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Interpretation, Design & Display

Ridge Road Biomethane Connection Sturton Grange, Leeds

Archaeological Watching Brief

Report No. Y206/15

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**Ridge Road Biomethane Connection
Sturton Grange, Leeds**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Report No. Y206/15

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Summary

An archaeological watching brief consisting of the monitoring of the easement and route of a new biomethane pipeline was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on land off Ridge Road Farm, Sturton Grange, Leeds during November 2015. Apart from a shallow ditch, a likely former field boundary, at the south-western end of the pipeline route no archaeological features were recorded and no finds recovered.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) at land off Ridge Road Farm, Sturton Grange, Leeds during November 2015. The work was commissioned by Rayden Engineering Ltd. in advance of the installation of a new biomethane gas pipeline. The CFA code and number for the project is RRBC/2253.

All work was undertaken in accordance with a specification (Appendix 2) produced by West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (WYAAS).

1.2 Site Location and Description

The site is to the south of Ridge Road Farm, Sturton Grange, West Yorkshire (Fig.1, NGR SE 4428 4341). The pipeline easement consisted of a linear corridor 20m in width running from north-east to south-west across an arable field. The ground was flat, with a downward slope towards Sturton Dyke at its western end.

The soils of the area are variable and are described as ‘freely draining lime-rich loams’ (LandIS2015). The geology of the area comprises Cadeby Formation – dolostone which is largely overlain by Harrogate till, although no superficial deposits are recorded in the far south-west of the easement corridor (BGS 2015).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

The Ordnance Survey maps of the area show that the proposed new pipeline route has been largely open fields since as at least 1850. The first buildings that form part of Ridge Road Farm appear on the OS maps of around 1892, with the farm first noted on the map of 1961.

The route of a Roman Road is recorded as passing the site to the east, and is thought to be overlain by the modern Ridge Road. Within the fields surrounding the site cropmarks have indicated possible field systems and quarry pits with a likely Iron-Age to Romano-British date. None of these cropmarks are recorded within the proposed pipeline route or the associated easement area.

1.4 Previous Archaeological Work

A geophysical survey of the pipeline corridor was undertaken in October 2015 (Harrison 2015). The results of the survey did not identify any anomalies of definite archaeological potential, with the majority interpreted as agricultural in origin. A small group of anomalies at the western end of the pipeline route were interpreted as being of archaeological potential, although it was also suggested that they may be geological in nature.

1.5 Project Aims and Objectives

In accordance with the specification (Appendix 2), the aims of the archaeological watching brief were:

‘...to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date of any archaeological features and deposits which are disturbed or exposed as a result of any ‘groundworks’ (including site stripping, the excavation of foundation trenches, service trenches, landscaping etc) in the area of interest.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 Watching Brief

The area of the proposed pipeline route corridor was monitored during stripping of topsoil/subsoil prior to groundworks. The pipeline corridor had been marked out prior to the arrival of the archaeologist onsite. All machining was undertaken by a JCB 360 using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Topsoil and other overburden were removed by machine down to the top of natural subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Topsoil and subsoil were stored along the northern edge of the pipeline easement.

The spoil was scanned for artefacts during machine excavation, the area was then cleaned as necessary and the location of all features and deposits recorded at a scale of 1:50. A representative sample of linear features was excavated (typically 1m per section), and pit features were sampled at 50%.

All archaeological remains were recorded by means of photographs, drawings and written records conforming to Cifa standards (2014a) and CFA’s quality manuals. All features were planned and drawn in section at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50). All plans and sections were related in height to the ordnance datum.

Modern finds were recorded on site but not retained unless they were from stratigraphically significant deposits or intrinsically significant, all other finds were to be retained for post-excavation assessment.

2.2 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 2014a), Historic England guidance (EH, 2008), and CFA’s standard methodology.

2.3 Archiving

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans and reports, will be prepared to current guidelines (Cifa 2014b and 2014c) ensuring the proper transfer of ownership. The project report shall include an index to the site archive and all digitally generated data. The archive will be retained by CFA until being deposited at a suitable repository.

