

LAND AT HONEY CUT, DARRINGTON, WEST YORKSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



On behalf of:
Mrs D Howson

Planning Application: 12/01236/FUL

CS Archaeology
August 2013

On behalf of: Mrs D Howson
Honey Cut
Darrington
West Yorkshire
Great North Road
WF8 3HS

National Grid Reference (NGR): SE 48796 19581

Project Number: 123

Planning Application No.: 12/01236/FUL

OASIS ID: csarchae1-156681

Fieldwork, Report and Illustrations by: Chris Scurfield

Timing: Site Visits July-August 2013
Report August 2013

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Frontispiece: view of the initial site reduction, looking southwest

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- A a clay filled probable post hole at a probable enclosure entrance
- B a pit with a high percentage of fire-cracked stone (pot boilers)
- C a post hole (single)

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report is in response to a condition on Planning Consent (App No. 12/01236/FUL) and involves part of a series of enclosures that are recorded on the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (Reference, PRN 6728). This cropmark is believed to represent an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement and is considered to be of regional significance.
- 1.2 The watching brief revealed the enclosure, which is still evident beneath the plough soil. The watching brief has also revealed further features, possible pits and ditches, which have contributed to our understanding of the site i.e. its state of preservation and morphology.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report has been commissioned by the landowner Mrs. D Howson to record any archaeology evident during the site reduction works, which are required to form a horse arena (ménagement) with associated stables.
- 2.2 The site lies to the south of Darrington on a narrow section of land between the A1 to the east and the Old Great North Road to the west (**Figure 1**). To the south the property terminates in an east west field boundary (undefined) to which the horse arena abuts.
- 2.3 The site lies on the site of the central enclosure of a cropmark site (WY HER PRN 6728: **Figure 2**). The watching brief took place over three days, the 22nd and 23rd July and the 1st August 2013. The first two days observed the site reduction of the site by a bulldozer, which allowed a fairly obscured view of the archaeology and the third day concentrated on the removal of overburden to the southeast corner of the proposed horse arena (ménagement).
- 2.4 The WYAAS (Mr. D Hunter) was kept informed of the results of the watching brief and a site visit was organised, on the 25th July, to review the results and establish a management strategy for the site. At this stage it was anticipated that 50% of the arena would have to be archaeologically excavated.
- 2.5 The management strategy involved a change in the arena's design. This required the further site reduction of the SE corner of the arena. This design change allowed the archaeology to be preserved in situ. A further watching brief was organised to observe any archaeological remains in the south east corner.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 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 ground works in the area of interest.
- 3.2 To mitigate the limited destruction of buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record'.

4 METHODOLOGY

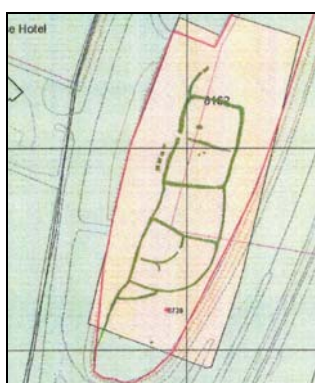
- 4.1 This has been carried out according to the brief (Appendix 1) and to CS Archaeology's standard recording format: 35mm SLR and digital cameras incorporating a photographic scale and using archivally stable film formats (Appendix 2). Photographs are listed in appendix 2, and are recorded graphically in **Figure 4**.

- 4.2 Upon completion of the project the archive will be deposited with Pontefract Museum, Artefacts recovered during the course of the watching brief will be retained by the client.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Map Regression

- 5.1.1 The site straddles 3 of a total of 4 main enclosures, which are offset to the east of a principal enclosure ditch. This principal ditch is orientated southwest to northeast. Apart from the identification of the site from aerial photographs, no known archaeological interventions have taken place.



Extract from Figure 2

- 5.1.2 A rapid map regression exercise was carried out prior to the project. This revealed that the present enclosure surrounding the site was reorganised during the later 19th century with the building of Bank's Croft and more significantly in the later 20th century, with the A1 improvements during the 1970s. The 1st Ed Ordnance Survey map (see below) depicts the site set within a north-south aligned enclosure which was offset from Darrington's high street (east-west). South of the site is the site's southern boundary which was defined by 'Hall Flatts Plantation' and a sinuous east-west field boundary which appears to have formed a larger field boundary defining Darrington's outer fields, probably marking Darrington's agricultural expansion during the later Post Medieval period.



Extract from the 1st Ed 6" Ordnance Survey Map of 1852-3

- 5.1.2 Later 19th century Ordnance Survey maps depict the enclosure of Bank's House (later croft) and then across the Great North road, 'Woodlands House' was built between 1938 and 1953. This building has subsequently become the Chestnut Hotel.

