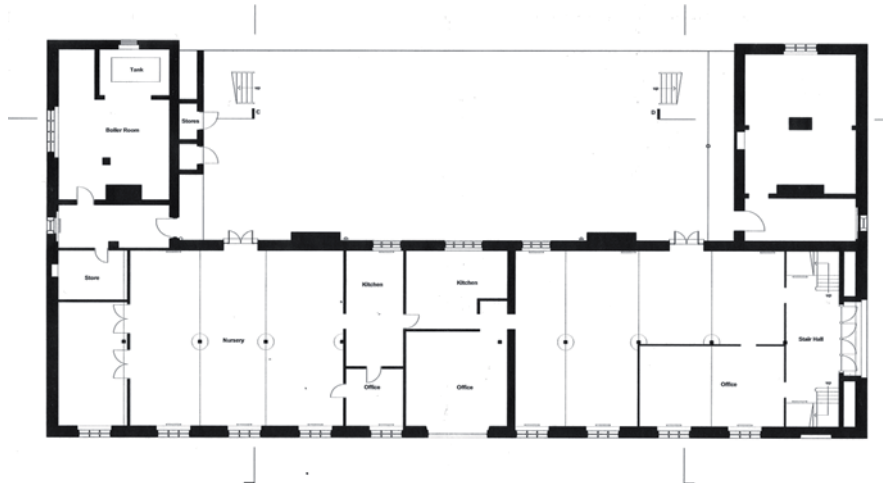


**CAUSEY HALL, HALIFAX,
WEST YORKSHIRE:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**



On behalf of:
Heritage Works Buildings Preservation Trust Limited

CS Archaeology
January 2010

On behalf of: Heritage Works Buildings Preservation Trust
Limited
1st Floor
61 Bloom Street
Manchester
M1 3LY

National Grid Reference (NGR): SE 0969 2518

Project Number: 49

Calderdale Museum Reference: CDLMS 2010.10

Fieldwork and report by: Chris Scurfield

Timing: Fieldwork December 2009
Report January 2010

Enquiries to: Chris Scurfield
Manor Farm House,
Manor Occupation Road,
Royston
Barnsley
S71 4SG

Frontispiece: existing floor plan c. 2009, of Causey Hall

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 An Archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken at Causey Hall, Halifax, West Yorkshire in December 2009. This work was in response to a condition placed on Planning Consent (App. No. 09/1137/FUL) by Calderdale Council.

1.2 Causey Hall was built in 1867, as the parish church school, and was constructed in a Gothic Style by the architects Mallinson and Barker.

1.3 A number of service trenches were examined towards the centre and west of the building. These trenches revealed an element of the school's original design. In addition structural remains of an earlier building were also revealed, along the eastern side of the Proposed Development Area (PDA).

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Causey Hall is of special architectural and historic interest and is a grade 2 listed building. The PDA consisted of limited excavations to the ground floor of Causey Hall in order to insert an entrance lift other service trenches.
- 2.2 Causey Hall lies to the west of the Minster Church of St. John the Baptist within the historic market town of Halifax, West Yorkshire (**Figures 1 and 2**). The PDA is situated towards to the centre of Causey Hall (**Figure 4**).
- 2.3 The watching brief was undertaken between the 10th and 14th December 2009 in response to a condition on planning consent (App. No. 09/1137/FUL) by Calderdale Council under the advice of West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (WYAAS).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The PDA's location is historically associated with two of Halifax's post medieval buildings, the Almshouses and the Workhouse.
- 3.2 In Halifax the systematic tradition of giving to the poor had been established by at least 1533, where in the will of John Midgley, five cottages referred to as 'the Almshouses to the western side of the churchyard in Halifax', were bequeathed. After 1610 the Almshouses were rebuilt following bequests by wealthy widows and sisters, Ellen Hopkinson and Jane Crowther.
- 3.3 The 'new' almshouses contained eighteen rooms for inmates, each of whom was required to take one pauper child. In 1748 the almshouses were again rebuilt at the expense of the town and featured 24 rooms, 3 of which were for the use of the school master and school (Patchett 2005, 21).
- 3.4 The ordnance survey plan of the PDA in 1850 shows the Hopkinson and Crowthers almshouses 'Old Alms Houses'. The 1851 census records that a Johnathan Turner and his wife lived there as schoolmaster and schoolmistress with their four children together with nine widows who were 'in receipt of alms'. By 1855 the alms houses had fallen into disrepair and were sold to the Trustees of the Waterhouse Charities (Patchett 2005, 22).
- 3.5 Immediately north of the Almshouses was the site of the Workhouse. It is estimated that the PDA is located within and to the south of the Workhouse (**Figure 3**). The original building was donated by Nathaniel Waterhouse (1586-1645) a local merchant and drysalter. In 1635, governors were established to oversee the workhouse. In the 1740s the old building was redeveloped and became the township workhouse with a capacity of around thirty inmates. The workhouse had nine rooms on the ground floor, including a committee room and out-paupers' waiting room. Eleven of the ground floor rooms had beds but most inmates were housed on the first floor. In 1837 a new Union Workhouse was built in Gibbet Street and the old building was soon vacated and subsequently

used as offices for the town overseers and Halifax's first police force (Patchett 2005, 23). In 1856 all the properties were bought up and the Parish Church School was built on the land in 1867 (Patchett 2005, 24).

- 3.6 The circumstances surrounding the school's construction is noted in the Building Record (*Causey Hall, Causeway, Halifax, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Building Recording*, Stephen Haigh forthcoming). Mention is made of the ground floor being a 'cloister court' which formed a covered playground 130 feet by 28 feet wide and 9 feet high.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The objective of this 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 ground works in the area of interest.
- 4.2 This work will mitigate the destruction of buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record'.

5. METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 This has been carried out in accordance with a specification written by the WYAAS (Appendix 1), on behalf of Calderdale District Council. The specification has been strictly adhered to.
- 5.2 A photographic record was made of all deposits with black and white silver based film using a 35mm single lens reflex camera and this forms part of the site archive. Digital photographs were also taken to illustrate the report and supplement the archive.
- 5.3 Datum levels were provided via spot heights from the OS digital site plans, and were transferred to the PDA by a recently calibrated dumpy level.
- 5.4 Because the archaeological deposits, were generally imported into the PDA, environmental sampling was not implemented.
- 5.5 Also because of the nature of the 1870 levelling deposits, and the lack of context and late 19th century date of the artefacts including pottery, further assessment was not carried out.
- 5.6 Miss. R. Mann of the WYAAS was kept fully informed and a brief 'post excavation' summary was sent, after the field work was completed.

6. RESULTS

6.1 Trench 1

- 6.1.1 After removal of the concrete floor [110] a stone east-west aligned wall [100] was revealed (**Figure 5: Plate 1**). Most of the wall had been removed prior to the insertion of the modern concrete floor. This foundation course was 0.48m wide by 0.17m deep. It extended at least c.2.4m and was positioned above a layer of ash mortar and rubble [111]. The foundation stones were roughly hewn and had diagonal chisel marks to the sides but there was no other decoration. The upper surface of the wall featured a remnant sandstone course, bonded in a dark ash mortar with in situ impressions of the second course of stone work. The lower foundation course [100] remained in situ.
- 6.1.2 During the excavation the stone wall [100] was retained to provide a section through the middle of trench 1 (**Figure 5**).
- 6.1.3 Either side of the wall [100] was a spread [101] of dark brown sandy silt with frequent lime mortar and flagstone fragments. Finds included a large quantity of large (mature) oysters. The northern half of the trench soon came down onto a reddish brown natural sand with 5% rounded stone [103]. Cutting this natural deposit, drain [106] was revealed (**Plates 2 and 3**). Drain [106] consisted of flagstone top/covers above two parallel brick walls. Each brick wall was two courses high, in a decayed lime bonded mortar, 0.23m apart and was built onto a series of lower abutting flagstones. The drain would have flowed to the east and still consisted of a dark organic silt deposit. Stratigraphically this drain was the earliest feature in the excavations and was truncated by the later building associated with wall [105] the present east wall of Causey Hall (**Figure 5**).
- 6.1.4 As trench 1 was being reduced, an internal wall, with adhering plaster and lime-wash was identified facing east. At the end of the watching brief the east facing section was fully revealed (**Plate 4**). Set into the northwest corner of the trench was an in situ flagstone floor [112] (**Plate 5**) 0.8m wide. Floor [112] was defined by the contemporary internal walls [104 & 105].
- 6.2.5 The north and south sections of the trench were defined by inserted brick walls, these walls annexed the original ground floor space. The stratigraphic sections below these inserted walls were devoid of features and were characterised by similar levelling deposits [101 & 108] as encountered within trench 1 and represented by section 1 (**Figure 5**). The south and north walls were inserted into the building in c.1970 as evidenced by newspapers packing the doorways associated with the inserted brick walls. The south wall is of brick and was built upon a concrete foundation in contrast to the north wall which was built directly onto the original flagstone floor which was subsequently screed with concrete [110].
- 6.2.6 Regarding the east wall the working hypothesis was that this probably represented the front elevation of the former alms houses/work house. When the wall was revealed there was an absence of diagnostic features such as fenestration and access arrangements (**Plate 6**). However, close examination of the wall did reveal

a change in the mortar that suggested the east wall was constructed in 2 phases. This suggests that the 1870 school wall was built directly onto a pre-existing building either the alms houses/work house.

6.2 TRENCH 2 (0.38m X 4.06m)

6.2.1 This revealed natural geology in the form of a glacial till [103] 0.12m below the floor level and extended 0.24m. No features were revealed.

6.3 TRENCH 3 (0.72m x 1.44m)

6.3.1 This was located in the corner of the central room and revealed natural till [103] 0.12m below the floor level and extended 0.24m. No features were revealed.

6.4 TRENCH 4 (0.38m x 3.8m)

6.4.1 The watching brief was able to confirm that the central wall [100] continued towards the west wall of the former school, suggesting that originally the design of the cloister court was divided into two sections.

6.5 TRENCH 5 (0.38m x 4.7m)

6.5.1 This revealed natural till [103] 0.12m below the floor level and extended 0.24m. No features were revealed.

6.6 TRENCHES 6-8

6.6.1 These trenches were excavated in the sloping courtyard area, west of the main building, and were sunk to ascertain the nature and direction of the drainage system. This showed that two, 10" (0.254m) earthenware drains were still extant. These would have originally served the external toilets, depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854, abutting the revetment wall that supports 'Dispensary Walk' (*Causey Hall, Causeway, Halifax, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Building Recording*, Stephen Haigh forthcoming). The sections to these trenches revealed similar results and were characterised by 0.005m of tarmac overlying 0.14m of stone sets laid onto a ash/cinder layer 0.03m deep, lying on natural till [103].

