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Interpretation, Design & Display

**Mount Pleasant Farm, Barkisland
Kirklees, West Yorkshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Report No. Y112/13

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

**Mount Pleasant Farm, Barkisland
Kirkles, West Yorkshire**

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Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd during groundbreaking works during the construction of a wind turbine at Mount Pleasant Farm, Barkisland, Kirklees, West Yorkshire.

The watching brief monitored the invasive groundwork associated with the topsoil stripping of the turbine base, access road and associated cable trench. The depth of topsoil was between 0.2 to 0.25m and overlay natural orange-brown clay with some fragments of sandstone. No archaeological deposits were recorded and no finds were recovered.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in August 2013, during the removal of topsoil, and the excavation of cable trenches for the associated infrastructure for a single wind turbine at Mount Pleasant Farm, Barkisland, West Yorkshire. The work was commissioned by Bradbury Project Management.

All work was undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) in advance of the work being undertaken.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The site is located just to the south of the M62 Motorway and upslope and to the west of Scammonden Water Reservoir (Fig. 1, SE 0465 1657), within a field sloping from 320m above the Ordnance Datum (AOD) at the western side to 297m AOD on the eastern side. Historically the site has been used as pasture.

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

The character of the area is agricultural with a number of listed farm buildings in the vicinity. There are prehistoric remains recorded in the wider area with flint finds indicating the presence of possible later prehistoric settlement (Appendix 2). There has been no previous intrusive archaeological work on the site.

1.4 Objectives

In accordance with the specification the objectives of the watching brief were 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 in the area of interest.'

2. WORKING METHODS

The removal of soil deposits was carried out using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket under constant archaeological monitoring.

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

2.4 Standards and Guidance

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All work was conducted in accordance with relevant IfA Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 1994 and 2001), English Heritage guidance (EH 2002 and 2008), and CFA's standard methodology.

2.6 Archiving

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans and reports, will be deposited with the Tolson Memorial Museum, according to an agreed timescale. The work will be ordered according to current guidelines and to nationally recognised standards (Brown 2011).

3. RESULTS

The groundbreaking consisted of a topsoil strip for a turbine base, access track and a cable trench.

The watching brief observed the removal of topsoil deposits which comprised dark-brown sandy-silt (001). The depth of the topsoil at the site of the turbine and along the access track was between 0.20 and 0.30m. The depth of the topsoil along the cable trench was up to 0.35m deep.

Apart for a modern drain running north through the cable trench, no archaeological features or deposits were identified during the watching brief.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Although there may be prehistoric remains in the wider area, no archaeological remains were recorded during the course of the watching brief and no finds were recovered. As the site is well below the ridge on fairly steep-sloping ground, it may be that it was not a preferred settlement location during the prehistoric period and that there were more topographically favourable locations in the area.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

EH, 2002, *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Method, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation*, English Heritage

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

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

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

Appendix 1: Photographic Register

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Register

Shot	Description	Facing	Conditions
1	Valley	N	Dry / Sunny
2	M62	E	Dry / Sunny
3	Working shot /Machine excavation of turbine base	W	Dry / Sunny
4	Post-excavation shot of turbine base	W	Dry / Sunny
5	Post-excavation shot of turbine base	W	Dry / Sunny
6	Access track	S	Dry / Sunny
7	Access track	E	Dry / Sunny
8	Valley	N	Dry / Sunny
9	Adjacent Field	SE	Dry / Sunny
10	Foundation of turbine base	NW	Dry / Sunny
11	Access Track	SW	Dry / Sunny
12	Access Track	SW	Dry / Sunny
13	Cable Trench	SE	Dry / Sunny
14	Cable Trench	SE	Dry / Sunny
15	Cable Trench	SE	Dry / Sunny
16	Drain w/in cable trench	S	Dry / Sunny
17	Drain/culvert w/in cable trench	S	Dry / Sunny
18	Cable trench	NW	Dry / Sunny

Appendix 2: Specification

**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE:
SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT MOUNT
PLEASANT FARM, BARKISLAND**

Specification prepared on behalf of Kirklees Council, at the request of Paul Bailey of Bradbury Associates (Planning Permission reference No. 2012/92317/W)

1. Summary

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of a watching brief is proposed to identify and record any archaeological remains which are revealed and/or disturbed during groundworks at this site. 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 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 11.1 are to be carried out by the archaeological contractor **prior to the commencement of fieldwork.**

2. Site Location & Description

Grid Reference: SE 0465 1657

2.1 The development site lies to the east of Saddleworth Road and the northern boundary is marked by Rye Field Lane West. The M62 motorway is located c.85m to the north and Scammonden Water is c.350m to the east. The site slopes east to west from 330m O.D. to 310m O.D. The geology of the site is Midgley Grit Sandstone and the soils are slowly permeable wet very acidic upland soils with a peaty surface.

