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Interpretation, Design & Display

**Owlers Farm
Morley
West Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. Y212/16

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**Owlers Farm
Morley
West Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

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SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by CFA Archaeology on land at Owlars Farm, Morley, West Yorkshire during January 2016. Fourteen trenches were excavated across the site with remains related to 19th century mining activities in the area recorded during the investigation. These included large pits, some filled with waste material from fires/burning activities, ditches and gullies. No finds were recovered.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) during January 2016 at Owlars Farm, Morley, West Yorkshire (Fig. 1, NGR SE 5230 3330). The work was commissioned by Prospect Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Persimmon Homes and was carried out in accordance with a specification produced by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (Appendix 3).

1.1 Site Location and Description

The site is located to the east of Morley, Leeds on the outskirts of the town. The site consisted of c. 4ha of former pastureland now overgrown with weeds and other foliage in places, and separated by a hedge line of small trees to the west of the site.

The site was bounded by existing housing to the west, by Topcliffe Beck to the south, by temporary agricultural buildings and open fields to the east and by existing housing and Wide Lane to the north.

The site sloped gently from north-west to south at the northern end of the site before falling more steeply towards the southern boundary and Topcliffe Beck. The beck forms the boundary between the historic townships of Morley and West Ardsley and the area here was extremely wet at the time of evaluation.

The underlying solid geology of site is Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation-Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone (BGS 2016). No superficial deposits are recorded for the site area. The overlying soil is described as 'slowly permeable, seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils' (Landis 2016).

1.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

The following is taken from a cultural heritage assessment of the site (URS 2012) and the Specification (Appendix 3). Numbers in parenthesis refer to Appendix 1 of the cultural heritage assessment.

Prehistoric and Roman Period

There is no evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity within the site boundary. However three beehive quern stones were ploughed up in a field approximately 650m to the southwest of the site (4556). Their form suggests that they date to the Iron Age.

To the south-east of the site, on Dunningley Hill, a survey was undertaken in 1990 by a Mr. J. Thornes, following which he produced a map detailing his findings. The map

depicts a potential prehistoric burial mound (4554), however the true nature of the feature has never been established.

Early Medieval and Medieval

Until the turn of the 19th century Morley was largely an agricultural settlement (Thorpe 2009, 6). Grass and hay were the chief products of the fields; oats were also favoured (Smith 1876, 51). The income from agriculture was supplemented by weaving and a number of families had looms within their homes. Often the farmers would supplement their agricultural income by mining coal from outcrops during the winter months.

The first reference to the use of coal in Morley can be found in the mid-12th century when the monks of Kirkstall Abbey were granted lands and a forge at East Ardsley and lands in Snydale, Losco and Ackton, which are known for coal mining. Also Richard leNeyler was granted licence to dig for coal in 1274 (Thorpe 2009, 8). The exploitation of outcrops was such that in the 15th century the Wakefield Manorial Court introduced fines against anyone digging coal pits in the public highway.

There is no evidence of medieval activity within the site boundary, however ridge and furrow and earthworks have been noted on Dunningley Hill, approximately 850m to the southwest of the site (4535). The earthworks were reported as the remains of a possible medieval settlement and as such they were inspected by Leeds County Council Planning Department. The remains cross a number of fields and consist of signs of terracing, a sunken way running northeast from the possible settlement site and a platform area.

Local place names ‘Low Chapel Lane’ and ‘Upper Chapel Lane’ have provoked debate as to the potential for the remains of a previously unidentified chapel that could be located approximately 300m to the northeast of the site boundary (748). No physical evidence for a chapel at or near this location has so far been uncovered

Post-Medieval

There were a number of industries within Morley, the most lucrative of these being textiles, mining and quarrying. The extent of coal mining during this period can only be quantified from historic mapping for the area prior to the Lofthouse Colliery flooding disaster in 1973. Following the disaster many previously forgotten workings were mapped; despite this there are still in excess of 250 unnamed shafts, pits and air shafts depicted on OS maps and that does not include any pre-19th century workings. A good indicator of the extent of the coal industry at this time can be seen on the 1720 estate map for the Earl of Dartmouth, which lists a number of fields as having names such as “Coal Pit Close”, and “Pit Hills” and “Coal Staith” (Thorpe 2009, 6).

Quarrying of stone was a lucrative industry also. Often the workers would interchange between mining and quarrying depending upon the season as bad weather closed the quarries and resulted in a stop on wages to the workers. The Morley quarries were first opened at the beginning of the 18th century (Smith 1886, 48).

Morley was a hub of cottage industry and there was a loom in almost every house within the town. Daniel Defo visited Morley in the 1720s and found at ‘every considerable house a manufactory’ (Ward 1973, 16). The first mill was built in 1790

and was known as ‘Crank Mill’. It was one of the earliest steam-powered mills in Britain (Thorpe 2009, 6). At its peak there were mills in Morley.

Two of these mills were close by; to the west of the site boundary; Gillroyd Mill (3617) was a woollen mill that was erected in 1836 by a group of local mill owners who then went on to form the Gillroyd Mill Company under the title Asquith, Varke & Co. It was the fourth steam driven mill in the town, but was unfortunately devastated by two large fires in 1861 and 1891 which resulted in it being re-built. The mill closed in 1970 and has since been demolished.

Approximately 200m to the west of the site boundary was the location of Grove Mill. It was originally used as a dye works and shown on the 1854 OS map, but it closed in the 1960s. The remaining buildings now find themselves in the middle of a housing estate.

1.3 Previous Archaeological Work

In addition to the cultural heritage assessment (URS 2012), a geophysical survey was undertaken in 2014 (GSB 2014). No archaeological anomalies were detected in the magnetic survey although former field boundaries were identified which related to Ordnance Survey mapping dating from 1894. Plough trends on a north-south orientation were also noted across the site.

1.4 Project Aims

In accordance with the Specification (Appendix 3), the primary aim of the archaeological work was to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the proposed development area, and to record at an appropriate level, archaeological features encountered within the excavation trenches.

2. WORKING METHODS

CFA Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Cifa) and follows all relevant Cifa (2014a-c) and Historic England (EH 2008 and 2011) standards and guidance

Linear features (ditches and gullies) were sample excavated at a minimum of 10% of their length and a minimum of 1m per section at regular intervals. Intersections were investigated to establish relationships between features. Pits and post holes were sampled at a minimum of 50%.

Archaeological remains were recorded by means of photographs, drawings and written records conforming to Cifa standards (Cifa 2014b) and CFA’s quality manuals. All features were planned and drawn in section at appropriate scales. The trenches, section lines and drawing points were surveyed using an industry standard Trimble GPS. The same equipment was used to establish levels above Ordnance Datum for the trenches and archaeological features.

All finds were treated in accordance with relevant guidance (CIFA 2014c). Modern finds were recorded and then discarded.

No environmental samples were taken from the site due to the nature of the fills of the features encountered, which appeared to be largely industrial in nature with possible contamination from modern industrial waste materials, and therefore of limited value for environmental analysis.

A summary of the results of archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS. The OASIS reference is cfaarchal-239810.

2.1 Trial Trenching

Fourteen trial trenches were excavated; 12 measuring 50m by 1.8m, one 36m by 1.8m and one 26m by 1.8m (Fig.1). Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in even, shallow spits by a back-acting excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide smooth-bladed ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand.

Trench 1 was moved to the south to avoid overburden and building materials related to the construction of houses at Bedale Court to the west. Trench 2 was not excavated due to the presence of livestock within the area marked for evaluation. Trench 3 was moved to the west to avoid an existing hedgeline, while trenches 4 and 5 were moved to a north-south orientation for the same reason. Trench 11 was moved to the north due to the presence of waterlogged ground in its original location close to Topcliffe Beck.

3. RESULTS

A summary of all contexts forms Appendix 1 whilst the site archive is listed in Appendix 2. The following results should be read in conjunction with figures 1-4.

Descriptions of the fourteen trenches appear in the summary table below, whilst detailed results from those trenches with excavated features follow.

No.	Description
1	Trench was shortened due to presence of building debris from construction of Bedale Court to the west. Trench on a north-south orientation with a slope from north to south within the trench. Topsoil (001) 0.3m in depth, subsoil (002) 0.05-0.15m (Fig. 3.1). Natural was yellow sandy clay (007). One modern field drain (nw-se aligned) located at southern end of trench. No archaeology recorded.
2	Trench not excavated due to presence of livestock within the proposed area.
3	Trench was moved to the west due to proposed location crossing existing hedge line (Fig. 4.1). Trench was on an east-west orientation and was fairly flat. Topsoil (001) measured 0.3-0.35m in depth with subsoil (002) measuring 0.3m in depth (Fig. 3.2). Natural was yellow sandy clay (007). The centre of the trench showed redeposited natural overlying grey silty clay to a depth of 1.10m (tested in sondage). Water influx caused problems with excavation and so trench was backfilled rapidly. Three modern field drains (nw-se aligned) were noted within the trench. No archaeology was noted within the trench.
4	Trench was moved to a north-south orientation due to proposed location crossing an existing hedgeline. Trench sloped steeply from north-south. Topsoil (001) measured 0.3-0.35m, subsoil (002) measured 0.05m in depth