7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The watching brief has been able to show that the cloister court was originally divided into two parts. The lower course of this wall was revealed in trenches 1 and 4. This was aligned east/west, at the centre of the building dividing the original entrance lobby. Evidence of the original entrance lobby was removed probably during renovation c. 1970. This original dividing wall in the school probably represented a division of the cloister court for girls and boys.
- 7.2 Beneath the dividing wall remains of an earlier building was recorded within trench 1. This consisted of two internal walls that probably represented a corridor with a possible flight of stone steps to the north. These walls consisted of a single face and were built into the natural geology, reminiscent of a cellar. The location of the PDA to the historic map (**Figure 3**) and the documentary evidence suggests that these structural remains probably relate to the buildings of the Workhouse rather than the Alms Houses. In addition the east wall (east façade) of the present building was found to have been constructed directly onto the earlier building.
- 7.3 The excavation of the service trenches (2, 3, 5-8) confirmed the presence of natural geology just below the floor and in the case of trenches 6-8, just below the stone sets. The watching brief has therefore been able to conclude that the present building had truncated potential archaeological deposits associated with the Medieval and Post Medieval Halifax.
- 7.4 No further work is recommended.

8. REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliography

Haigh S., (forthcoming), *Causey Hall, Halifax, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpublished report.

Patchett J. H., 2005, *The Development of the Area to the West of Halifax Parish Church (c1540-c1965)*, Transactions of the Halifax Antiquarian Society Vol. 13.

WYAAS, 2009, *Specification for an archaeological watching brief at Causey Hall, Halifax*, unpublished report.

8.2 Cartographic References

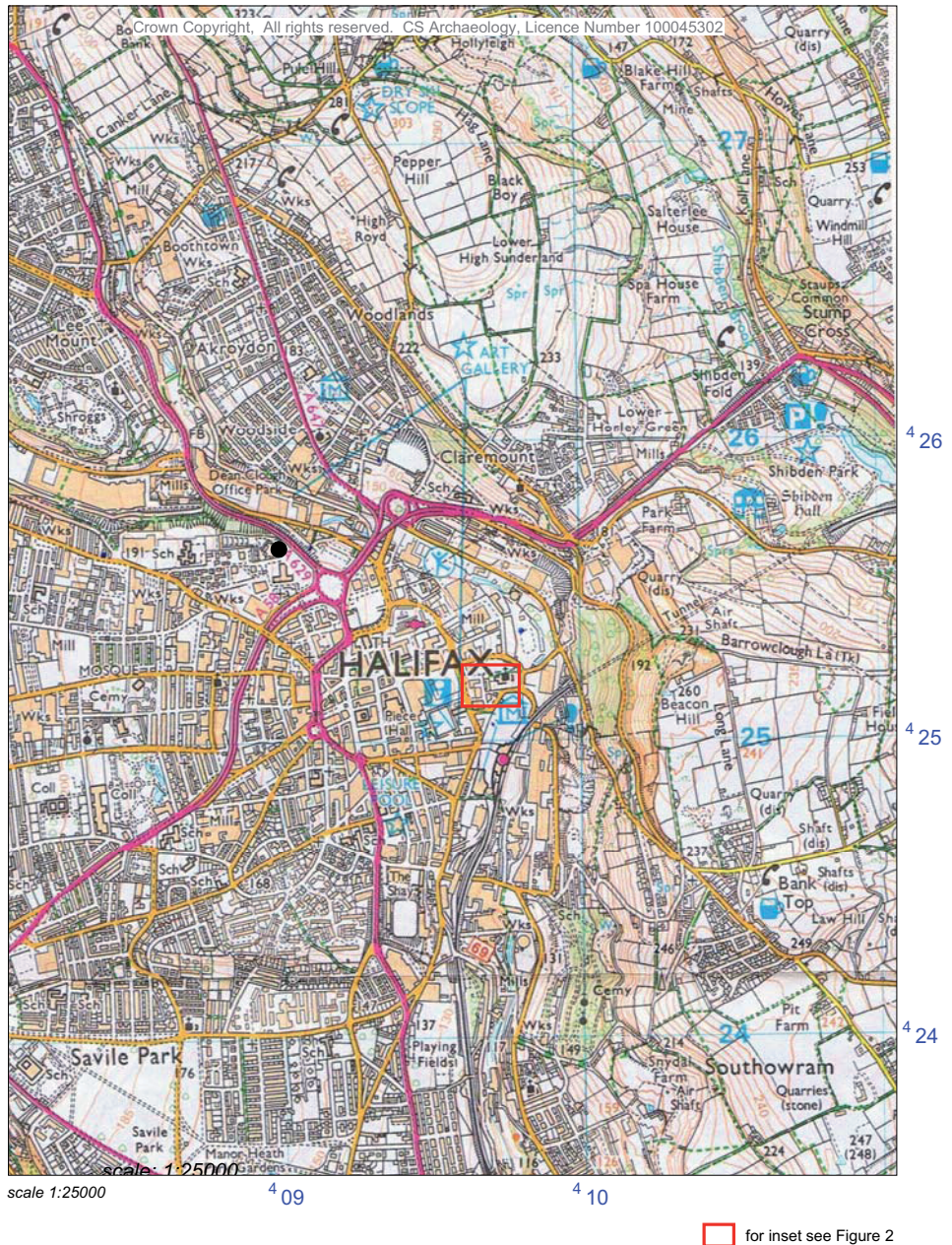
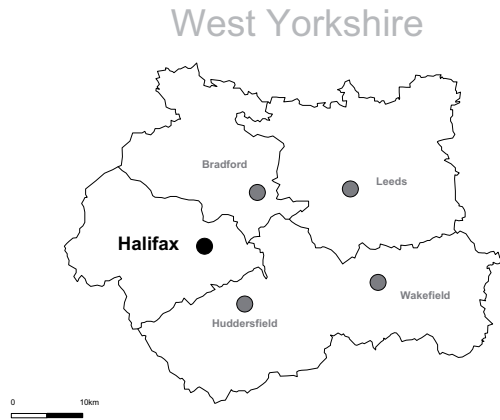
1854 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map

1827 Days Plan of Halifax (Halifax Local Studies Lib. Ref. No. HXT 628)

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to Heritage Works for commissioning this report. Thanks also to Stephen Haigh for making his research available and to Woolers (Building Contractor) for facilitating the watching brief in their works programme.

