



WYAS
**Archaeological
Services**

Station Road

Mickletown

West Yorkshire

Trial Trench Evaluation

Report no. 2768
July 2015

Client: WYG Environment Planning Transport



Station Road, Mickletown

West Yorkshire

Trial Trench Evaluation

Summary

An archaeological evaluation at Station Road, Mickletown has investigated the remains of a series of rectangular ditched enclosures. The remains of a possible ring ditch were also identified. Dating evidence for these features is very limited. Evidence for medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity was identified as well as 16th-century remains, probably related to the adjacent Shann Hall. In addition, a large coal deposit was found across multiple trenches, related to coal mining activities in the 1800 and 1900s.



Report Information

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The project was managed by Jane Richardson with post-excavation and specialist co-ordination by Zoe Horn. This report has been written by Kevin Moon and edited by Jane Richardson.

1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by WYG on behalf of the Banks Group to undertake the excavation of 50 trenches on land off Station Road, Mickletown. The trenches were investigated between the 20th of April and the 14th of May 2015. The work was undertaken in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework and in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by WYG (Appendix 4) and approved by David Hunter of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS).

Site location, topography and land-use

The site is located on the northern edge of Methley, centred upon NGR SE 8060 4980 (Fig. 1), immediately to the south of Station Road. The land is bordered by the railway line to the west, the River Aire to the north and residential land to the south (Fig. 2). The site is located at approximately 20m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The site has been recently used for arable cultivation but was unplanted at the time of excavation.

Soils and geology

Geotechnical site investigations (Wardell-Armstrong 2014) typically identified topsoil, over localised made ground, a thin layer of sand drift deposits, above weathered Middle Coal Measures. Topsoil was generally recorded between depths of 0.1m and 0.6m below ground level. Made ground was found in localised areas extending to depths of between 0.40m and 1.40m below current ground levels and was most likely associated with colliery waste. Drift deposits were encountered across most of the site, with the exception of areas of made ground. These have been predominantly described as brown or orange-brown slightly gravelly clayey sand or very sandy clay. This extended to variable depths across the site of between 0.50m and 1.50m below ground level. Middle Coal Measures were recorded below the drift deposits.

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The development site has been subject to previous assessments and the archaeological context draws on these reports:

- Archaeological Services WYAS Desk-Based Assessment (Grassam 2008);
- Archaeological Services WYAS Geophysical Survey (Harrison 2013); and
- WYG Archaeology and Heritage Statement (2013).

Archaeological Context

Artefacts of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic dates have been recorded outside the study area but within the area bounded by the Rivers Aire and Calder. To the south of the development site several Bronze Age round barrows have been identified between the Rivers Aire and Calder. An extensive landscape of field systems, trackways and enclosures dating to the late Iron Age and Romano-British periods has been recorded between the Rivers Aire and Calder through aerial photography analysis, geophysical survey and evaluations. Evidence for early Iron Age settlement is recorded to the north of the site at St Aidan's Remainder, with later Iron Age settlement to the south-west at Moss Carr and south-east at Boat Lane.

A geophysical survey was undertaken ahead of the diversion of the River Aire in the early 1990s, followed by subsequent open-area excavation which included a small part of the development site. The results included the identification of residual Neolithic flints, Iron Age and Romano-British features and medieval pottery. Early Iron Age features included a pit alignment, a hearth and a gully, whilst the later Iron Age and Romano-British features were interpreted as field boundaries. The results indicated that further later Iron Age and Romano-British settlement may be located to the south in the development site. A 1st-century Roman fort was established at Castleford to the south-east of the development site, which was replaced in the 2nd century with a smaller fort. Although this fort was abandoned in the latter half of the 2nd century, the associated civilian settlement continued in use until the 4th century. There are no recorded settlement sites of Roman date in the immediate vicinity of the development site, other than those identified as part of the Iron Age/Romano-British tradition. A glass vessel of Roman date was identified in 1957, and whilst the findspot location has not been verified, it is anticipated to have come from close to the identified location.

The post-Roman and early medieval period within this region is not well understood. This area formed part of the Kingdom of Elmet until it was conquered and became part of the Kingdom of Northumbria in the 7th century. A manor was recorded at Methley in the Domesday Book indicating there was some settlement between the Aire and the Calder at this time. During the medieval period the land between the two rivers appeared to have been occupied by dispersed settlements occupying the higher ground, with the lower lying areas, which were prone to flooding, given over to meadow. Documentary sources from the 15th century indicate that there had been some attempts to drain this land. Incomes from agriculture were supplemented by fishing, fowling, quarrying for sand and stone, and digging for coal. The land around Mickletown and Methley remained as open fields until they were enclosed between 1773 and 1787.

In the 14th century a manor house in Mickletown belonged to the Hospital of St Nicholas at Pontefract. Although the hospital is reputed to have pre-Conquest origins, the date of the manor house is not known. In 1410 the Hospital granted the manor to Robert Waterton who established a new manor house to the west which later became Methley Hall. The manor in Mickletown appears to have continued in use as a farm. The post-medieval improvements to

the River Aire and the River Calder were a catalyst for the development of collieries in the area as they allowed the coal to be more easily transported. Saville Colliery was established in 1878 to the immediate east of the development site, with St Aidan's open cast mine to the north. Excavations during the re-routing of the River Aire identified a number of locks, a watermill, dry dock and eight vessels, including one which still retained a cargo of coal.

Geophysical Survey Results

The geophysical survey (Harrison 2013) identified the following anomalies and trends:

- A number of rectilinear anomalies within the eastern half of the development site: some of which correlated with previously recorded archaeological features of Iron Age and Romano-British date to the north of the development site. It was expected that the remaining features would be of a comparable date. A semi-circular curve within the central linear anomaly may indicate the boundary respected an earlier feature which had not been detected during the survey. A circular feature of 17.5m diameter was identified in the south of the development area indicating a ring ditch associated with a settlement or barrow. An area of potential burning was identified to the east of this feature. These remains indicate a complex of Iron Age and Romano-British field enclosures with potential settlement remains in the eastern half of the development site.
- To the east of Shann House a rectangular feature was identified. The nature of the feature was unclear, however its regularity and difference to the surrounding geological features indicate that it may be of archaeological origin. Its value was unknown; but, it was unlikely to be of greater than regional interest if it is archaeological in nature.
- Linear anomalies aligned north-south correlating with the field boundaries shown on historic OS mapping. A group of rectilinear anomalies abutting these linear anomalies were also interpreted as potential post-medieval field boundaries as they appeared to co-join the field boundaries and reflect the same alignment. These are of negligible heritage interest.
- A circular cluster of linear trends in the centre of the site which correlated with a deeply rutted and uncultivated area that had been previously waterlogged. This is of no heritage interest.
- Responses from a small modern building visible on the 1932 OS mapping and a trackway running from the centre of the site to the north-east toward the former Methley Saville Colliery. These are of no heritage interest.
- A number of small discrete anomalies were identified as resulting from natural geological effects. A scatter of ferrous anomalies which are almost certainly

representative of modern ferrous debris and two modern service pipes were also identified. These are of no heritage interest.

3 Aims and Objectives

The overall aim of the archaeological excavation was to evaluate geophysical survey anomalies and to identify previously unrecorded archaeological remains, including presence/absence, form, date, survival and significance, within the proposed development area. The results of this evaluation would then be used to confirm areas where there are no significant archaeological remains on the site, or to identify selected areas of archaeological interest that may require further archaeological monitoring should development be proposed.

4 Methodology

All work was undertaken in accordance with accepted professional standards and guidelines (English Heritage 2008; CIfA 2014), in accordance with the ASWYAS site recording manual (ASWYAS 2014) and in compliance with the WSI (Appendix 1).

All trenches were set out and the limits resurveyed using a Trimble VRS differential GPS accurate to $\pm 0.01\text{m}$. The trenches were opened in a controlled manner using a JCB excavator using a flat-bladed ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. All topsoil deposits were removed in level spits (not more than 0.20m) with the topsoil and subsoil being separated to allow for re-instating in reverse order. Machining stopped at the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. All excavations of archaeological deposits were undertaken manually with the stripped surface being cleaned and investigated for archaeological remains.

An appropriate sample was excavated through all linear features to investigate the full depth, profile and fills, where possible, and to recover dating from the fills. All excavated sections were, where possible, located adjacent to the trench edge in order to provide a full stratigraphic sequence. A number of archaeological features were not excavated in agreement with WYAAS due to their position in relation to the trench.

All archaeological features were accurately recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50. Feature sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. All plans and sections include spot heights that relate to Ordnance Datum in metres.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological work undertaken. An inventory of the primary archive is presented in Appendix 2. ASWYAS currently hold the site archive in a stable and secure location, and it will be deposited with a local museum in due course.

5 Results

A description of each trench in which archaeology was encountered is given below, with further detail about the depths and descriptions of individual deposits provided in Appendix 3. Trenches devoid of archaeology are not discussed, but their depths and stratigraphic sequence are also recorded in Appendix 3.

Unless otherwise stated, all features investigated were sealed by a soft dark grey-brown silt topsoil and a yellow-brown sandy clay subsoil. The geology encountered across the site was varied. The majority of the trenches to the east of the revealed an orange-brown sandy clay with varying quantities of limestone fragments whereas on the western side of the site, the geology comprised a grey-yellow clay with greater concentrations of limestone.

The area identified by the geological test pitting as made ground appears to be made up of a large spread of coal. This is likely to be the remains of a storage area from the adjacent colliery which was subsequently levelled and covered by topsoil. This deposit extends as far as Trenches 5 and 6 to the west and Trenches 16 and 21 to the east and as far as Trench 7 to the north and Trenches 12 and 14 to the south.

Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

A narrow north-west/south-east aligned ditch (307) was investigated towards the north-east end of the trench. This ditch was intersected by a plough furrow (303) running along the majority of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. The stratigraphic relationship between the two features was not identified due to the similarity in their fills. It is highly likely that both features are related to post-medieval agricultural activity.

Trench 4 (Fig. 4)

Two east/west aligned ditches (403 and 405) were investigated at the north-west end of Trench 4. Neither of these features had been identified in the previous geophysical survey. Both have similar U-shaped profiles but ditch 405 is both wider and deeper than ditch 403. These ditches are of a similar character to ditch 307, in trench 3, and could also be related to post-medieval agricultural activity.

Trench 5 (Fig. 5)

Trench 5 contained two east/west ditches. Ditch 503 had a shallow U-shaped profile and contained a firm sandy clay fill (504). Ditch 506 was not excavated due to an adjacent geotechnical pit making the sides of the trench unstable, but the same feature was exposed in Trench 11 and into Trench 12 where it was investigated.

Trench 6 (Fig. 6)

Trench 6 contained five linear features. A shallow, north-west/south-east aligned furrow (605) at the south-west end of the trench was truncated by a narrow U-shaped gully (607) which was also cut through the subsoil. An additional shallow furrow (611) and a small gully (603) were also investigated further to the north-west, where the fill of furrow 611 (612) yielded two sherds of medieval pottery (see Section 6). The wider furrows (605 and 611) are likely to be the features identified on the geophysical survey and are likely to be the result of medieval or post-medieval agricultural activity. A third, narrow gully (614), not highlighted by the geophysical survey, was also investigated, this curves from a north-west/south-east alignment to a north/south alignment. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of its fill (615). This feature indicate that the enclosure system in the east of the site may continue further west than the geophysical survey had suggested, but, the extensive ploughing seen in the trench, combined with the Roman pottery being recovered from the surface of the feature could indicate its redeposition by later ploughing.

Trench 7 (Fig. 7)

Trench 7 contained a narrow linear feature (705) which was aligned north-west/south-east before turning to the south-west and may form the corner of an enclosure. Several 16th-century brick fragments and pottery dating from between the 15th to 18th centuries was recovered from its fill (706). To the north of ditch 705 a larger ditch (703, Plate 1) on an east/west alignment was cut through the subsoil. A fragment of roof tile was recovered from its fill (704) which was probably of 16th-century date (see Section 6). In the north-east corner of the trench, a partially revealed pit was not excavated, although ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the surface, again dating to the 16th century. The predominantly 16th century finds from the trench are contemporary to construction of the adjacent Shan Hall and could be directly related given their close proximity.

Trenches 8, 9, 10 and 13

Trenches 8, 9, 10 and 13 were all targeted on a series of linear anomalies running across the western portion of the site. These were identified as a potential rectilinear enclosure. Upon investigation they were show to be the consolidation of a trackway through the coal deposit, created by a tracked or wheeled vehicle and are of no archaeological interest.

Trench 11 (Fig. 8)

Two shallow, north-south aligned ditches (1106 and 1110) were investigated in Trench 11. Ditch 1110 was disturbed on its eastern edge by a land drain. A single post-hole (1104) was also excavated and a single sherd of 18th-century pottery was recovered from its fill (1105). A further north-south aligned ditch (1108), adjacent to ditch 1110 was not excavated as it had already been identified as a post-medieval boundary ditch in Trench 12. A fragment of post-

medieval brick was recovered from the surface of the fill which was dated to the 16th-century or later (see Section 6).

Trench 12 (Fig. 9)

Trench 12 was excavated with a slight curve at its eastern end to avoid a borehole. Four linear features were excavated in Trench 12 (1203, 1205, 1207 and 1209). Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the surface of ditch 1209 (Plate 2). Ditch 1205 is a continuation of the post-medieval ditch seen in Trenches 11 and 5. Ditches 1207 and 1203 were very shallow and have been interpreted as plough furrows.

Trench 14 (Fig. 10)

A single east/west aligned ditch (1406) was excavated in Trench 14, but while it was on the same alignment as the large enclosure ditches seen to the east, it was much shallower with a flat base and is therefore more likely to be the result of ploughing. An irregular oval feature (1404) was also partially exposed from the eastern edge of the trench. This was very shallow and irregular and is probably a tree-throw.

Trench 21 (Fig. 11)

Ditch 2103 was the only feature identified in Trench 21. It is likely to be a plough furrow. The two magnetic enhancements highlighted by the geophysical survey were not identified. They have been caused by the overlying layer (2101) of coal in the trench.

Trench 22 (Fig. 12)

Two linear features were investigated in Trench 22 (2203 and 2205). Ditch 2203 was fairly wide and shallow with a flat base and is likely to be a continuation of the plough furrow 2103 seen in Trench 21. Ditch 2205 was narrower with a rounded base and may represent an agricultural ditch. The magnetic disturbance identified in the geological survey was not identified.

Trench 25 (Fig. 13)

Trench 25 contained a single, large ditch (2502, Plate 4). This was unusual compared to corresponding ditches because it contained two fills (2503 and 2504), perhaps reflecting the re-use of the enclosure. The features is a continuation of a large ditch seen in Trenches 29, 33, 37 and 41 and forms a boundary for a rectangular enclosure.

Trench 26 (Fig. 14)

A single ditch was identified in Trench 26. Ditch 2605 was north-east/south-west aligned and had some disturbance to its north-eastern edge, probably the result of animal burrowing. Two other features were investigated at the north-eastern end of the trench. These were very irregular in shape and profile and are likely to also be the result of animal burrowing.

Trench 27 (Fig. 15, Plate 5)

The two linear features highlighted by the geophysical survey were both investigated. A large ditch (2706) was excavated in the centre of the trench, where its north-eastern edge was slightly truncated by a land drain (Plate 6). The other feature was a boundary ditch (2704) which cut through the subsoil and was also identified in Trenches 31 and 29.

Trench 28

The densely concentrated linear anomalies which Trench 28 was targeted upon were the result of heavy rutting from agricultural vehicles in a particularly waterlogged area of the site. These were of no archaeological interest.

Trench 29 (Fig. 16, Plate 7)

Trench 29 contained a single ditch (2903, Plate 8) and a post-hole (2905). Ditch 2903 cut through the subsoil and is a continuation of the boundary ditch seen in Trenches 27 and 31. Two sherds of 18th-century pottery were recovered from its fill (2904). The small post-hole (2905) adjacent to ditch 2903 still contained part of the wooden post, which was packed with bricks and is of a post-medieval date.

Trench 31

The linear feature identified by the geophysical survey was not excavated, as it was sampled in both Trench 27 and Trench 29. No other archaeological features were found.

Trench 33 (Fig. 17)

Trench 33 contained two large ditches (3303 and 3305), which are the continuation of the ditches seen in Trenches 36, 37 and 41. Ditch 3303 (Plate 9) has moderately sloping sides and a rounded base whereas ditch 3305 had stepped sides and a flat base. The variation in the form of the ditches may imply that they represent separate phases of occupation on the site. The ditches probably do not appear on the geophysical survey due to their proximity to the magnetic disturbance from the nearby mining infrastructure (Fig. 2).

Trench 34 (Fig. 18)

Trench 34 contained a single large ditch (3403) that had been previously identified as a geophysical anomaly. Ditch 3403 contained three fills (3404, 3405, and 3406), with a single sherd of medieval pottery recovered from the lower fill (3404). The unusual amount of fills compared to surrounding features, along with the different alignment, suggests that this ditch was not part of the enclosure system seen to the north-east of the trench.

Trench 35 (Fig. 19)

Three linear features (3503, 3505 and 3507) were investigated in Trench 35. Ditches 3503 and 3507 are both fairly wide and shallow with rounded bases. These are the two features highlighted by the geophysical survey, although they do not meet in the trench and therefore no relationship was established. Ditch 3505 was very shallow by comparison and may not be part of the same ditch system. Two likely tree-throws (3509 and 3511) were also investigated.

Trench 36 (Fig. 20)

Trench 36 contained a large linear feature in the centre of the trench (3607) which corresponded to the corner of an enclosure identified by the geophysical survey. In consultation with David Hunter, it was decided that this would not be excavated, so as to preserve any potential stratigraphic relationship for a time when a larger percentage of the feature was exposed.

In addition to ditch 3607, two smaller ditches were investigated. Ditch 3603 was on a north-east/south-west alignment whereas ditch 3605 was on a north/south alignment. Neither ditch was observed in any other trench. These could relate to small, internal divisions within the enclosure system.

Trench 37 (Fig. 21)

A large enclosure ditch (3703) was excavated in the northern end of the Trench 37. This is a boundary ditch which was identified in the geophysical survey and was also seen in Trenches 25, 29, 33, 37 and 41. A shallow feature (3705) was also excavated in the centre of the trench, and while the full top profile of the feature was not revealed, it has been interpreted as a ditch terminus.

Trench 40 (Fig. 22)

Trench 40 was targeted on a potential ring-ditch. Ditches 4015 and 4017 correspond to this geophysical anomaly. While the ditches were fairly shallow and irregular in profile, they both were similar in character and had similar fills, suggesting that they could be contemporary.

Between the two ditches, several other features were identified and investigated. Ditch 4009 had a rounded base and shallow sloping sides and was adjacent to small pit (4007). The

relationship between these features was not established due to the shallow point of contact and the similarity in their fills.

Another shallow ditch (4005) was excavated to the north of ditch 4009. This had shallow sloping sides and a flat base. The ditch was truncated by a sub-circular pit with shallow sides and slightly concave base (4003). Below ditch 4005, two small circular post-holes (4011 and 4013) with silty-sand fills (4012 and 4014) were also excavated. These were probably truncated by ditch 4005. These features could be internal features of a roundhouse assuming that the ring-ditch continues as the geophysical survey suggests, however this is difficult to establish with any certainty without seeing their full extent.

Trench 41 (Fig. 23)

Four linear features were excavated in Trench 41. Ditch 4103 was north-west/south-east aligned with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. Ditches 4105 and 4109 were both east/west aligned with fairly irregular top profiles, shallow sloping sides and rounded bases. Ditch 4105 appeared to truncate a small feature (4107) on its southern edge, against the edge of the trench, but the full profile of the feature was not exposed, and its function remains undetermined.

Ditch 4111 was of a similar size and character as ditch 4105 and the pair of ditches are likely to represent the two anomalies highlighted in the geophysical survey forming a pair of field boundaries. These were also seen, at least in part, in Trenches 25, 29, 33, 36 and 37. There is no evidence to identify the reason for the change of direction in this section of the ditch.

Trench 42 (Fig. 24)

Trench 42 contained a single ditch (4203) that had been previously identified in the geophysical survey. It had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base and contained a single fill (4204). This feature continues into trenches 43, 44 and 45. The other magnetic anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were not present.

Trench 43 (Fig. 25, Plate 10)

A single ditch (4302) was excavated in Trench 43. This was on a north-south alignment and contained a single fill (4303). There is a slight curve in the ditches alignment, this is presumed to be a minor variation that has been emphasised by the narrowness of the trench rather than a change in direction as the ditch is a continuation of the boundary ditch seen in Trenches 42, 44 and 45 that had been previously identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 44 (Fig. 26)

Only one of the two linear features identified in Trench 44 was excavated. Ditch 4401 was left unexcavated as it was likely to form part of a corner for an enclosure and, as with Trenches 36 and 45, it was decided to preserve the potential stratigraphic relationship for a later time. A north-east/south-west gully (4403) was also excavated. This had been identified on the geophysical survey, although it was not located in Trench 42.

Trench 45 (Fig. 27)

Two features were excavated in Trench 45, a shallow, east/west aligned gully (4503), which is likely to be a continuation of the gully (4403) which had been identified on the geophysical survey in Trench 44. A small pit (4505) was also investigated. The full top profile of the feature was not revealed by the trench so it is possible that it could be a ditch terminus or part of a much larger feature. As with Trenches 35 and 44, an intersection of two ditches was partially revealed, but not excavated, so as to preserve the stratigraphic relationship.

Trench 48 (Fig. 28)

Trench 48 contained two linear features. Ditch 4806 (Plate 11) appears to be a large boundary ditch on an east/west alignment and is a continuation of the large ditch seen in Trench 45. Several abraded sherds of 2nd-century pottery were recovered from its fill (4805, see Section 6). Ditch 4804 (Plate 12) was on a similar east/west alignment to ditch 4806 but was much smaller and appears to terminate within the trench. This is the only dating evidence recovered from the enclosure system and it corresponds with the Romano-British activity to the north of the site, but with such a small quantity of pottery it is hard to confirm this date.