No.	Description
	<p>(Fig. 3.3). The natural substrate was yellow sandy clay (007).</p> <p>The northern end of the trench had a thin layer of black silt and charcoal (017) overlying the subsoil. This was tested and proved to be a spread of material, likely modern. No archaeology was noted within the trench.</p> <p>The centre of the trench contained a compacted area of gravel/hardcore stone (018, Fig. 4.2), likely a disused modern farm track.</p>
5	<p>Trench was moved to a north-south orientation due to proposed location crossing an existing hedgeline (Fig. 4.3). Trench sloped from north-south. Topsoil (001) measured 0.35-0.45m, subsoil (002) measured 0.05-0.15m in depth (Fig. 3.4). The natural substrate was yellow-white sandy clay (007).</p> <p>One modern pipe cut was tested at the northern end of the trench through a thin spread of mid brown silty clay (016). Evidence for modern plough scarring was noted towards the centre of the trench.</p> <p>No archaeology was recorded within the trench.</p>
6	<p>Trench was on an east-west orientation and had a slight slope from east-west. Topsoil (001) measured 0.3m in depth, subsoil (002) measured 0.05-0.15m in depth (Fig. 3.5). The natural substrate was yellow sandy clay (007).</p> <p>The western end of the trench featured a raised bank which on excavation appeared to be a former north-south aligned field boundary (020, Fig. 4.4).</p> <p>Three modern field drains were noted within the trench. The trench was very wet and groundwater rapidly flooded the area. No archaeology was recorded.</p>
7	<p>Trench was moved to the south-west due to proposed location crossing an existing hedge line. Trench sloped slightly from north-east to south-west. Topsoil (001) measured 0.3m in depth, subsoil (002) measured 0.05-0.10m in depth (Fig. 3.8). The natural substrate was yellow sandy clay with some patches of sandstone bedrock in places (007).</p> <p>Some modern plough scarring (north-south aligned) was visible in places within the trench. No archaeological features were recorded.</p>
8	<p>Trench was on a north-east to south-west orientation and sloped from north-south. Topsoil (001) measured 0.3-0.35m in depth, subsoil (002) measured 0.1m in depth (Fig. 3.9). The natural substrate was yellow sandy clay with some patches of sandstone bedrock in places (007).</p> <p>No archaeology was recorded within the trench.</p>
9	<p>Trench was on a north-south orientation and sloped from north-south. Topsoil (001) measured 0.3m in depth, subsoil (002) measured 0.1-0.15m in depth (Fig. 3.10). The natural substrate was yellow sandy clay with some patches of sandstone bedrock in places (007).</p> <p>Trench contained two shallow ditches towards the southern end (013, 015). The northern end of the trench was blank of archaeology.</p>
10	<p>Trench was on a north-west to south-east orientation and sloped from north-west to south-east. Topsoil (001) measured 0.4m in depth, subsoil (002) measured 0.05m in depth (Fig. 3.14). The natural substrate was yellow sandy clay with some patches of sandstone bedrock in places (007).</p> <p>Numerous industrial features were visible within the trench. Excavated were a possible firepit (006, Fig. 4.5) and a large, shallow pit (004).</p>
11	<p>Trench was moved to the north due to flooding near Topcliffe Beck. Trench was on an east-west orientation before turning south-west to north-east at its eastern end (Fig. 4.6). Topsoil (001) measured 0.3-0.4m in depth, subsoil (002) measured 0.1-0.2m in depth. The natural substrate was yellow sandy clay</p>

No.	Description
	<p>(007).</p> <p>The western end of the trench contained a large pit backfilled with brick rubble/industrial waste through which a sondage to the natural substrate (at 1m in depth) was excavated.</p> <p>Towards the centre of the trench a large pit/possible well was excavated (011, Fig. 4.8) along with a shallow north-west to south-east aligned ditch (009, Fig. 4.7).</p>
12	<p>Trench was on a north-east to south-west orientation and sloped from north-east to south-west. Topsoil (001) measured 0.3-0.35m in depth, subsoil (002) measured 0.10m in depth (Fig. 3.22). The natural substrate was yellow sandy clay (007).</p> <p>Trench contained large spreads of 19th-20th century industrial waste across much of its length. No earlier archaeological features were noted.</p>
13	<p>Trench was on a north-west to south-east orientation and sloped from north-west to south-east. Topsoil (001) measured 0.3m in depth, subsoil (002) measured 0.2m in depth (Fig. 3.23). The natural substrate was yellow sandy clay at the north-western end and sandstone bedrock at the south-eastern end (007).</p> <p>The north-west end of the trench featured a large pit backfilled with industrial waste (Fig. 4.9) through which a sondage was excavated to determine the depth of the feature (1.1m)</p> <p>One north-east to south-west orientated field drain was noted within the trench. No obvious early archaeology was recorded.</p>
14	<p>Trench was on an east to west orientation and had a slight slope from north-south (Fig. 4.10). Topsoil (001) measured 0.45-0.5m in depth, subsoil (002) measured 0.05m in depth (Fig. 3.24). The natural substrate was yellow sandy clay with some patches of sandstone bedrock in places (007).</p> <p>One north-east to south-west field drain was recorded along with one 19th-20th century industrial pit.</p> <p>No archaeological features were noted within the trench.</p>
15	<p>Trench was on a north-south orientation and sloped from north-south. Topsoil (001) measured 0.3m in depth, subsoil (002) measured 0.05-0.10m in depth (Fig. 3.25). The natural substrate was yellow sandy clay with some patches of sandstone bedrock in places (007).</p> <p>No archaeological features were noted within the trench.</p>

Table 3.1: Trench Summaries

Trench 6

Trench 6 contained one north-south aligned ditch (020, Figs. 3.6 and 3.7) located towards the western end of the feature. Ditch 020 measured 1.08m in width by 0.14m in depth and was filled by black silty clay that contained industrial waste/charcoal material (019). The ditch appears to match the location of a geophysical anomaly recorded during the survey undertaken on the site and likely represents a former field boundary within this area of the site.

Trench 9

Trench 9 (Fig.3.11) contained two shallow ditches (013 and 015). Ditch 013 (Fig. 3.12) was on a north-west to south-east alignment and was located towards the southern end of the trench, while Ditch 015 (Fig. 3.13) was located to the immediate north of 013 and was on a north-east to south-west orientation.

Both ditches were shallow in depth (0.1-0.12m) with flat bases and were 1.2-1.4m in width. It is likely that they represent the remains of shallow plough furrows in this area of the site. No finds were recovered from the ditches.

Trench 10

Trench 10 contained a large amount of 19th-20th century industrial activity in the form of pits and ditches. Towards the north-western end of the trench a large pit (006, Figs. 3.17 and 3.18) was excavated. Pit 006 featured steep, near vertical, sides and was filled by a series of dumping episodes of industrial waste materials such as ash, charcoal and burnt clay waste (005).

Towards the centre of the trench a large, shallow pit (004, Figs. 3.15 and 3.16) was excavated. Pit 004 measured 1.8m in width and had a depth of 0.18m at its deepest point and featured shallow sides with a flat base. No finds were recovered from the fill of the pit (003) which was fairly sterile in nature.

Trench 11

Trench 11 (Fig. 3.19) contained a number of features again likely related to 19th-20th century industrial activity in the area. The western end of the trench featured a large pit which was sampled by sondage due to its depth and the influx of groundwater in this area. The pit had a depth of c.1.0m and was backfilled by black clay filled with brick, rubble and plastic.

Towards the centre of the trench a large pit/possible well (011, Fig. 3.21) was excavated. This pit measured 2.86m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.50m before rising groundwater made further excavation impossible. The fill of the pit (010) was blue-grey clay which was fairly sterile in nature, although in places sandstone slabs were noted although these were not obviously in situ within the feature and may have been deposited during its backfill.

To the immediate east of Pit 011 lay Ditch 009, a ditch on a north-west to south-east alignment. Ditch 009 (Fig. 3.20) measured 0.52m in width by 0.22m in depth and featured steep sides with a flat base, and was filled by black silty clay containing likely industrial waste materials (008).

Trench 13

Towards the north-western end of Trench 13 a large pit backfilled with black silty clay containing industrial waste materials (ash, charcoal etc) was noted. Due to the influx of groundwater in this location this feature was tested by sondage with a maximum depth of 1.10m recorded before the natural substrate was reached.

4. DISCUSSION

The north-south orientated ditch (020) recorded in Trench 6 corresponds to the geophysical anomaly noted in the previous survey of the site. This ditch was located under a visible and slightly raised earthwork on the site, with this earthwork appearing to represent the line of a former field boundary visible on OS maps of 1852 of the area. Other features identified during the evaluation also match anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey. In particular, the industrial features identified in trenches 10, 12 and 13 all closely match anomalies depicted as of uncertain origin in the geophysical survey.

The wider area around the site at this time depicts a number of mills, coal pits and quarries many of which were utilising the buried coal resources found in the local area. It is likely that the numerous pits and ditches recorded during this evaluation represent the remains of this mining/quarrying activity on the site with the south-western portion of the site in particular showing high levels of this type of activity, concentrated around the features recorded in trenches 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

The northern end of the site showed little in terms of surviving archaeology, with the amount of activity related to the former industrial uses of the site also negligible. Trench 1 showed signs of modern disturbance, likely the construction of Bedale Court to the north-west of the site area.

5. CONCLUSION

The trenching successfully addressed the aims of the evaluation; no evidence for any surviving early archaeology was located in any of the trenches excavated across the site. However, remains likely related to 19th and 20th-century industrial activity were noted within trenches 10, 11, 12 and 13, with the notable feature a possible well recorded in Trench 11.

Trenches 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 14 and 15 contained no archaeological features and were largely blank besides modern field drains. None of the archaeological remains identified on the site was of more than local significance and no further work is considered necessary in advance of development.

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APPENDICES 1-3

APPENDIX 1: Context Summary

Context no.	Type	Width (m)	Length (m)	Max Depth (m)	Description
001	Layer			0.3-0.5	Topsoil for site area. Consisted of dark brown silty clay.
002	Layer			0.05-0.3	Subsoil for site area. Consisted of mid brown silty clay.
003	Fill	1.8		0.18	Fill of a large, shallow pit within Trench 10. Consisted of mid-orange brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks in places. Heavily truncated by modern plough scarring.
004	Pit	1.8		0.18	Cut for a large, shallow pit located towards the centre of Trench 10. Featured shallow sides with a flat base. Sub-circular in plan. No finds recovered.
005	Fill	1.5	2.1	0.67	Fill for a possible fire pit located towards the north-western end of Trench 10. Consisted of light-yellow silty clay with some patches of red-orange clay. Small stone fragments throughout. Appeared to be a series of dumping episodes with tip lines visible on the north-east side of the feature.
006	Pit	1.5	2.1	0.67	Cut for a sub-circular possible fire pit located towards the north-western end of Trench 10. Featured near vertical sides and was filled by successive dumping episodes of clay material, possibly the remains of fire/mining activities within the area. Full extent of the feature not established due to rising groundwater.
007	Layer				Natural substrate for site area. Consisted of yellow sandy clay with some areas of sandstone bedrock.
008	Fill	0.52		0.22	Black silty clay fill of a shallow gully. Friable and contained charcoal/industrial waste materials throughout.
009	Ditch	0.52		0.22	Cut for a north-west to south-east aligned gully/ditch. Filled with probable industrial waste materials, charcoal etc.
010	Fill	1.56	2.86	0.5	Fill of a large pit/well feature within Trench 11. Consisted of grey-blue clay, very sterile and soft in compaction. Some fragments of sandstone around edges but no obvious pattern.
011	Pit	1.56	2.86	0.5	Cut for a large pit/well feature within Trench 11. Steep sided with some stone blocks around edges of feature, although no obviously in situ. Not bottomed due to rising groundwater in this area of the site.
012	Fill	1.2		0.12	Fill of a shallow north-west to south-east aligned gully/ditch. Consisted of mid brown silty clay with some small stone inclusions in places.
013	Ditch	1.2		0.12	Cut for a north-west to south-east aligned ditch within Trench 9. Shallow in profile with a flat base. Likely a plough furrow. No finds recovered.