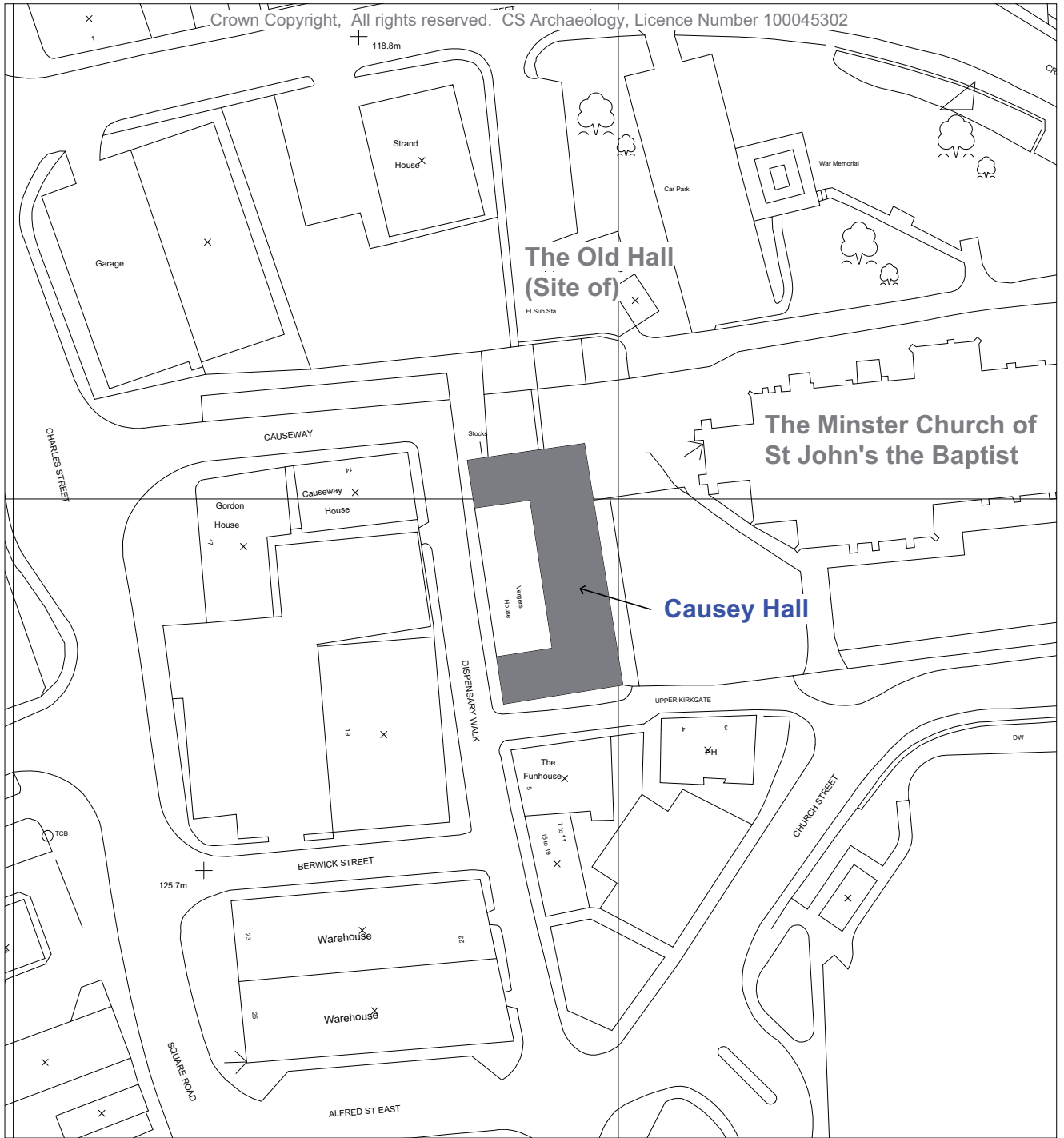
FIGURES



Causey Hall, Halifax:
An Archaeological
Watching Brief

Figure 1: Location Map

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4 252

4 097

scale 1:10000



Causey Hall, Halifax:
An Archaeological
Watching Brief

Key