2.2 The site lies in Kirklees District and in the historic township of Scammonden.

2.3 The watching brief will be maintained during all ground works that are undertaken during the development.

3. Background

3.1 Planning permission for Installation of 1 no 50KW endurance wind turbine on 25m monopole mast has been granted by Kirklees Planning Authority. The Planning Authority was advised by WYAAS that there is reason to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that archaeological investigations are required. This work is a condition to the planning consent.

3.3 This specification has been prepared by WYAAS, at the request of Paul Bailey (of Bradbury Associates) to detail what is required for the watching brief and to enable an archaeological contractor to provide a quotation.

4. Archaeological Interest

4.1 The development site lies in an area of archaeological potential. The proposed wind mast and associated route ways are located within an area where a significant assemblage of prehistoric flint tools have been discovered. The tool forms which have been found on or close to the site would appear to suggest an aspect of settlement and date from the earlier prehistoric periods through to the Bronze Age.

5. Aim of the Watching Brief

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

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

6. General Instructions

6.1 Health and Safety

6.1.1 The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. In this case, where archaeological work is carried out at the same time as the work of other contractors, regard should also be taken of any reasonable additional constraints that these contractors may impose. 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 12.2).

6.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

6.2.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to WYAAS, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor (see para. 12.2 below). Modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design **will not** be considered by WYAAS.

6.3 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

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

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

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

6.4 Notification and Monitoring

6.4.1 The watching brief will be monitored as necessary and practicable by WYAAS in its role as curator of the county's archaeology. WYAAS should be provided with **as much notice as possible in writing** (and certainly not less than one week) of the intention to start the watching brief. A copy of the archaeological contractor's risk assessment of the site should accompany the notification.

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

7. Fieldwork Methodology

7.1 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.

7.1.2 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.

7.1.3 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.

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

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

7.1.6 The intention of the archaeological watching brief is not to unduly delay the work of other contractors on site, however, a degree of flexibility is also expected of the developer in order that the archaeologist can fulfil the terms of this specification (see 8.1 below). The archaeologist shall not excavate any area beyond those scheduled for destruction by the development.

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

7.1.8 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 7.1.9 below).

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

7.2 Use of Metal Detectors on Site

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

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

8. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

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

8.2 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.

9. Post-excavation Analysis and Reporting

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

9.2 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.

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

9.4 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.

9.5 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.

9.6 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.

9.7 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.

10. Report Submission and Deposition with the HER

10.1 **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 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 English Heritage's Science Advisor (Andy Hammon, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York YO1 6WP). 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.

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

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

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

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

11. Archive Deposition

11.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant District museum archaeological curator in writing (copied to WYAAS) to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive. In this case the contact is: The Tolson Memorial Museum, Ravensknowle Park, Wakefield Road Huddersfield HD5 8DJ; tel 01484 223830.

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

11.3 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 Tolson Memorial Museum.

11.4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet the Tolson Memorial Museum's requirements with regard to the preparation of fieldwork archives for deposition.