5.2 Watching Brief

- 5.2.1 The watching brief has been able to confirm the presence of a substantial enclosure beneath the proposed arena area. As noted above a design solution was developed in order to preserve the archaeology in situ.
- 5.2.2 The initial site strip enabled a sketch map of the archaeological features (**Figure 3**) to be created but the partially obscured nature of the surface restricted photographic opportunities (e.g. **Plate 1**). The results were further refined after the southeast corner of the proposed arena site was further reduced with a back actor (JCB) excavator with a ditching (toothless) bucket. This allowed further details of the monument to be recorded. The area of the proposed stable block was reduced by a mini-digger providing a cleaner surface for inspection (**Plate 2**). No archaeology was revealed at the excavated formation level, but the area remains of high archaeological potential.
- 5.2.3 The on-going metal detecting survey provided some archaeological context, with numerous iron nails, plough shears and horse shoes (not retained). More significant finds (SF1-5) included a possible Bronze Age weapon (SF1: **Figure 5**), a cartwheel penny, a 'forget me not' ring an iron chisel and a button. The Bronze Age weapon (SF1) was a copper alloy blade fragment probably from a dagger, and is marked by a vertical ridge down one side. It had been historically broken or cut down as evidenced by the consistent patination across the surface and the cut ends, leading the author to believe it could represent part of a metal worker's hoard.
- 5.2.4 In contrast to the negative results from the stable area, the main arena site revealed significant archaeology in the form of a series of ditches and associated features. The ditch fills were marked by reddish brown sandy clays with fire-cracked stones and provided a clear contrast to the surrounding natural clays and dolomitic limestone. The ditches were in the form of three principal enclosure ditches, which were up to 2.1m wide. There was a single outer enclosure ditch that ran the length of the proposed arena; this was on a NNE-SSW alignment and was associated with two cross ditches, a northern and a southern one which were set at 90 degrees to the outer ditch, defining a 20m deep (north-south) enclosure. A probable entrance way was revealed in the northern corner and was marked by a clay packed post hole [A] (**Figure 3**). Feature B, a pit (1.4m diam.) was defined again by darker fill with a high percentage of fire cracked stone¹ and this feature is depicted marked on the aerial cropmarks (**Figure 2**).
- 5.2.5 The south cross ditch ran on to the east beneath the baulk and again featured a fill with fire-cracked stone (**Plates 3-4**). Towards the centre of the arena area was a complex of features dominated by an interrupted ditch or possible palisade. Relative to the slightly curving southern cross ditch, this was overall straighter in plan and therefore appeared to be on a slightly different alignment (**Plate 5**). The alignment difference could represent two enclosure phases with the larger ditches representing the later phase of construction. Towards the centre of the inner straighter ditch lay the truncated remains of an apparent entrance, marked by an offset ditch with possible pit/post holes? (**Plate 6**) to the northeast.
- 5.2.6 During the site reduction a round post hole like anomaly was revealed towards the southern end of the arena. No further post holes could be identified but its presence

¹ Fire cracked stones or 'pot boilers' evidence the heating of water and would have been discarded when they had been over used/fractured.

indicates a good potential for identifying internal structures. There is therefore a high potential for further intensive settlement in the adjacent enclosure, to the south. This features a quarter round feature in its northwest corner, and represents intensive land use possible related to settlement.

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 The watching brief has provided a tantalizing glimpse into the site's archaeological resource.

6.2 There was a very good correlation between the known archaeological remains and those revealed by the site strip.

6.3 The watching brief has recorded further details of the monument. These details included:

- a number of secondary ditches which could represent an earlier entrance to the enclosure
- a probable entrance post hole [A];
- a pit packed with fire-cracked stone [B];
- an isolated probable post hole [C]

6.4 Unfortunately no dating, in the form of pottery, was recovered. However unstratified metal detecting finds did reveal a possible prehistoric artefact (SF 1: **Figure 5**) suggesting activity on the site could extend to the second millennium BC.

7 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

7.1 No further mitigation is recommended, due to the development of the site's archaeological management plan during the course of the watching brief.

8 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliographic References

Hunter D 2013, *Specification of an Archaeological Watching Brief at Land at Honey Cut, Darrington (SE48796 19581)*, unpublished Curators Report