Causey Hall

Trench 1, approximate location

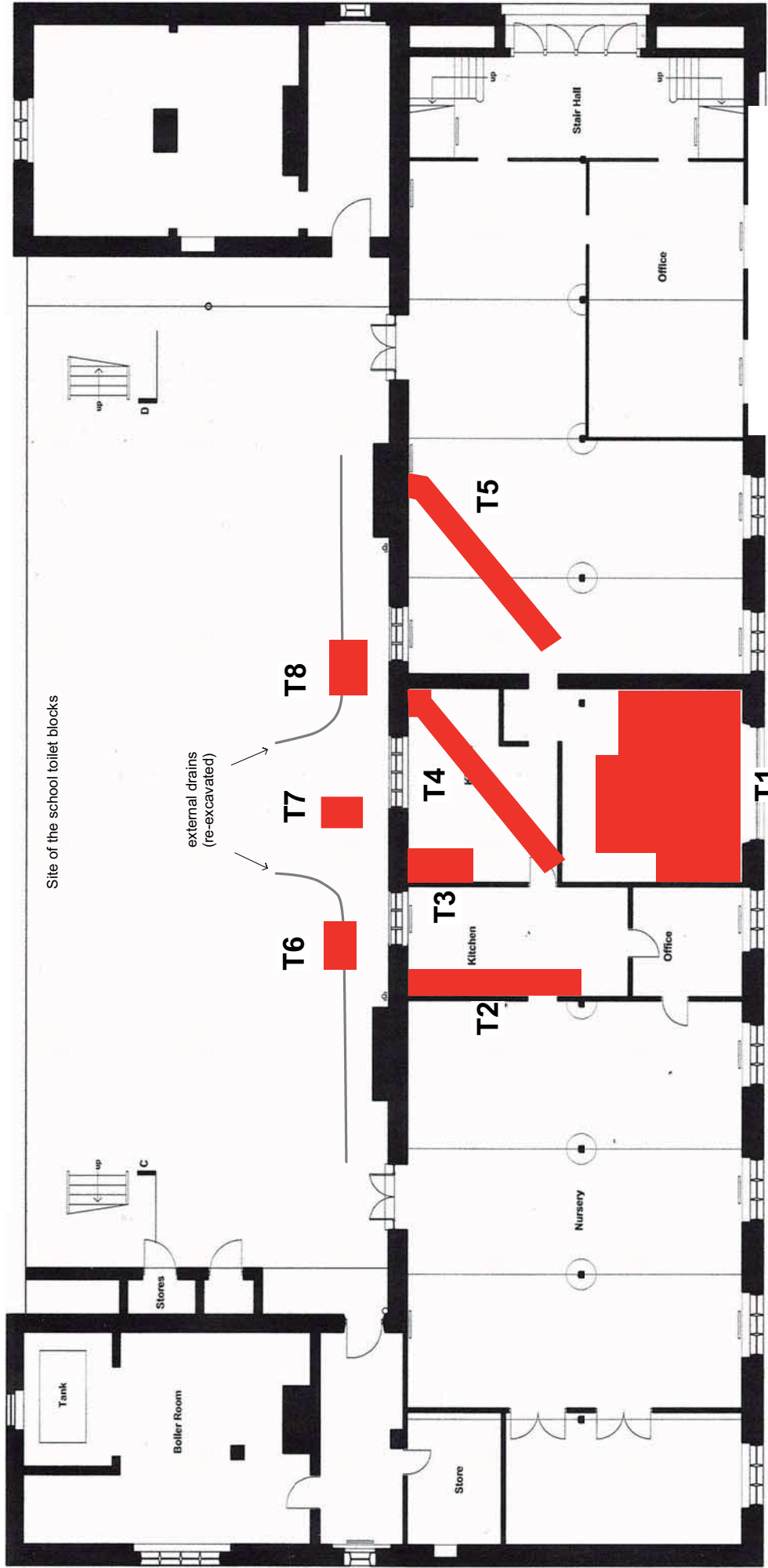


not to scale

Figure 3: Extract (tracing)
from 'Days Plan of Halifax
1827'

CS Archaeology
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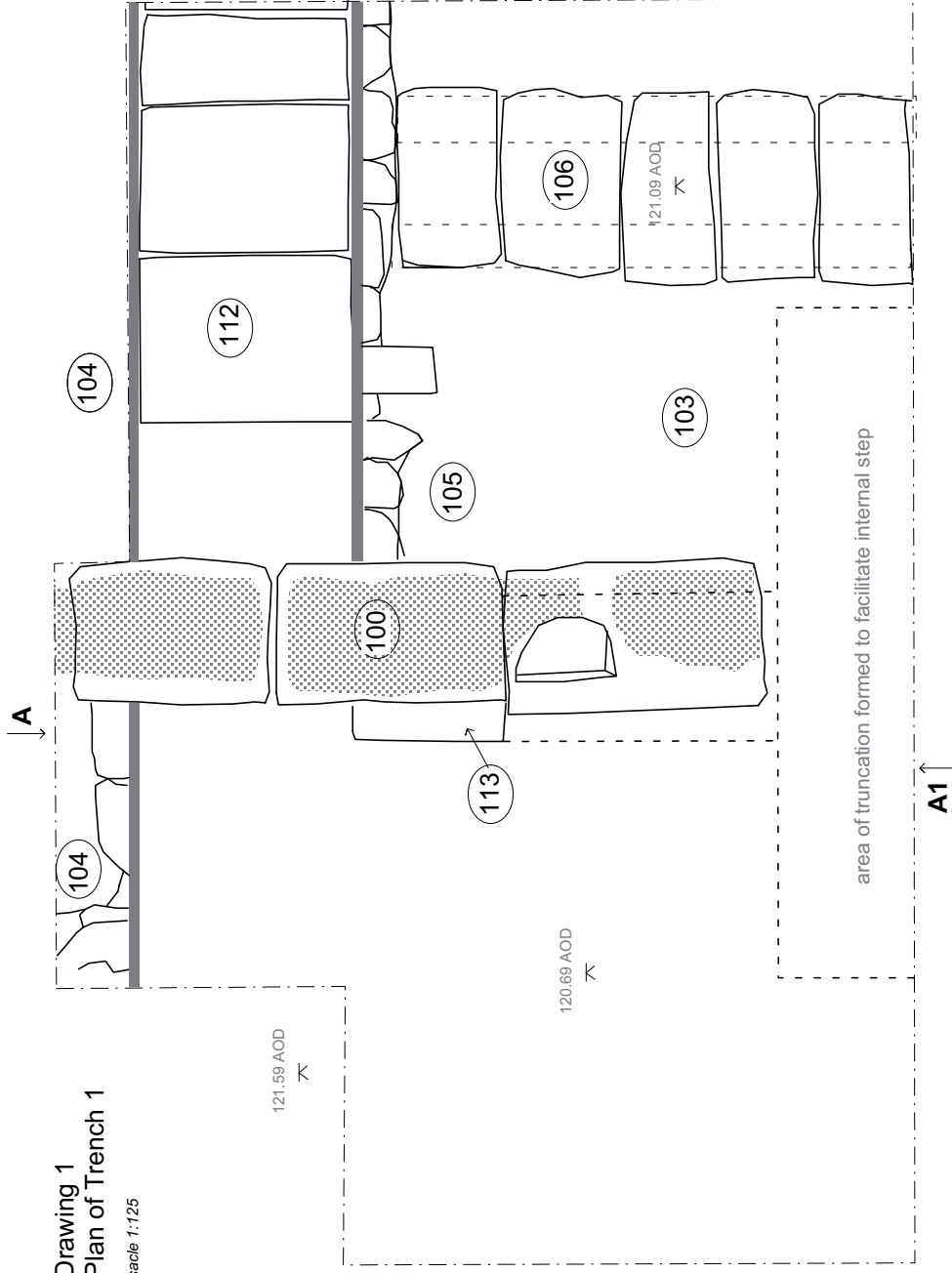