12. General Considerations

12.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

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

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

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

12.2 Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

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

12.3 Technical Queries

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

12.4 Valid Period of Specification

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

Jason Dodds

February 2013

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

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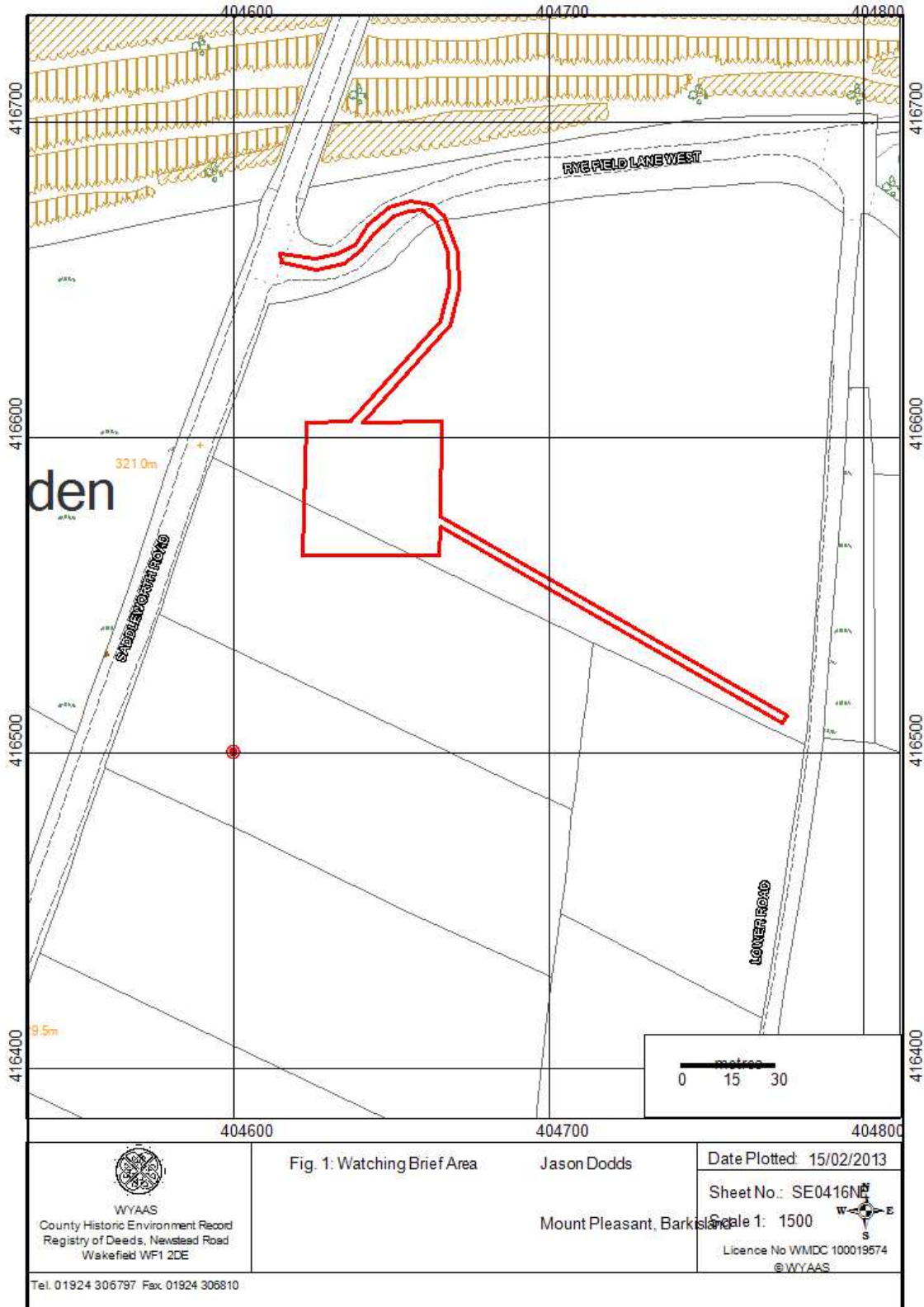
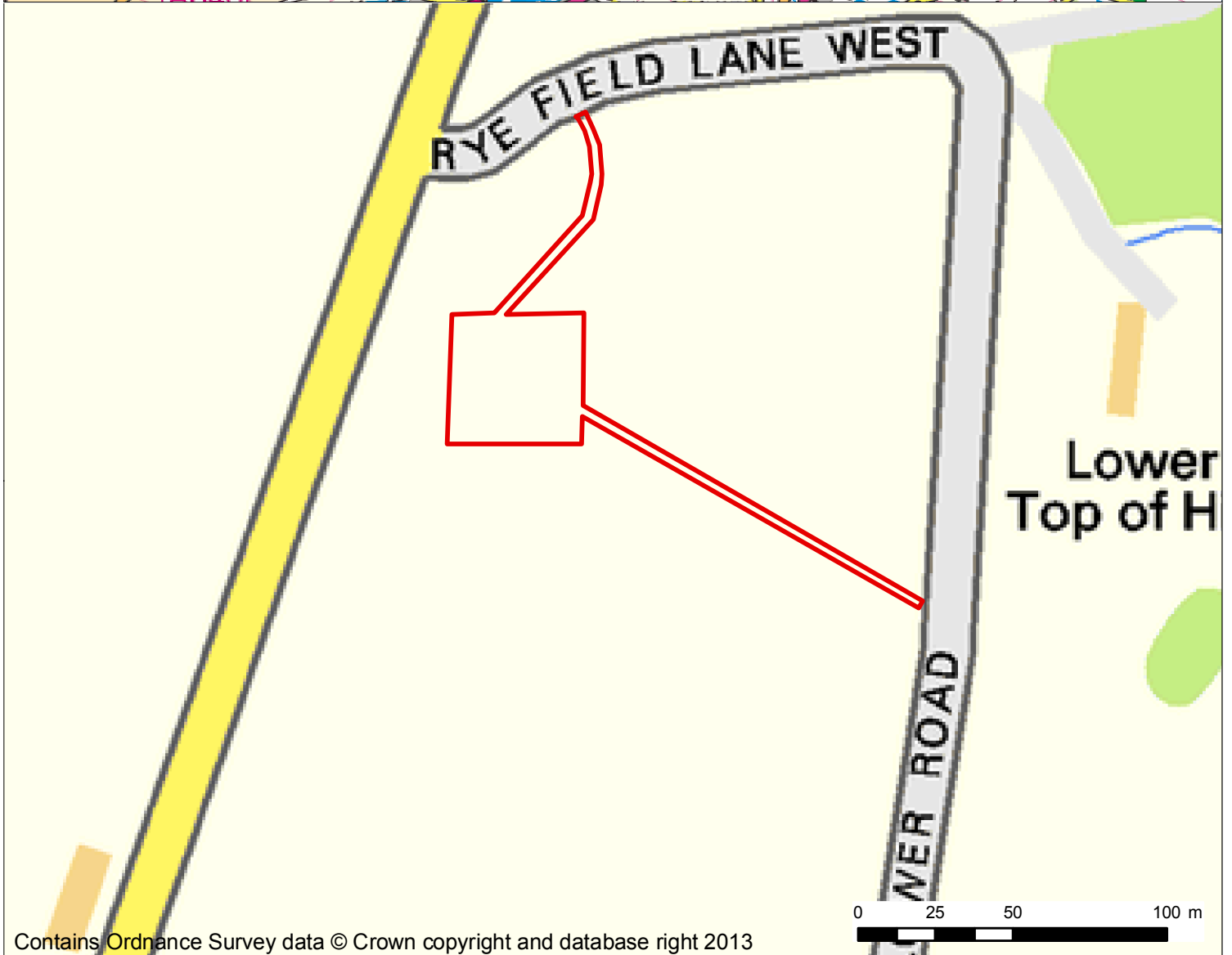