Context no.	Type	Width (m)	Length (m)	Max Depth (m)	Description
014	Fill	1.4		0.1	Fill of a shallow north-east to south-west aligned ditch within Trench 9. Consisted of mid brown silty clay with some smalls tone inclusions in places.
015	Ditch	1.4		0.1	Cut for a north-east to south-west aligned ditch within Trench 9. Featured shallow sides with a flat base. Sterile, no finds recovered.
016	Layer	1.6		0.05-0.1	Thin spread of material located towards north end of Trench 5. Consisted of mid brown silty clay with some charcoal flecking in places.
017	Layer			0.1	Thin spread of black silty clay with charcoal flecking throughout located towards the northern end of Trench 4.
018	Layer	3.8		0.2-0.3	Compacted layer of stone/red-orange silty clay towards centre of Trench 4. Likely the foundation level for a former farm track in this area of the site.
019	Fill	1.08		0.14	Fill of a shallow north-south aligned ditch within Trench 6. Consisted of black silty clay with some stone inclusions.
020	Ditch	1.08		0.14	Cut for a north-south aligned ditch within Trench 6. Featured shallow sides with a flat base. Likely former field boundary in this area of the site.

Appendix 2: Inventory of Primary Archive

Phase	File/Box No.	Description	Quantity
Evaluation	File no. 1	Context register sheets	1
		Context sheets	20
		Drawing register sheets	1
		Trench record sheets	14
		Digital photographic register sheets	3
		Permatrace sheets (A3)	2

Fieldwork Summary

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

Site name/ Address <i>Owlers Farm, Morley, West Yorkshire</i>	
Township <i>Morley</i>	District <i>Leeds</i>
National Grid Reference (to six or eight figures depending on the archaeological sensitivity of the site) <i>SE 28140 27670</i>	
Contractor <i>CFA Archaeology Ltd</i>	
Date of Work <i>January 2016</i>	
Title of Report (in full) <i>Owlers Farm, Morley, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i>	
Date of Report <i>February 2016</i>	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS (100 WORDS OR LESS) An archaeological evaluation was carried out by CFA Archaeology on land at Owlers Farm, Morley, West Yorkshire during January 2016. Fourteen trenches were excavated across the site with remains related to 19th century mining activities in the area recorded during the investigation. These included large pits, some filled with waste material from fires/burning activities, ditches and gullies. No finds were recovered.	
Author of summary <i>P Mann</i>	Date of summary <i>22/01/2016</i>

FIGURES 1 – 4

APPENDIX 3: SPECIFICATION

**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE (WYAAS):
SPECIFICATION FOR GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND TRIAL TRENCHING TO
EVALUATE AND RECORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN ADVANCE OF
DEVELOPMENT AT OWLER'S FARM, MORLEY (SE 2814027670)**

**Specification prepared for Nansi Rosenberg of Prospect Archaeology Ltd. on
behalf of Leeds City Council (Planning Application reference 13/00902/OT)**

1.0 Summary

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of geophysical survey and trial trenching is proposed to help establish the below ground archaeological survival at the above site and to record it if encountered. **Any significant additional work that may be necessary will be covered by a supplementary specification.** This specification has been written by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. Depending upon the results obtained, additional archaeological work may need to be carried out.

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 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.

2.0 Site Location & Description

Grid Reference (centred): SE 28140 27670

2.1 The site is located to the east of Morley to the south of Wide Lane and east of residential development off Topcliffe Avenue. The eastern boundary is formed in part by a trackway to a collection of temporary agricultural buildings.

The site slopes gently from north-west to south before falling more steeply to the southern boundary which is marked by Topcliffe Beck. The beck forms the boundary between the historic townships of Morley and West Ardsley and this area is notably wet and a large pipe or sewer runs parallel with the beck through it. The site has an area of c. 4ha.

The underlying geology comprises the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation.

3.0 Planning Background

3.1 Planning permission (13/00902/OT) has been granted for a residential development on the site in question. A condition requiring an archaeological scheme of works has been placed on the permission (Condition 22).

3.2 The Planning Authority have been advised by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service that there is reason to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development. This specification is for a post-determination archaeological evaluation. Depending upon the results obtained,

additional archaeological work governed by separate specifications of work, may be required.

3.3 This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service at the request of Ms Nansi Rosenberg of Prospect Archaeology (Prospect House, Garden Lane Sherburn-in-Elmet Leeds, LS25 6AT Tel.: 01977 681885) on behalf of the applicant, to detail what is required for the evaluation and to allow an archaeological contractor to provide a quotation.

4.0 **Archaeological Interest**

4.1 Aerial photography has identified the cropmarks of curvilinear ditches immediately south of the proposed development site, these may date to the late prehistoric or Romano British period (PRN 1106). Roughly 400m, to the southwest, three 'beehive' quern stones (for grinding corn) were ploughed up in 1899 (PRN 4556). The two upper and lower stones are dated to the Iron Age period.

Taken together these finds and aerial photographic evidence suggest there may be a contemporary settlement and agricultural activity in the vicinity of the development.

Relict field boundaries dating to the 19th century enclosure survive within the site as slight earthworks whilst a short length of dry stone wall is present in the south-eastern corner of the site. The site was enclosed by the '*Morley Enclosure Act*' of 1816. However, something of these field's medieval origin as strips or groups of strips within an open field is hinted at by their narrow form as depicted on historic maps.

The 1840s Tithe map informs us that the fields were named: Lower pit Close, Upper Pit Close, Croft and House, Outbuildings, Yard & Garden. The latter group perhaps referring to "Bantam Grove" which is shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6' to the Mile map to the north-east of the site. Two of the fields are listed as being 'Meadows' (Lower Pit Close and Upper Pit Close), whilst the field called 'Croft' was listed as a 'Pasture'. The fields were owned by William, The Earl of Dartmouth. Two (Lower Pit Close and Upper Pit Close), were occupied by James Broadbent, and the others were occupied by William Holroyd.

The use of Upper and Lower Pit in the field names is a strong indicator of small scale coal mining. "Old Coal Pits" are also shown to the north of the site on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map.

In summary, the development of this site may disturb/destroy significant archaeological deposits of late prehistoric and later date and possibly evidence of 18th or 19th century mining.

5. Aim of the Specified Work

5.1 The aim of this project is to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the proposed development area, and to record at an appropriate level, archaeological features encountered in the excavation trenches.

5.2 It is conceivable that a larger, more open area excavation may be identified as being warranted, or alternatively a wider watching brief may be required during ground-works for the development, possibly with provision for rapid salvage recording. All possibilities will be considered depending upon the results of this exercise and it would be anticipated that if further significant fieldwork is required, then the contractor would draft the specification and agree it with the WYAAS. It is a primary aim of the specified work that all aspects should be placed in the public domain by depositing the results with the WY Historic Environment Record (Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE)

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. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The 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).

6.2 Location of Services, etc.

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

6.3 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

6.3.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to the WYAAS, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor. **Modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design will not be considered by the WYAAS.** Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed below should be addressed to the WYAAS *without delay*.

6.4 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

6.4.1 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.*),

6.4.2 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.

6.5 Notification

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

6.5.2 The Leeds Museums curator, Katherine Baxter (Leeds City Museum, Millennium Square Leeds, LS2 8BH (Tel.:0113 2305492; email: katherine.baxter@leeds.gov.uk), should be notified of the date of commencement of fieldwork.

6.5.3 The English Heritage Science Adviser, Mr Andy Hammon, should also be notified of the intention to commence fieldwork. (Tel.: 01904 601983; email: andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk).

6.6 Documentary Research

6.6.1 A brief heritage statement has been prepared for the site and included in the planning application. Prior to the commencement of *fieldwork*, the HER should be visited by either the project manager or the site supervisor, in order to gain an overview of the archaeological/historical background of the site and environs. In addition to providing a knowledge base for the work in hand, the results of this assessment may be incorporated into the contractor's report where they are considered to contribute to that report, but any extraneous material should be omitted. Please note that the HER makes a charge for consultations of a commercial nature. The results of this exercise should be used to inform the whole project. A formal desk-based report is not required and the results of this stage of work should be incorporated in the final report.

7.0 Geophysical Survey Methodology

Geophysical survey contractors are expected to adhere to the English Heritage *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008), but also see para. 7.2 below.

7.1 Data Collection

7.1.1 The area of the proposed development to be subject to a 100% magnetic (gradiometer) survey recording data at 0.25m intervals. The WYAAS accept that geophysical survey may not be possible in the wet and boggy part of the site of site adjacent to Topcliffe Beck. The area occupied by temporary buildings is also unlikely to be available for survey.

Data is to be recorded at 0.25m. stations on 1.0m. spaced traverses. Data may be acquired by rapid survey measuring to (nominally) 0.1nT or better in the first instance. If during the survey, it appears that useful results might only be obtained by higher resolution measurements, and if this would add significantly to the survey time, then the client and the WYAAS should be contacted and the matter discussed and agreed before implementation.