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Figure 4 Trench Location Plan
based on Dwg. No. 9004/01, by Soul Architects

Causey Hall, Halifax: An Archaeological
Watching Brief

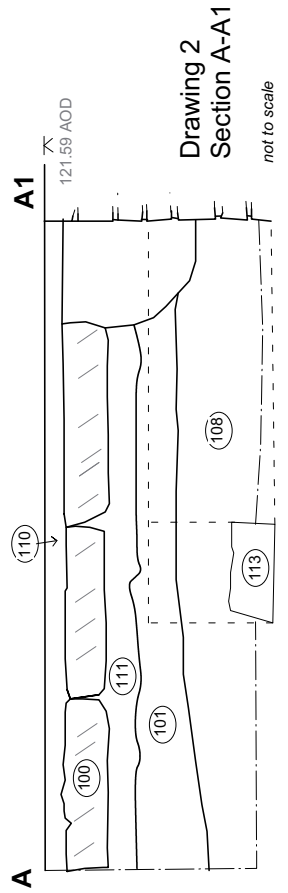
Drawing 1
Plan of Trench 1
scale 1:125



- Key
- lime mortar with white washed interior walls
 - - - brick walls
 - ▒ dark grey ash mortar



Figure 5: Trench 1
Plan and Section



Drawing 2
Section A-A1
not to scale

PLATES



Plate 1: oblique view of the central wall [100], from the southeast



Plate 2: view of the top flagstones of drain [106], from the west



Plate 3: Working view of the drain [106] as it was excavated, from the west



Plate 4: Trench 1, post excavation view of the internal east facing wall [104], from the east



Plate 5: Trench 1, General view of the flagstone floor [112] with worn step in the section, from the south



Plate 6: Trench 1, General view of the flagstone floor [112] with worn step in the section, from the south

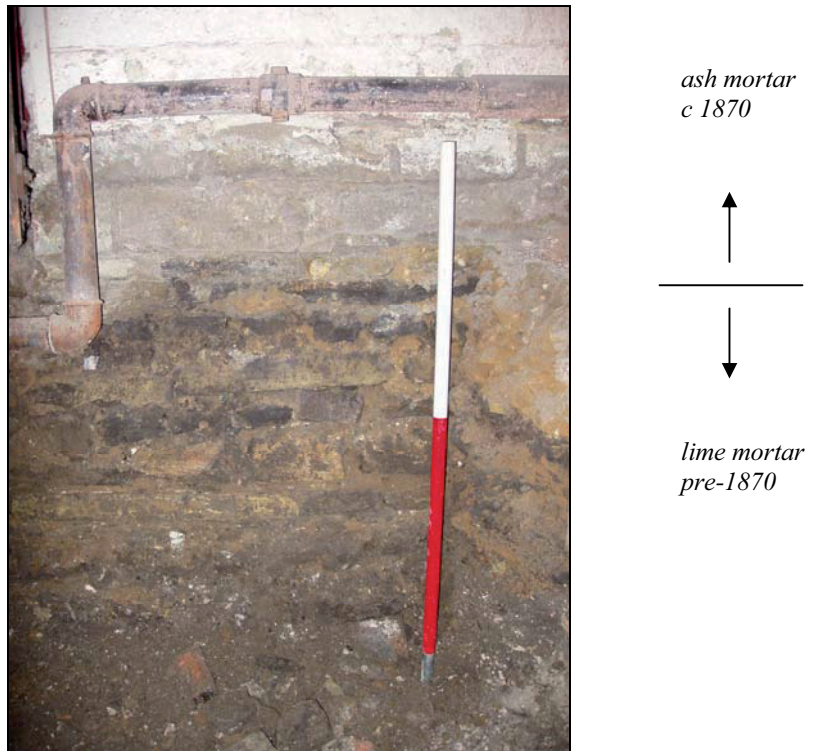


Plate 7: Trench 1, detail of the east wall showing 2 phases of construction, as evidenced by the different use of mortars, from the west

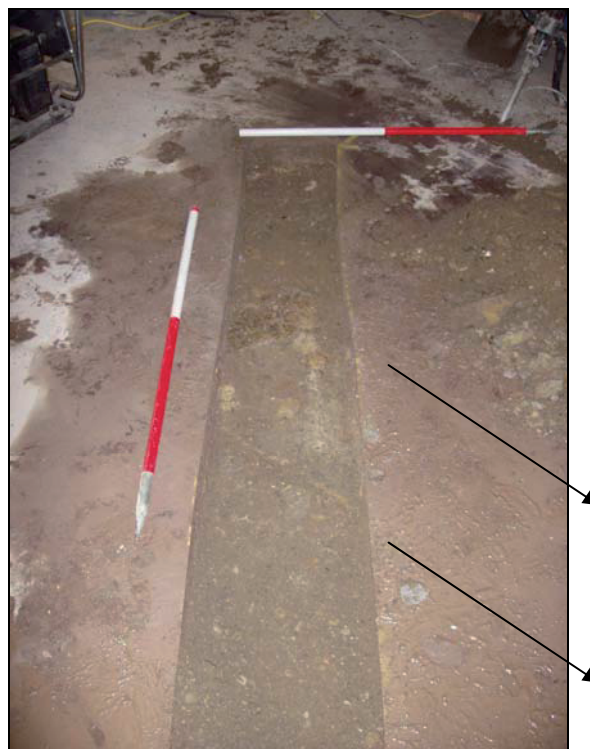


Plate 8: Trench 4, Post excavation view showing the continuation of wall [100], from the northwest