3. RESULTS

A full list and description of contexts comprises Appendix 1.

The pipeline route stripped measured 310m in length by 12m in width and ran from the biomethane production plant located to the immediate south of Ridge Road farm, across open fields, before ending at the existing pipeline located to the immediate east of the Sturton Dyke (Figs 3 and 4).

The topsoil and subsoil were removed to the natural substrate by tracked excavators. Topsoil (100) was generally 0.35m in thickness and overlaid orange-brown silty clay subsoil (101) along most of the proposed pipeline route, with the exception of the western end of the site where the presence of subsoil was negligible. The natural substrate was gray clay with patches of yellow sandstone throughout (102).

The majority of the proposed pipeline route showed no signs of any surviving archaeological features. Some obvious modern plough scars were visible in places but these were shallow and scattered.

Towards the western end of the pipeline route a single north-east to south-west aligned ditch was excavated. This ditch (Figs 2 and 5; 104) was fairly shallow and consisted of steep sloping sides with a generally u-shaped profile. The fill of the ditch (103) was sterile and provided no finds for dating, although the form and shape of the feature suggests that it may represent the line of an old field boundary that once existed in this area of the field.

Beyond this, to the west and on the slope down towards Sturton Dyke, bands of scattered sandstone were noted within the natural substrate. These are likely to have produced the geophysical anomalies and did not represent archaeological features.

4. CONCLUSION

The watching brief revealed very a single ditch which is likely to have been the remains of a previously extant field boundary, although OS maps of the area show no such boundary post-1850, and as such it is possible the feature is earlier in date although there were no finds to support this.

Other anomalies suggested by the earlier geophysical survey of the site appeared likely to be the result of geological variations in the underlying natural sandstone substrate.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 2015, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk> *British Geological Survey* (Accessed 04/11/2015)

CifA, 2014a, *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CifA, 2014c, *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CifA, 2014d, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Chartered Institute for 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

Harrison, D, 2015, *Ridge Farm, Sturton Grange, Leeds: Geophysical Survey*, Headland Archaeology

LandIS, 2015, <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/> (Accessed 04/11/15)

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT SUMMARY

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context no.	Type	Fill of	Width (m)	Max Depth (m)	Description
100	Layer			0.35	Dark brown silty organic clay topsoil for the whole of the pipeline route.
101	Layer			0.15	Mid brown-orange silty clay subsoil. Negligible towards the western end of the pipeline easement.
102	Layer				Natural substrate for the area. Consisted of gray clay with areas of yellow sandstone throughout.
103	Fill	104	1.06	0.4	Fill of Ditch 104. Consisted of dark brown silty clay with some small stone inclusions. No finds.
104	Ditch		1.06	0.4	Roughly north-south orientated ditch located towards the western end of the pipeline route. Shallow with steep sides and a u-shaped profile. No finds recovered. Likely former field boundary.

APPENDIX 2: SPECIFICATION

**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE:
GENERIC SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Version 1a September 2015

This specification details the general requirements for an archaeological “watching brief” when this level of archaeological mitigation is required, generally as a condition to a planning permission issued by one of the unitary metropolitan authorities of Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Leeds or Wakefield

Note for commissioning body: use this document to request day-work rates from an archaeological contractor to carry out the work outlined in this generic specification. Remember that the archaeologists need to produce a report on their findings & submit it to WYAAS for the planning condition to be discharged, therefore make allowance for off-site post-excavation work & report writing in your budgeting.

Do not use this generic specification if an archaeological evaluation, excavation or archaeological strip & record exercise is required. To do so would be treated as a breach of planning permission.
If you are unsure – please contact WYAAS – contact details on the bottom of this document.

1. Summary

1.1 An archaeological watching brief is a limited amount of archaeological work where the presence of an appropriately qualified & experienced archaeologist is required during the course of development to identify and record/ retrieve any archaeological remains which are revealed and/or disturbed during “groundworks” on a site on which development is currently underway.

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

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 10.1 are to be carried out by the archaeological contractor **prior** to the commencement of fieldwork.