7.2 Data Presentation

The results of the gradiometer survey should be processed and the results then discussed at a meeting between the contractor and the WYAAS (the client may also wish to attend). The results of the gradiometer survey should be presented in at least two different formats at a minimum 1:500 scale, one of which must be an X/Y trace plot. There must also be an accompanying interpretation drawing at an appropriate scale.

8.0 Trenching Methodology

8.1 Trench Size and Placement (Figure x)

7.1.1 The work will involve the excavation of 15 (fifteen) 2m x 50m trench, which can be machine-opened. Due to the noted wet conditions and presence of a large pipe in the southern part of the site the WYAAS recognise that evaluation will not be possible here and the number of trenches required has thus been reduced to reflect this.

The contractor should also allow for a contingency amount of 400 square metres. The use of the contingency will depend upon the results obtained in the initial trial trenching. The use of the contingency will be at the decision of the WYAAS, whose decision will be issued in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions. Proposed trench locations are shown on Figure 1. Final placement of trenches, to evaluate both areas of archaeological potential and ostensibly blank areas should be agreed with the WYAAS before excavation commences.

Trench No	Dimensions (m)	Area (m ²)
1	2 x 50	100
2	2 x 50	100
3	2 x 50	100
4	2 x 50	100
5	2 x 50	100
6	2 x 50	100
7	2 x 50	100
8	2 x 50	100
9	2 x 50	100
10	2 x 50	100
11	2 x 50	100
12	2 x 50	100
13	2 x 50	100
14	2 x 50	100
15	2 x 50	100

Total site area: **40000m²**

Total area of trenching: **1500m²**

Contingency trenching: **400m²**

8.2 Method of Excavation

8.2.1 The trial trenches may be opened and the topsoil and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a **maximum** 0.2m. thickness, by the use of an appropriate machine using a wide

toothless ditching blade. **Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits.** Any machine work must be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon may be exposed by the machine, but must then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features and then dug by hand.

8.2.2 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 **complete** stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits will be excavated and the work will investigate and record **all** inter-relationships between features. It is likely that 19th-century structures will be present in many areas of the site. These will be recorded in full and then removed in order to investigate the remainder of the sequence down to natural deposits. The contractor should make provision for the use of shoring/stepping to accomplish this if necessary. All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base. The following 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.

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

8.3 Method of Recording

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

8.3.2 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 each trench edge, showing a representative and complete sequence of deposits from the modern ground surface to the natural geology, will be drawn and reproduced in the report

8.3.3 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 locations, 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.

8.3.4 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 or digital photography as an acceptable alternative, see paragraph 8.3.5 below).

8.3.5 Digital photography: as an alternative to 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.**

8.4 Use of Metal Detectors

8.4.1 Spoil heaps are to be scanned for 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.). Artefacts recovered by metal detecting should be identified in the report.

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

8.5 Environmental Sampling Strategy

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

8.5.2 Samples for specialist environmental analysis and scientific dating (soil profiles, C14 dating, archaeomagnetic dating 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.

8.6 Conservation Strategy

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

8.7 Human Remains

8.7.1 Any human remains that are discovered must initially be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. WYAAS will be notified at the earliest opportunity. If removal is necessary the remains must be excavated archaeologically in accordance with the *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* published by English Heritage (2005), a valid Ministry of Justice licence, if appropriate, and any local environmental health regulations.

8.8 Treasure Act

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

8.9. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

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

8.10 Access/Monitoring Arrangements

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

Photographs taken by WYAAS during site monitoring visits may be used on our social media sites as part of an ongoing policy of informing the public about archaeological work in the county.

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

9. Excavation Archives Deposition.

9.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the Leeds City Museum's archaeological curator to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive. In this case the contact is Katherine Baxter (Leeds City Museum, Millennium Square Leeds, LS2 8BH (Tel.:0113 2305492; email: katherine.baxter@leeds.gov.uk). Agreement for deposition should be confirmed in writing by the archaeological contractor; this correspondence is to be copied to the WYAAS.

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

9.3 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with Leeds City Museum.

9.4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet Leeds City Museum's requirements with regard to the preparation of excavation archives for deposition.

10. Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

10.1 Requirement for Further Fieldwork

10.1.1 It is anticipated that upon (or approaching) completion of fieldwork a meeting with WYAAS will be arranged by the archaeological contractor, either at the WYAAS

offices or on site, to discuss the results and agree what, if any, additional work may be warranted. The developer should also be invited to attend this meeting. The meeting may take the form of a telephone discussion at WYAAS' discretion. Following the meeting the archaeological contractor will either produce a report (if no further archaeological work is warranted), or draft a specification (if further work is required) to be submitted to WYAAS for written approval prior to the commencement of any further work.

10.1.2 If further fieldwork is required, the results of the evaluation will be integrated into an overall report encompassing all stages of work. However, if a different contractor is employed by the developer to undertake subsequent works, then a full, formal evaluation report (see paragraph 10.3 below) should be prepared and accepted by WYAAS before further fieldwork commences.

10.2 Finds and Samples

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

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

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

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

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

10.3 Field Archive

10.3.1 A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints/slides. Standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007). The contractor should also take account of any additional requirements imposed by the recipient museum (see section 9.1 above). An index to the field archive is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (preferably as an appendix in the report).

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

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

10.4 Report Format and Content

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

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

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

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

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

10.5 Summary for Publication

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

10.6 Publicity

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

11. Report Submission and Deposition with the HER

11.1 **A hard copy of the report (including a digital copy on gold disk) is to be supplied directly to the WYAAS within a period of two months following completion of fieldwork**, unless specialist reports are awaited. In the latter case a revised date should be agreed with the WYAAS. Completion of this project and advice from WYAAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy are dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

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

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

11.4 A copy of the final report (in .pdf format) shall also be supplied to English Heritage's Science Advisor (Andy Hammon, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York YO1 6WP: Andy.Hammon@english-heritage.org.uk).

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

client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at the West Yorkshire HER.

12. General Considerations

12.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

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

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

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 the WYAAS considers to be justifiable on archaeological grounds will be incorporated into a revised specification, which will then be re-issued to the developer for redistribution to the tendering contractors. If an appointment has already been made and site work is ongoing, WYAAS will resolve the matter in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

12.2 Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

12.2.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained 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 Officer based on the archaeological information available and are therefore made solely at the risk of the contractor.

12.3 Technical Queries

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

12.4 Valid Period of Specification

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.

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
David Hunter

January 2015

Historic Environment Record
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
Registry of Deeds