8.2 Internet Sources

1. <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>

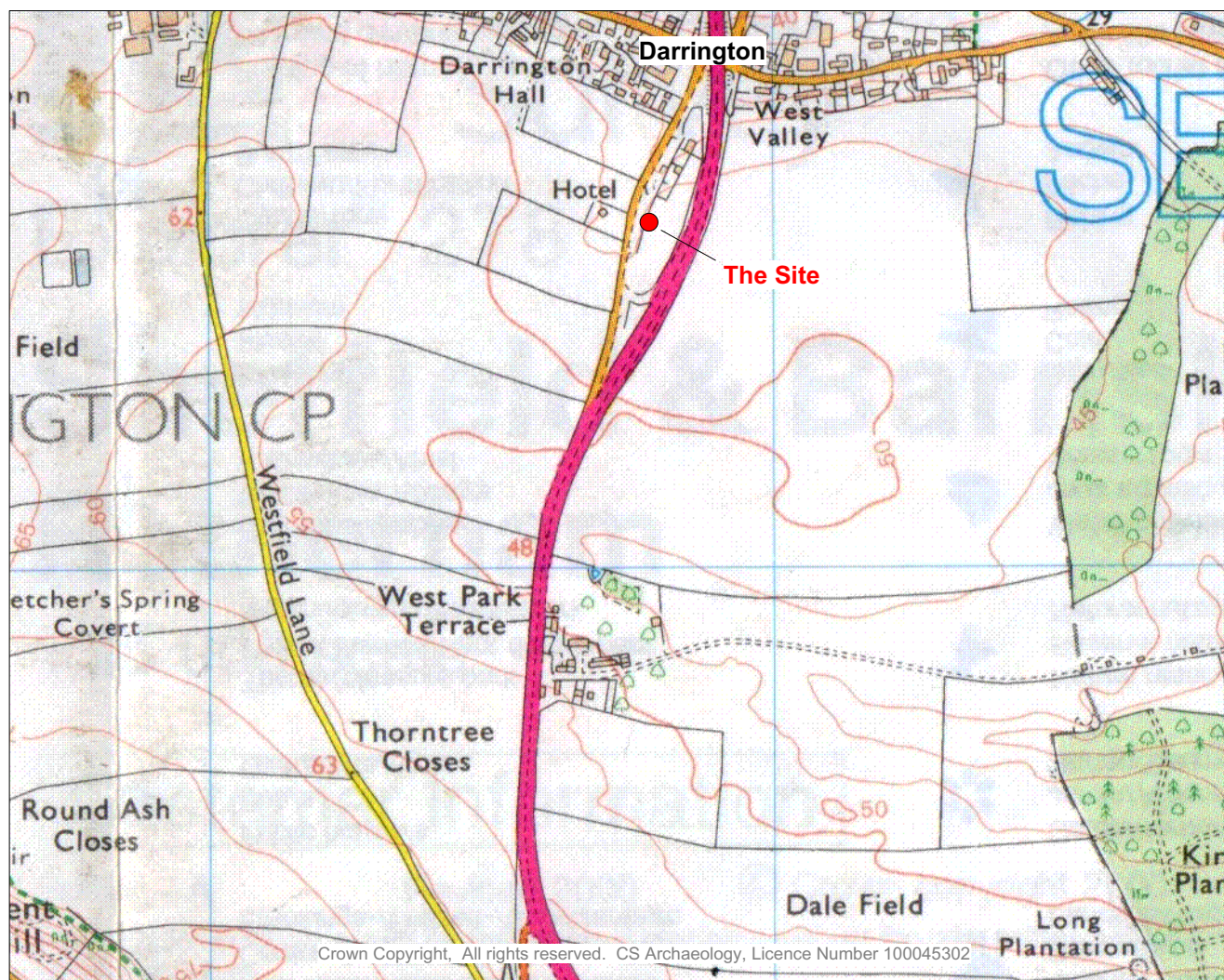
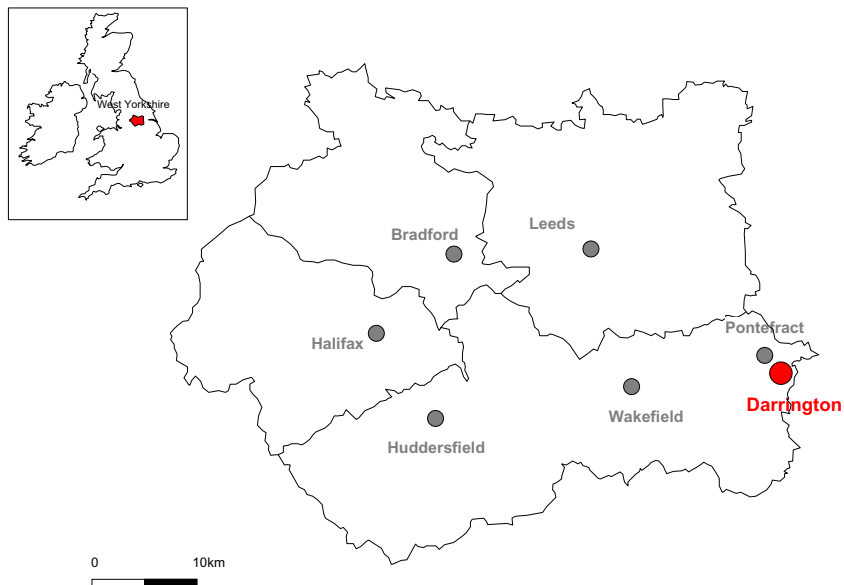
8.3 Cartographic Sources

1854 1st Ed 6" Ordnance Survey Map

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to Mrs D Howson for commissioning this report, and to Mr. D Hunter (WYAAS) for writing the archaeological brief which has provided the archaeological basis to the project, and for his help and advice during the field work.