2. Archaeological Interest

The archaeological interest in the site will have been outlined by WYAAS in their response to the Planning Authority’s consultation when a planning application was submitted. We would suggest you consult the Planning Authority’s website in the first instance to obtain a copy of WYAAS’ response. As WYAAS is a small organisation that has to cover all of West Yorkshire, a request to WYAAS to supply a copy of their response may take some time to action due to pressure of work.

For an understanding of relevant archaeological research priorities in West Yorkshire, please see the archaeological research agendas available to download from the WYAAS website:

<http://www.archaeology.wyjs.org.uk/wyjs-archaeology-research.asp>

3. Aim of the Watching Brief

3.1 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” (including site stripping, the excavation of foundation trenches, service trenches, landscaping etc) in the area of interest.

3.2 This work is intended to mitigate the destruction of any buried archaeological remains that may be revealed / disturbed through ‘preservation by record’.

3.3 The archaeologist shall not excavate any area beyond those to be disturbed/destroyed by the development.

4. General Instructions

4.1 Health and Safety

4.1.1 The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. In this case, where archaeological work is carried out at the same time as the work of other contractors, regard should also be taken of any reasonable additional constraints that these contractors may impose. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service 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. Any Health and Safety issues which may hinder compliance with this specification should be discussed with WYAAS at the earliest possible opportunity (see section 11).

4.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

4.2.1 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. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor (see para. 11.2 below). Modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design **will not** be considered by WYAAS.

4.3 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors’ Qualifications

4.3.1 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.*)

4.3.2 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.

4.4 Notification and Monitoring

4.4.1. WYAAS should be provided with as much notice as possible in writing (and certainly not less than one week) by the archaeological contractor of the intention to start the watching brief.

4.4.2 The relevant museums service (see section 10 & Appendix) should be notified in writing of the commencement of fieldwork at the same time as WYAAS by the archaeological contractor.

4.4.3 It is unlikely that the watching brief will be monitored but WYAAS reserves the right to do so. Any notable or unusual health & safety issues regarding the site should be provided to WYAAS when supplying notification of intention to commence the work.

5. Fieldwork Methodology

5.1 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 7.1 below).

5.1.1 An archaeologist should be present on site **during any excavation**. The archaeologist should view the area as it is being dug and any trench sections after excavation has been completed. 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.

5.1.2 Any features/deposits of archaeological interest 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.

5.1.3 The actual areas of ground disturbance (even if no archaeological remains are present) should be recorded on a suitable base map/development plan and the stratigraphic sequence and the depth 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. (Also see para. 8.5 below).

5.1.4 Excavated soil should be searched as practicable for finds. All finds, except unstratified 20th&21st century material, should be collected and retained for processing.

5.1.5 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.

5.1.6 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, the watching brief reveals below-ground conditions which indicate that potentially archaeological deposits 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 of this agreement will be provided by WYAAS.

5.1.7 Except where otherwise requested, black and white photography using orthodox monochrome chemical development should be used. Film should be no faster than ISO400. Slower films should be used where possible as their smaller grain size yields higher definition images. Technical Pan (ISO 25), Pan-F (ISO50), FP4 (ISO125) and HP5 (ISO400) are recommended. The use of dye-based films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN is unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. Black and white photography should be supplemented by colour photography; this should be in transparency format (i.e. slides or digital photography as an acceptable alternative, see paragraph 5.1.9 below).

5.1.8 Digital photography: as an alternative to colour transparency photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice, July 2015. 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 both JPEG and TIFF versions. The latter as an uncompressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs (See section 2.3 of the Historic England guidance). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the TIFF 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.**

6.2 Use of Metal Detectors on Site

6.2.1 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.)

6.2.2 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 as amended."

7. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

7.1 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.

7.2 The terms of the Treasure Act, 1996 as amended, 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.

8. Post-excavation Analysis and Reporting

8.1 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&21st 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.

8.2 A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, and fully labelled photographs/slides. Standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007). Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archivally-stable sleeves. Labelling should be on the *back* of the print in pencil giving film and frame number only and on applied printed labels on the front of the appropriate photographic sleeve which should include:

- film and frame number
- date recorded and photographer's name
- name and address of site
- national grid reference
- specific subject of photograph.