**Newstead Road
Wakefield
WF1 2DE**

**Telephone: (01924) 306798
Fax: (01924) 306810
E-mail: dhunter@wyjs.org.uk**

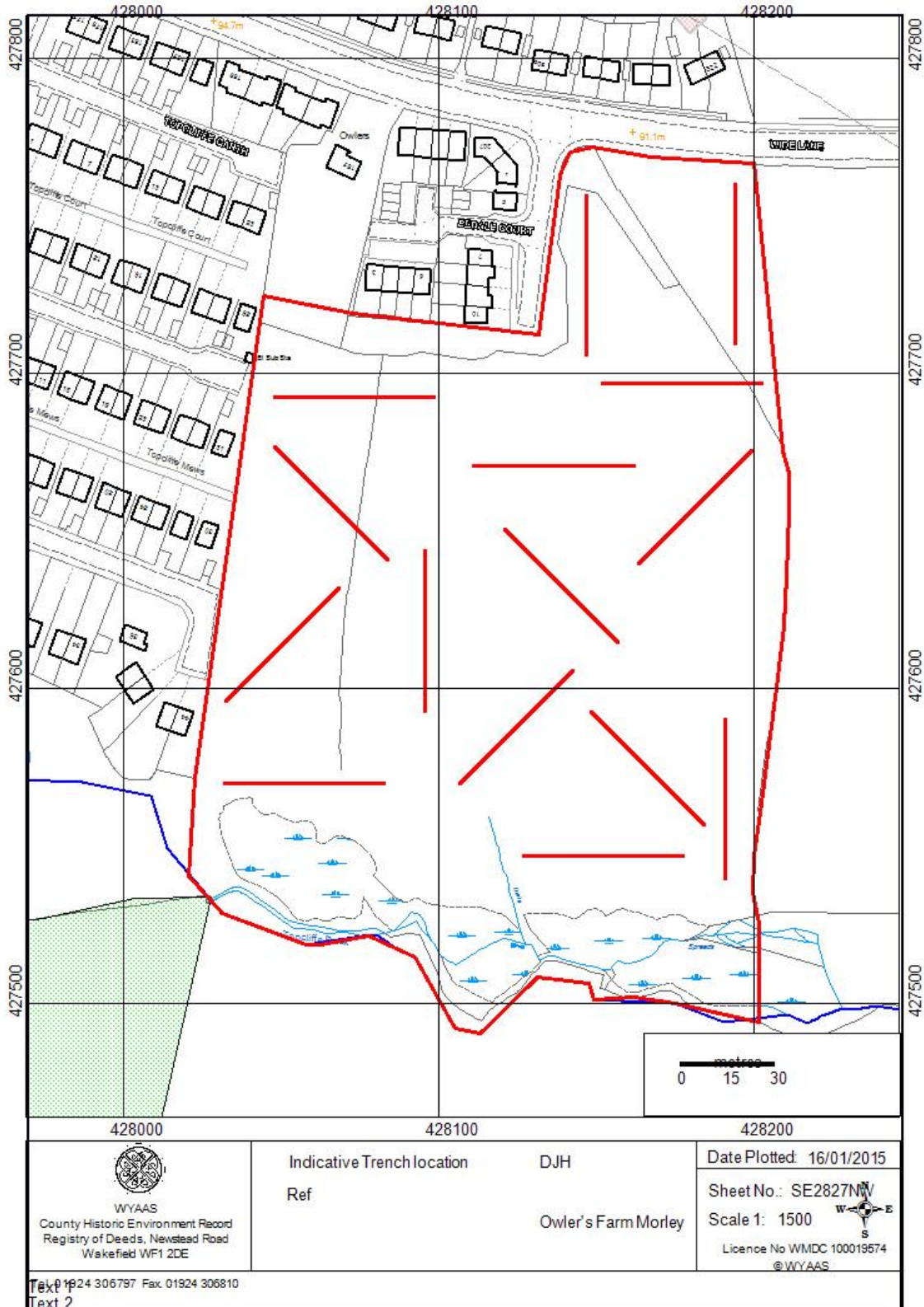
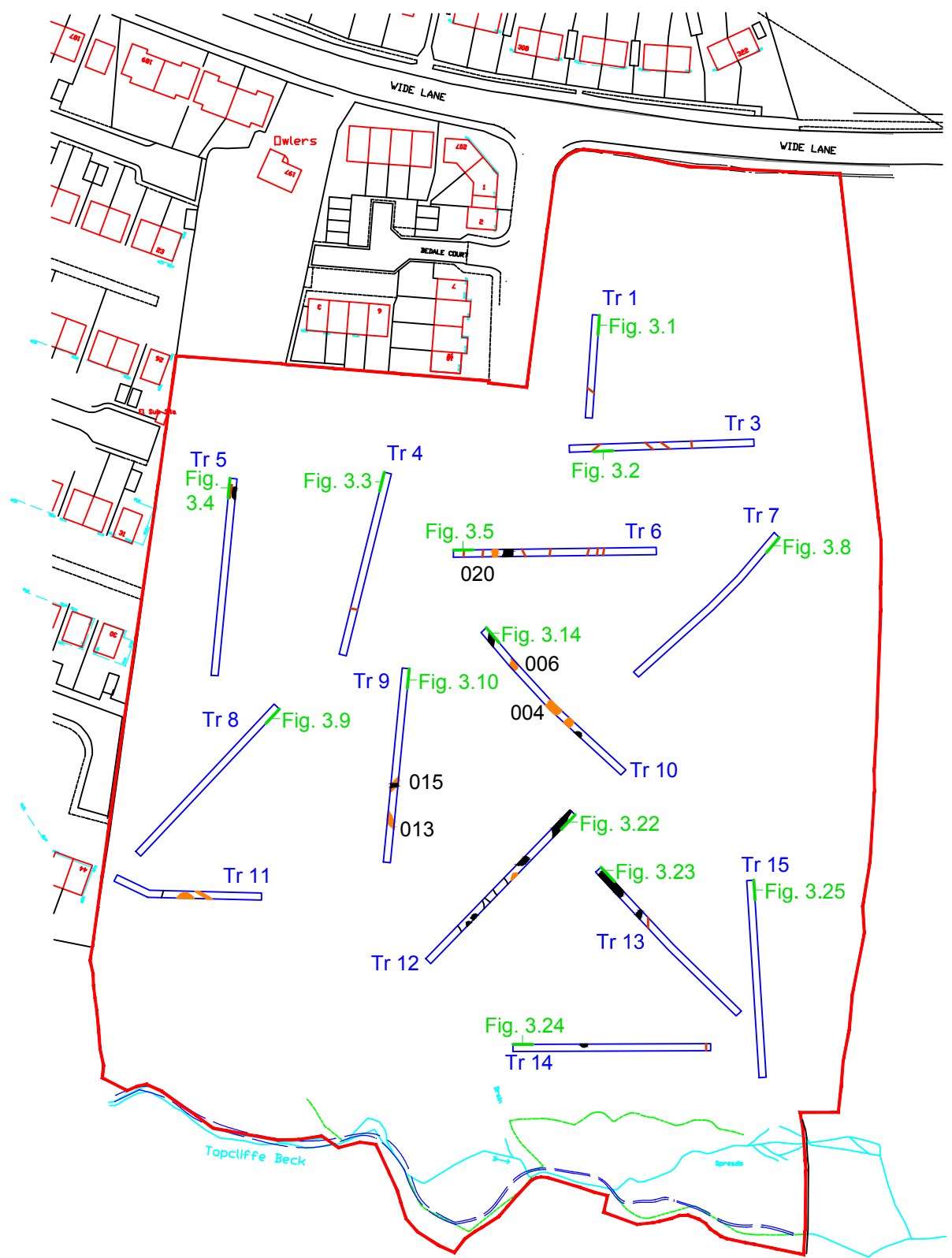


Figure 1 Site Location and indicative trenching plan

FIGURES 1 – 4



Key:

- Development Area
- Trench Location
- Archaeology
- Field Drain
- Modern feature

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Fig. No: 1 Report No: Y212/16

Title:
Site Location and Trench Layout

Project:
Owlers Farm, Morley, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation

Client:
Prospect Archaeology Ltd

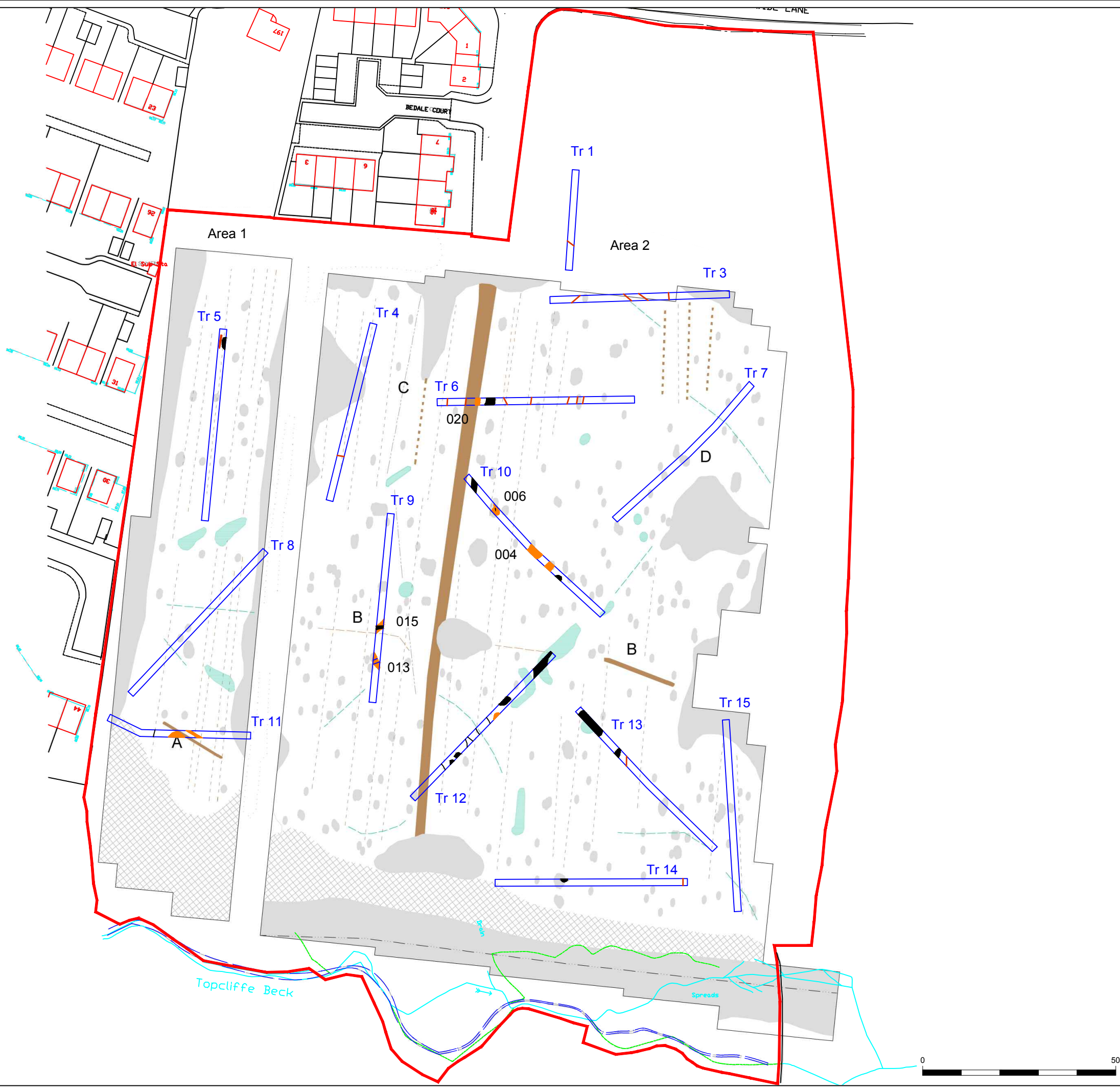
Scale at A3:
1:1,500

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
SW	GC	28/01/2016

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- Key:**
- Development Area
 - Trench Location
 - Archaeology
 - Field Drain
 - Modern Feature
 - Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend)
 - Old Field Boundary
 - ?Ploughing
 - Magnetic Disturbance / Ferrous
 - Pipe / ?Field Drain

GSB
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Fig. No: 2 Report No: Y212/16

Title:
Geophysical Overlay

Project:
Owlers Farm, Morley, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation

Client:
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Scale at A3:
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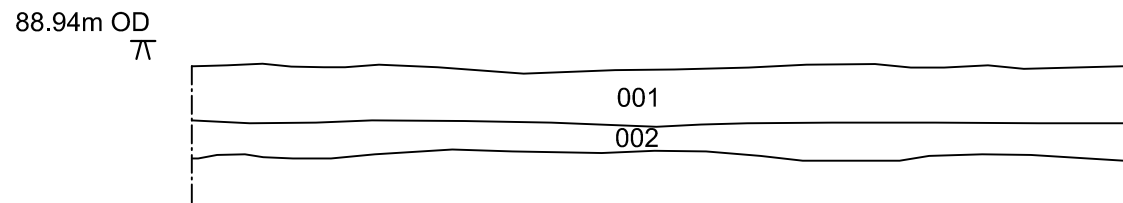