Appendix 1:

Project Specification

**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE:
SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT CAUSEY
HALL, HALIFAX**

Planning ref: 09/01137/FUL

**Specification prepared on behalf of Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council
at the request of Carl Andrews of Soul Architects.**

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 WYAAS, the holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

1.2 A separate specification for Building Recording has been produced by Elizabeth Chamberlin.

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 0969 2518

2.1 Causey Hall lies in the centre of Halifax, off Causeway. The building is bounded to the east by St John the Baptist's Church, to the south by Upper Kirkgate, to the west by Dispensary Walk and to the north by the pathway to the adjacent church.

2.2 The site lies in the district of Calderdale and falls within the historic township of Halifax.

3. Background

3.1 A planning permission for the refurbishment and repair of the north and south wings and lower ground floor to allow change of use of the building has been granted by Calderdale District Council. This work will also require groundworks within the threshold and internal lobby.

3.2 The Planning Authority have attached an archaeological condition to the above planning permission as they have been advised by the WYAAS that there is reason to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that building recording and an archaeological watching brief is required during any groundworks associated with the development. A separate photographic building recording specification has already been produced by Elizabeth Chamberlin of WYAAS.

3.3 This specification has been prepared by WYAAS at the request of Carl Andrews of Soul Architects (12 Dunlin Court, Gateford, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, S81 8UT) acting on behalf of the site owners, to detail what is required for the watching brief.

4. Archaeological Interest

Halifax parish church of St John the Baptist is thought to have early medieval origins and this area would have been the focus of contemporary medieval settlement. The first vicar was appointed in 1272. A 12th century carved gravestone, located in the the south porch of the church, depicts evidence of early textile industry which is supported by 13th century documentary evidence.

4.1 A manorial fulling mill, a corn mill and dyers are recorded in the 14th century. By the 15th century, Halifax was established as a textil centre and by 1473 it is thought to have been the dominant producer in the West Riding. Commercial expansion continued throughout the 15th century and Halifax also became an increasingly important ecclesiastical centre.

4.2 Causey Hall is a mid 19th century church school which lies directly adjacent to the parish church of St John the Baptist. Both the Church and Causey Hall lie within the historic medieval core of Halifax. As stated above, the church would have been the focus of contemporary settlement and there is therefore the potential for archaeological deposits of a medieval date or earlier to survive in the vicinity. Remains of 18th century or earlier should also be regarded as of archaeological interest..

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.

5.2 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. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of WYAAS to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor (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, in accordance with PPG 16 para. 21. 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.

7.1 Fieldwork Methodology

7.1.1 An archaeologist should be present on site **during any excavation below a depth of 0.15m** in the area of interest whether this is for site preparation, foundation trenches, service trenches or landscaping. 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 Features/deposits of archaeological concern 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.

7.2 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 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 Department of Constitutional Affairs licence and any local environmental health regulations.

8.3 The terms of the Treasure Act, 1996 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. Labelling should be in HB pencil on the *back* of the print and should include film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name; name and address of site; national grid reference. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archivally-stable sleeves. 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 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.

9.5 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.

9.6 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 copy of the report to the client and another copy **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. 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 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 to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive. In this case the contact is Calderdale Museums, Bankfield Museum, Akroyd Park, Boothtown Road, Halifax HX3 6HG; telephone 01422 352334; Curator: Jeff Wilkinson. Agreement for deposition should be confirmed in writing by the archaeological contractor; this correspondence is to be copied to the WYAAS.

11.2 The archaeological contractor will contact Calderdale Museums to determine its policy on the acceptance of completed excavation archives, including primary site records and research archives and finds, from all excavations carried out in the District that 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 Calderdale Museums.

11.4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet Calderdale Museums requirements with regard to the preparation of excavation 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.

Rebecca Mann

November 2009

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

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

Telephone: (01924) 305992
Fax: (01924) 306810
E-mail: rmann@wyjs.org.uk

Appendix 2: Archive Inventory

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER A
35mm Black and White Film (Ilford Delta 400 Professional)

Film/ Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
1/27	-	T1	Preliminary view after removal of the concrete floor	W
1/26	-	T1	View of the top of wall [100] (as it was first revealed)	E
1/25-24	-	T1	View of wall [100]	E
1/23-22	-	T1	Oblique view of wall [100]	SE
1/21-20	-	T1	View of wall [100] from outside the doorway to the (<i>East Elevation</i>)	E
1/19	-	T1	Working view of the site reduction (by hand)	SW
1/18	-	T1	General view, with the west wall [104] revealed	SE
1/17	-	T1	View of the northern side of the trench with rubble and lime mortar deposit [107] and the brick and flagstone drain [106] along the south facing section (right hand side)	ESE
1/16	-	T1	View of the top flagstones of drain [106]	W
1/15	-	T1	Oblique view of the exposed drain [106]	SW
1/14-13	2	T1	View of the drain [106] with the top flagstones and the south wall partially removed	S
1/12	-	External	View of the external drains (Figure 4)	S
1/11	-	External	View of the external drains (Figure 4)	N
1/10-9	-	T1	Post excavation view of the south facing section (oblique) beneath wall [100]	SE
1/8	-	T1	Post excavation view of wall [100] and wall [104] with it's plastered and lime washed internal facing wall	E
1/7-6	-	T1	Post excavation view of walls [100 & 104]	N
1/5-4	-	T1	View of the consolidated rubble and flagstone deposit west of wall [105]	E
1/3	-	T1	Intermediate view with the internal (plastered and limewashed) west facing wall [105]	S
1/2	-	T4	Post excavation view with the continuation of wall [100]	NW
1/1	-	T2	Post excavation view	WNW
2/36-35	-	T1 (N)	Post Excavation view of the internal east facing wall [104]	E
2/34-33	-	T1 (N)	Post excavation view	S
2/32-31	-	T1	Post excavation view of the 'back' wall [104] fully exposed	E
2/30	-	T4	Post excavation view	SE
2/29	-	T3	Post excavation view	E