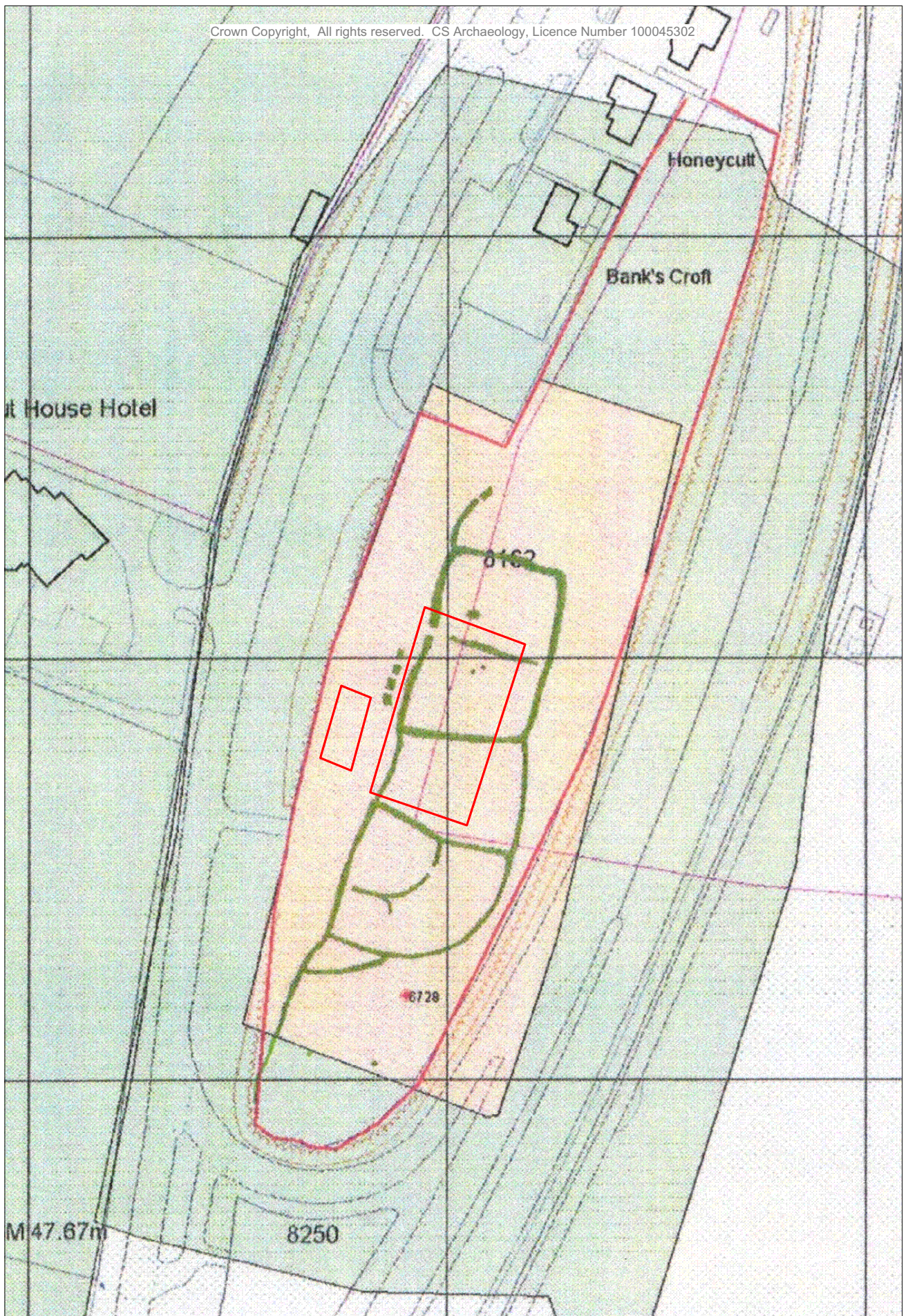
FIGURES




Land at Honey Cut,
Darrington, West Yorkshire

Figure 1: Location Map

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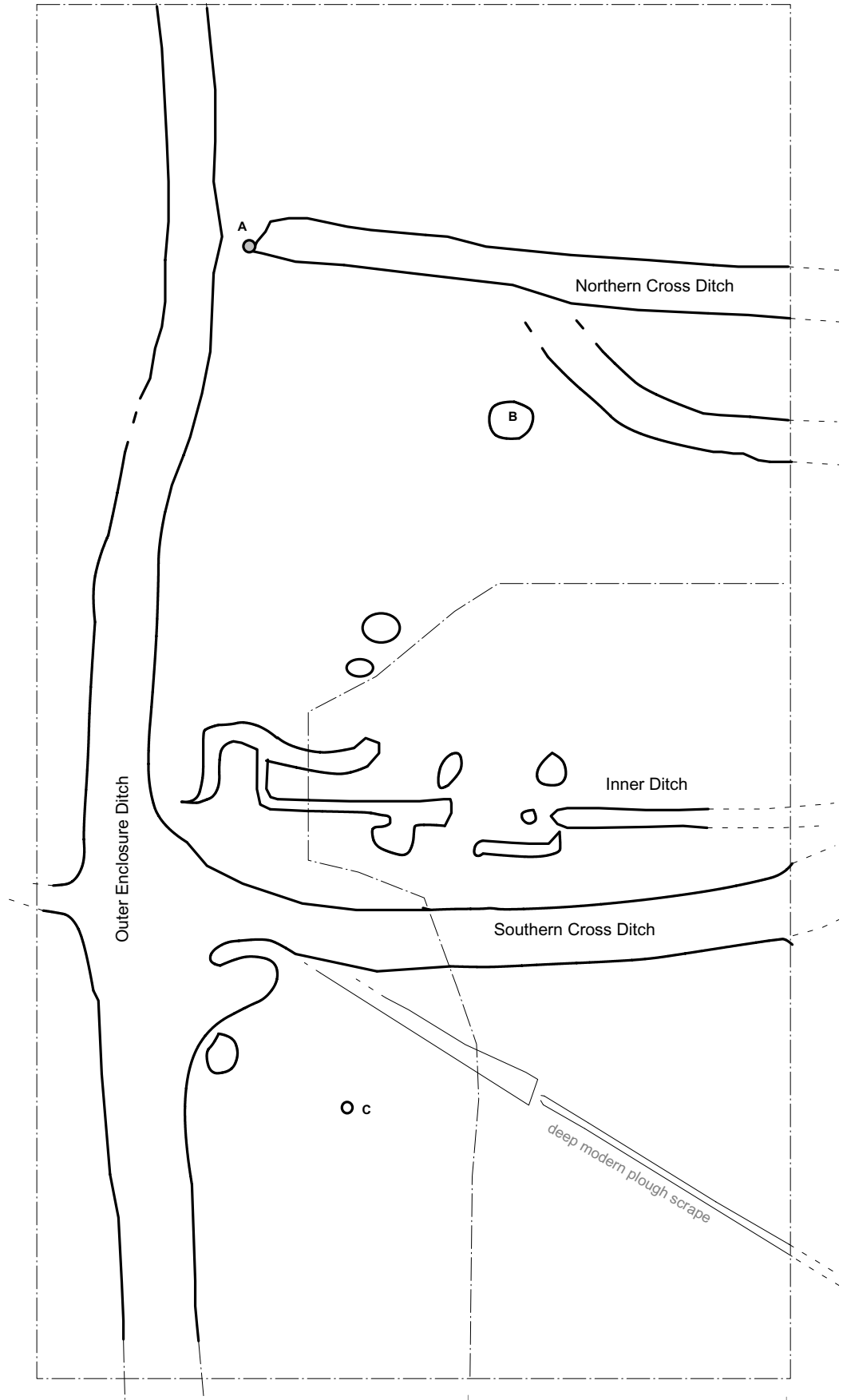
 Proposed Buildings (arena area 25 x 45m)

scale 1:1250

Land at Honey Cut,
Darrington, West Yorkshire

Figure 2: Site Location with
Aerial Cropmark site (WY HER PRN
6728) with the Proposed Site Overlaid