Fig. 3.1: West-facing section of north end of Trench 1

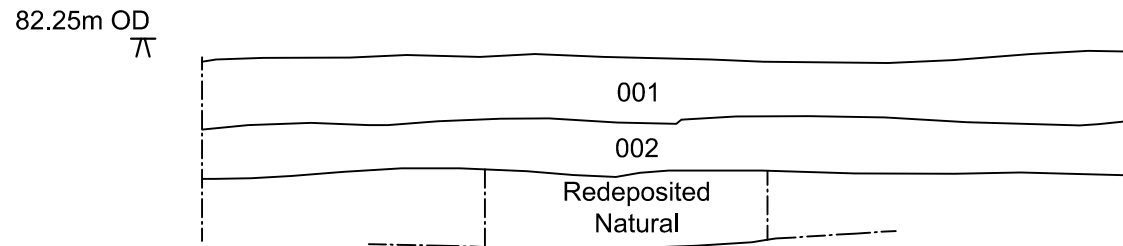


Fig. 3.2: North-facing section of Trench 3

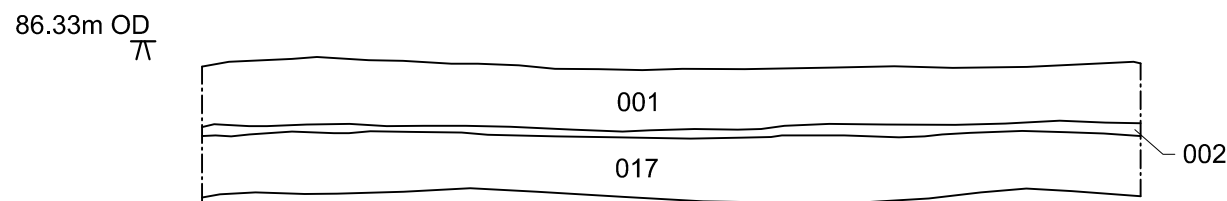


Fig. 3.3: West-facing section of North end of Trench 4

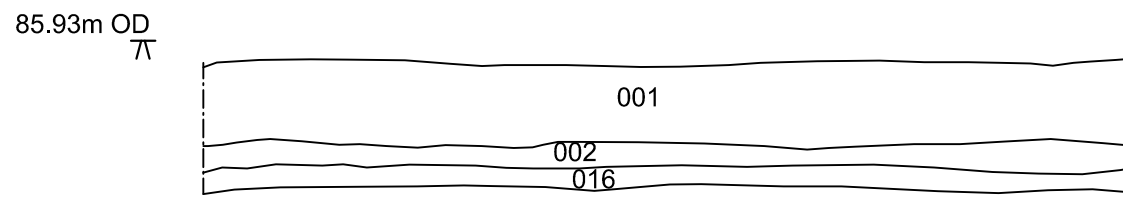


Fig. 3.4: West-facing section of North end of Trench 5

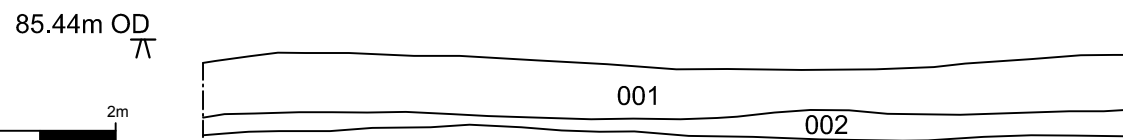


Fig. 3.5: South-facing section of West end of Trench 6

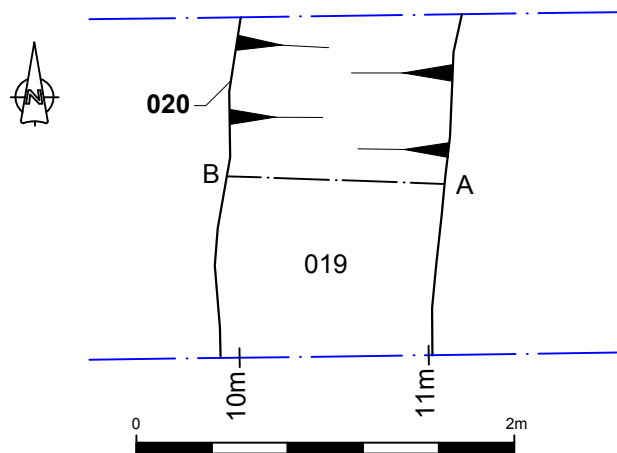


Fig. 3.6: Plan of 020, Trench 6

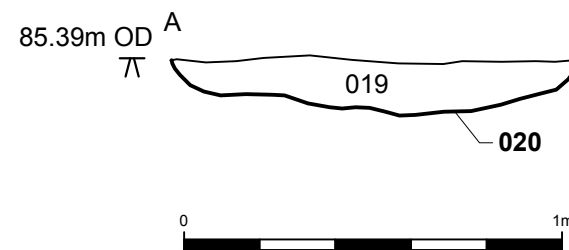


Fig. 3.7: North-facing section of 020, Trench 6

Key:

- Limit of Excavation
- Section Line

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Fig. No: 3.1 - 3.7 Report No: Y212/16

Title:
Sections and plans

Project:
Owlers Farm, Morley, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation

Client:
Prospect Archaeology Ltd

Scale at A3:
Fig. 3.1 to 3.6 - 1:40
Fig. 3.7 - 1:20

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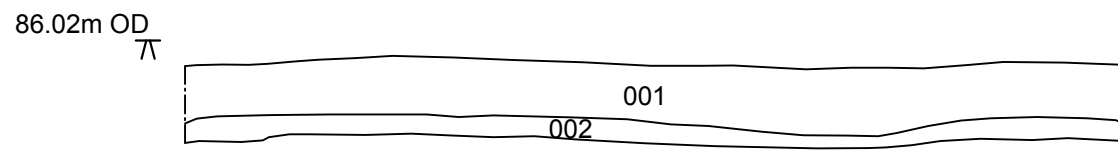


Fig. 3.8: North-west-facing section of north-east end of Trench 7

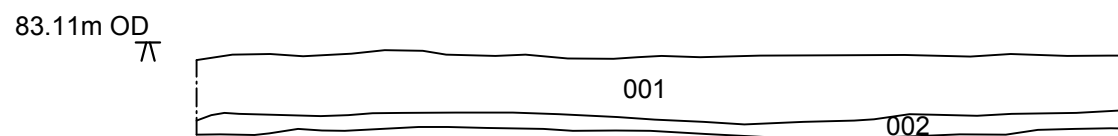


Fig. 3.9: North-west-facing section of north-east end of Trench 8



Fig. 3.10: West-facing section of north end of Trench 9

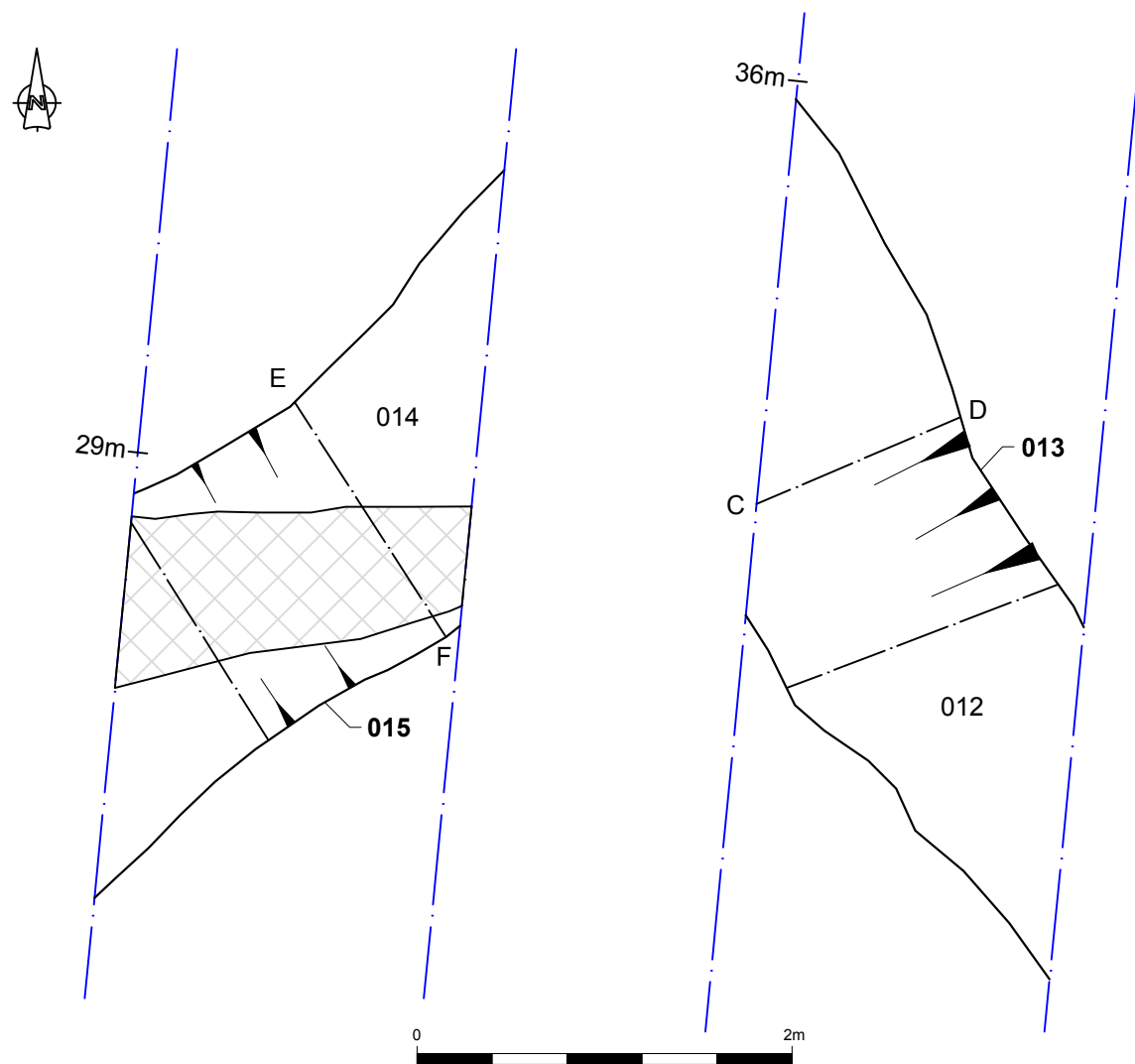


Fig. 3.11: Plan of Trench 9

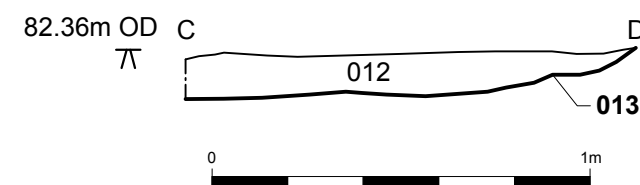


Fig. 3.12: South-east-facing section of 013, Trench 9

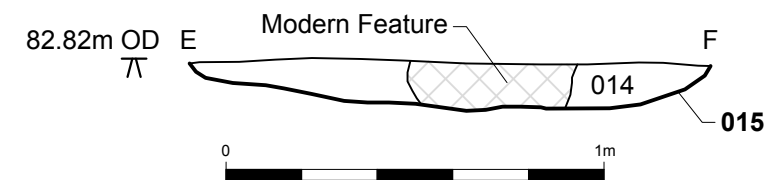





Fig. 3.13: South-west-facing section of 015, Trench 9

Key:

-  Limit of Excavation
-  Section Line
-  Modern Feature

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Fig. No: 3.8 - 3.13 Report No: Y212/16

Title:
Sections and plans

Project:
Owlers Farm, Morley, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation

Client:
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Scale at A3:
Fig. 3.8 to 3.11 - 1:40
Fig. 3.12 to 3.13 - 1:20

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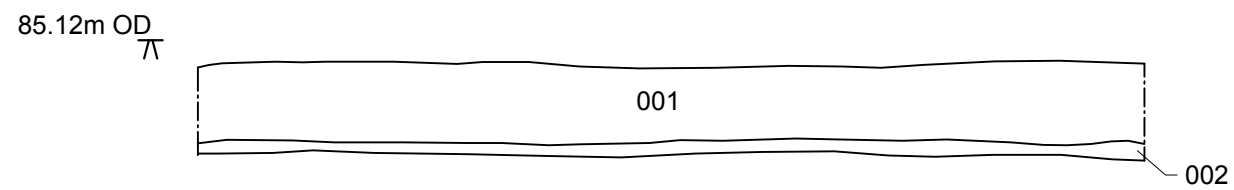


Fig. 3.14: South-west-facing section of north-west end of Trench 10

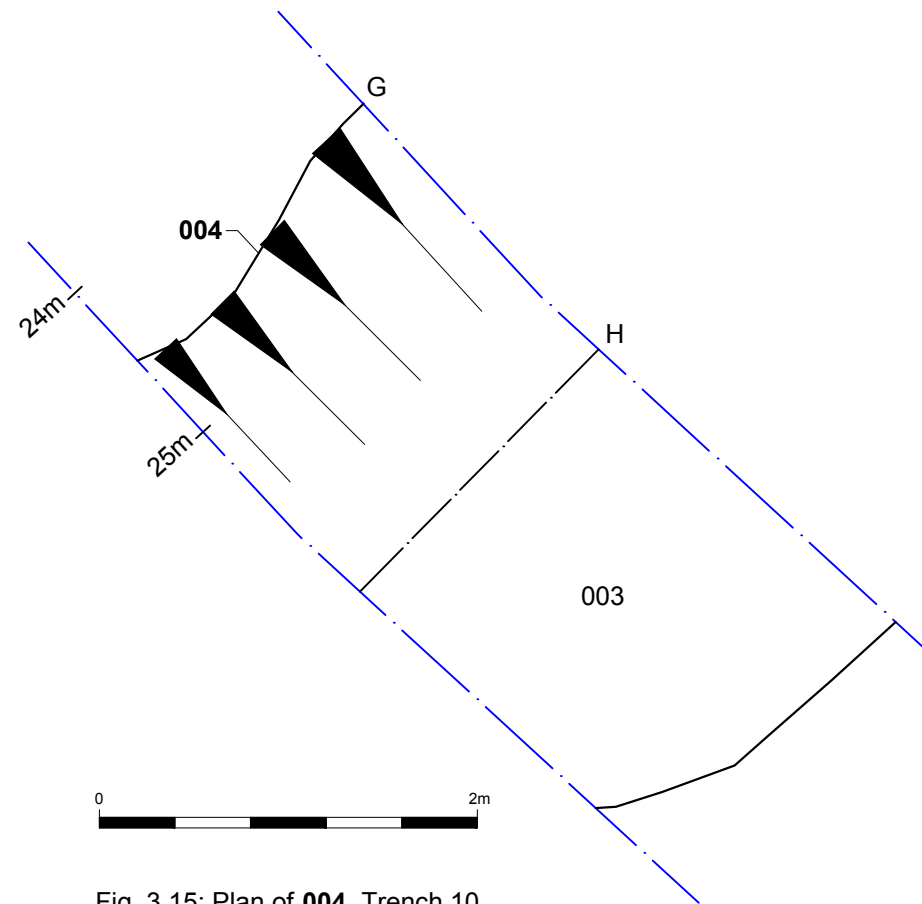


Fig. 3.15: Plan of 004, Trench 10

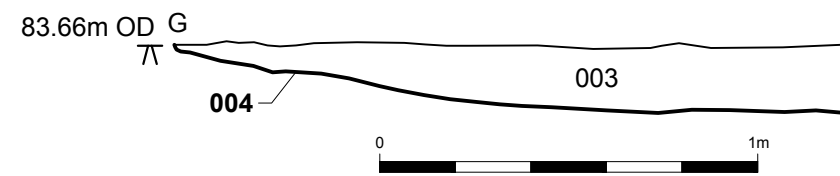


Fig. 3.16: South-west-facing section of 004, Trench 10

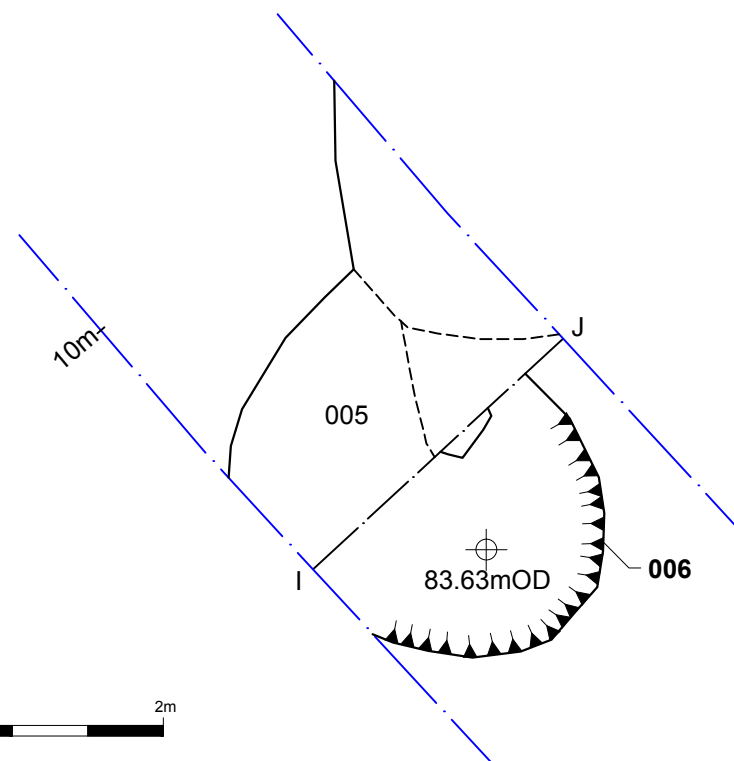


Fig. 3.17: Plan of 006, Trench 10

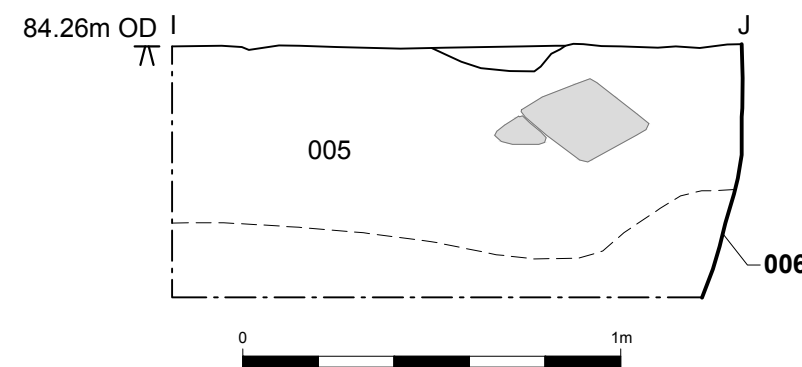


Fig. 3.18: South-east-facing section of 006, Trench 10

Key:

- Limit of Excavation
- Section Line
- Stone



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Fig. No: 3.14 - 3.18	Report No: Y212/16
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Title:
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Owlers Farm, Morley, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation

Client:
Prospect Archaeology Ltd

Scale at A3:
Fig. 3.14, 3.15, 3.17 - 1:40
Fig. 3.16 and 3.18 - 1:20

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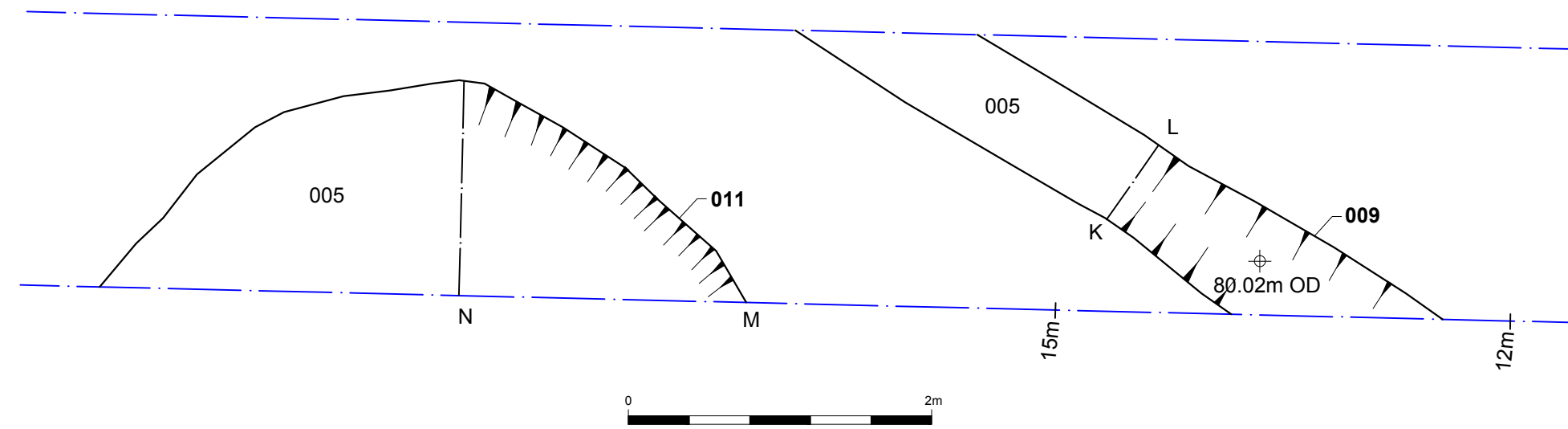