Trench 49 (Fig. 29)

Trench 49 was targeted on a large east/west geophysical anomaly in the centre of the trench. When investigated this appeared to be a large deposit masking a series of separate features below.

A large pit (4908) with vertical sides was partially excavated, but the full character and profile of the feature could not be obtained due to the depth of the trench. Adjacent to pit 4908 was an east/west aligned ditch (4903), which is a continuation of the boundary ditch seen in Trenches 45 and 48. While the full profile of the ditch was not exposed because of the depth of the trench, a small sondage was excavated to ascertain the full depth of the feature. Another east/west aligned ditch (4905) was also excavated to the north of these features.

6 Artefact Record

Romano-British pottery by R.S. Leary

Five abraded scraps (7g) of Romano-British pottery were submitted for study from the fill of ditch 4804. The sherds probably all came from a single vessel, the base and lower body of a BB1 bowl or dish with burnished lattice on the wall surfaces. Vessels of this type date to the 2nd-century and the decoration favours a date in the early to mid-2nd-century probably after *c.*AD120. An inclusion in one of the scraps looks like shale in which case a source in Dorset is indicated (Tomber and Dore 1998).

A single sherd (85g) of a Roman vessel was also identified in the fill (615) of furrow 614.

No further work is recommended.

Medieval pottery by C.G. Cumberpatch

A total of fifteen sherds of pottery, weighing 364 g, were submitted for study, as summarised in Table 1.

The assemblage consists of a wide range of material spanning the early medieval occupation of the area (contexts 612, 3101 and 3200) and the 18th-century (contexts 704, 1100, 1105 and 2904). The date range of the assemblage is wide, spanning the earlier medieval period (Contexts 612, 3101 and 3200), the later medieval period (contexts 3406 and 4300) and the post-medieval period (contexts 706 and 1210).

These results would seem to confirm the very long time-depth represented by the excavated features and the landscape that they have, in part, contributed to forming.

Further work on this assemblage might include more extensive descriptions of the medieval and later wares with the citation of parallels from other sites in the area.

Table 1. Pottery

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
612	Oxidised Gritty ware	2	10	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11 th – C13 th	Heavily abraded body sherds in a pale orange fabric w/ abundant quartz up to 2mm, mainly around 0.5mm
704	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	25	1	Rim	Horticultural vessel	Knife-trimmed rim & int body	LC18 th – C19 th	
706	Midlands Purple type ware	1	94	1	Base	Jar	Black glaze int; glaze fuming ext	LC16 th – EC18 th	A very hard, dense dark red fabric w/ large dark red inclusions & occ white grit
706	Yellow ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin light yellow glaze int & ext	LC15 th – C17 th	Fine white fabric
1100	Redware type	1	10	1	BS	Bowl?	Thin red slip ext	C17 th – EC18 th	No glaze surviving int
1105	Redware	1	20	1	BS	Bowl/pancheon	Clear glaze int	C18 th	Harder and denser than C17 th Redware
1210	Blackware	1	39	1	BS	Costrel?	Brown streaky glaze ext	C17 th	Unglazed int
1210	Oxidised Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11 th – C13 th	Heavily abraded sherd in a soft pale orange fabric w/ abundant quartz up to 1mm
2904	Late Blackware type	2	95	2	BS	BS	Hollow ware	C18 th	Hard, dense red fabric; black glaze int & partially ext
3101	Yorkshire Gritty ware	1	15	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	LC11 th – C13 th	Heavily abraded rim in a white gritty fabric w/ abundant, well-sorted quartz & red grit
3200	Gritty ware	1	6	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	LC11 th – C13 th	Sharply everted, clubbed rim, heavily abraded in an orange fabric w/ abundant quartz grit
3406	Reduced Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13 th – C15 th	Small sherd; freshly broken

4300	Late Medieval Gritty ware	1	40	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C14 th – C15 th	Possible unfinished spindle whorl with partial hole in centre
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Ceramic Building Material by Philip Mills

There are nine fragments of CBM, weighing a total of 2416kg. The majority of the material comprised small fragments recovered from ditch or gully deposits. There is an almost complete brick recovered from pit 707. Pits, and especially cess pits, seem to be depositories of large fragments of CBM in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

The material is not easily dated, apart from not being Roman, but the slop moulded bricks and the general quality of the fabrics would suggest a date after the 16th-century. The fabrics are very similar and would indicate a common source.

The majority of the material are brick fragments. Most of these are slop moulded in an oxidised, poorly levigated clay, with coal or grog inclusions (Fabric LZ92, Mills 2009) with straw impressions on the base. There is a well finished surface on a fragment from the fill of gully 706, which may have been of later date than the majority of the assemblage. There is a fragment of a flat tile from ditch fill 704.

Table 2. CBM and Fired Clay

Context	Fabric	No. Sherds	Weight	Form	Comments	Date
704	LZ92	1	26g	Roof Tile	1 fragment of flat roof tile in a dark reddish brown fabric with sanded surfaces, 20mm thick	14th – 19th century, probably C16+.
706	LZ92	1	382g	Brick	1 corner fragment of a brick. Oxidised poorly levigated fabric with straw impressions on the base. Water rolled.	C16+
706	LZ92	4	66g	Brick	4 fragments of brick, one fragment had a wiped surfaces	C16+.
708	LZ92	1	1834g	Brick	1 almost complete brick fragment, with 6 corners remaining. It is 230x 115x 50 mm (9 x 4 1/3 x 2 inches), slop moulded with bulging fairly irregular arrises. The top is uneven. There are straw impressions on the base and one header is wiped. There are mortar traces remaining on all surfaces. There are two worn grooves or tallies on the extant header.	C16+
1109	LZ92	1	101g	Brick	1 fragment of a brick corner, weighing. Slop moulded with bulging arrises and coause surfaces in a poorly levigated fabric	C16+

Discussion

The assemblage comprises 16th-century or later bricks, typical of rural assemblages of this period, with small fragments discarded as refuse into ditches and gullies, and an almost complete brick.

The bricks were all in the same fabric, LZ92, (Mills 2009) which is noted on other sites in the area.

No further work on this assemblage is recommended.

7 Environmental Record

Animal bone by J. Richardson

Animal bone fragments were recovered from three deposits. Ditch 703 contained a cattle-sized bone fragment (fill 704), ditch 1209 contained five cattle-sized long bone fragments (fill 1210), and six fragments of cattle-sized bone (including cattle radius and scapula) were recovered from the subsoil (2901).

This assemblage is too small to be interpreted further, and no additional analysis is recommended.

Carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal by D. Alldritt

Fifteen environmental sample flots taken from ten different contexts and were examined for carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Remains sorted from seven retents were also analysed for identifiable charcoal, but these were found to be a mixture of coal and other geological material.

Bulk environmental samples were processed by ASWYAS using a Siraf style water flotation system (French 1971). The flots were dried before examination under a low powered binocular microscope typically at x10 magnification. No carbonised remains were found.

The flots are generally quite small and produced no carbonised plant material (Table 3). Modern remains are present in amounts from <2.5ml up to 30ml and comprise modern roots, cereal straw, seeds and earthworm egg capsules. There is no suggestion that any of these remains might have been waterlogged, indeed the straw in 1201 (1210) was still green and very fresh looking, hence the deposits had probably been subjected to fairly recent bioturbation or plough mixing. The retents contain coal and other geological material and no charcoal is present.

No further analysis is required.

Table 3. Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal Data

	Sample	1200	1201	2500	2701	3501	3502	4001	4201	4801	4900
	Context	1206	1210	2503	2705	3508	3504	4010	4204	4805	4910
	Feature	gully 1205	ditch 1209	ditch 2502	ditch 2706	ditch 3507	ditch 3503	ditch 4009	ditch 4203	ditch 4806	pit 4908
	Total CV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Modern	<2.5ml	5ml	10ml	20ml	10ml	<2.5ml	20ml	30ml	5ml	10ml
Non-Carbonised Remains	Common Name										
Coal			3		2	10+	3	5	4		2
Modern seeds		1			5+	5+	5+				
Modern straw			20+	5+	10+	5+		20+	20+	10+	5+
Earthworm egg capsules											2

8 Discussion and Conclusions

Feature visibility and reliability

In the majority of cases the features highlighted by the geophysical survey were located and investigated during the evaluation. In addition, however, there were several features recorded that are not represented in the geophysical survey data. This is almost certainly a consequence of the size and shallow depth of many of the features, but may also be due to the magnetic component of the respective feature fills. Irrespective of the additional archaeological features detected, their concentration remains within the areas to the south and the east of the site with the northern and western areas remaining fairly devoid of archaeological activity (Fig. 30).

The archaeological features that were revealed were clearly visible against the geological background and no problems were encountered in finding the depth or extent of features. Relatively few geological features were encountered.

Dating, phasing and function

The evaluation has confirmed the presence of a large enclosure system in the east portion of the site (Fig. 31). However, the limited quantity of artefactual evidence recovered makes it difficult to put an accurate date to it. The one intervention that yielded pottery, ditch 4804, did provide a Romano-British date, similar to the settlement evidence to the north, but the only other Roman artefact recovered from the site, from Trench 6, was from an unsecured context. Stratigraphical relationships between the different parts of the enclosure were not investigated, as these were left undisturbed with the aim of preserving these relationships for a later time when the full extent of the interventions might be exposed.

The presence of a potential ring ditch in Trench 40 has been confirmed although its date remains unknown. The presence of internal features, particularly the two post-holes, may suggest the remains of a roundhouse although until the full extent of the structure is revealed, this cannot be confirmed.

Trench 7, in the north-west corner of the site produced several features, probably of a 16th-century date, contemporary to the adjacent Shann Hall. These are likely to be part of a garden system or related to agricultural practices.

The large band of made ground identified by the geotechnical test-pitting was confirmed to be a deposit of coal spread over the site, varying in depth that had been covered with topsoil. It is apparent that large quantities of soil have been removed in the recent past, particularly in the trenches to the north of the site. This will have destroyed any archaeological remains in the area.

Given the avoidance of excavating some of the larger ditch intersections and the lack of dating evidence recovered from the majority of the features a phasing plan has not been produced.

Conclusions and recommendations

The evaluation has confirmed the presence of a large enclosure system in the eastern side of the site that had been previously identified by the geophysical survey, as well as the presence of a likely ring ditch to the south of this.

The western side of the site contains some limited evidence for medieval agricultural practices, with multiple plough furrows identified and a small quantity of medieval pottery being recovered.

Several features, probably relating to Shann Hall, were identified in the north-west of the site and suggest that Shann Hall's boundaries once extended further to the south and east than they currently do.

It is suggested that any further archaeological excavation on the site be concentrated to the south-east of the site, focused on the large enclosures and the potential ring ditch, particularly with the aim of providing dating and phasing evidence.

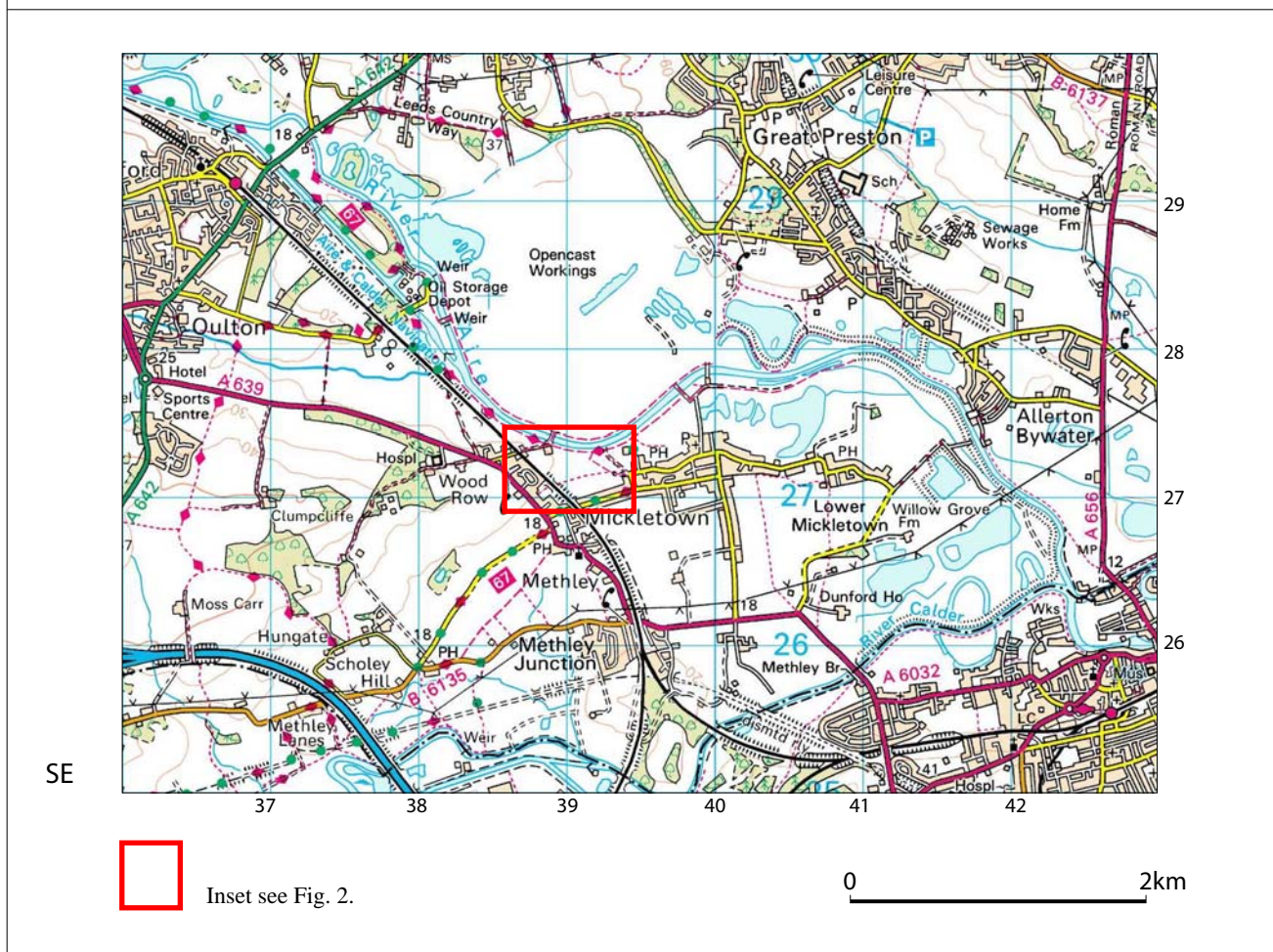
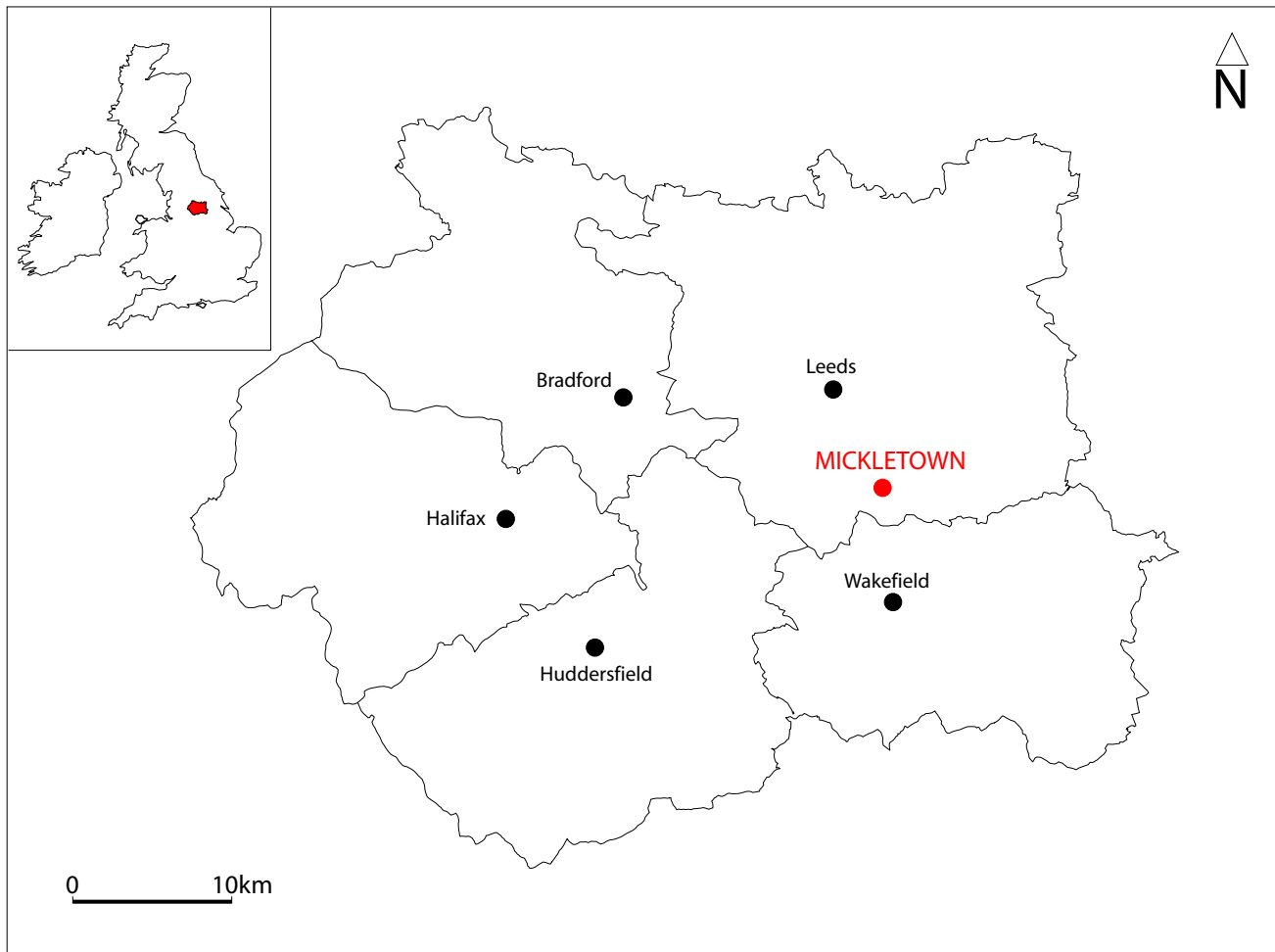
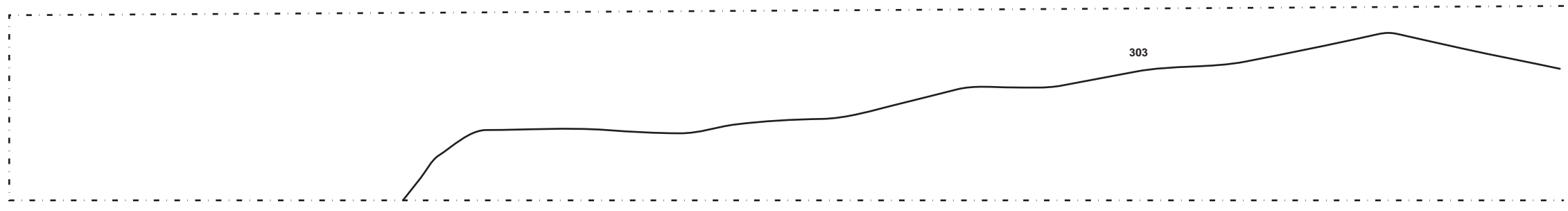
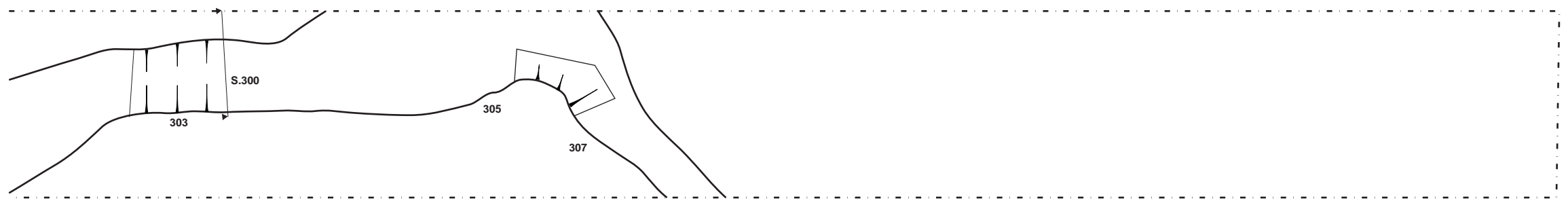