A quantified index to the field archive should form an appendix to the report. 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 Section 10

below). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

8.3 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.

8.4 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.

8.5 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depicts the full extent of the areas covered by the watching brief (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.

8.6 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.

8.7 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, details of the current and intended location of the archive and, as an appendix, a copy of this specification.

9. Report Submission and Deposition with the HER

9.1 **The archaeological contractor will supply a hard copy of the report to the client and another hard copy (plus a digital copy on a gold compact disk) directly to the WYAAS within a period of one month following completion of fieldwork**, unless a revised date has been agreed in writing with WYAAS. A copy of the final report (in .pdf format) shall also be supplied to Historic England Science Advisor (Dr Andy Hammon, e-mail address: Andy.Hammon@HistoricEngland.org.uk). 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 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.

9.2 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 deposited with the WYAAS.

9.3 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 use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

9.4 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. Archive Deposition

10.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant District museum service in writing (copied to WYAAS) to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive. For contact details, see Appendix below.

10.2 It is the policy of all the West Yorkshire museum services to accept complete excavation archives, including primary site records and research archives and finds, from all excavations carried out in the District, which they serve.

10.3 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with the relevant museum service.

10.4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet the relevant museum services' requirements with regard to the preparation of fieldwork archives for deposition.

11. General Considerations

11.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

11.1.1 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.

11.2 Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

11.2.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained WYAAS' consent in writing to any variation of the specification prior to the commencement of on-site work or (where applicable) prior to the finalisation of the tender. Unauthorised variations may result in 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.

11.3 Technical Queries

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

11.4 Valid Period of Specification

11.4.1 This specification is valid unless superseded by a later version. It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they are working to the latest current WYAAS watching brief specification. Please check the WYAAS website for the latest version.

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

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

Telephone: (01924) 306797

Fax: (01924) 306810

E-mail: wyher@wyjs.org.uk

Appendix

Contact details for Museum Services in West Yorkshire :

Bradford Museum Service, Cliffe Castle Museum, Spring Gardens Lane, Keighley
BD20 6LH Tel. 01536 618241