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key
 ○ Features
 (A-clay filled post hole, B- pit with firecracked stone & C - post hole.
 - - - limit of excavation

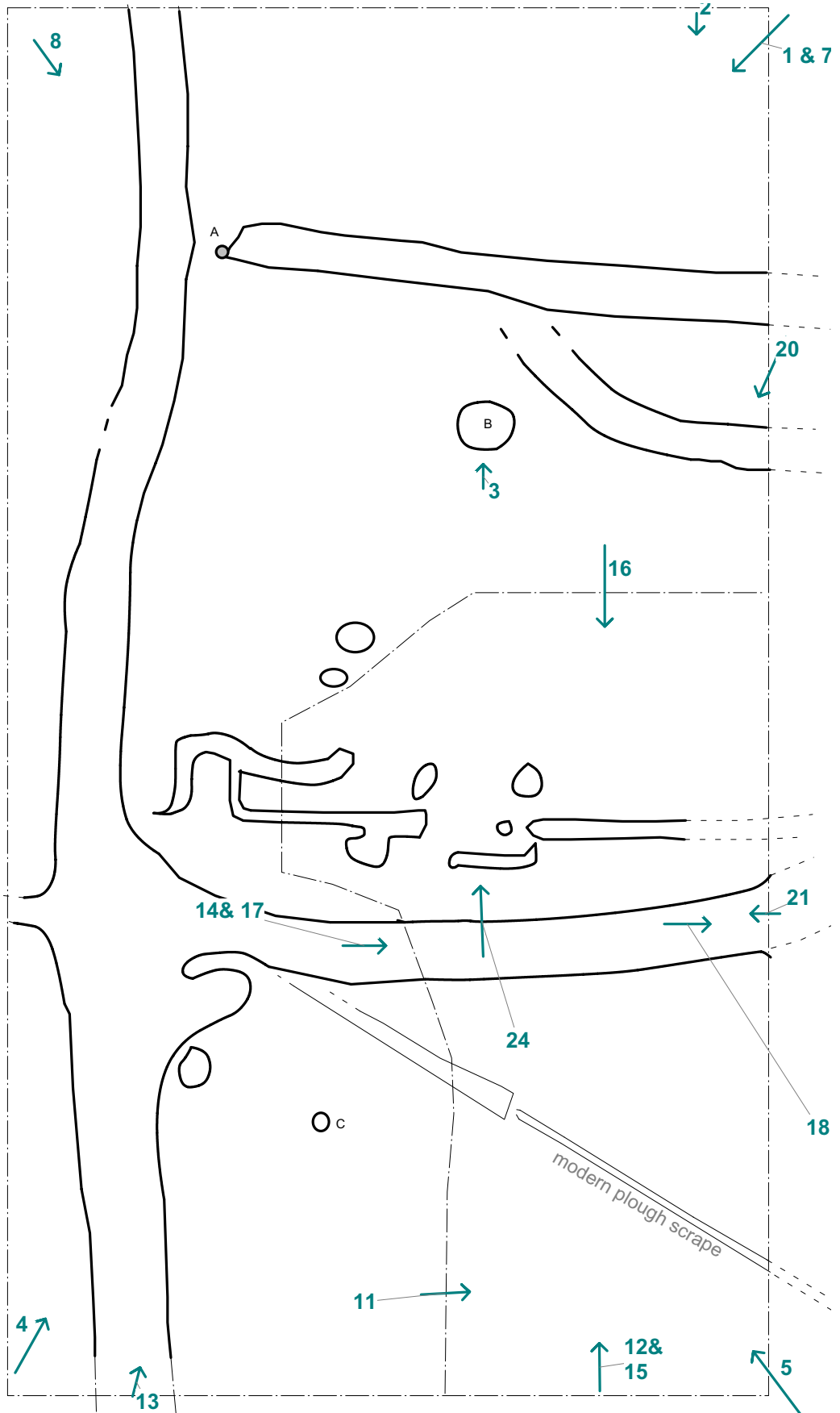
←-----→
 boundary of additional site reduction area



Land at Honey Cut,
 Darrington, West Yorkshire

Figure 3: Site Plan with
 Archaeological Features
 scale 1:200

CS Archaeology
 August 2013



key

- Features
(A-clay filled post hole, B-pit with firecracked stone & C - post hole.)
- limit of excavation

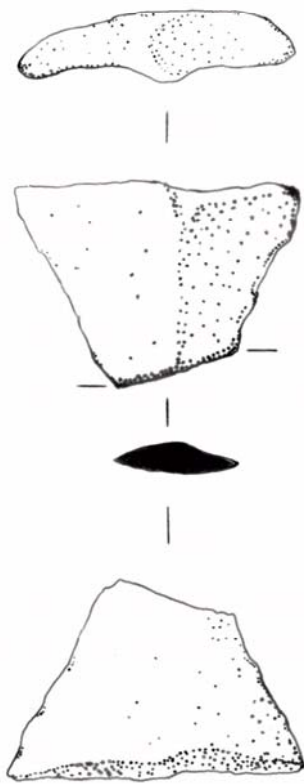


Land at Honey Cut,
Darrington, West Yorkshire

Figure 4: Site Plan with
Photographic Positions

scale 1:200

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August 2013



scale 1:1

Land at Honey Cut,
Darrington, West Yorkshire

Figure 5: Cu Alloy
Object (Blade?)