Fig. 1. Site location

P.300



continues below



S.301

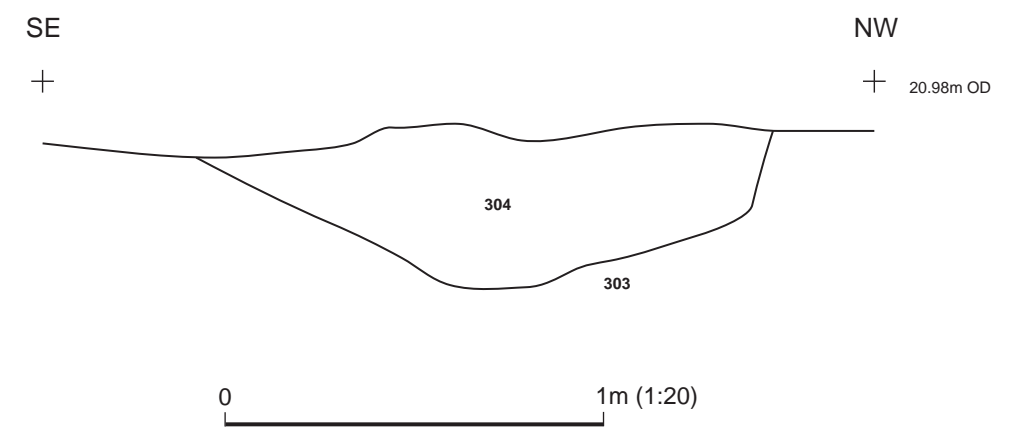


Fig. 3. Trench 3, plan and section

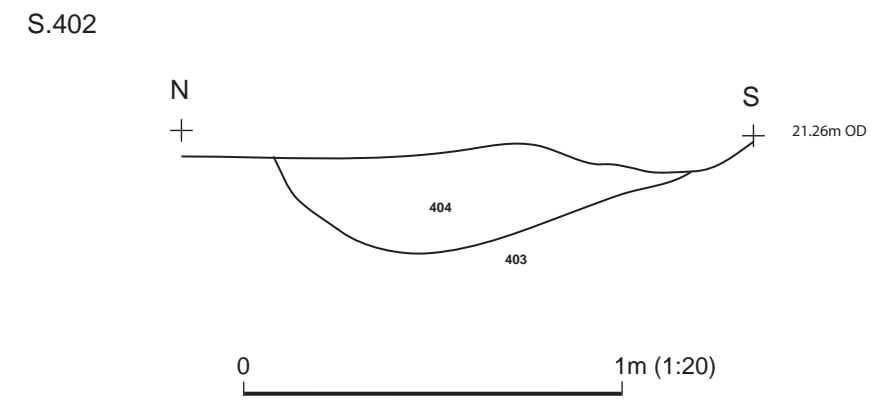
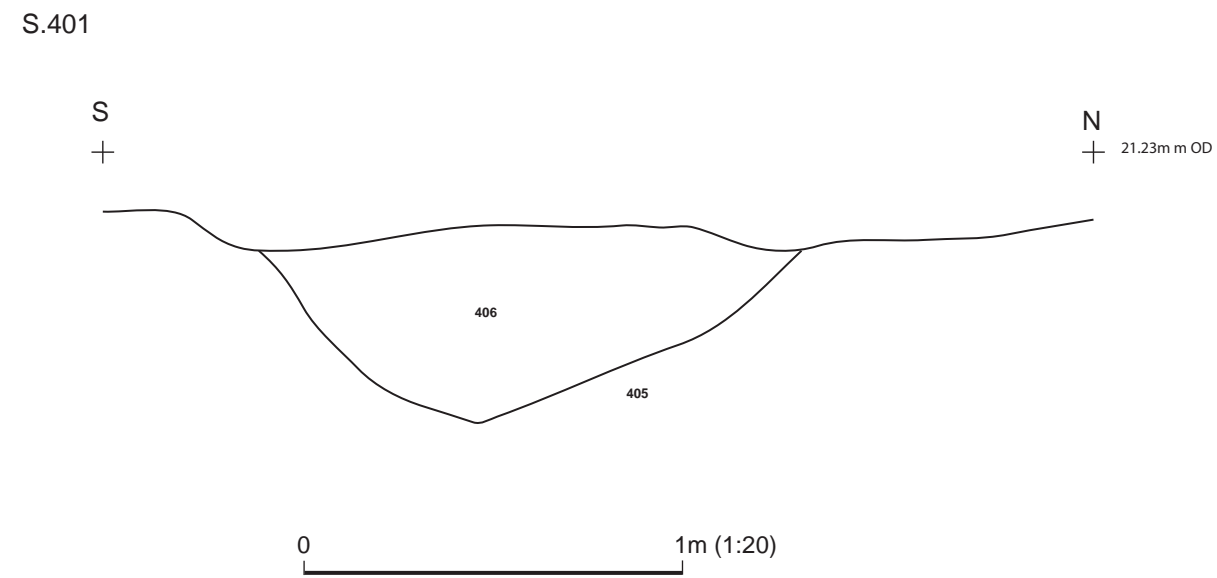
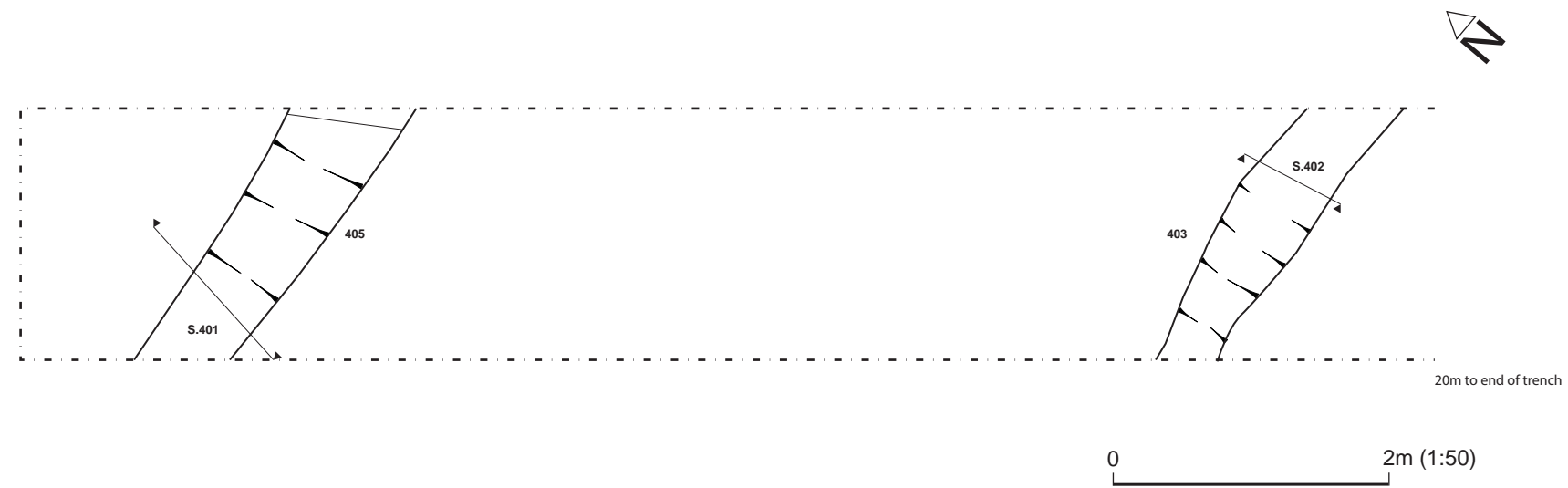
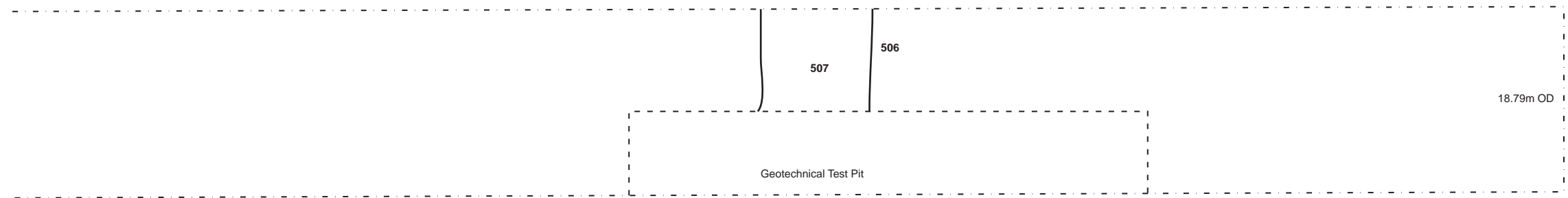


Fig. 4. Trench 4, plan and sections

P. 500



Continues below



S.501

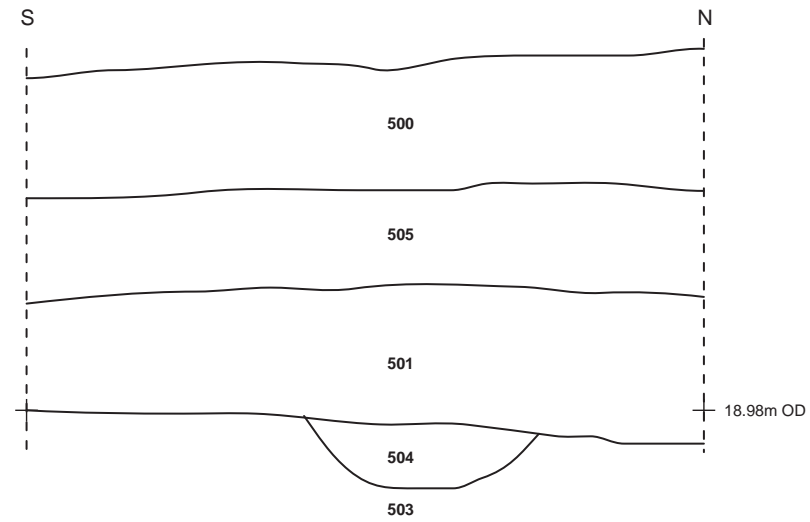
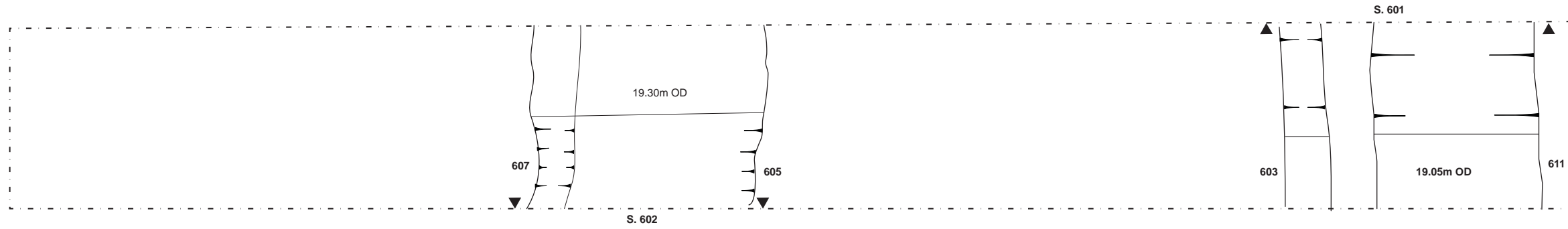


Fig. 5. Trench 5, plan and section

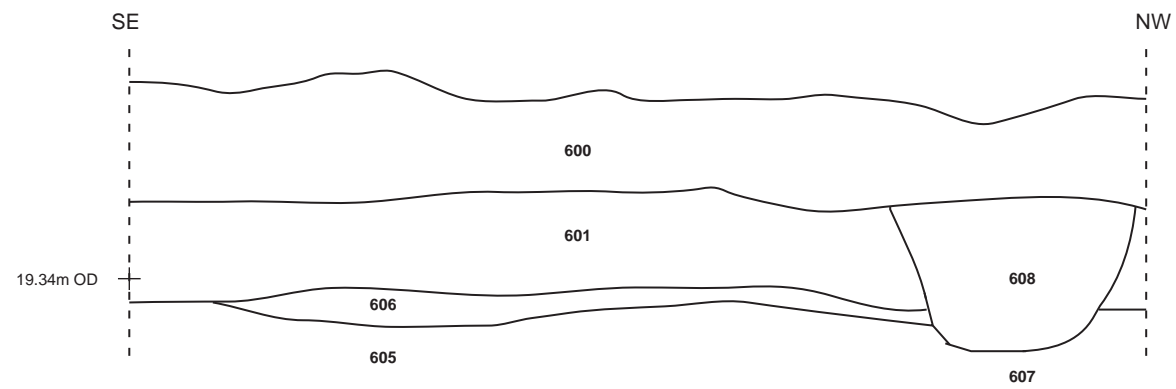
P. 600



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S.602



S.601

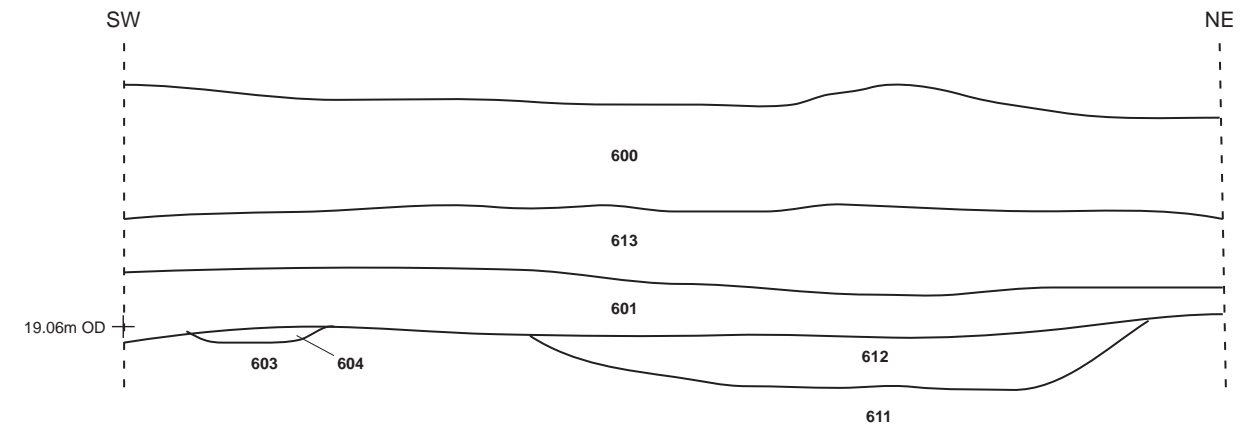


Fig. 6. Trench 6, plan and sections

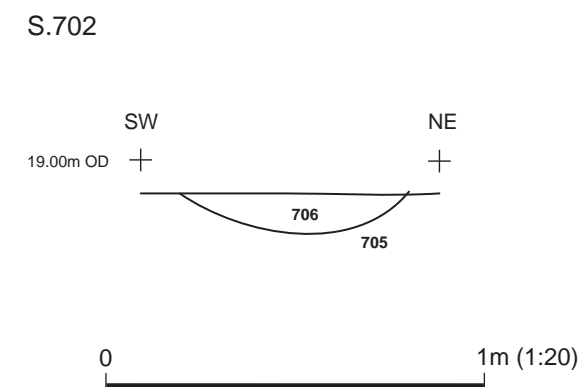
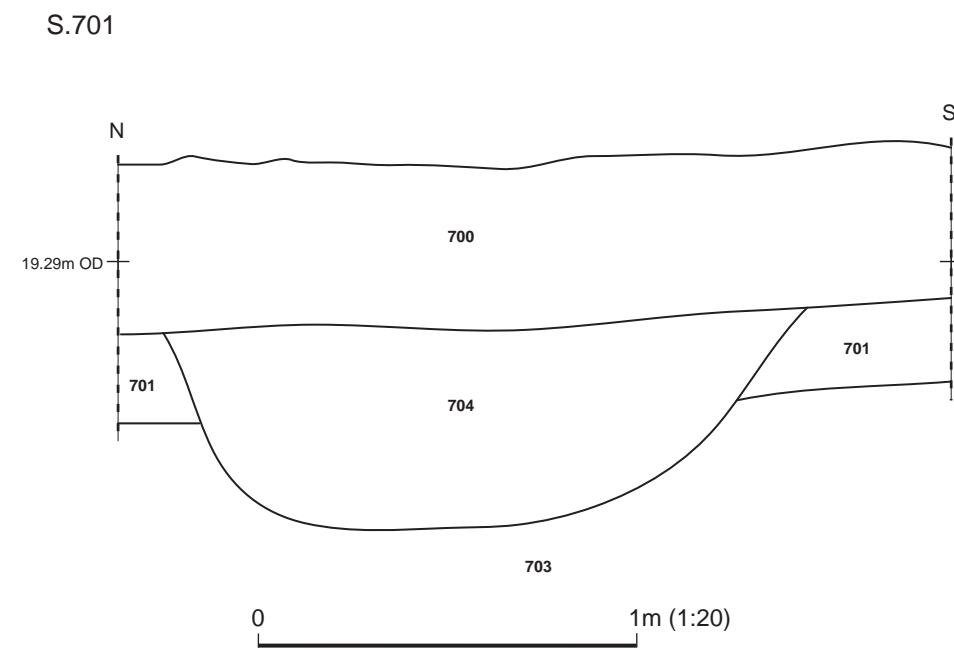
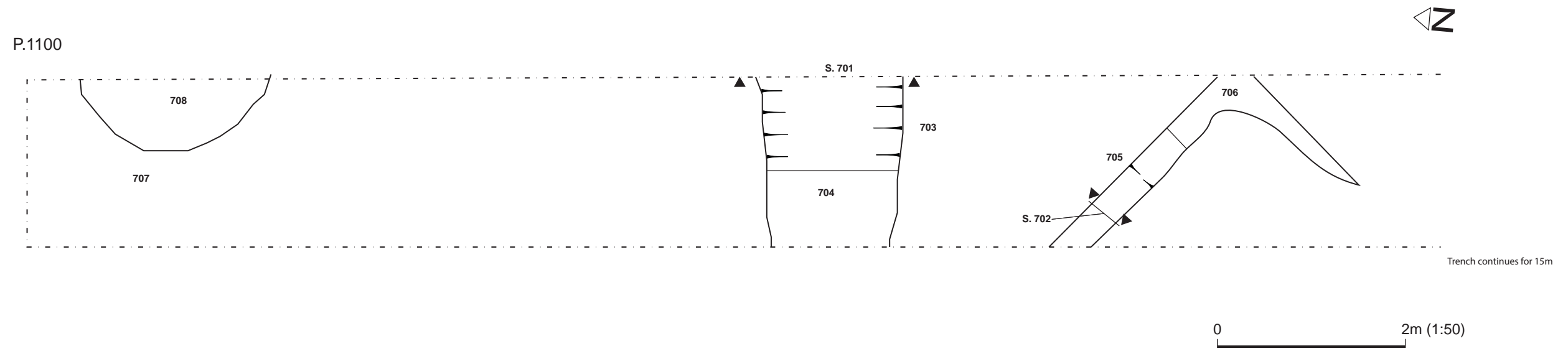
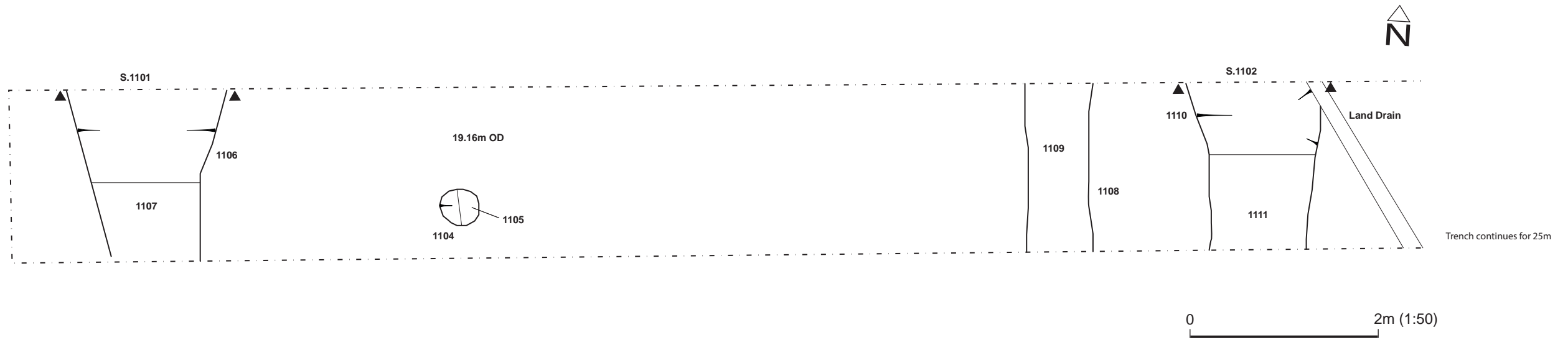
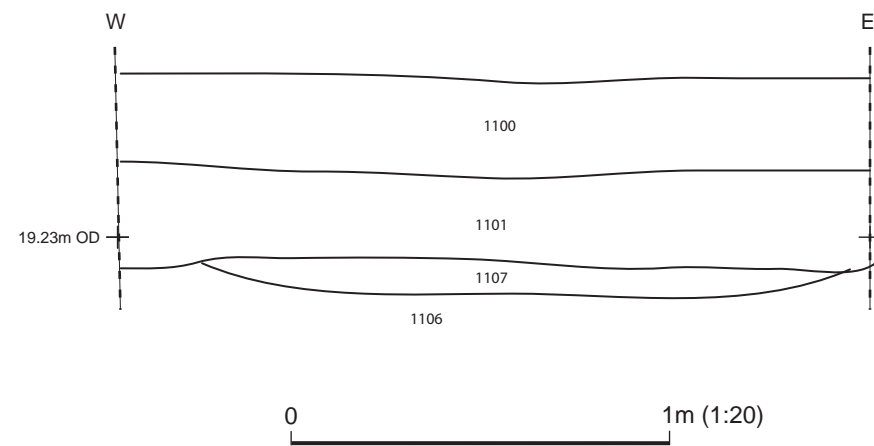