Figure 1



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2013

Key:  Site Boundary	Fig. No: 1	Revision: (blank)	Client: Bradbury Project Management
	Title: Site Location and Turbine Layout		
Scale at A3: 1:2,000	Project: Mount Pleasant Farm, Barkisland Wind Turbine		
		CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre Balme Road, Cleckheaton West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ T: 01274 864245 F: 01274 878494 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk	
Drawn by: SW	Checked: ML	Report No: Y112/13	

Plates 1 – 4



Plate 1: Working Shot, Stripping the Turbine Base



Plate 2: The Turbine Base, Post-excavation



Plate 3: Access Track, Post-excavation



Plate 4: Cable Trench, Post-excavation

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

Site name/ Address: Mount Pleasant Farm	
Township: Barkisland	District: Kirklees
National Grid Reference: SE 0465 1657 (centred)	
Contractor: CFA Archaeology	
Date of Work: August 2013	
Title of Report: Mount Pleasant Farm, Barkisland, Kirklees, West Yorkshire, Archaeological Watching Brief	
Date of Report: 26/09/2013	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd during groundbreaking works during the construction of a wind turbine at Mount Pleasant Farm, Barkisland, Kirklees, West Yorkshire. The watching brief monitored the invasive groundwork associated with the topsoil stripping of the turbine base, access road and associated cable trench. The depth of topsoil was between 0.2 to 0.25m and overlay natural orange-brown clay with some fragments of sandstone. No archaeological deposits were recorded and no finds were recovered.	
Author of summary: Martin Lightfoot	Date of summary: 26/09/2013