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August 2013

PLATES

With Photographic Position Numbers in italics (geographically noted in Figure4)



Plate 1, 7: General view, looking southwest



Plate 2, 10: General view of the proposed stable area, looking northwest



Plate 3, 17: View of the southern cross ditch, looking east



Plate 4, 18: Detail of the stratigraphy associated with the southern cross ditch as it continues beneath the eastern baulk, looking east



Plate 5, 22: Oblique view of the southern cross ditch with the inner ditch arrangement, looking southeast



Plate 6, 24: Detailed view of the inner ditch arrangement, looking north

APPENDICES

Appendix 1, The Brief (WYAAS)



West Yorkshire
Archaeology
Advisory Service

West Yorkshire Joint Services

Historic Environment Record
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
Registry of Deeds
Wakefield WF1 2DE
Tel: 01924 306797 Fax:01924 306810
e-mail: wyher@wyjs.org.uk

Head of Heritage Division: Dr. Stuart Wrathmell FSA, MIFA

This matter is being dealt with by: D. Hunter
Direct Line: 01924 306798
E-mail: dhunter@wyjs.org.uk

Your reference: 12/01236/FUL
Our reference: P/L/HCD /BR

Date:21/12/2012

58 Orchard Drive,
Ackworth
WF7 7DS

For the attention of Mr. K P Bullock

Dear Mr. Bullock,

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT LAND AT HONEY CUTT,
DARRINGTON**

I enclose a copy of the specification (Written Scheme of Investigation) for the necessary archaeological watching brief at the Honeycutt, Darrington and a list of contractors who may be available to tender for the work. Please note that this specification is prepared on behalf of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council.

Please ensure that any archaeological contractors who provide tenders are quoting to the authorised specification of works. Unauthorised variations may result in the WYArchaeology Advisory Service being unable to recommend discharge of the archaeological recording condition to the Local Planning Authority, and may lead to additional time delays and costs to the developer.

When you are establishing a payment schedule with your archaeological contractor, you may wish to bear in mind that the planning condition will not be discharged upon completion of fieldwork, but will be recommended for discharge on acceptance by the WYArchaeology Advisory Service of a satisfactory report on the specified works. Please note that a reasonable period of time for preparation for and execution of the necessary archaeological work must be allowed for within the overall site timetable. A failure to schedule work properly that results in inadequate archaeological recording will be reported by this office to the Planning Department as a breach of the planning condition.

Please note that from the 1st April 2011 WYAAS will start charging developers and archaeological contractors for services it has previously carried out free of charge. Charges will be made for the preparation of specifications, monitoring visits, and field work verification meetings.

Yours sincerely

David Hunter
Senior Archaeological Officer – WYArchaeology Advisory Service

Historic Environment Record

[Empty Box]

**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE:
SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT LAND AT
HONEY CUTT, DARRINGTON (SE 48796 19581)**

Specification prepared on behalf of Wakefield Council, at the request of Mr. K P Bullock (Planning Permission reference 12/01236/FUL?)

1. Summary

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of a watching brief is proposed to identify and record any archaeological remains 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 48796 19581

2.1 The site lies to the south of Darrington on a narrow tongue of open ground between the A1 dual carriageway to the east and the Old Great North Road to the west (now an access road to the A1). To the north the site terminates at a domestic property boundary. Although generally flat the ground falls away to the north and west. The site was not in cultivation when visited by the WYAAS in November 2012.

2.2 The underlying geology is Dolomitised Limestone and Dolomite.

2.3 The site lies in Wakefield District and in the historic township of Darrington.

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

3. Background

3.1 Planning permission for a horse exercise arena, erection of 4no stables, tack room and hay store is being sought (planning permission 12/01236/FUL). The Planning Authority has been 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 recommended as a condition to the planning consent.

3.3 This specification has been prepared by WYAAS, at the request of Mr K P Bullock, Consultant Surveyor (58 Orchard Drive, Ackworth WF7 7DS Tel: 01977 615809/Mob: 07717 846197), to detail what work is required during the watching brief and to enable an archaeological contractor to provide a quotation.

4. Archaeological Interest

4.1 The proposed development lies in a landscape which contains much evidence of Iron Age and Roman period settlement and agriculture and the site is considered to be a class II area of archaeological interest (WY Historic Environment Record PRN 6728). Aerial photography has identified that between 2 and 3 Iron Age or Roman ditched enclosures lie within the site. Both rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures are present. Pits and other archaeological features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.

This class of monument is relatively uncommon in the county although the remains at Honeycutt appear similar to a Iron Age-Roman period settlement to the north at Wattle Syke (PRN 5050)

The site is considered to be of regional archaeological significance.

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 limited 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 assessed and 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 compact disk) directly to the WYAAS within a period of one month following completion of fieldwork**, unless a revised date has been agreed in writing with WYAAS. A copy of the final report (in .pdf format) shall also be supplied to 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 Mr David Evans of Wakefield M.D.C. Museum and Arts should also be notified (Pontefract Museum, 5 Salter Row, Pontefract, WF8 1BA. telephone 01924 305352; Museums Curatorial and Collections Officer: (daveevans@wakefield.gov.uk)).

11.2 It is the policy of the Pontefract 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 Bradford Museum.

11.4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet the Bradford 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.