Fig. 7. Trench 7, plan and sections

P. 1100



S.1101



S.1102

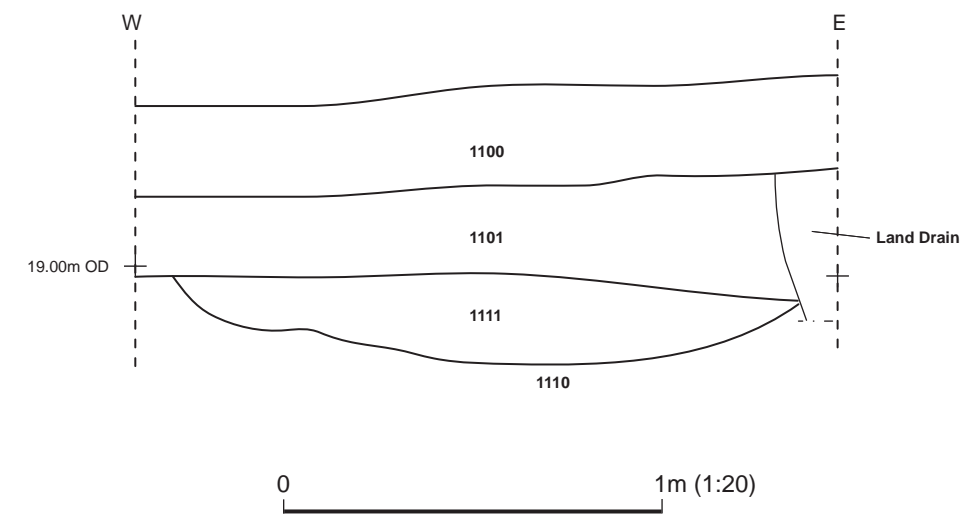


Fig. 8. Trench 11, plan and sections

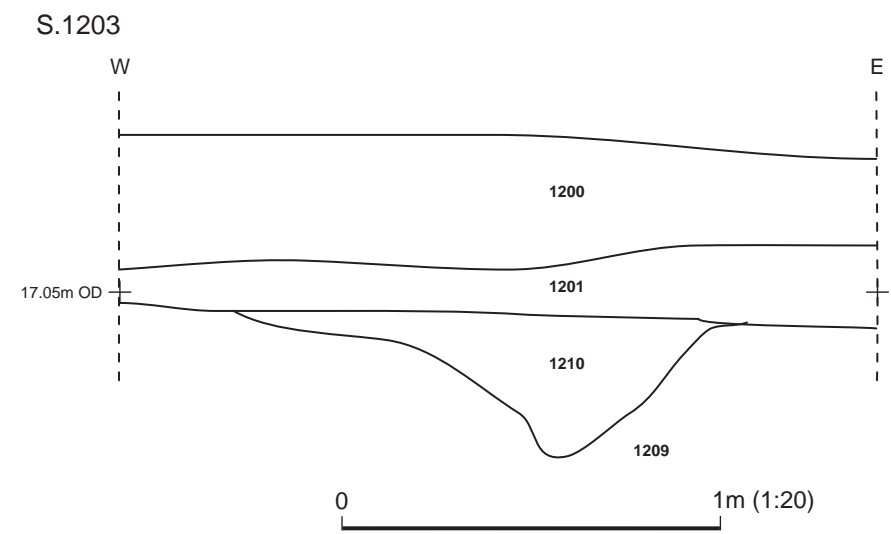
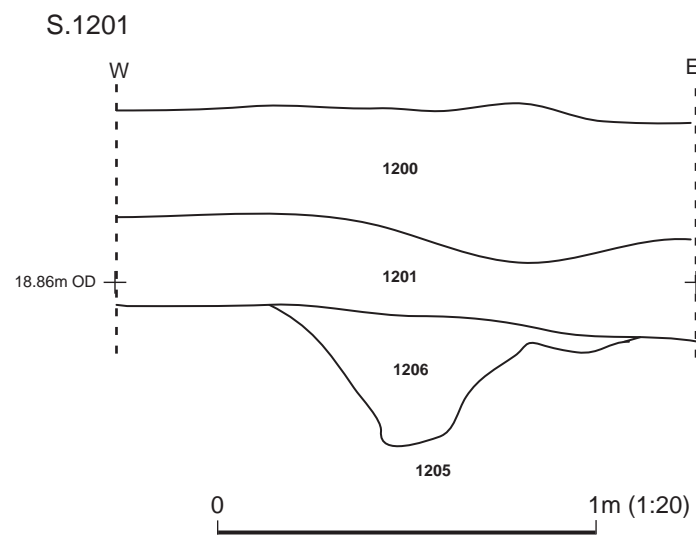
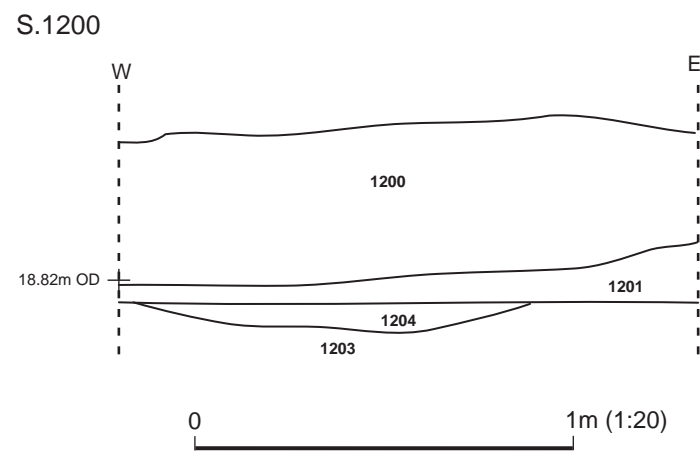
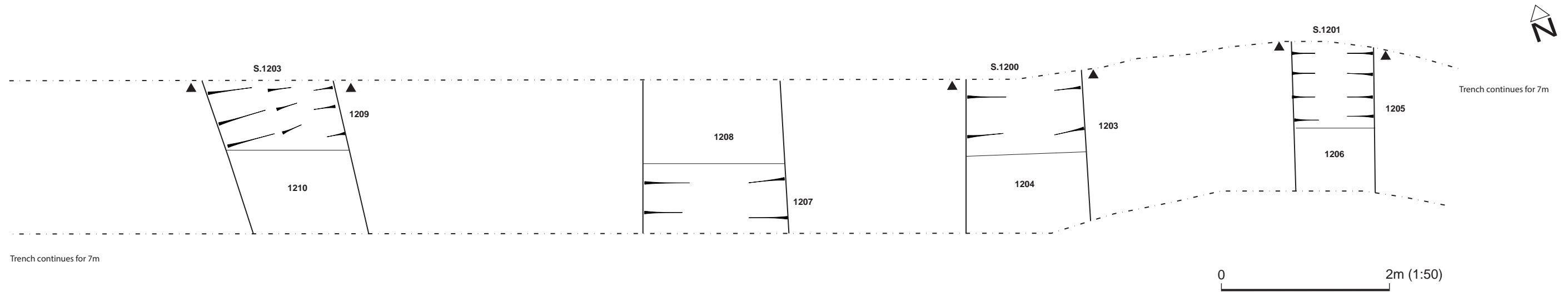
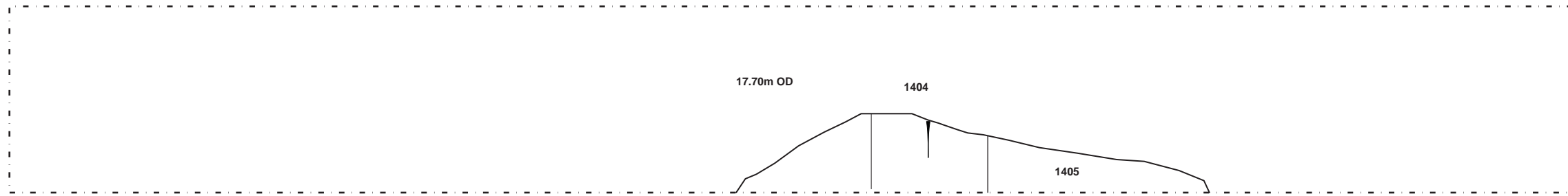


Fig. 9. Trench 12, plan and sections

P.1400



Continues below



S.1402

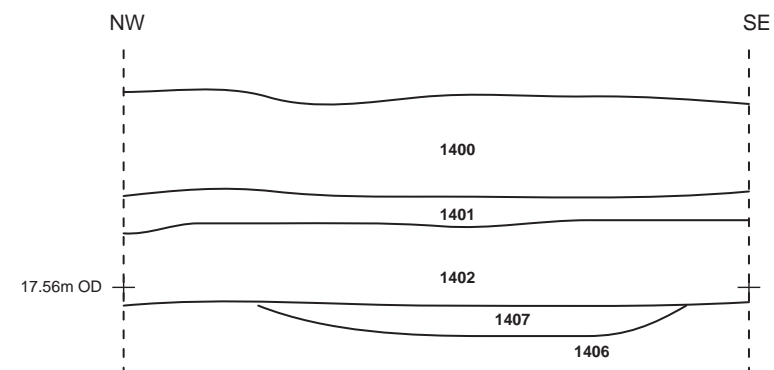
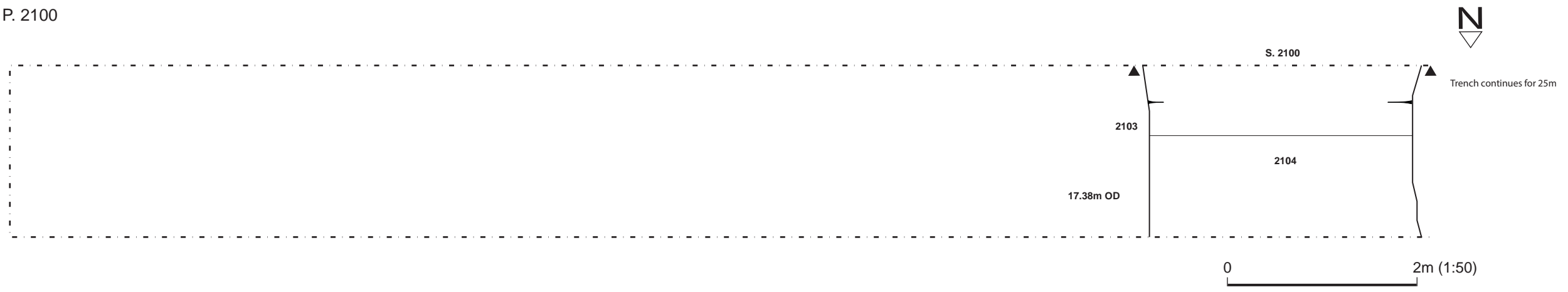


Fig. 10. Trench 14, plan and sections

P. 2100



S.2101

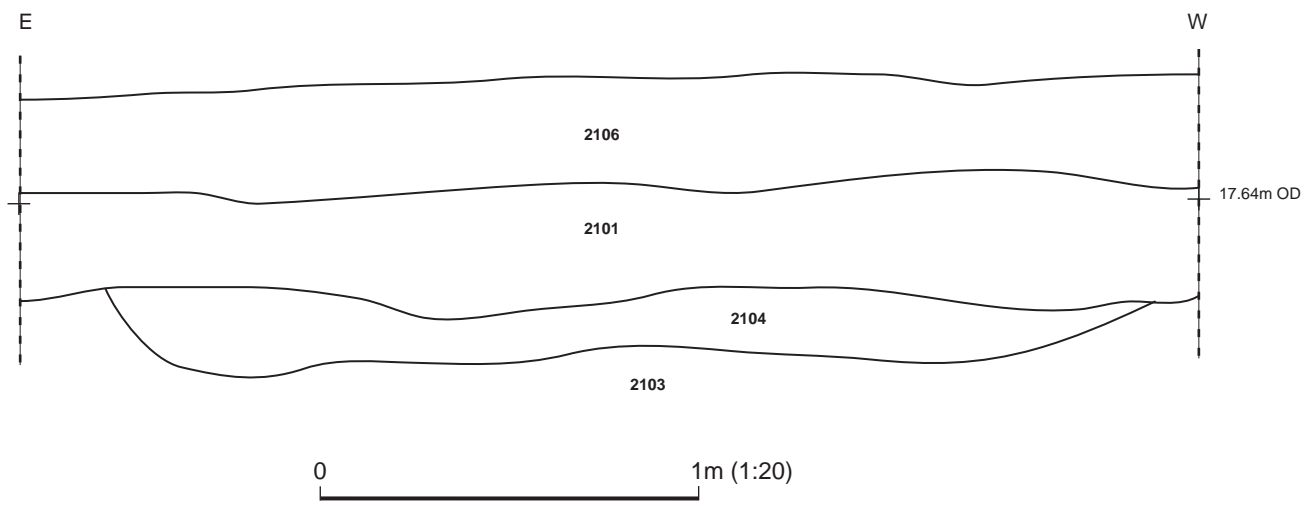


Fig. 11. Trench 21, plan and section

P. 2200



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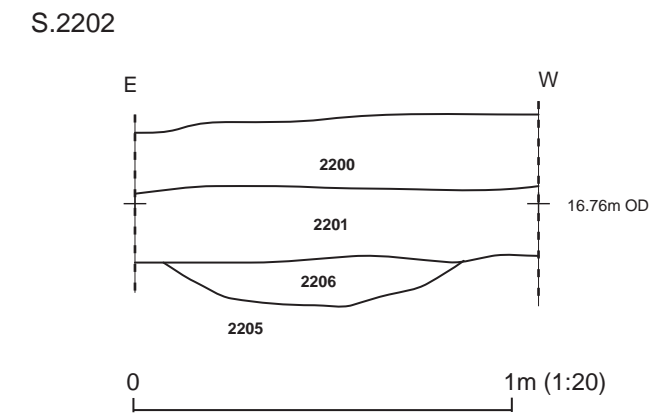
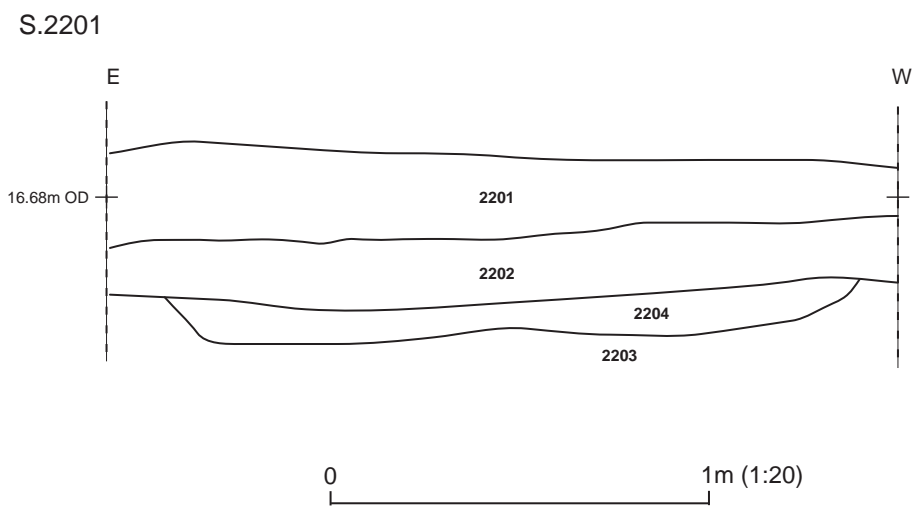
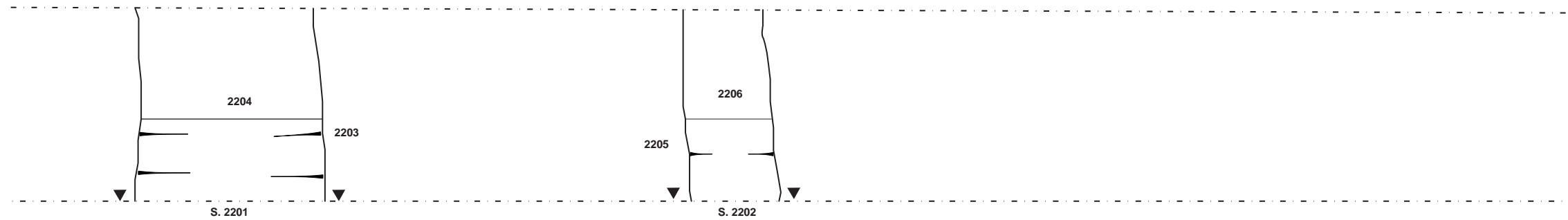


Fig. 12. Trench 22, plan and sections

P. 2500



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S.2501

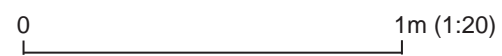
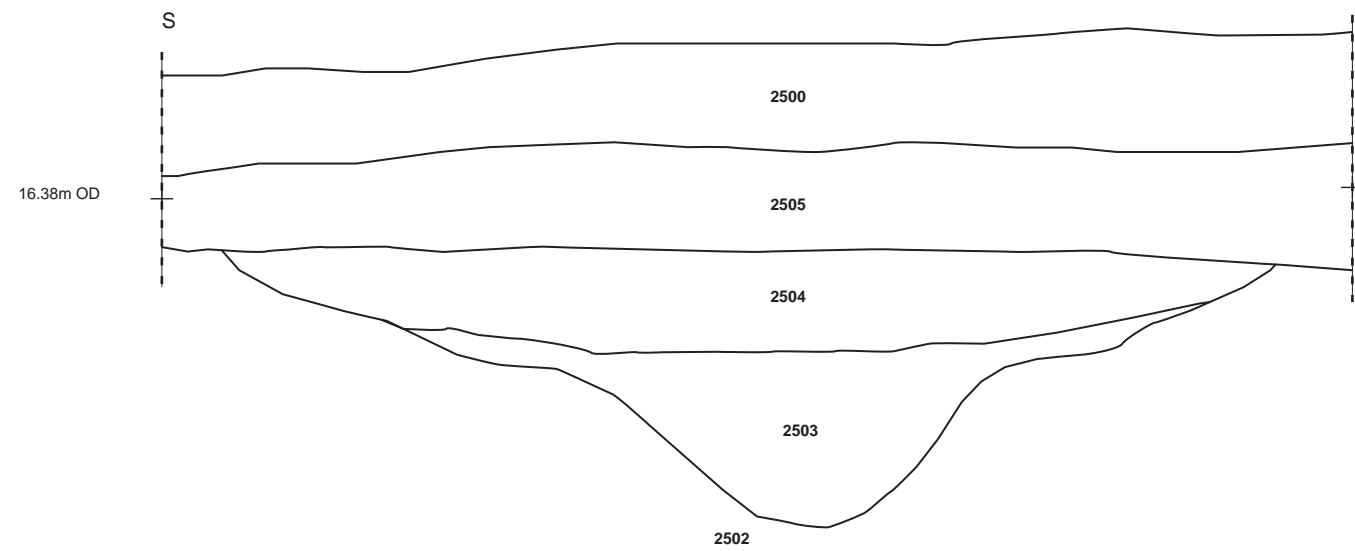