Calderdale Museum Service, Bankfield Museum, Boothtown Road, Halifax HX3
6HG

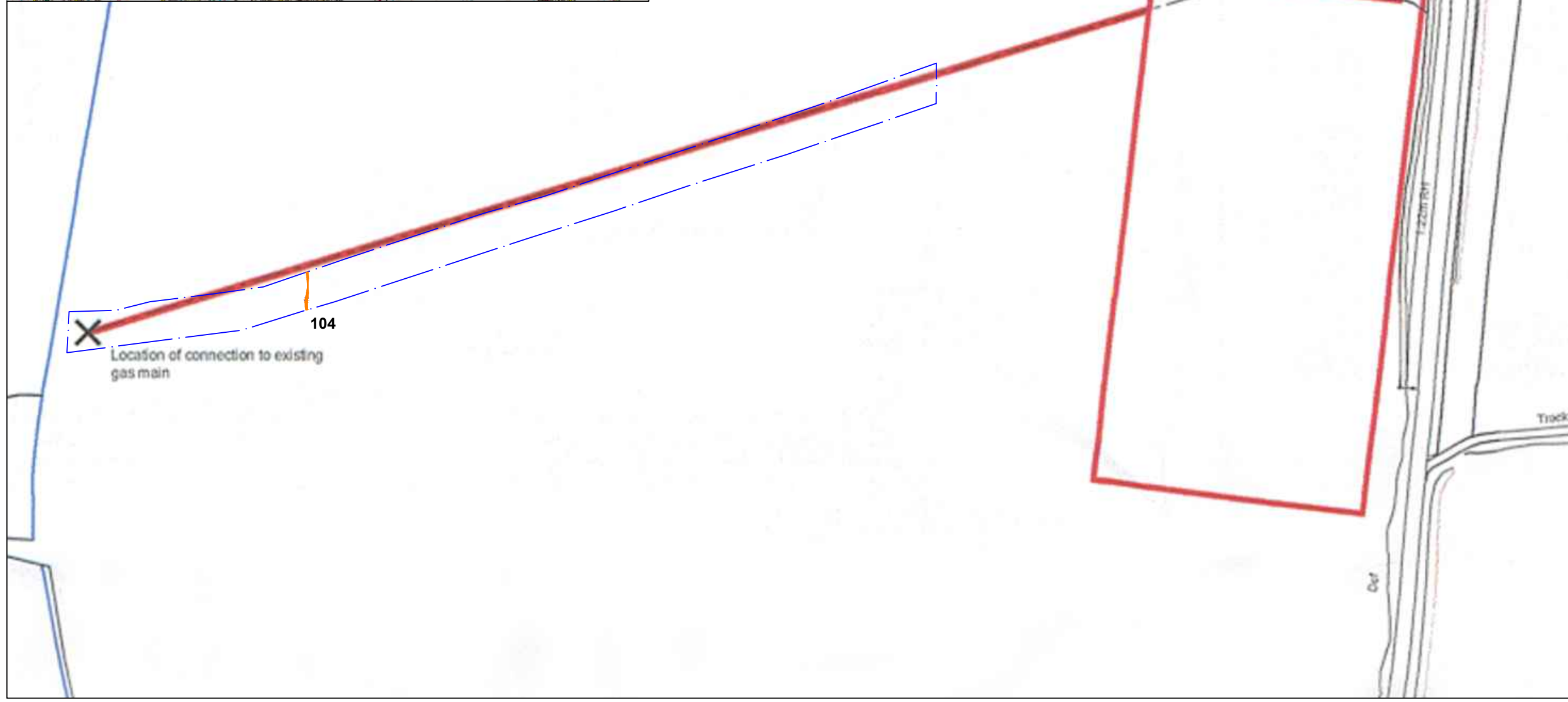