Film/ Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
2/28-27	-	T1	View of the west facing section with ad hoc deposits associated with the remodelling of the entrance floor	W
2/26-25	-	T1	Post ex. View of the step in the south facing section	S
2/24	-	T5	Post excavation view	SE
2/23	-	T1	View of the stonework to the west facing elevation	W
2/22	6	T1	Post excavation view of the internal west facing wall	E

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER B
Digital colour, 5 Mega-pixel resolution

No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
1		T1	Preliminary view after removal of the concrete floor	W
2		T1	View of the top of wall [100] (as it was first revealed)	E
3/3a		T1	View of wall [100]	E
4	1	T1	Oblique view of wall [100]	SE
5		T1	View of wall [100] from outside the doorway to the (<i>East Elevation</i>)	E
6		T1	Working view of the site reduction (by hand)	SW
7		T1	General view, with the west wall [104] revealed	SE
8		T1	View of the northern side of the trench with rubble and lime mortar deposit [107] and the brick and flagstone drain [106] along the south facing section (right hand side)	ESE
9		T1	View of the top capstones of drain [106]	W
10		T1	View of the exposed drain [106]	W
11		T1	Oblique view of the exposed drain [106]	SW
12		T1	View of the drain [106] with the top flagstones and the south wall partially removed	S
13		External	View of the external drains (Figure 4)	S
14		T1	Post excavation view of the south facing section (oblique) beneath wall [100]	SE
15		T1	Post excavation view of wall [100] and wall [104] with it's plastered and lime washed internal facing wall	E
16		T1	Post excavation view of walls [100 & 104]	N
17		T1	View of the consolidated rubble and flagstone deposit west of wall [105]	E
18	3	T1	Working view of the drain [106] as it was excavated	E

Film / Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
19		T1	Working close up view of the drain [106] as it was excavated	E
		T1	Intermediate view with the internal (plastered and limewashed) west facing wall [105]	S
20	8	T4	Post excavation view with the continuation of wall [100]	NW
21		T2	Post excavation view	WNW
22		T1	Post Excavation view	S
23	4	T1	Post Excavation view of the internal east facing wall [104]	E
24		T4	Post Excavation view	E
25		T3	Post Excavation view	SE
26		T1	View of the trench prior to removal of the extant doorstep	W
27		T1	Detail of the flagstone floor with worn step in the section	S
28	5	T1	General view of the flagstone floor with worn step in the section	S
29		T5	Post-excavation view	
30	7	T1	Detail of the east wall showing 2 phases of construction, as evidenced by the different use of mortars	W
31		T1	Post excavation view of the east wall	W

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Type	Description
100	Structure	Foundation course of a wall, consisting of three roughly ashlar sandstone blocks c. 0.75m - 0.85m in length x 0.48m in width. Aligned east-west and perpendicular to the <i>East Elevation</i> of Causey Hall and therefore contemporary.
101	Deposit	Dark brown sandy silt with frequent lime mortar and flagstone fragments, interpreted as a levelling deposit onto which the original flagstone floor (historically removed) was laid. Located around and beneath wall [100]. Finds included transfer decorated white glazed pottery, frequent oyster shells and flagstone fragments.
102	Deposit	Unstratified brick and flagstone rubble in a brown sandy silt matrix, located to the north of [100]. Below [100], above [109].
103	Natural	Reddish brown sand with 5% rounded stone, up to 0.25m diameter. Below [109], [106], [104 & 105].
104	Structure	Faced wall with adhering plaster and whitewashed decoration, East facing with no exterior face i.e. built into the hillside [103].
105	Structure	Faced wall with adhering whitewashed lime mortar/plaster, which is west facing, with no exterior face i.e. built into the natural [103].

No.	Type	Description
106	Structure	Drain consisting of a flagstone base (approximate 0.35m wide) upon which two brick walls, bonded in lime mortar, were constructed 0.23m apart, with a series of flagstone capstones that resulted in a 0.4m deep drain which flowed to the east. The walls consisted of red clamped bricks measured 0.064m x 0.235m x 0.115m.
107	Deposit	Dark brown sandy silt with frequent clay pipe stems
108	Deposit	Represented the lower rubble fill and was characterised by higher proportion of lime mortar than [101] above. Finds included transfer decorated white glazed pottery, frequent oyster shells, flagstone fragments and a stone slate featuring a round peg hole.
109	Deposit	Consolidated ash mortar representing a foundation, 0.22m deep, for wall [100]. Associated with the school' construction c. 1860. Above [105 & 104].
110	Deposit	Modern (c.1970) concrete floor.
111	Deposit	Dark grey mortar and rubble foundation for the east-west wall [100]. Above [101 and below [100].
112	Deposit	Flagstone floor, between walls [105] and [104]
113	Deposit	Robbed out wall, aligned east/west

DRAWING REGISTER

Dwg. No.	Figure	Description	Scale Drawn	Reproduced
1	5	Plan of Trench 1	1:20	1:20
2	5	Section A-A1 of Trench 1	1:20	1:20