Fig. 13. Trench 25, plan and section

P. 2600



Trench continues for 25m



S.2601

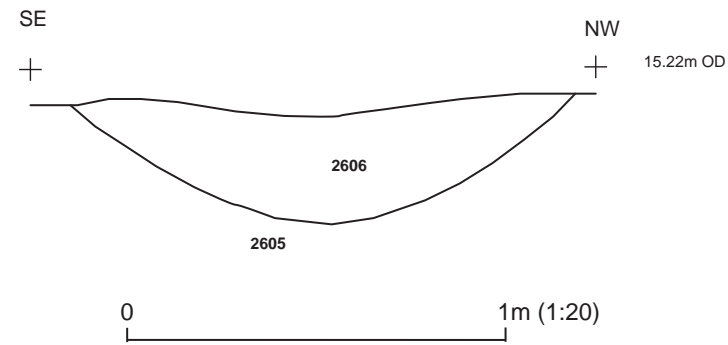


Fig. 14. Trench 26, plan and section

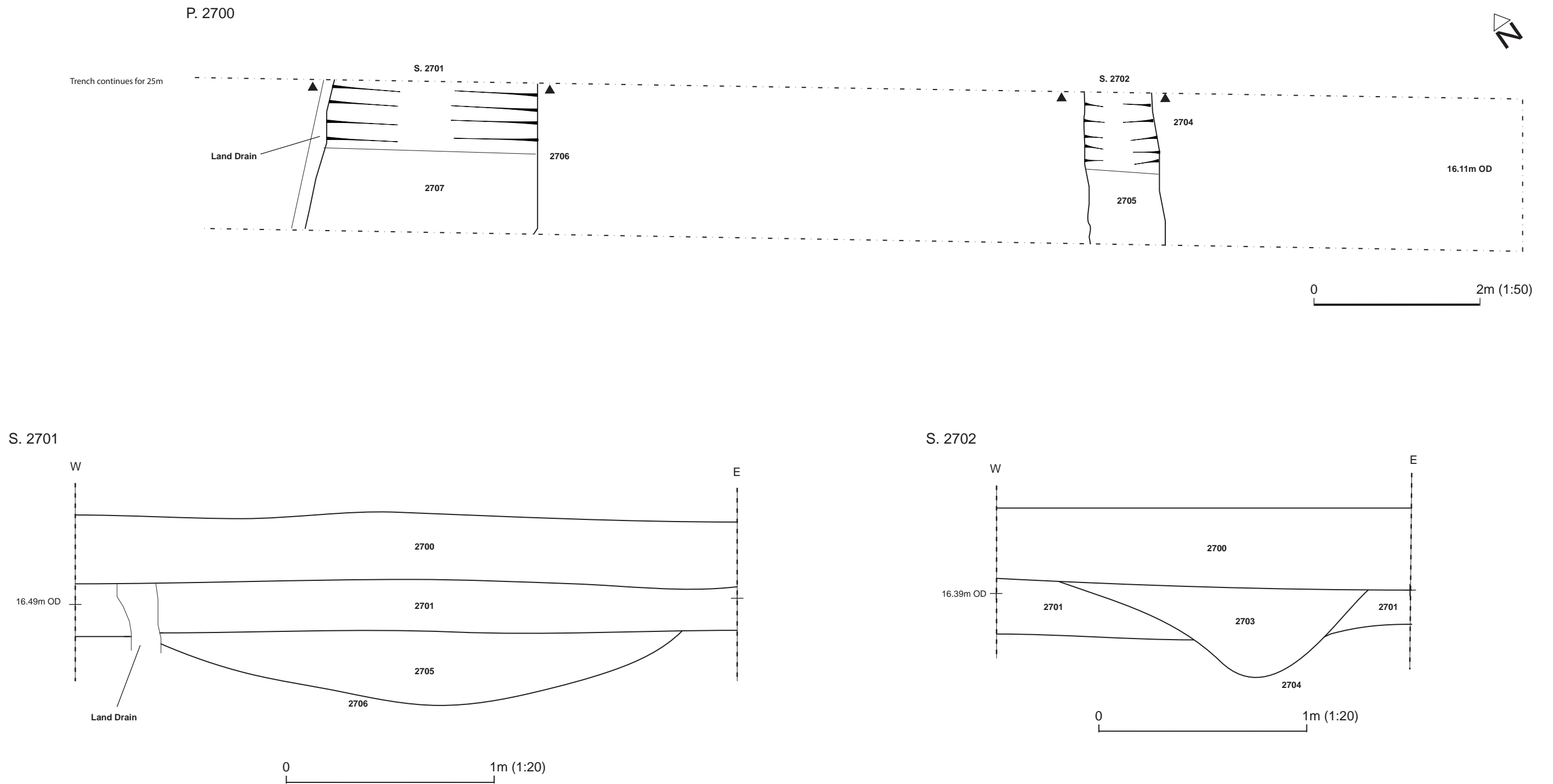


Fig. 15. Trench 27, plan and sections

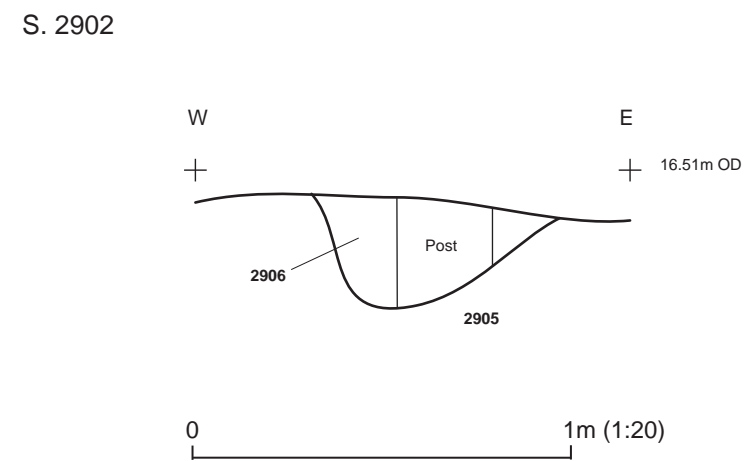
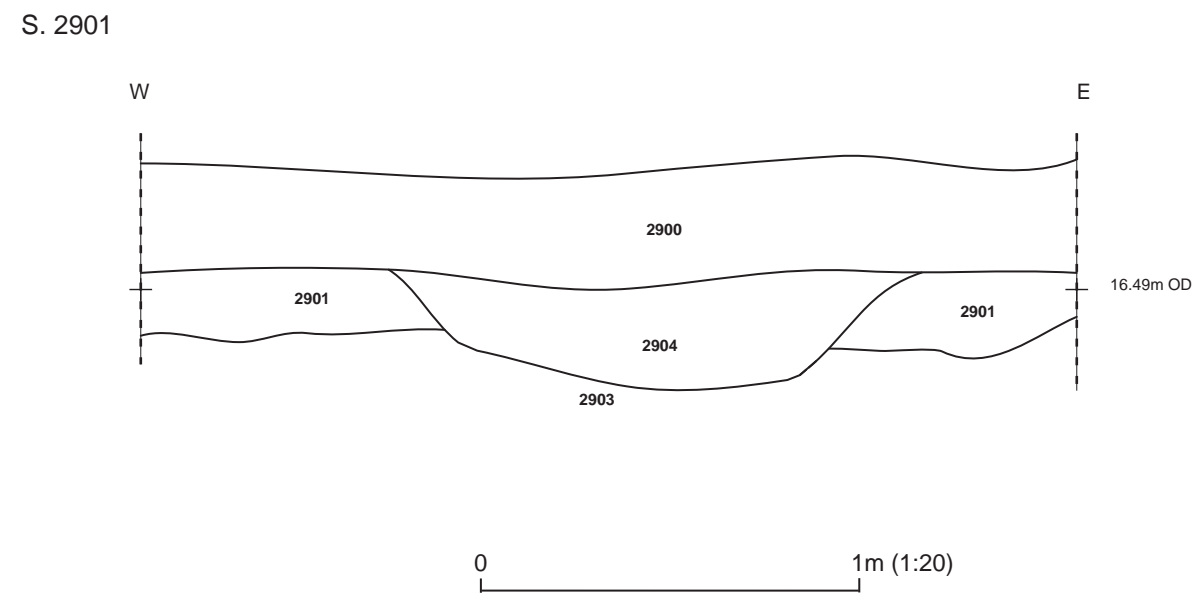
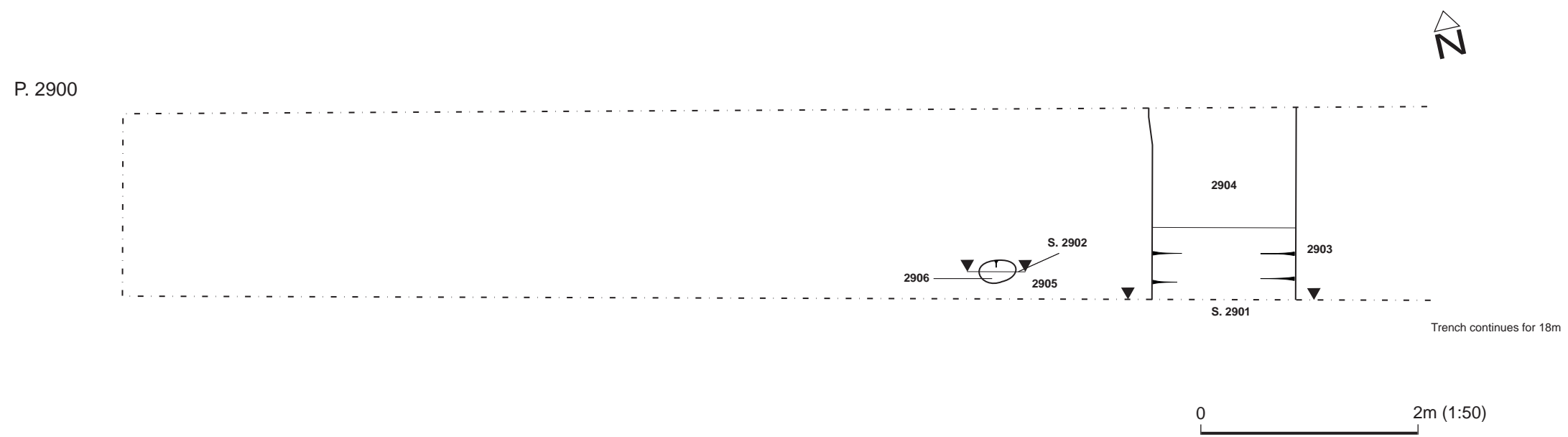


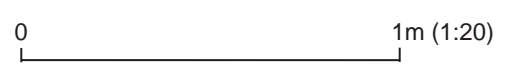
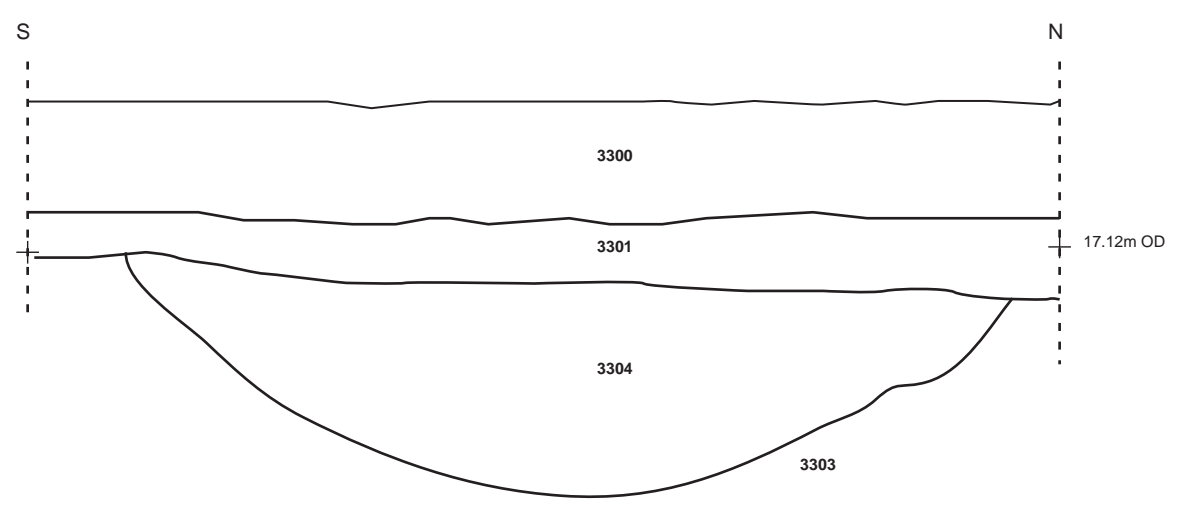
Fig. 16. Trench 29, plan and sections



P. 3300



S. 3301



S. 3302

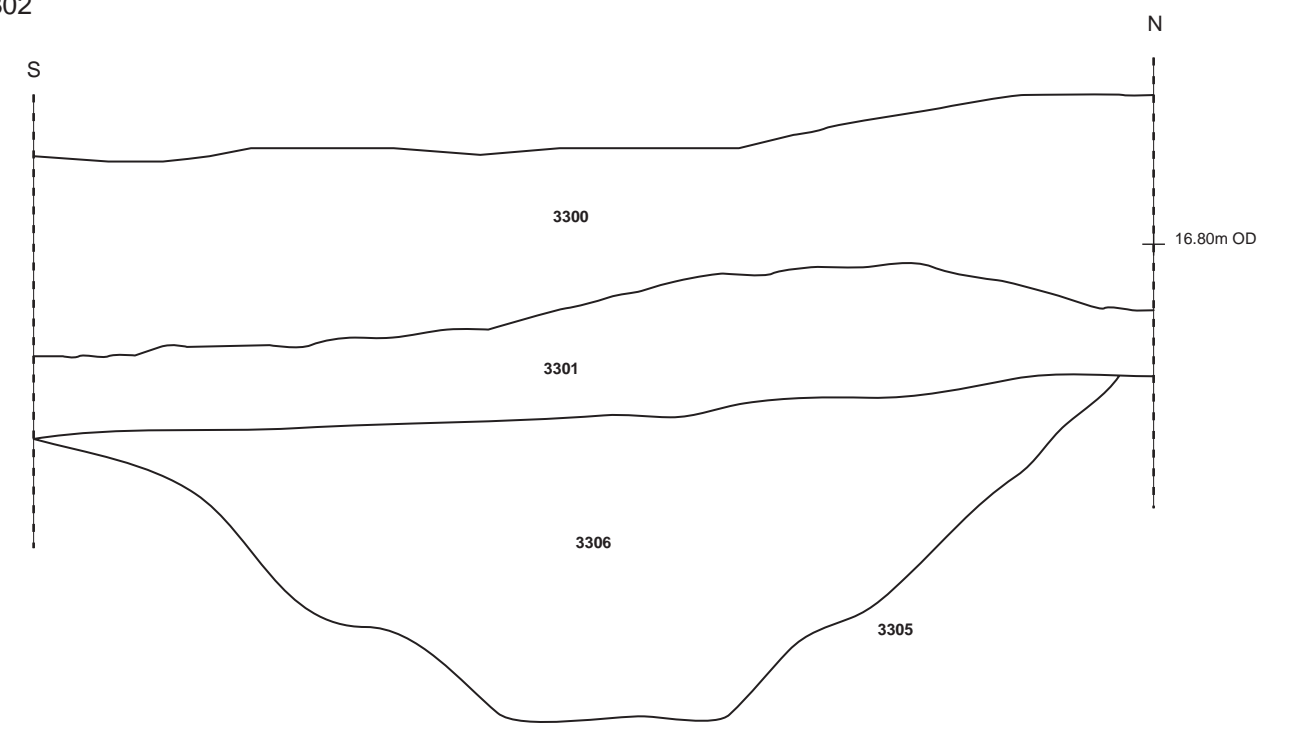


Fig. 17. Trench 33, plan and sections

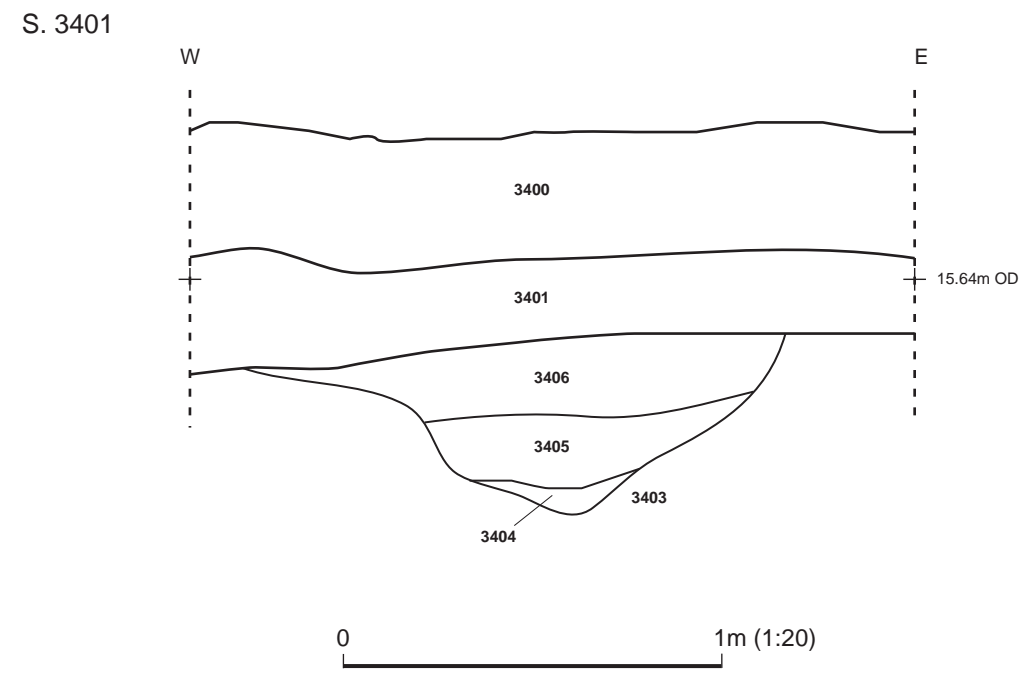
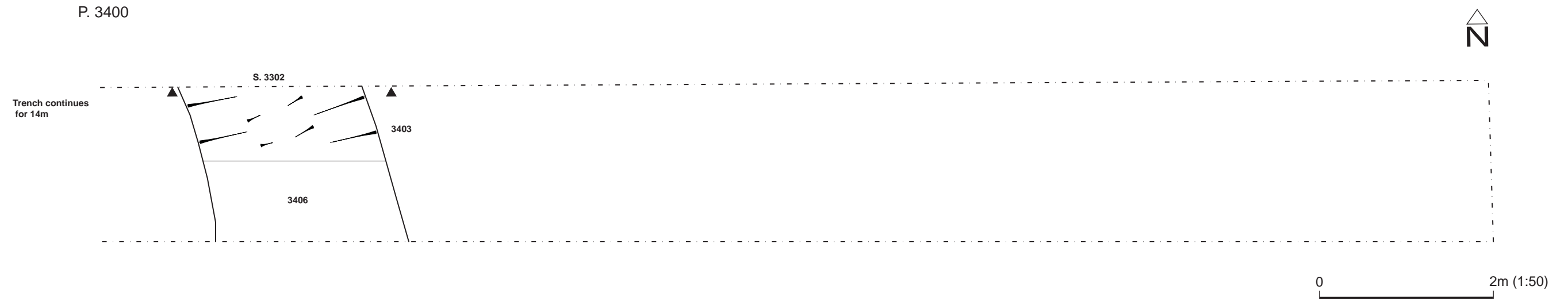
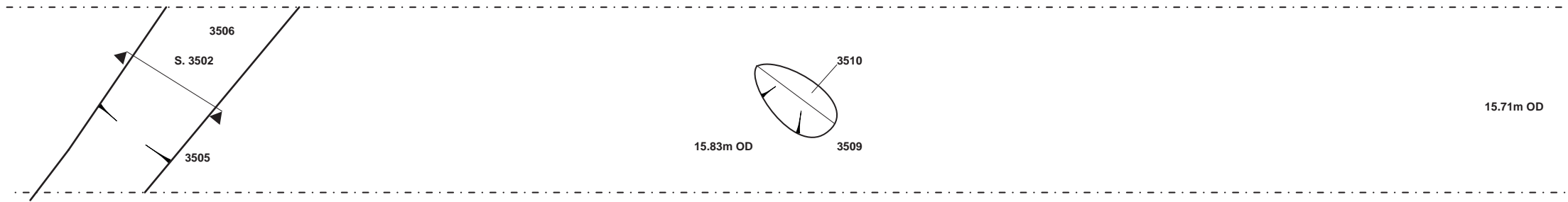
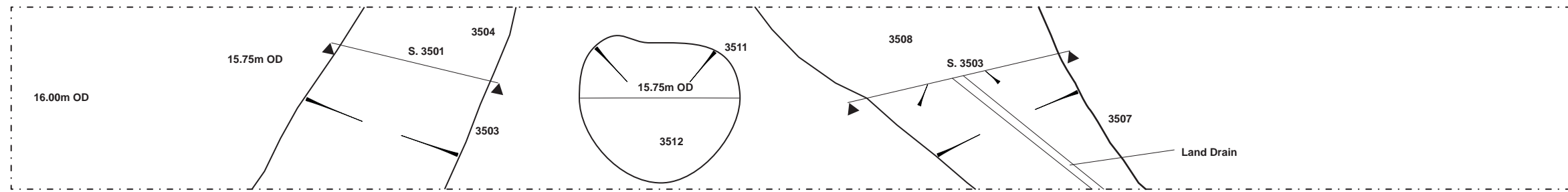
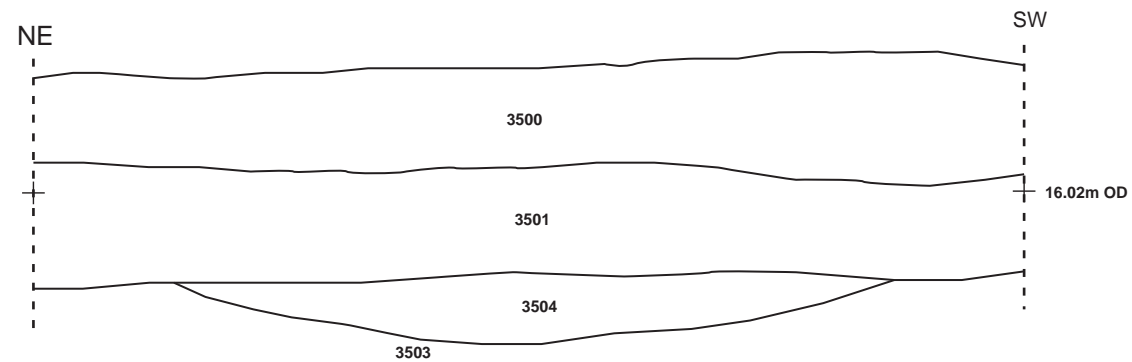


Fig. 18. Trench 34, plan and section

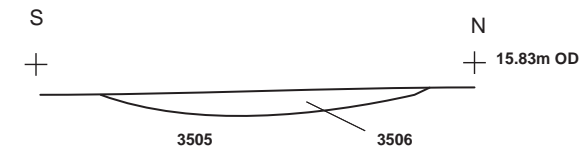
P. 3500



S.3501



S.3502



S.3503

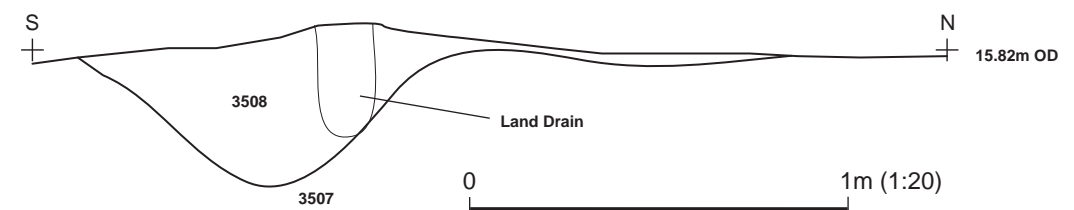
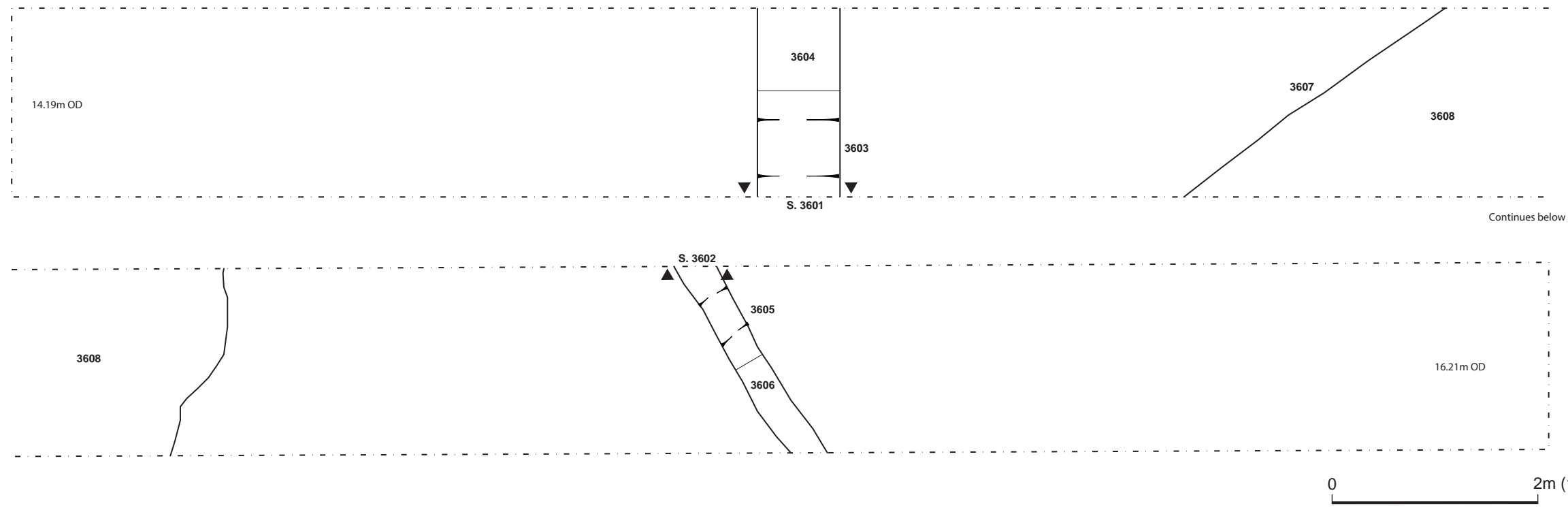
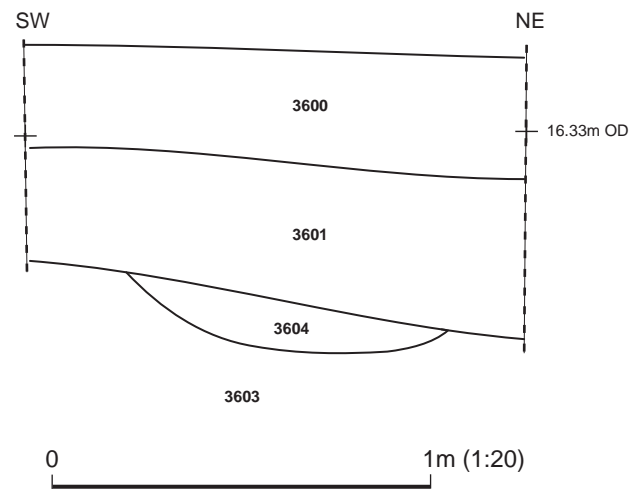