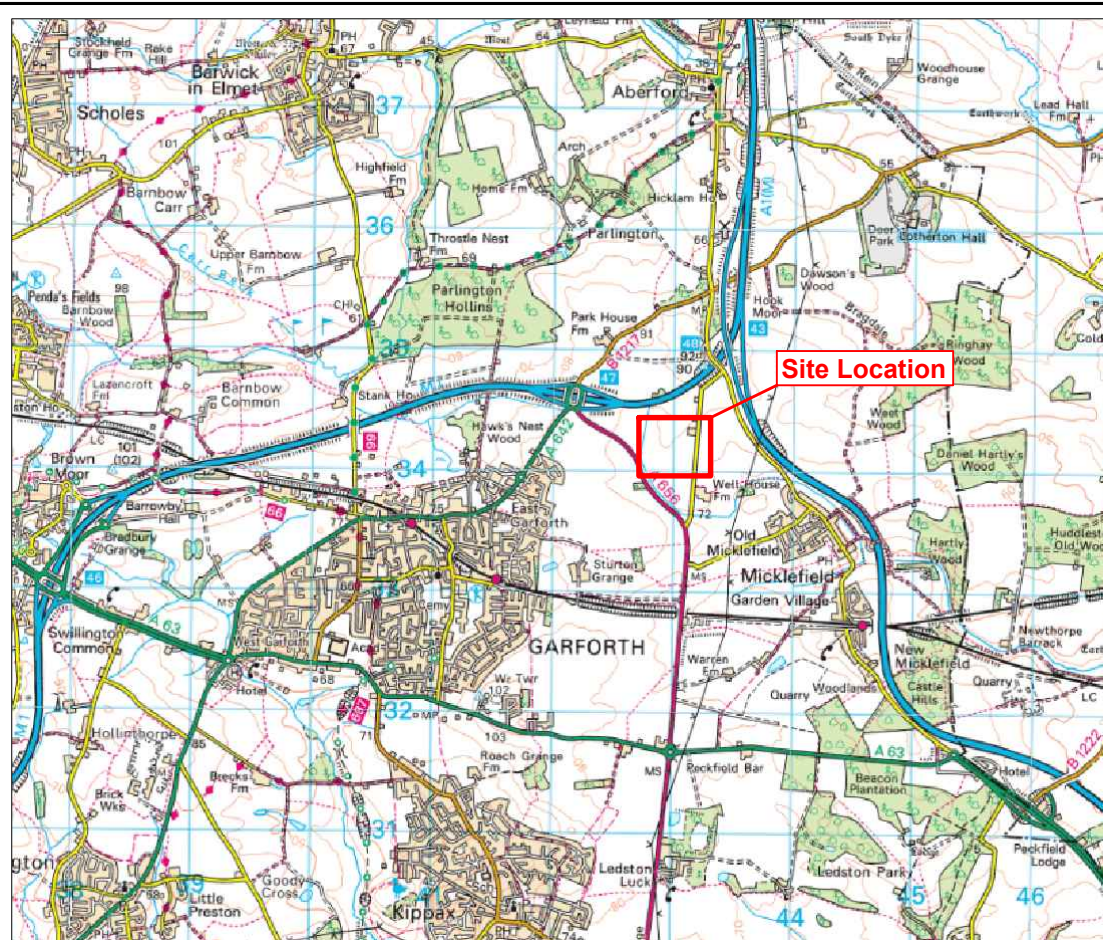
Tel. 01422 352334 Jeff.Wilkinson@Calderdale.gov.uk

