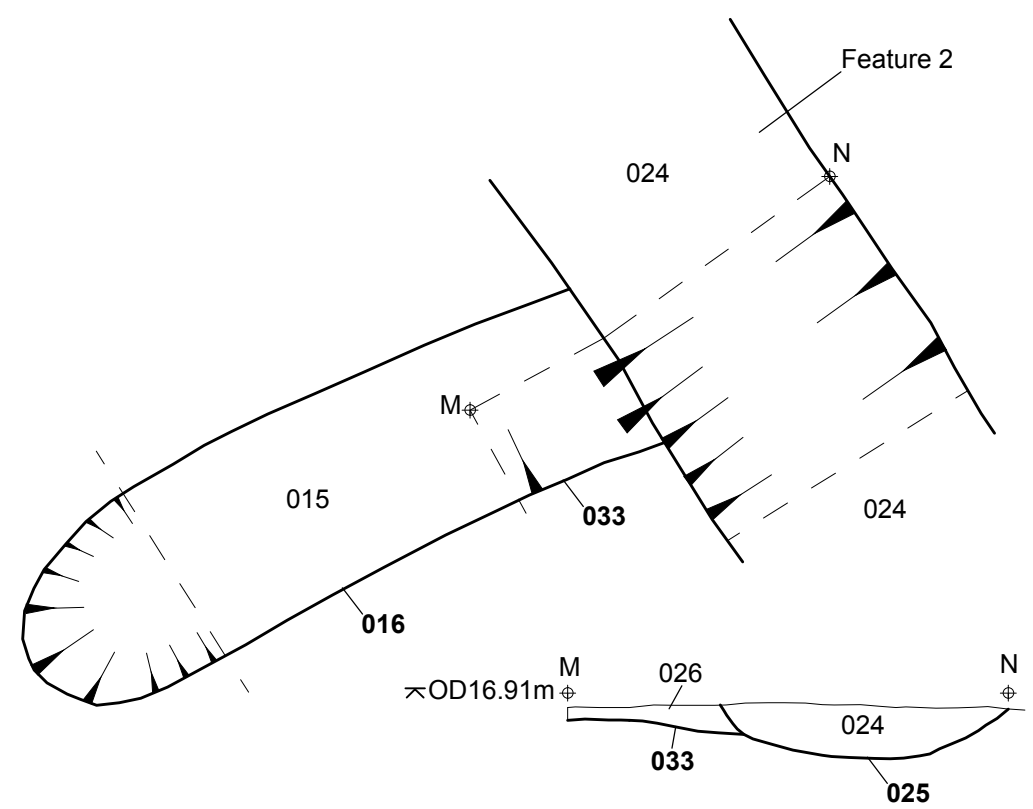


Fig. 10 Plan of Ditch Terminal 016 and section through Feature 2

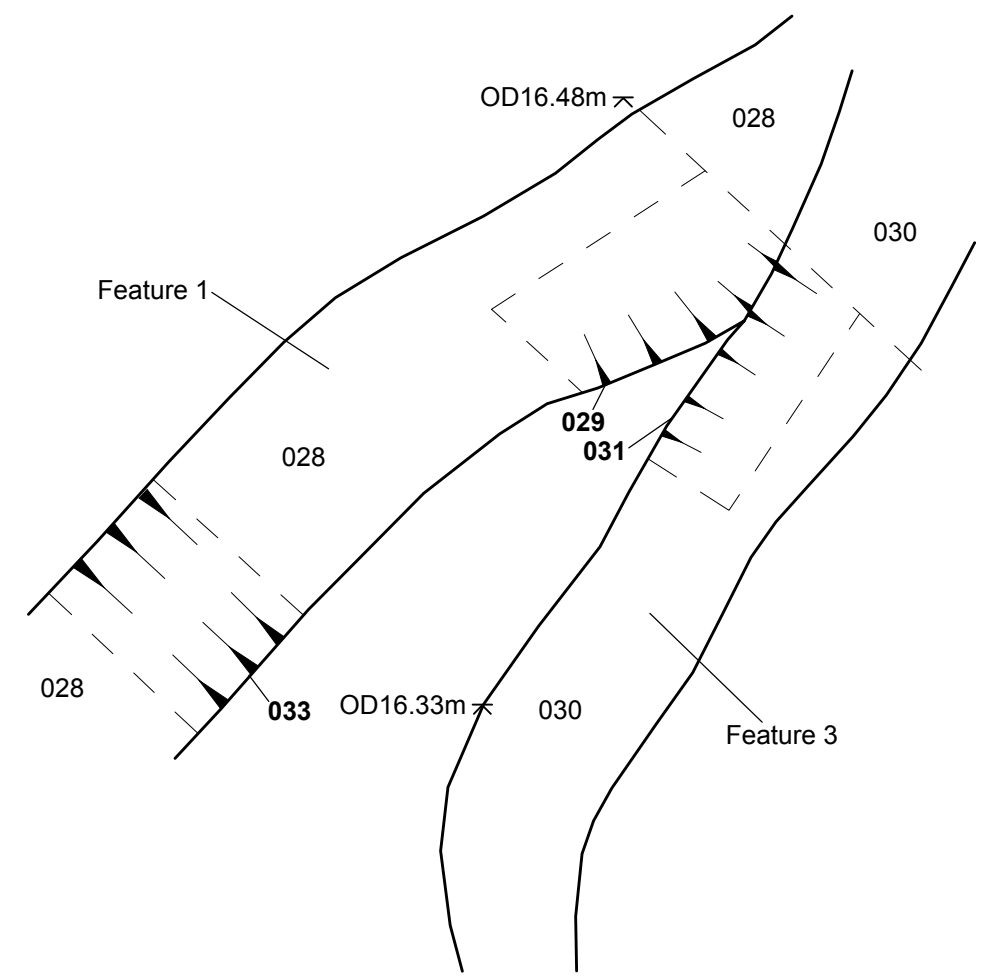


Fig. 11 Plan of Features 1 and 3

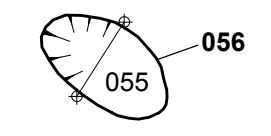


Fig. 12 North-west facing section and plan of pit 056

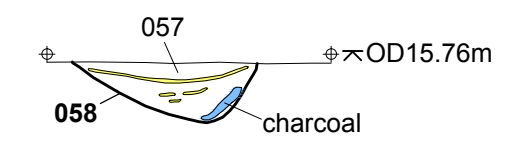


Fig. 13 South-west facing section of pit/tree bole 058



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Fig. No: 4-13 Report No: Y188/15

Title:
Selected plans and sections

Project:
Land off California Drive,
Castleford

Client:
Tri-link

Scale at A3:
1:40

Drawn by: GC Checked: SW Date: 12/05/2015

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Fig. 14 North-west facing shot of Features 1 & 2



Fig. 15 South-west facing section of Ditches 029 and 031



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Title:	Fig. 14 - 15	Report: Y188/15	Drawn: GC	CKD: SW	Date: 13/07/15
Client:	Tri-Link				
Project:	Land at California Drive, Castleford				



Fig. 16 North-east facing, post-excitation shot of Feature 2 (041/037)