Fig. 19. Trench 35, plan and sections

P. 3600



S.3601



S.3602

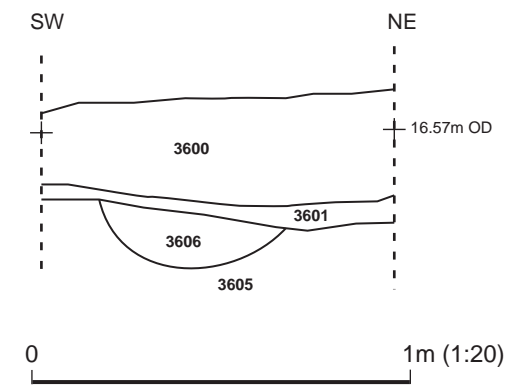
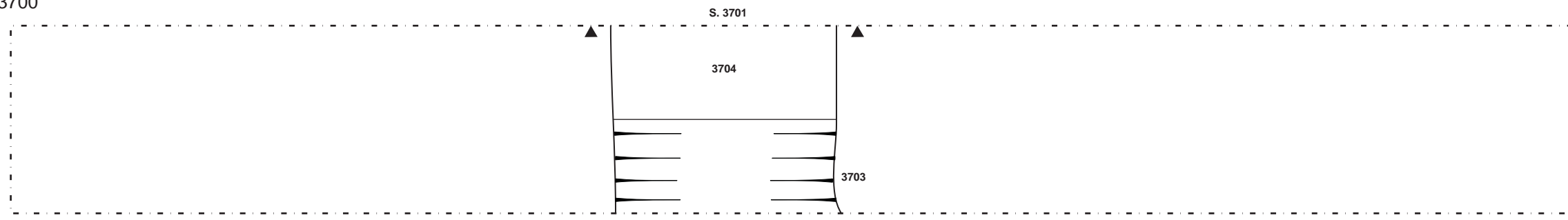


Fig. 20. Trench 36, plan and sections

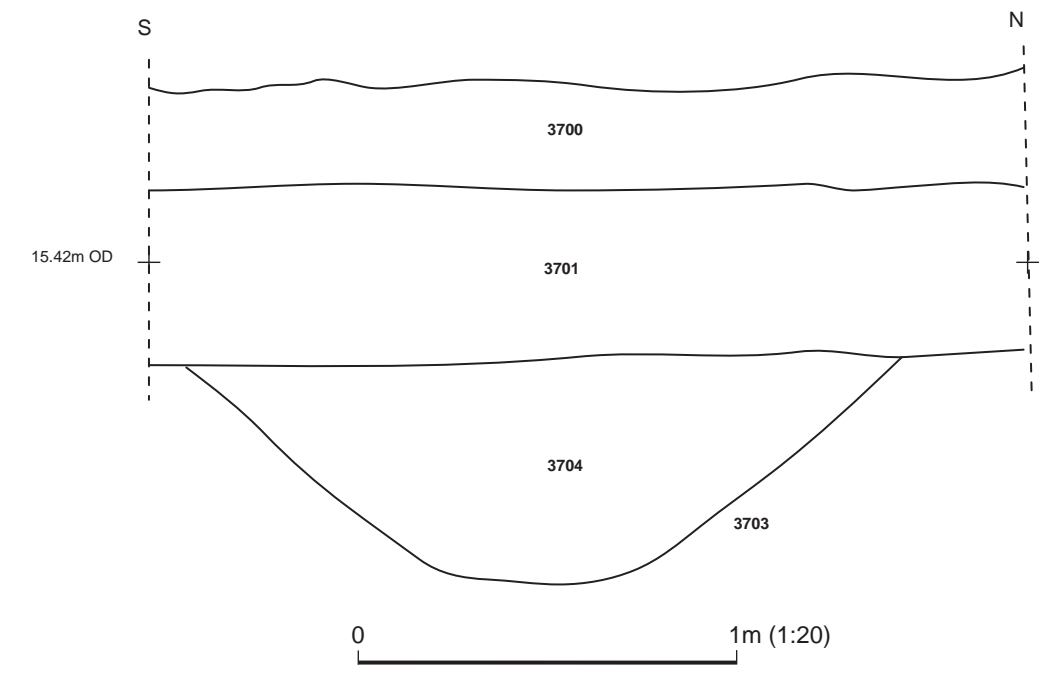
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S.3701



S.3702

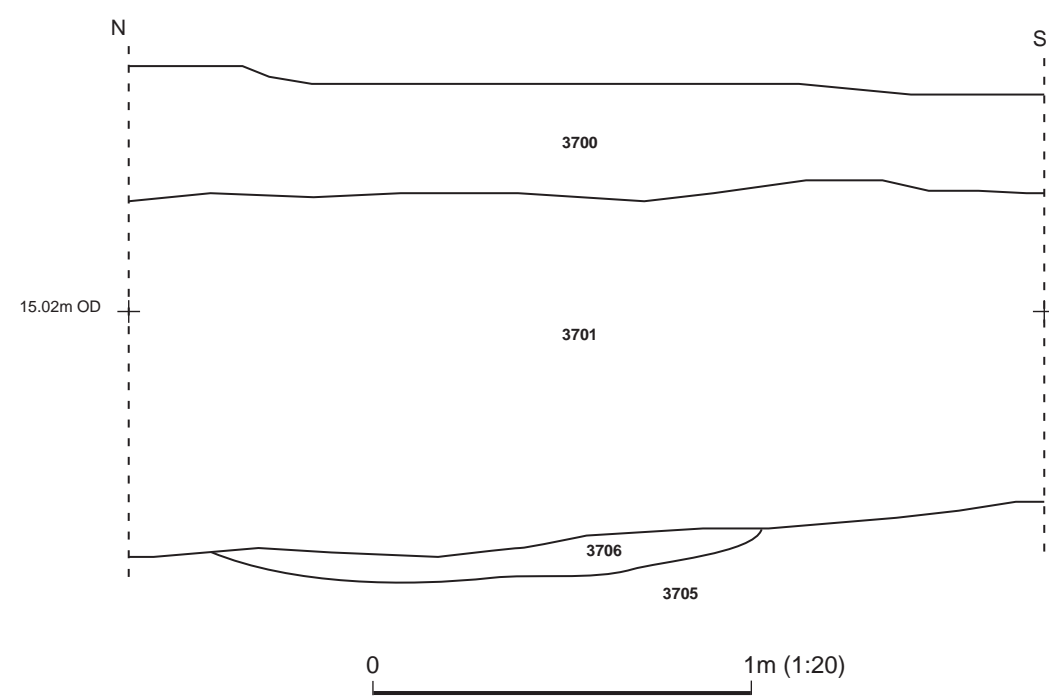
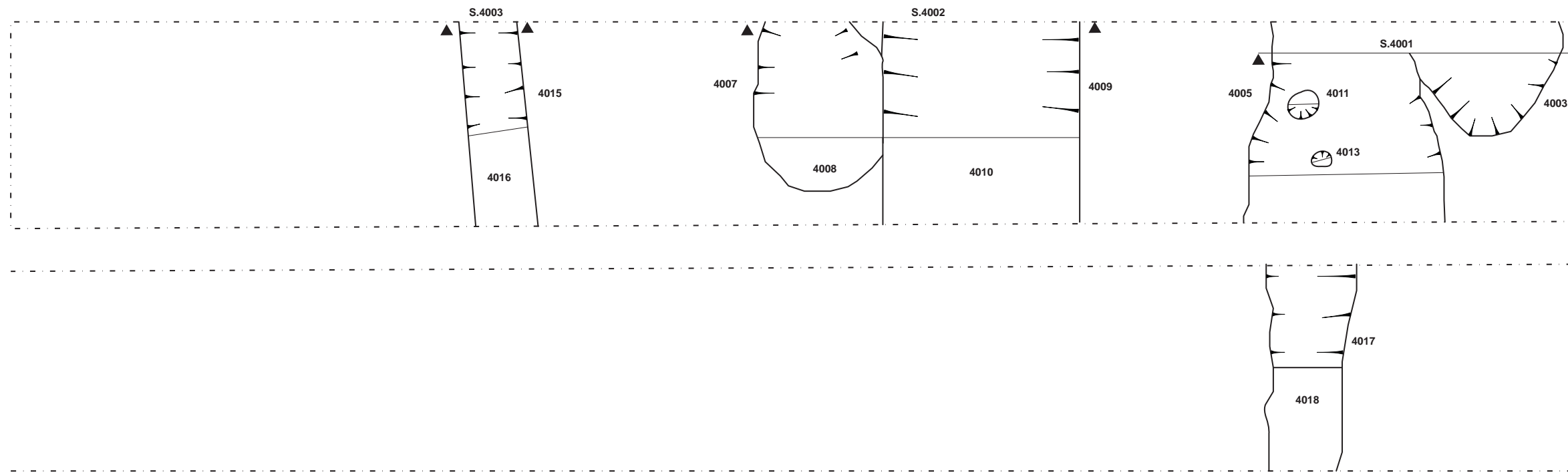
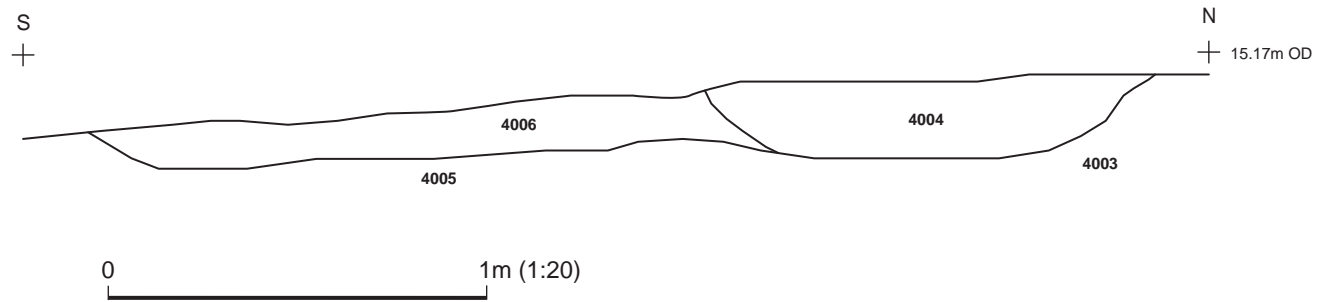


Fig. 21. Trench 37, plan and sections

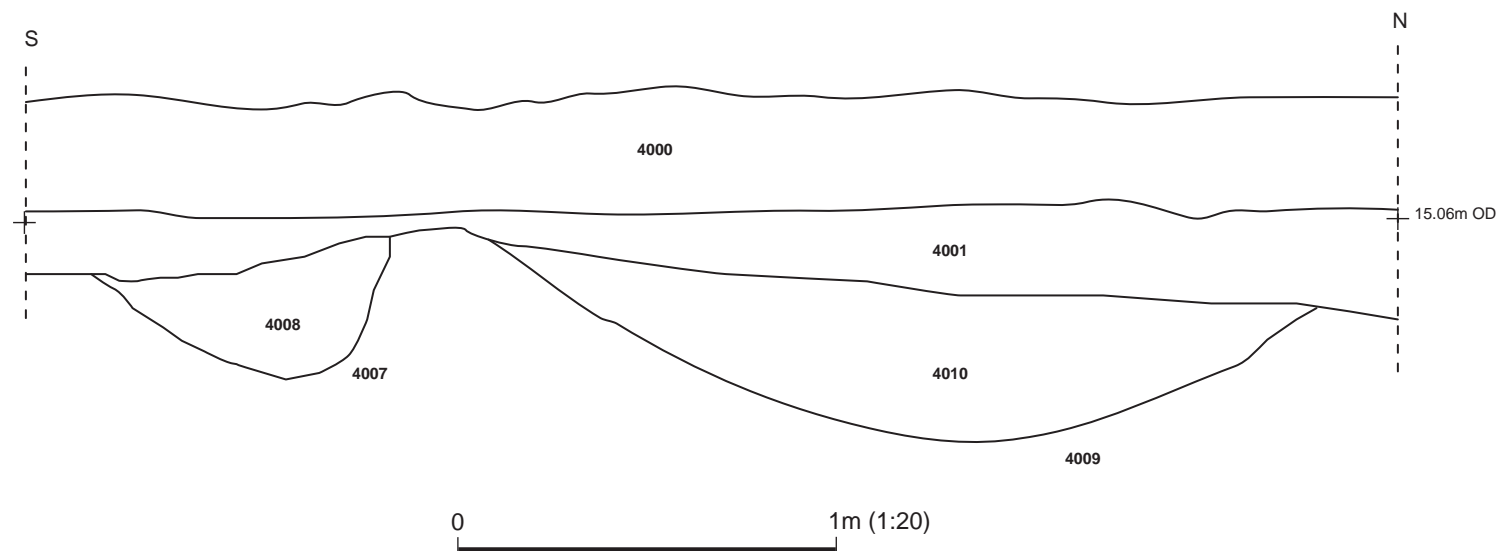
P. 4000



S. 4001



S.4002



S.4003

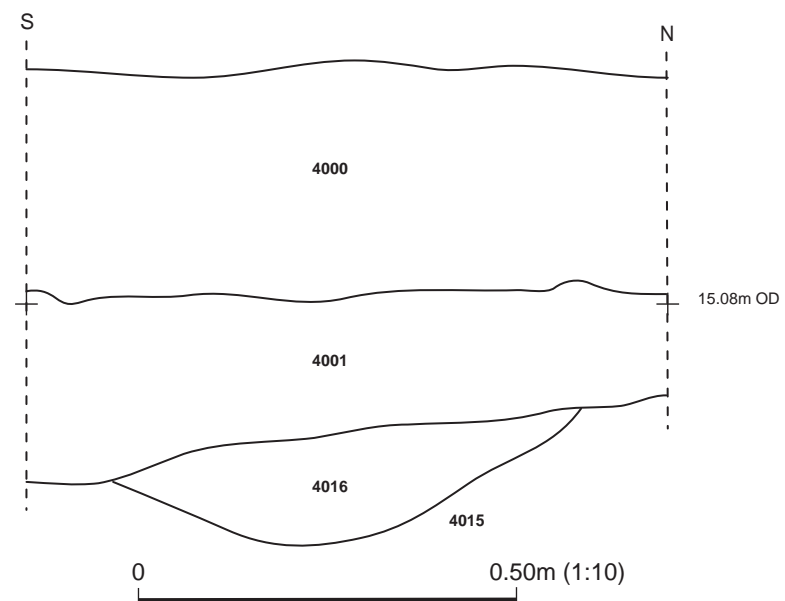
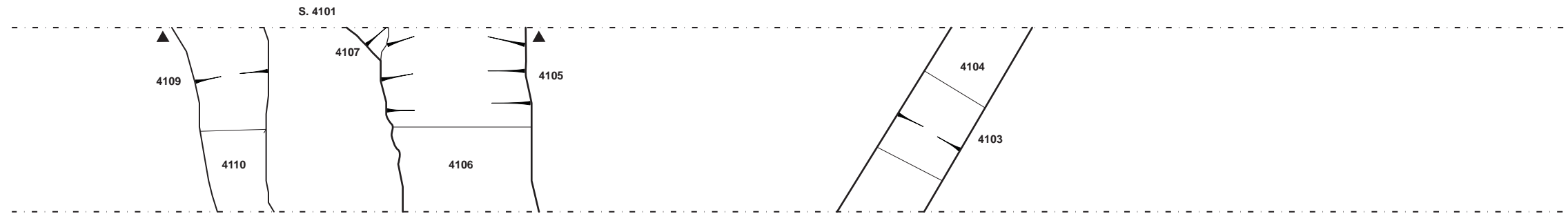
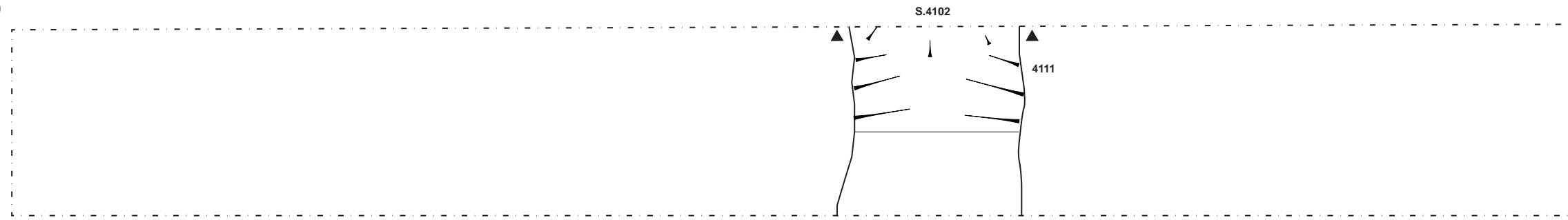


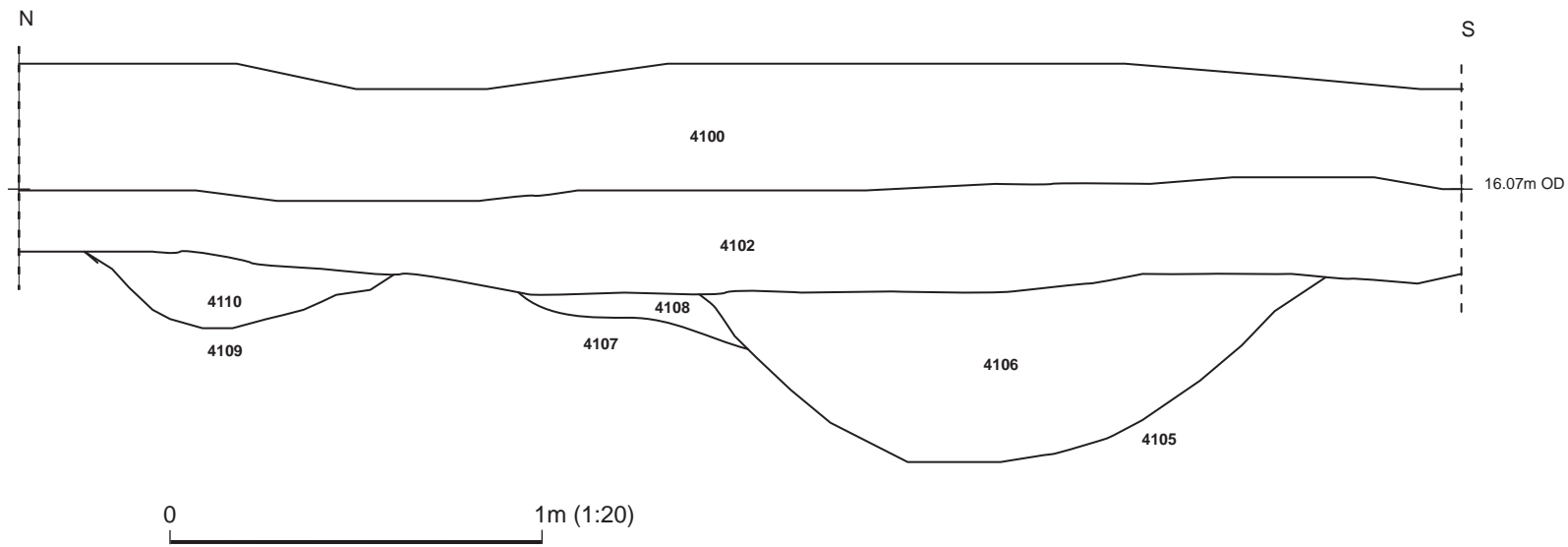
Fig. 22. Trench 40, plan and sections

P. 4100



0 2m (1:50)