Kirklees Museum Service, The Tolson Memorial Museum, Ravensknowle Park, Wakefield Road, Huddersfield HD5 8DJ Tel. 01484 223830
Chris.Yeates@Kirklees.gov.uk

Leeds Museum Service, Carlisle Road, Leeds LS10 1LB Tel. 0113 214 1558
Katherine.Baxter@leeds.gov.uk

Wakefield MDC Museum & Arts, Pontefract Museum, 5 Salter Row, Pontefract WF8 1BA Tel. 01924 305352 davidevans@wakefield.gov.uk

FIGURES 1-5



Key:

- Development Area
- Watching Brief Area
- Archaeology



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Fig. No: 1 Report No: Y206/15

Title:
Site Location and trench plan

Project:
**Ridge Road Biomethane Connection, Sturton Grange, Leeds
 Archaeological Watching Brief**

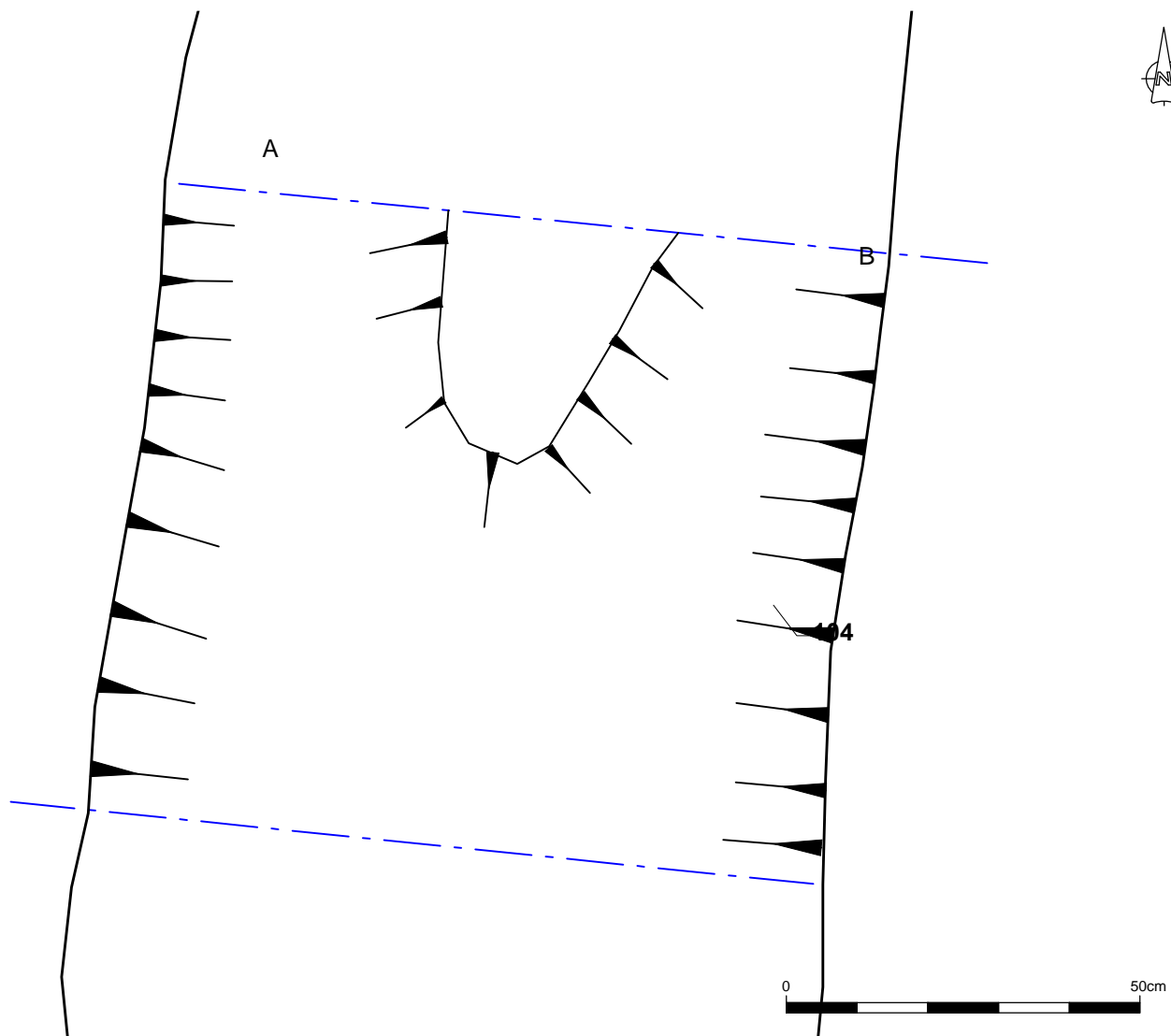
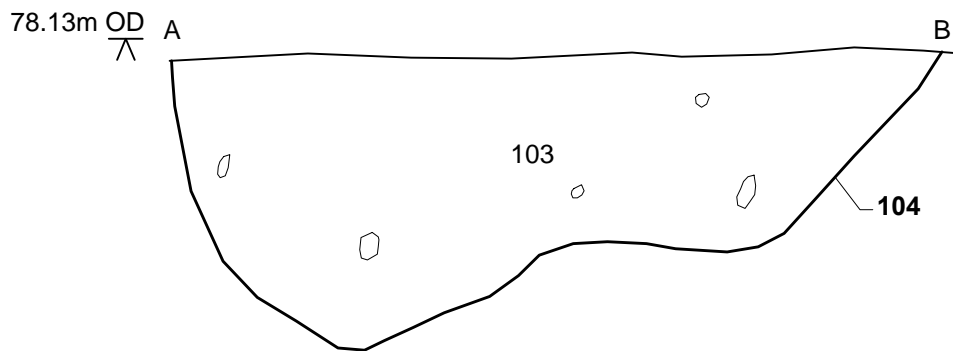
Client:
Rayden Engineering Ltd

Scale at A3:
1:1,500

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
SW	ML	22/07/2014

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Title:
Plans and section

Project: **Ridge Road Biomethane
Connection, Sturton Grange, Leeds
Archaeological Watching Brief**

Fig No: **2** Report: **Y206/15** Drawn by: **SW** CKD: **ML** Date: **22/07/2014**

Client:
Rayden Engineering Ltd

Scale @ A4:
1:10



Fig. 3 - Easement strip towards western end of pipeline, looking south-west



Fig. 4 - Easement strip towards centre of pipeline, looking south-west



Fig. 5 - South-facing section of 104



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Title:	Fig. 3 - 5	Report: Y206/15	Drawn: SW	CKD: ML	Date: 20/11/15
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