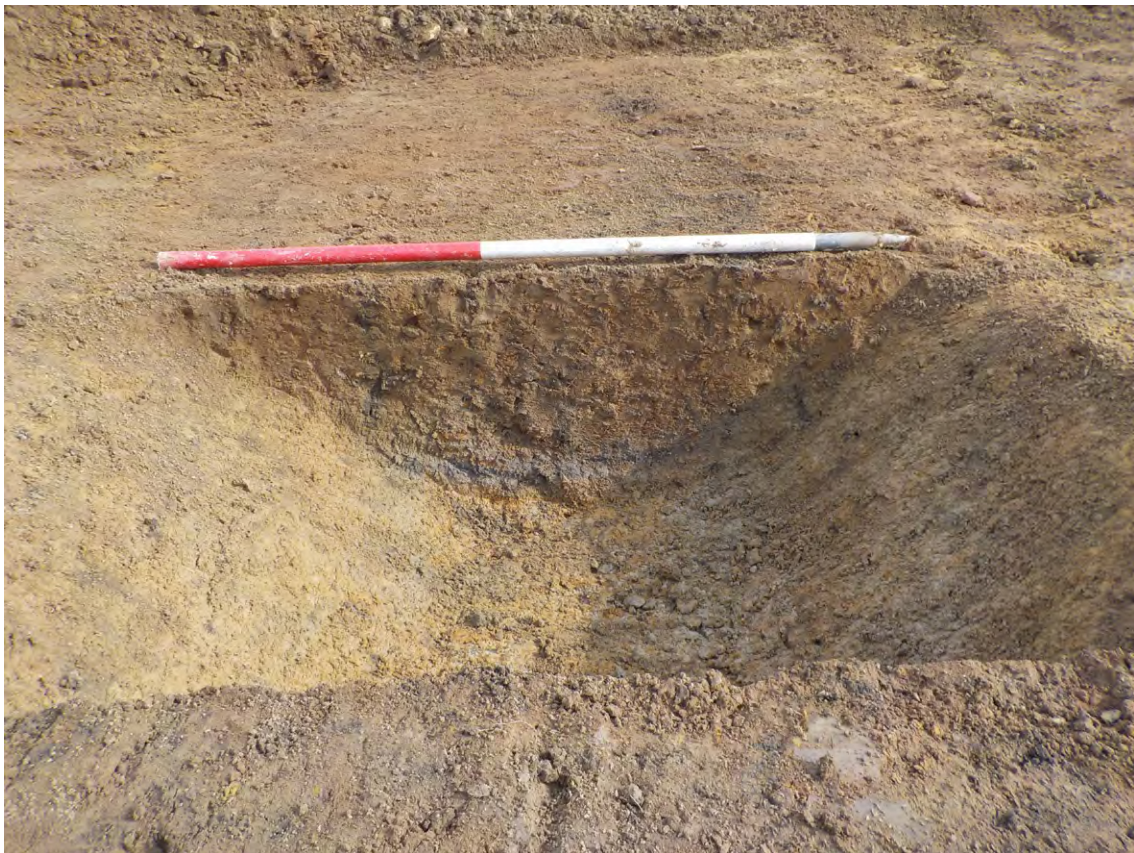


Fig. 17 South-west facing section of Ditch 005



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Title:	Fig. 16 - 17	Report: Y188/15	Drawn: GC	CKD: SW	Date: 13/07/15
	Client: Tri-Link				
Project: Land at California Drive, Castleford					



Fig. 18 North-west facing, post-excitation shot of Ditch 043



Fig. 19 South facing shot of Ditches 039, 037



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	Client: Tri-Link				
Project: Land at California Drive, Castleford					



Fig. 20 South-west facing, post-excitation shot of Ditch 016 terminal and Ditch 008



Fig. 21 West facing shot of modern disturbance caused by tyre treads with 010 and 012 in the background



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Fig. 22 North-east facing, post-excitation shot of Ditch 032



Fig. 23 Plan of Ditch 016 terminal



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Fig. 24 East facing shot of Ditch 020



Fig. 25 Post-excitation shot of Furrows 046/048/050



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Fig. 26 North-east facing section of Pit 014