Fig. 3.19: Plan of Trench 11

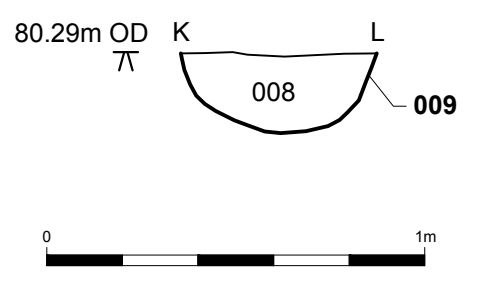


Fig. 3.20: South-east-facing section of 009, Trench 11

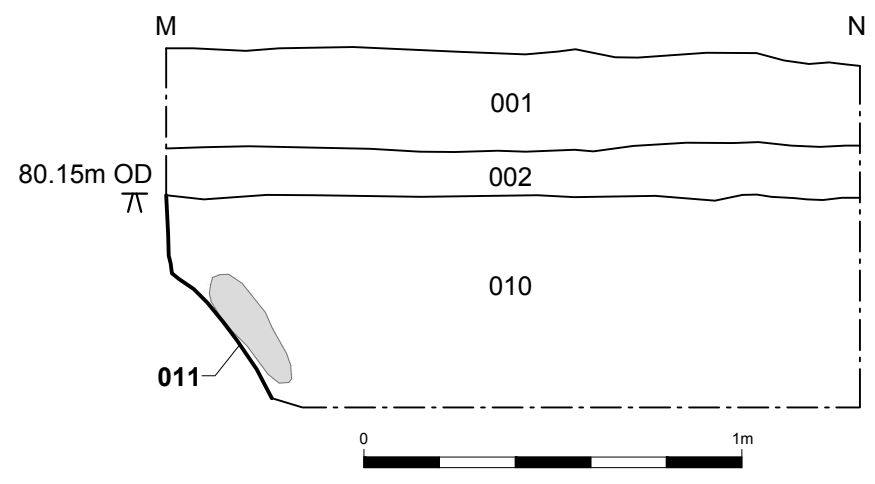


Fig. 3.21: North-facing section of 011, Trench 11

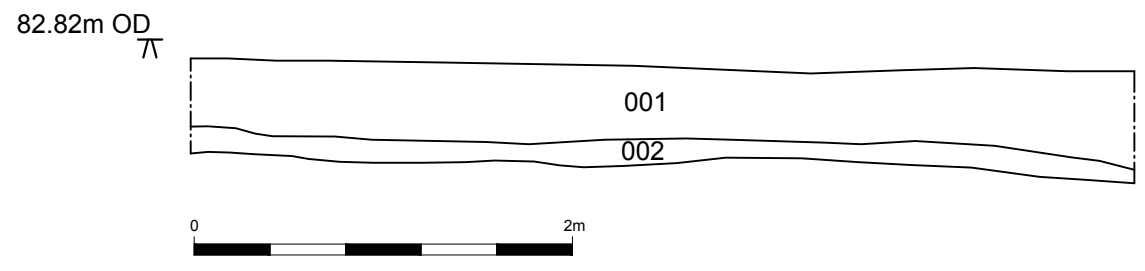


Fig. 3.22: North-west-facing section of north-east end of Trench 12

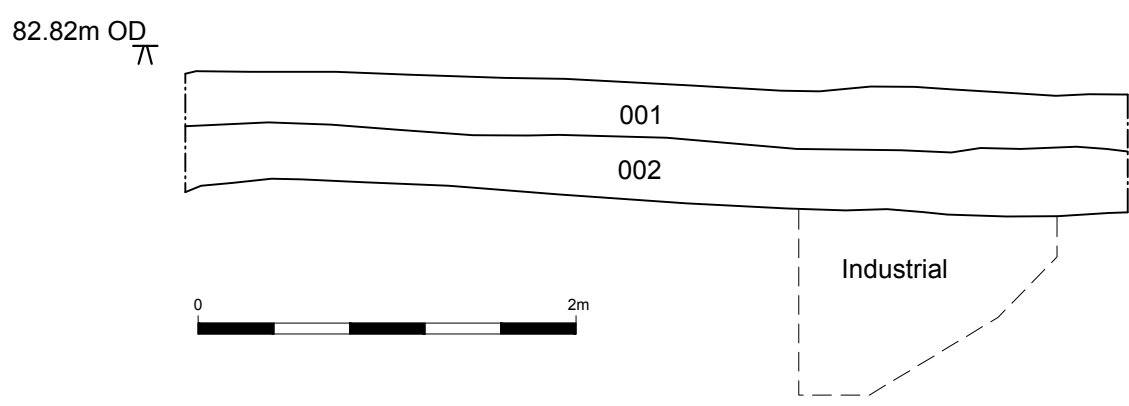


Fig. 3.23: South-west-facing section of north-west end of Trench 13

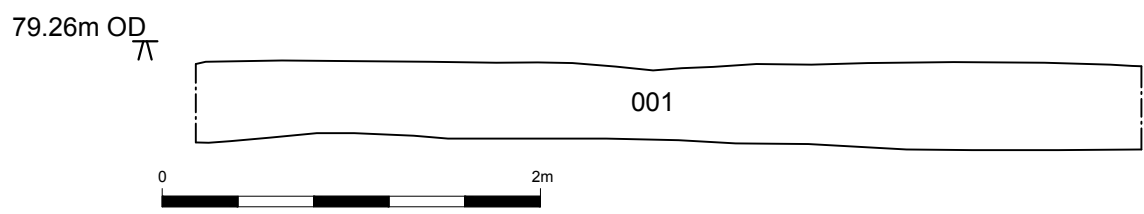


Fig. 3.24: South-facing section of west end of Trench 14

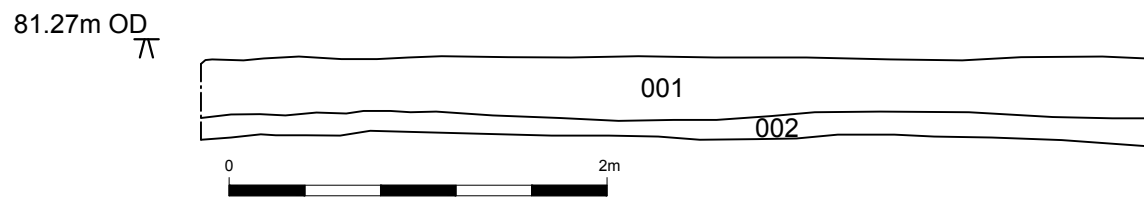
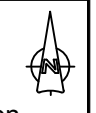


Fig. 3.25: West-facing section of north end of Trench 15

Key:

- Limit of Excavation
- Section Line
- Stone



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Fig. No:	3.19 - 3.25	Report No:	Y212/16
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Title:
Sections and plans

Project:
Owlers Farm, Morley, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation

Client:
Prospect Archaeology Ltd

Scale at A3:
Fig. 3.19, 3.22 to 3.25 - 1:40
Fig. 3.20 and 3.21 - 1:20

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Fig. 4.1: Trench 3, general shot of eastern end



Fig. 4.2: East-facing section of 018, Trench 4



Fig. 4.3 - Trench 5, general shot of southern end



Fig. 4.4: South-facing section of 020



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Title:	Fig. 4.1-4.4	Report:	Y212/16	Drawn:	SW	CKD:	GC	Date:	02/02/16
	Photographs								
Client:	Prospect Archaeology Ltd.								
Project:	Owlers Farm, Morley, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation								



Fig. 4.5: South-east-facing section of 006, Trench 10



Fig. 4.6: Trench 11, general shot of centre of trench



Fig. 4.7 - South-west-facing section of 009, Trench 11



Fig. 4.8: North-facing section of 011, Trench 11



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Photographs

Project:

Owlers Farm, Morley, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation

Fig. 4.5-4.8

Report: Y212/16

Drawn: SW

CKD: GC

Date: 02/02/16

Client:

Prospect Archaeology Ltd.



Fig. 4.9: Large pit at north-western end of Trench 13



Fig. 4.10: Trench 14, general shot of eastern end



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Client: Prospect Archaeology Ltd.					
Project: Owlers Farm, Morley, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation					

Fieldwork Summary

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

Site name/ Address <i>Owlers Farm, Morley, West Yorkshire</i>	
Township <i>Morley</i>	District <i>Leeds</i>
National Grid Reference (to six or eight figures depending on the archaeological sensitivity of the site) <i>SE 28140 27670</i>	
Contractor <i>CFA Archaeology Ltd</i>	
Date of Work <i>January 2016</i>	
Title of Report (in full) <i>Owlers Farm, Morley, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i>	
Date of Report <i>February 2016</i>	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS (100 WORDS OR LESS) An archaeological evaluation was carried out by CFA Archaeology on land at Owlers Farm, Morley, West Yorkshire during January 2016. Fourteen trenches were excavated across the site with remains related to 19th century mining activities in the area recorded during the investigation. These included large pits, some filled with waste material from fires/burning activities, ditches and gullies. No finds were recovered.	
Author of summary <i>P Mann</i>	Date of summary <i>22/01/2016</i>