S. 4001



S.4102

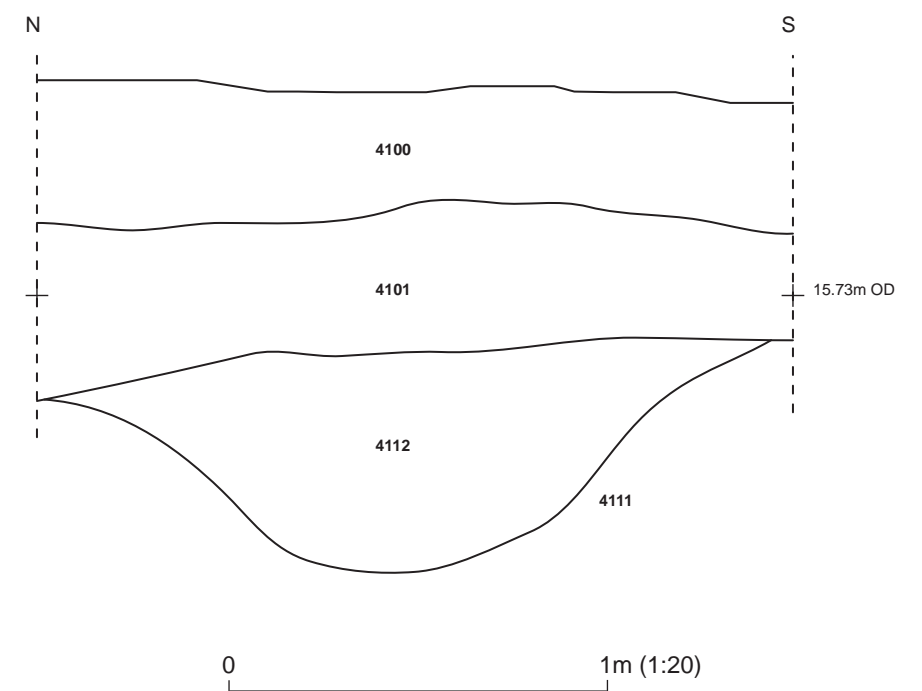


Fig. 23. Trench 41, plan and sections

P. 4200



S. 4201

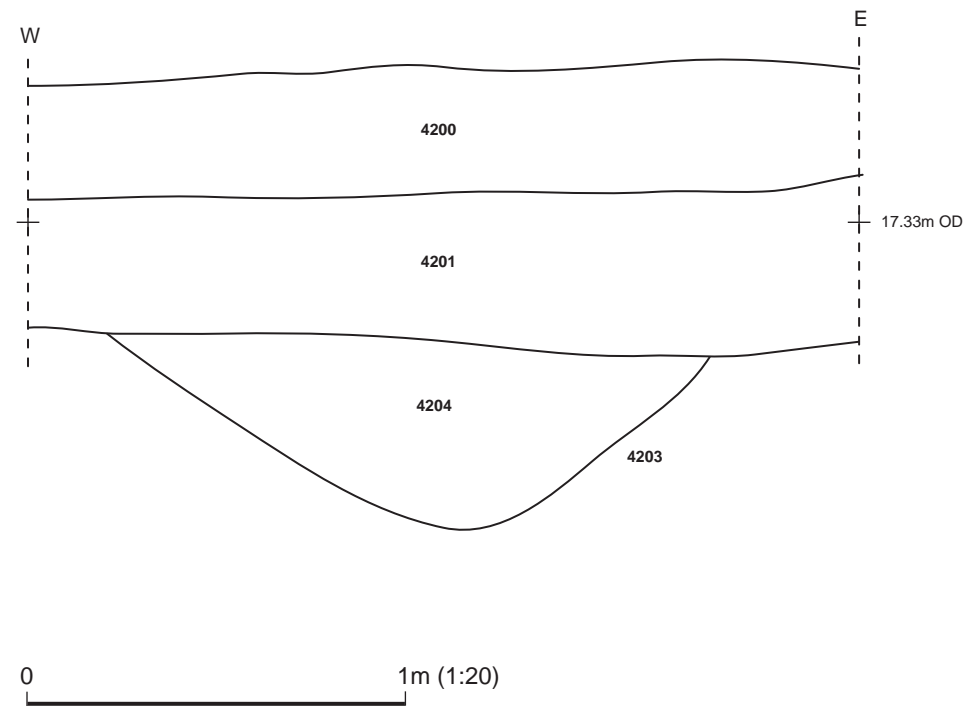


Fig. 24. Trench 42, plan and section

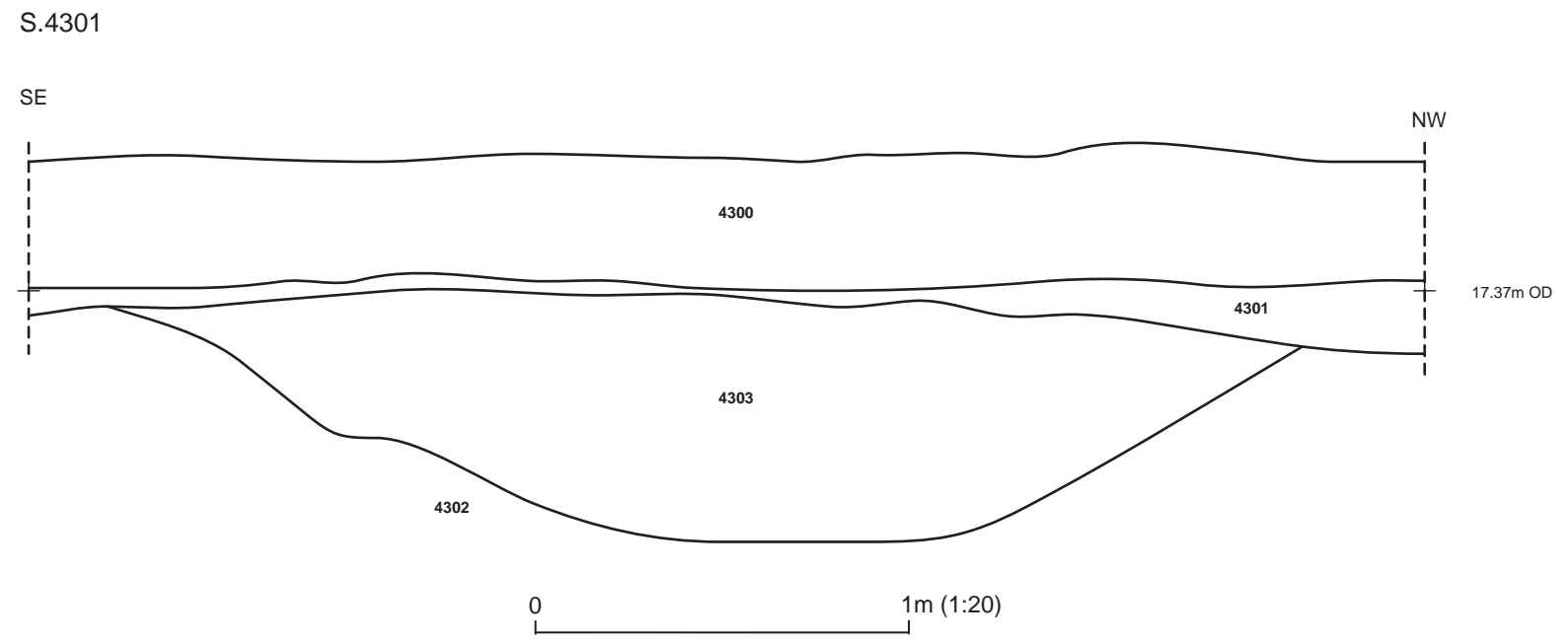
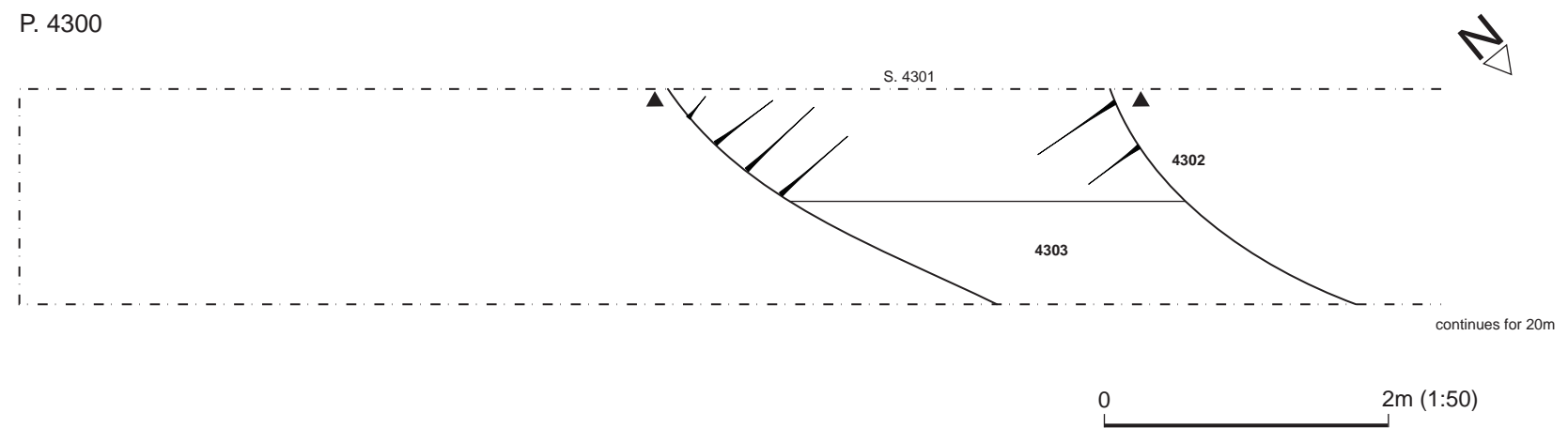


Fig. 25. Trench 43, plan and section

P.4400



S.4401

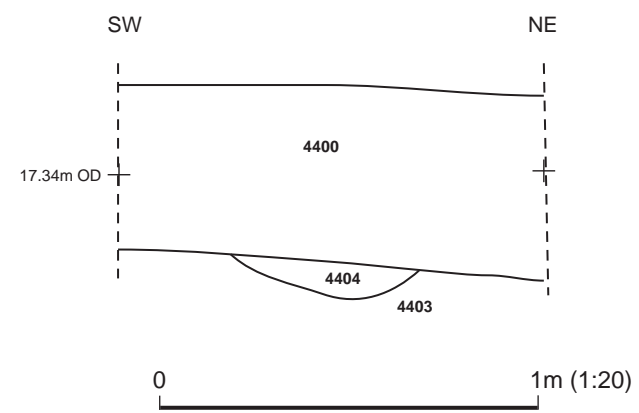
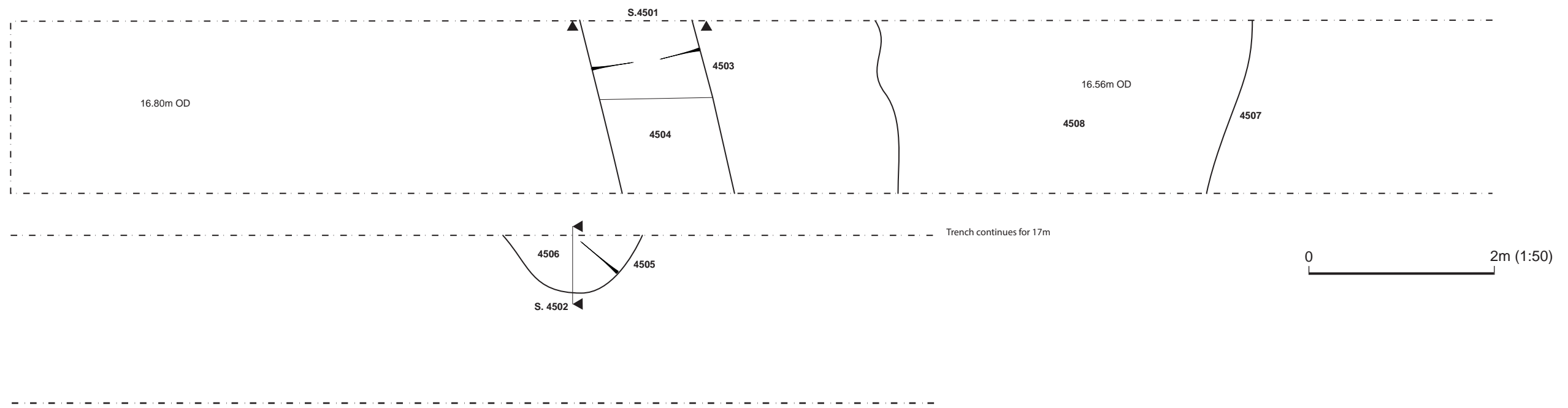
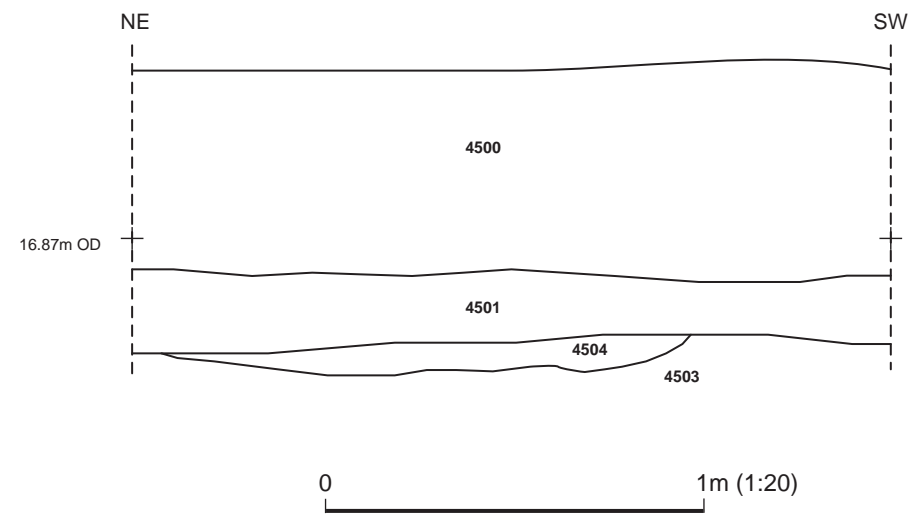


Fig. 26. Trench 44, plan and section

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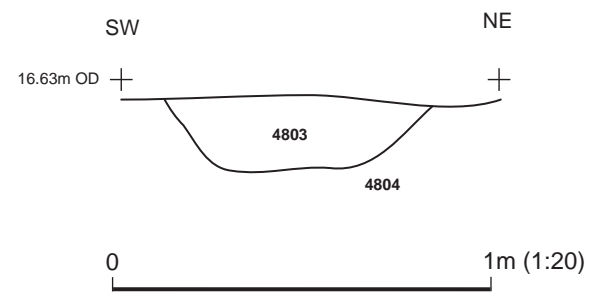
S.4502



Fig. 27. Trench 45, plan and sections



S.4801



S.4802

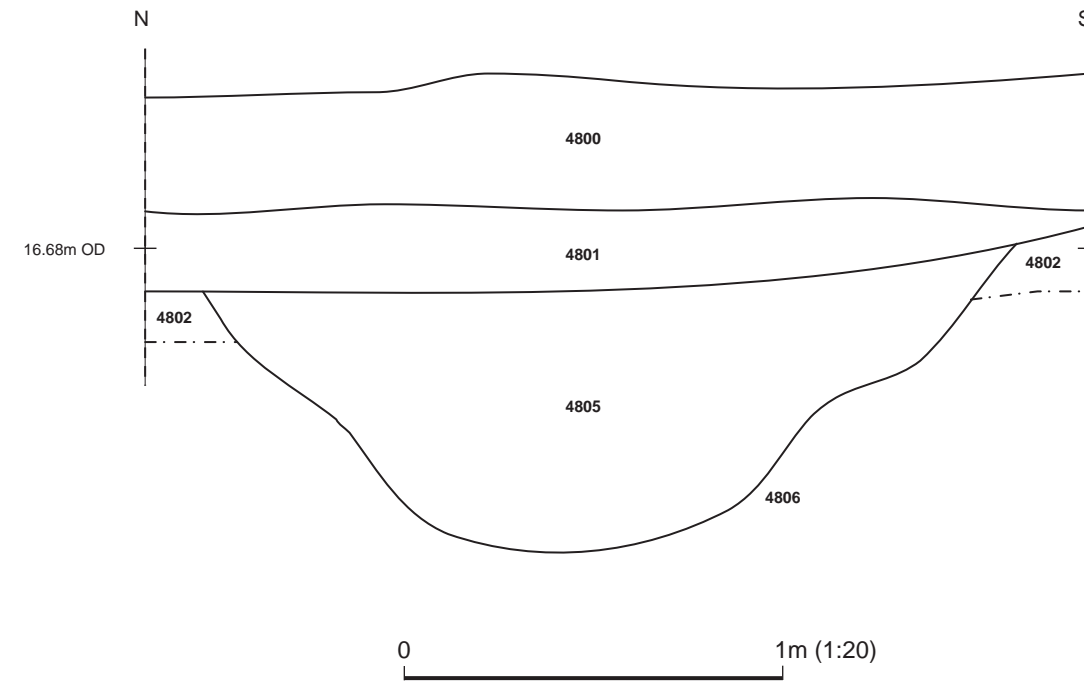
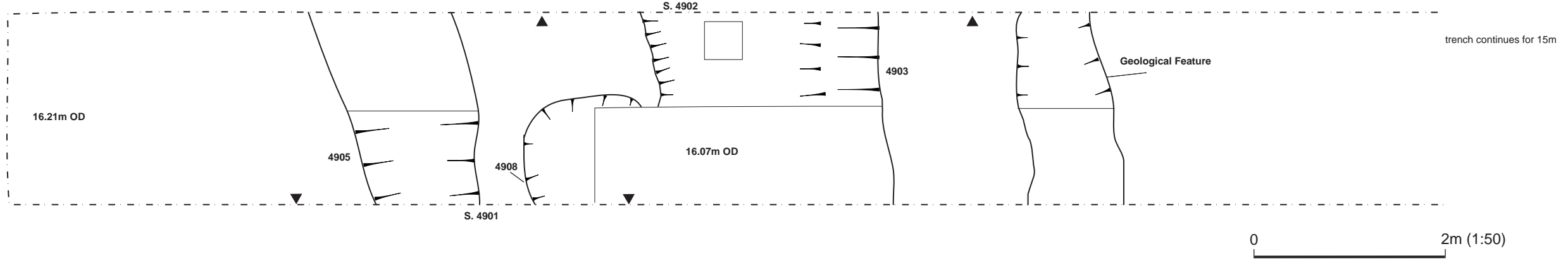
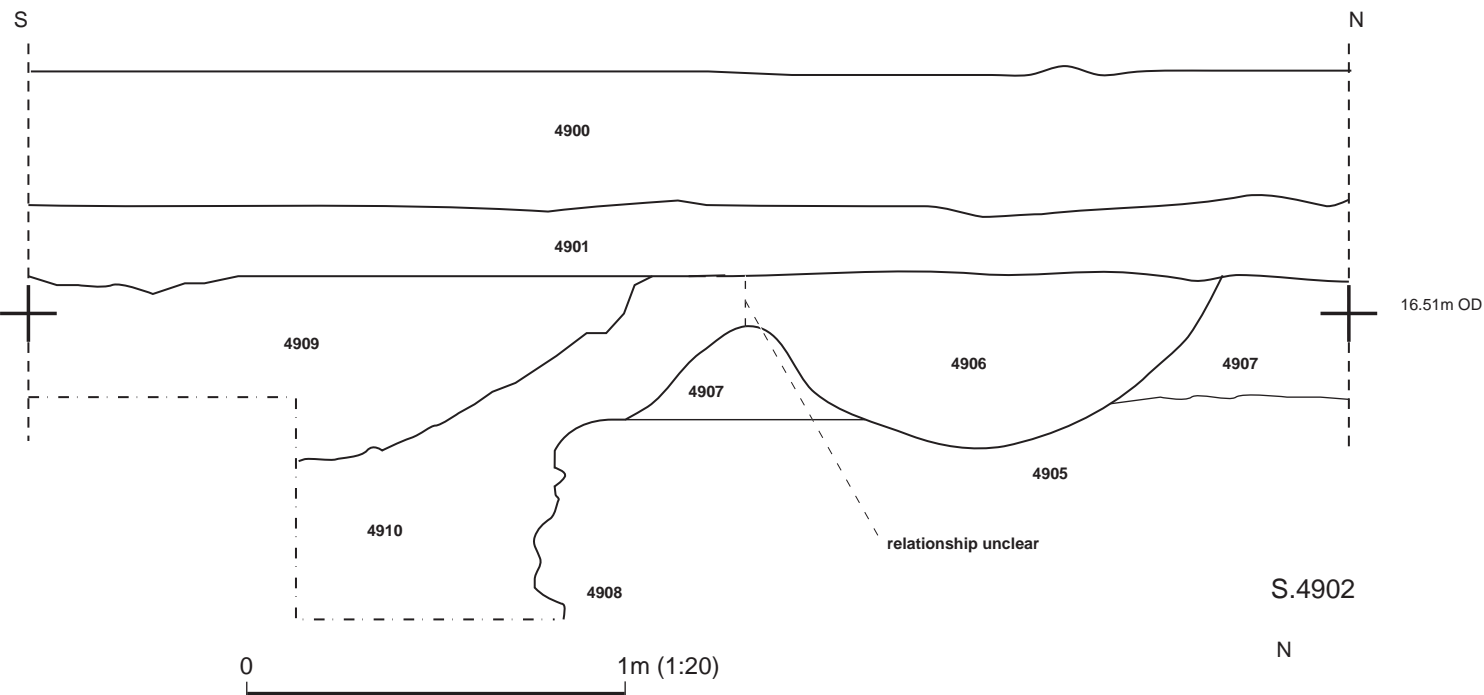