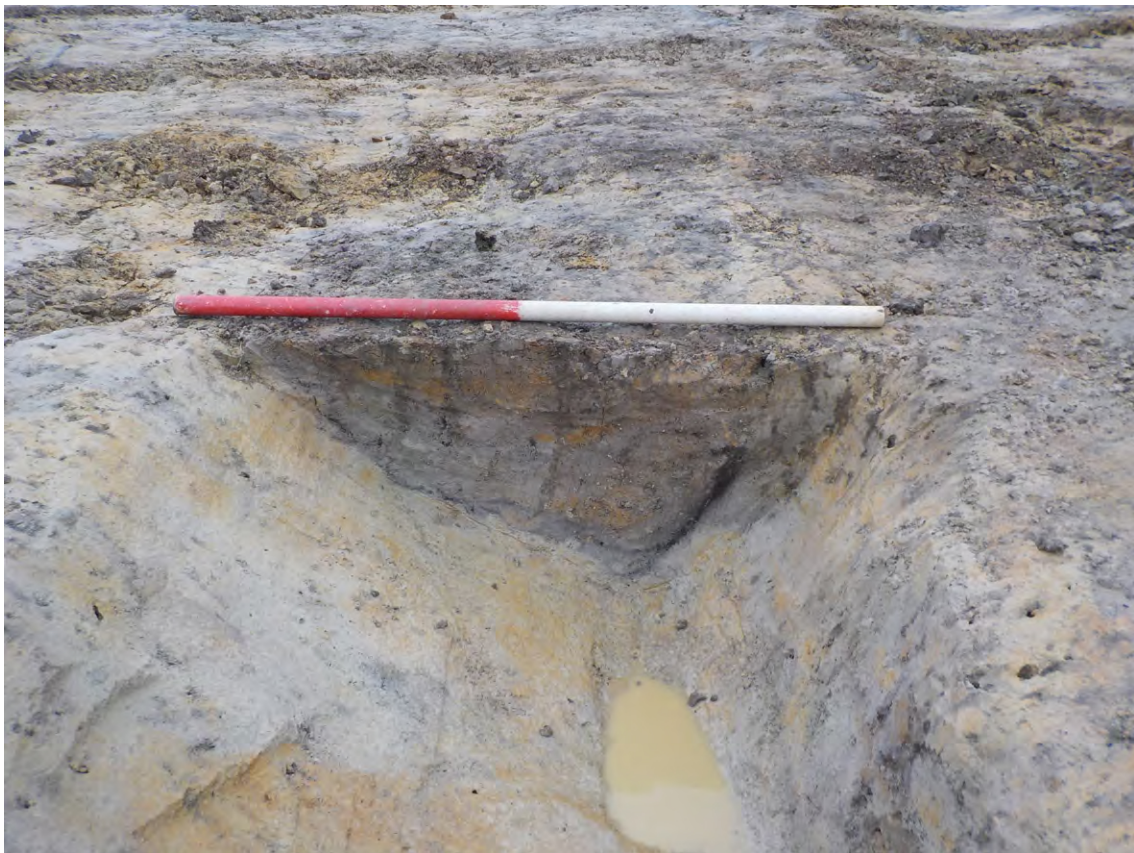


Fig. 27 South-east facing section of Pit/Tree bole 058



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Fig. 28 Possible stone artefact from context 004



Fig. 29 Possible stone implement



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Fig. 30 Possible stone implement



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

Site name/ Address: California Drive	
Township: Castleford	District: Wakefield
National Grid Reference: SE 365 282	
Contractor: CFA Archaeology Ltd	
Date of Work: March to April 2015	
Title of Report: Land off California Drive, Castleford Archeological 'Strip and Record'	
Date of Report: 12 June 2015	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS An archaeological strip and record was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on Land off California Drive, Castleford, during March and April 2015. A number of undated ditches, and pits were recorded despite heavy truncation and disturbance on the site from the construction of adjacent warehouse buildings. A small amount of finds were recovered from the site including a possible a flint core along with modern brick and pottery. Although undated, the ditches may relate to Iron Age or Romano-British field systems known in the wider area	
Author of summary: Jamie Walker	Date of summary: 12 June 2015