Name of Officer

David Hunter

Date

December 2012

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

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

Telephone: (01924) 306798

Fax: (01924) 306810

E-mail: dhunter@wyjs.org.uk

Notification to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service of commencement of archaeological investigation in West Yorkshire (to be completed by the archaeological contractor and returned to WYAAS)

1. Site name:

2. Site Address:

3. Name of archaeological contractor:

4. Please tick as appropriate:

4a. I can confirm that the terms of the specification as issued by the WY Archaeology Advisory Service on behalf of Kirklees Council will be adhered to.

4b. I wish to propose variations to the specification issued by the WY Archaeology Advisory Service on behalf of Kirklees Council; I can confirm I will otherwise adhere to the terms of the specification as issued (please attach details of proposed variations)

5. On site/report production timetable:

5a. Proposed on-site start date:

5b. Proposed on-site finish date:

5c. Proposed date of report production:

6. Staff details:

6a. Name and phone no. of Project Manager :

6b. Name and phone no. of Site Supervisor:

6c. Number of Staff to be employed on site:

6d. I have attached / have previously supplied to WYAAS (delete as appropriate) CVs of key project staff.

Notification to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service of commencement of archaeological investigation in West Yorkshire (to be completed by the archaeological contractor and returned to WYAAS)

PTO...

6e. I have attached / have previously supplied to WYAAS *(delete as appropriate)* CVs of all specialists.

7. Additional detail/notifications (please tick to confirm)

~~7a. I have confirmed archiving arrangements with the appropriate museum service and attach a copy of the required correspondence~~

~~7b. I attach copies of all required sampling strategies, and can confirm that these have been copied to the English Heritage Science Advisor as appropriate~~

7c. I attach a copy of the risk assessment (optional).

Signature:

Title/Post:

Telephone:

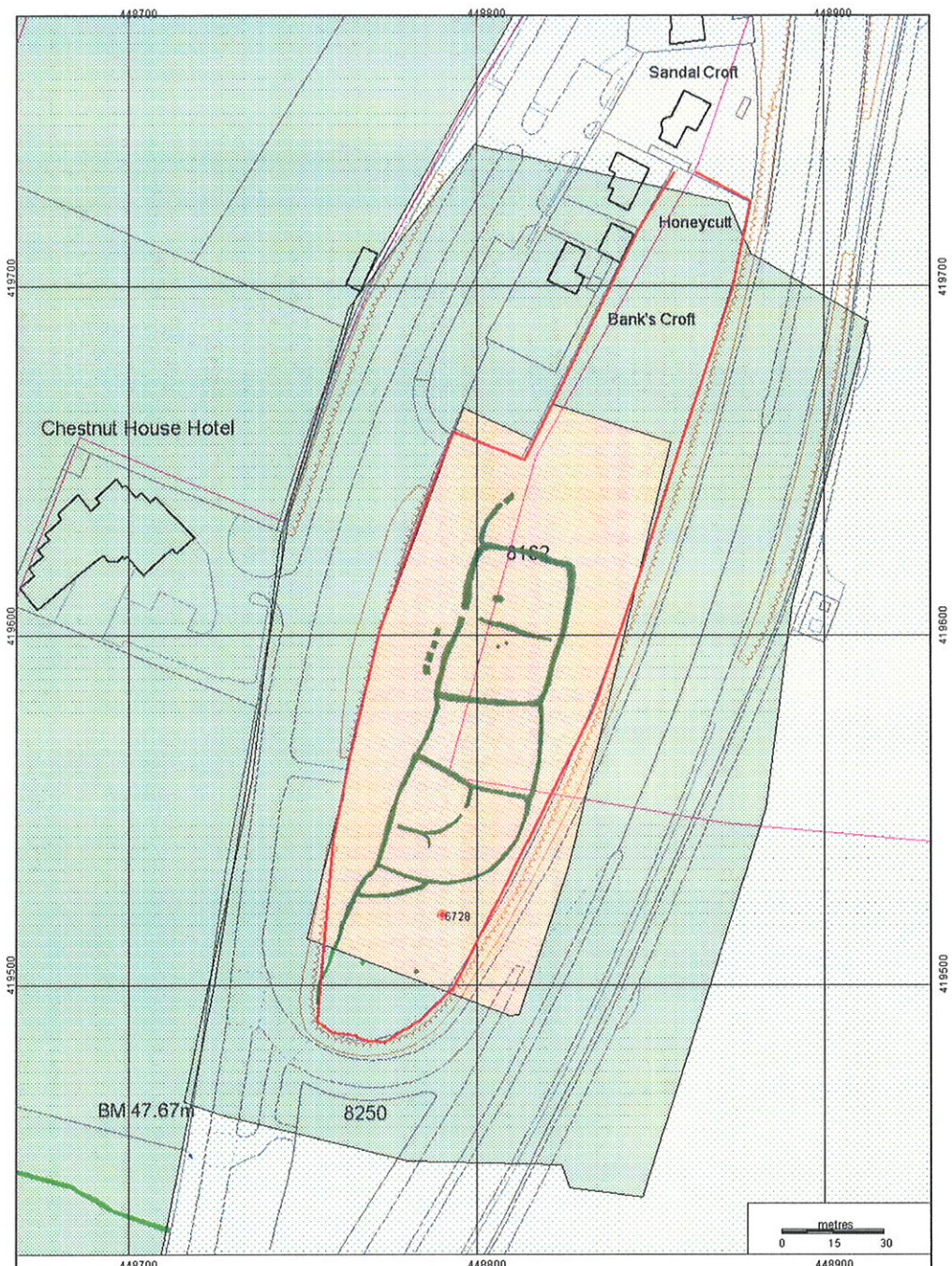
Email address:


Date:

Please complete and return to:


The WY Archaeology Advisory Service
Registry of Deeds
Newstead Road
Wakefield
WF1 2DE

For the attention of David Hunter




WYAAS
 County Historic Environment Record
 Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road
 Wakefield WF1 2DE
 Tel. 01924 306797 Fax. 01924 306810

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| Site Location | DJH |
| Ref | Honeycutt Darrington |

| |
|--|
| Date Plotted: 20/12/2012 |
| Sheet No.: SE4819NE |
| Scale 1:1000 |
|  Licence No WMD C 100019574 © WYAAS |

**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE
ADVISORY SERVICE
PROPOSED FEES AND CHARGES 2012/13**

COMMERCIAL SECTOR CONSULTATION OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

There will be a fee of **£102** excluding V.A.T for the first hour of officer time, increasing in multiples of **£51** for each additional 30 minutes of officer time. For complex enquiries individual quotations will be supplied at the discretion of the Divisional Manager Heritage, or the Principal Archaeologist, Advisory Service.

For the supply of an electronic record from the Historic Environment Record to a developer for inclusion in a Heritage Statement required by Planning Policy Statement 5: **£35**

Photocopying will be charged at the following rates (which are inclusive of V.A.T.):

| | £ |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A4 copy | 0.63 |
| A3 copy | 0.90 |
| A4 colour copy | 1.30 |
| A3 colour copy | 1.70 |
| Computer printout | 0.20 per sheet |

For postal research there will be a handling charge of **£12.00** with a minimum postage and package charge of **£1.50** additional charge.

For the production or checking / validation of a specification of archaeological fieldwork (other than an archaeological watching brief) required as part of the planning process: **£250 ex V.A.T.**

For the production or checking / validation of a specification for an archaeological watching brief: **£75 ex V.A.T.**

For the holding of a meeting in the Registry of Deeds to check the fieldwork results of a building recording exercise by an archaeological contractor carried out as part of the planning process: **£60 ex V.A.T. per meeting**

For the carrying out of a field visit to monitor the recording work of an archaeological contractor carrying out work as part of the planning process: **£110 ex V.A.T. per visit**

Outside Talks **£100 plus expenses (ex V.A.T.)**

PRIVATE RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL USE OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

Access to material will continue with no charge.
All fees and charges below are inclusive of V.A.T.

Photocopying:

| | £ |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A4 copy | 0.12 |
| A3 copy | 0.24 |
| A4 colour | 1.00 |
| A3 colour | 1.60 |
| Computer printout | 0.12 per sheet |

For postal research there will be a handling charge of **£12.00** with a minimum postage and package charge of **£1.50** additional cost .

Outside Talks to Local Societies etc. **£50 plus expenses**

APPENDIX 2: THE ARCHIVE

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER B&W 35mm (Ilford Delta Professional) film and digital photographs
@ 12Mp

| Position No. | Film/Frame Nos. | Plate | Description | Looking |
|--------------|-----------------|-------|--|---------|
| 1 | - | | General view of the start of the operation | SE |
| 2 | - | | View of the exposed surface | S |
| 3 | - | | View of exposed pit | N |
| 4 | 1/36 | | General view | NE |
| 5 | 1/35 | | General view of the proposed arena | SE |
| 6 | 1/34 | | General view of the proposed arena | W |
| 7 | 1/33 | 1 | General view of the proposed arena | SW |
| 8 | 1/32 | | General view of the proposed arena | SE |
| 9 | 1/31 | | General view across the footprint of the proposed stable block | SE |
| 10 | 1/30 | 2 | General view across the footprint of the proposed stable block | NW |
| 11 | - | | View of the cleaned surface (SE corner) | NE |
| 12 | - | | View of the cleaned surface (SE corner) | N |
| 13 | - | | Up cast of the SE corner used to cover the main N-S enclosure ditch | NNE |
| 14 | - | | View of the freshly exposed internal ditches | E |
| 15 | 1/29 | | Post-excavation view of the SE corner | N |
| 16 | 1/28 | | Post-excavation view of the SE corner | S |
| 17 | 1/27 | 3 | View of the southern cross ditch | E |
| 18 | 1/26 | 4 | Detail of the stratigraphy associated with the southern cross ditch as it continues beneath the eastern bank | E |
| 19 | 1/25 | | View of the inner ditches | W |
| 20 | 1/24 | | Oblique view of the SE corner | SE |
| 21 | 1/23 | | Detailed view of the southern cross ditch | E |
| 22 | 1/22-1 | 5 | Oblique view of the southern cross ditch with the inner ditch arrangement | SE |
| 23 | 1/20 | | View of the SE corner | SE |
| 24 | 1/19 | 6 | Detailed view of the inner ditch arrangement | N |

SMALL FIND REGISTER (all: are unstratified and were recovered with a metal detector)

| Item No. | Description | Material |
|----------|--|-------------------|
| SF1 | Bronze fragment possible blade with a central ridge on one side only (see Figure 5). 3.5 cm wide, 2.5 cm long, max. thickness 1.1cm. Condition good appears to have been historically broken reminiscent of a fragment of a founders hoard | Cu alloy (bronze) |
| SF2 | Chisel blade with 4.9cms, 5.3cm long, max. thickness | Fe (iron) |
| SF3 | Coin, cartwheel penny c. 1797 | Cu alloy (bronze) |
| SF4 | Round button, 2.2cm diam. With anchor decoration in relief | Cu alloy |
| SF5 | Ring, 0.8cm diam. With the motif 'forget me not' | Cu alloy? |

NB Items SF1-5, to be retained by the client