Fig. 28. Trench 48, plan and sections

P.4900



S.4901



S.4902

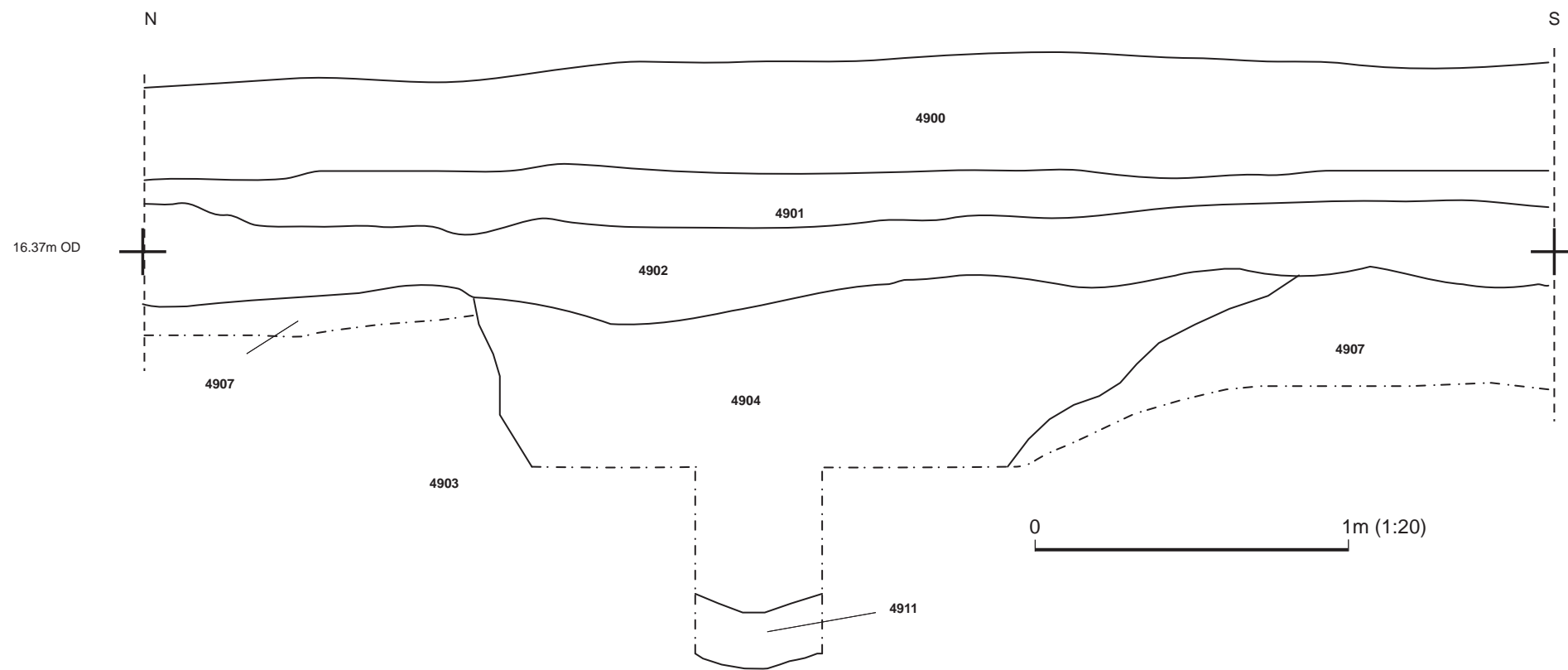


Fig. 29. Trench 49, plan and sections

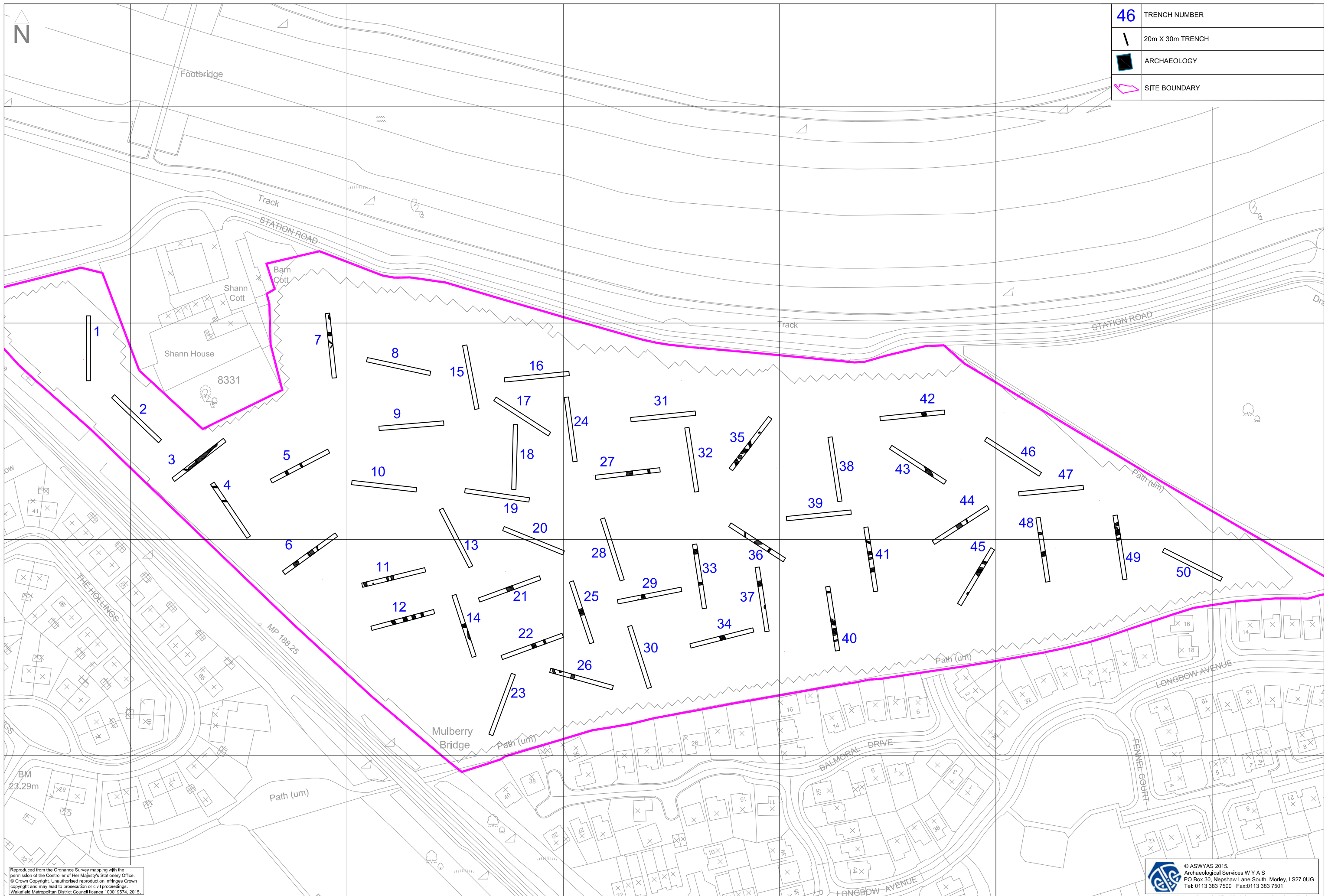


Fig. 30. Location of excavated features (1:1500 @ A3)

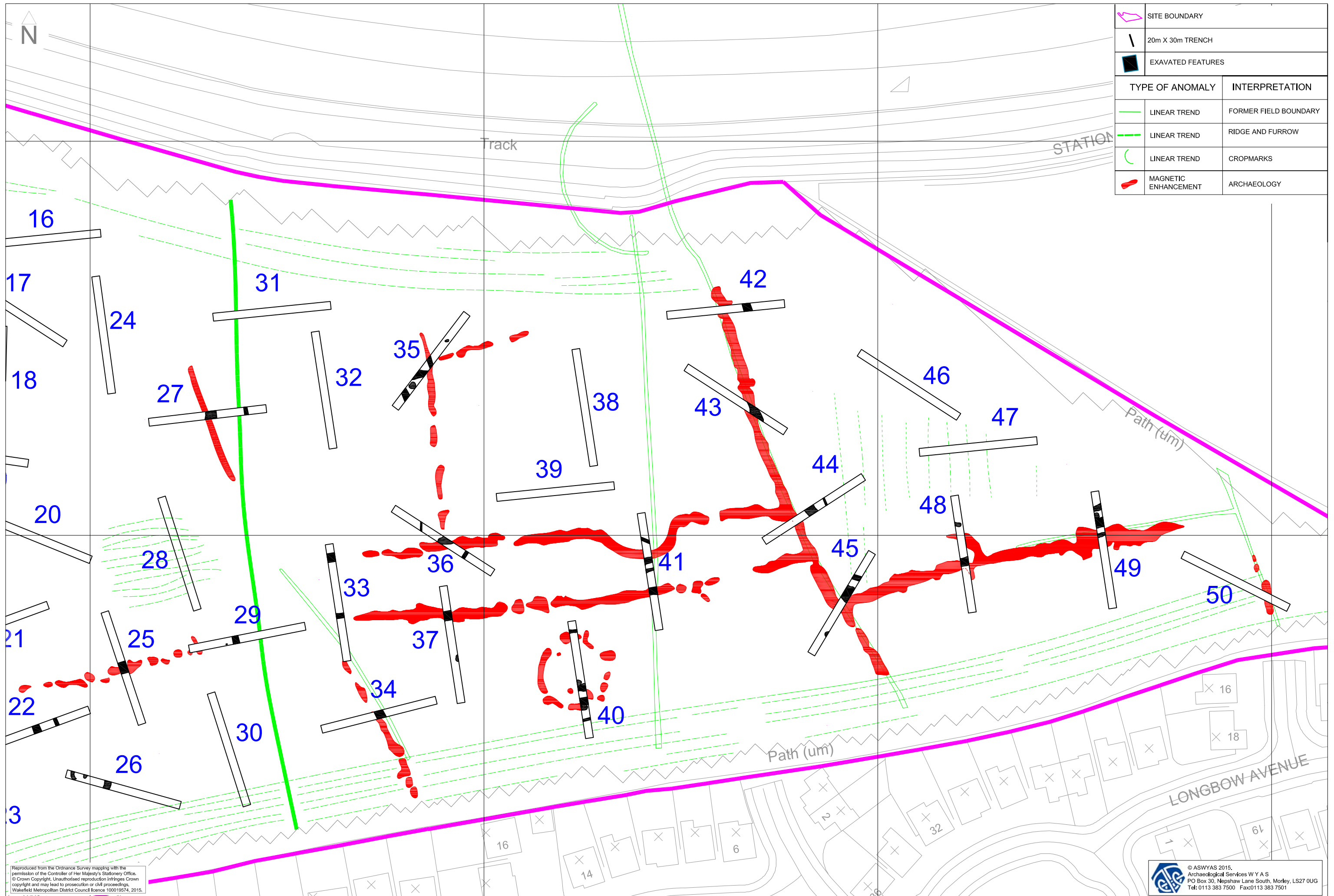


Fig. 31. Location of excavated features overlaying geophysical results

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Plate 1. Ditch 703, looking east



Plate 2. Ditch 1209, looking north



Plate 3. Trench 15, looking south-west



Plate 4. Ditch 2502, looking west



Plate 5. Trench 27, looking west



Plate 6. Ditch 2706, looking north



Plate 7. Trench 29, looking north-east



Plate 8. Ditch 2903, looking north



Plate 9. Ditch 3304, looking west



Plate 10. Trench 43, looking north-west



Plate 11. Ditch 4806, looking east



Plate 12. Ditch terminus 4804, looking north-west

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation



Banks Group

Station Road, Mickletown

Archaeological Evaluation Excavations

February 2015





Document Control

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Verified by:	Steve Mustow Head of Environment	Signed:	
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Issue	Date	Status
1	February 2015	Consultation Draft
2	February 2015	Final Issue
3		
4		



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Appendix C – Indicative Trench Plan

Appendix D – Designers Risk Assessment



1.0 Introduction

Archaeological evaluation excavations are required as part of an ongoing strategy of archaeological mitigation for a proposed residential development at Station Road, Mickletown, West Yorkshire (Planning application reference 13/04347/OT). The results of these evaluation excavations will be used to confirm that there are no significant remains within areas of the site, or to identify any areas of significant archaeological remains that require a programme of archaeological mitigation to discharge the condition.

This WSI has been prepared by Kirsten Holland, Associate Archaeologist at WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd on behalf of Banks Group. WYG is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of David Hunter, Senior Archaeologist, West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

This WSI covers the above site only and relates only to the above requirement pertaining to the site in question. It does not address the archaeological requirements for subsequent development of further areas or phases.

2.0 Site Location and Geological Conditions

The proposed development site is located to the north-west of Castleford, West Yorkshire and extends to approximately 7.5ha. The central grid reference for the site is SE 3900 2720 (439000, 427200). A site location plan can be seen in Appendix B. The site is located at approximately 20m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The boundaries are formed by the railway line to the west, the River Aire to the north, a copse to the east and residential land to the south. The site has been recently used for arable cultivation but is currently unplanted. The outline planning application is for 200 residential units with access from Station Road.

Geotechnical site investigations (Silkstone Environmental, 2014) have identified that the geology was generally found to comprise topsoil, over localised made ground, a thin layer of sand drift deposits, above weathered Middle Coal Measures. Topsoil was generally recorded between depths of 0.1m and 0.6m below ground level. Made ground was found in localised areas extending to depths of between 0.40m and 1.40m below current ground levels and most likely associated with colliery waste.

Drift deposits were encountered across most of the site, with the exception of areas of made ground. These have been predominantly described as brown or orange brown slightly gravelly clayey sand or very sandy



clay. This extended to variable depths across the site of between 0.50m and 1.50m below ground level. Middle Coal Measures were recorded below the drift deposits.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The development site has been subject to previous assessments and the archaeological context draws on these reports:

- Archaeological Services WYAS Desk-Based Assessment (ASWYAS, 2008);
- Archaeological Services WYAS Geophysical Survey (2013); and
- WYG Archaeology and Heritage Statement (2013).

3.1 Archaeological Context

Artefacts of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic dates have been recorded outside the study area but within the area bounded by the Rivers Aire and Calder. To the south of the development site several Bronze Age round barrows have been identified between the Rivers Aire and Calder (Sites 585, 586, 805 and 1302). An extensive landscape of field systems, trackways and enclosures dating to the late Iron Age and Romano-British periods has been recorded between the Rivers Aire and Calder through aerial photography analysis, geophysical survey and evaluations (Sites 1301, 3339, 4570, 4575, 4581). Evidence for early Iron Age settlement is recorded to the north of the site at St Aidan's Remainder (Site 4569), with later Iron Age settlement to the south-west at Moss Carr and south-east at Boat Lane.

Geophysical survey was undertaken ahead of the diversion of the River Aire in the early 1990s, followed by subsequent open area excavation and included a small part of the development site (Site 4569). The results included identification of residual Neolithic flints, Iron Age and Romano-British features and medieval pottery. Early Iron Age features included a pit alignment, a hearth and a gully, whilst the later Iron Age and Romano-British features were interpreted as field boundaries. The results indicate that further later Iron Age and Romano-British settlement may be located to the south in the development site.

A 1st century Roman fort was established at Castleford to the south-east of the development site, which was replaced in the 2nd century with a smaller fort. Although this fort was abandoned in the latter half of the 2nd century, the associated civilian settlement continued in use until the 4th century. There are no recorded settlement sites of Roman date in the immediate vicinity of the development site, other than those



identified as part of the Iron Age/Romano-British tradition. A glass vessel of Roman date was identified in 1957, and whilst the findspot location has not been verified it is anticipated to have come from close to the identified location (Site 2121).

The post-Roman and early medieval period within this region is not well understood. This area formed part of the Kingdom of Elmet until it was conquered and became part of the Kingdom of Northumbria in the 7th century. A manor was recorded at Methley in the Domesday Book indicating there was some settlement between the Aire and the Calder in this period.

During the medieval period the land between the two rivers appeared to have been occupied by dispersed settlements occupying the higher ground with the lower lying areas, which were prone to flooding, given over to meadow. Documentary sources from the 15th century indicate that there had been some attempts to drain this land. Incomes from agriculture were supplemented by fishing, fowling, quarrying for sand and stone, and digging for coal. The land around Mickletown and Methley remained as open fields until they were enclosed between 1773 and 1787.

In the 14th century a manor house in Mickletown belonged to the Hospital of St Nicholas at Pontefract (Site 1284). Although the hospital is reputed to have pre-Conquest origins, the date of the manor house is not known. In 1410 the Hospital granted the manor to Robert Waterton who established a new manor house to the west which later became Methley Hall. The manor in Mickletown appears to have continued in use as a farm.

The post-medieval improvements to the River Aire and the River Calder were a catalyst for the development of collieries in the area as they allowed the coal to be transported. Saville Colliery was established in 1878 to the immediate east of the development site and St Aidan's open cast mine to the north. Excavations during the re-routing of the River Aire identified a number of locks, a watermill, dry dock and eight vessels, including one which still retained a cargo of coal.

3.2 Geophysical Survey Results

The geophysical survey (ASWYAS, 2013) identified the following anomalies and trends:

- A number of rectilinear anomalies have been identified within the eastern half of the development site: Features J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R. Features M, N and Q correlate with previously recorded archaeological features of Iron Age and Romano-British date to the north of the development site. It is expected the remaining features will be of a comparable date. A semi-circular curve (Feature



L) within linear feature K may indicate the boundary respected an earlier feature which has not been detected during the survey. A circular feature of 17.5m diameter (Feature S) is located in the south of the development area indicating a ring ditch associated with a settlement or barrow. An area of potential burning (Feature T) is located to the east of this feature. These remains indicate a complex of Iron Age and Romano-British field enclosures with potential settlement remains in the eastern half of the development site.

- To the east of Shann House a rectangular feature has been identified (Feature U). The nature of the feature is unclear, however its regularity and difference to the surrounding geological features indicate it may be of archaeological origin. Its value is unknown; however, it is unlikely to be of greater than regional interest if it is archaeological in nature.
- Linear anomalies aligned north-south correlate with the field boundaries shown on historic OS mapping (Features C, E and F). A group of rectilinear anomalies (Feature D) abutting Feature C are also interpreted as potential post-medieval field boundaries as they appear to co-join the field boundaries and reflect the same alignment. These are of negligible heritage interest.
- A circular cluster of linear trends in the centre of the site (Feature G) which correlated with a deeply rutted and uncultivated area that had been previously waterlogged. This is of no heritage interest.
- Responses from a small modern building (Feature I) visible on the 1932 OS mapping and a trackway running from the centre of the site to the north-east toward the former Methley Saville Colliery (Feature H). These are of no heritage interest.
- A number of small discrete anomalies have been identified as resulting from natural geological effects. A scatter of ferrous anomalies which are almost certainly representative of modern ferrous debris and two modern service pipes were also identified. These are of no heritage interest.

4.0 Aim of the Archaeological Evaluation Excavations

The overall aim of the archaeological evaluation excavation is to evaluate geophysical survey anomalies and to identify previously unrecorded archaeological remains, including presence/absence, form, date, survival and significance, within the proposed development area. The results of this evaluation will be used to confirm areas where there are no significant archaeological remains on the site, or to identify selected areas of archaeological interest requiring the identification of a programme of further monitoring.



Specific objectives of the archaeological work are to:

- Excavate archaeological evaluation trenches as identified in this document;
- Identify any archaeological features and deposits of interest;
- Excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits, at an appropriate level, in order to characterise their form, character, survival and significance;
- Undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret archaeological features identified during site works;
- Undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment of artefacts and samples to identify the potential scope for detailed analysis in any future mitigation;
- Report the results of the archaeological work and post-excavation assessment and place them within their local and regional context;
- Identify the potential extent and nature of archaeological remains within the development site and whether a further programme of archaeological mitigation will be required; and
- Compile and deposit a site archive at a suitable repository.

The archaeological work should be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines Standards Guidance for Field Evaluation (1999 rev. 2009).

5.0 Archaeological Work Locations and Rationale

Fifty 2mx30m trenches have been positioned within the development area requiring groundworks. The trench locations can be seen on Figure A089579/4154/597/02 in Appendix C. The total area for archaeological work is 3000m². This equates to 4% of the area requiring groundworks (7.5 hectares).

The trenches have been located to target:

- Geophysical survey anomalies of potential archaeological origin
- Geophysical survey anomalies of presumed post-medieval and modern date to confirm they are not of archaeological interest



- A number of “blank” areas to confirm they are devoid of remains.

Areas associated with disturbance from modern services, an historic pond, mine shaft and a former mining infrastructure track have been avoided as they are considered unlikely to yield productive results. An area of made ground across the central part of the site has been included as the geophysical survey results indicated anomalies within this.

A further 1% (750m²) will be held in reserve. This additional excavation area will be used if required to allow the extent of features within trenches to be resolved, or to excavate additional trenches to provide additional information. This additional 1% will be drawn down only with the agreement of the WYAAS Senior Archaeologist and WYG and subject to agreement of the extent and location of additional excavations.

6.0 Archaeological Work Strategy and Methodology

6.1 Strategy

Evaluation excavation locations will only be accessed with the agreement of the landowner and tenant. Access to trench locations will be undertaken through routes agreed in advance with landowners and tenants.

The archaeological contractor will be responsible for identifying the locations of evaluation trenches in accordance with this Written Scheme of Investigation. The archaeological contractor will be responsible for the fencing and signage of open trenches and providing tool storage during the project. The archaeological contractor must provide, or ensure there are suitable welfare facilities available.

The archaeological contractor shall be responsible, in advance of any ground works, for identifying services (both buried and overhead), including obtaining service plans and for taking all necessary precautions to avoid damage to these services. Service plans already obtained by the client will be provided where possible. Service location plans should not be taken as extensive and appropriate precautions should be adopted with regard to potentially unmapped services. The trenches must be scanned by an archaeologist trained in the use of a cable avoidance tool prior to excavation commencing.

The locations and extent of evaluation trenches are described in Section 5 and shown on Figure A089579/4154/597/02, Appendix C.



Topsoil and subsoils will be stripped mechanically using an appropriate size, back-acting mechanical excavator fitted with a wide, toothless (flat bladed) grading bucket. The topsoil and subsoils will be separated and stockpiled at a safe working distance from the trench sides. Where there are compacted modern, made ground deposits which cannot be removed with a flat-bladed bucket, a toothed bucket may be used, with excavation reverting to a flat-bladed bucket as soon as practicable.

Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously under archaeological supervision down to the first significant archaeological horizon, or natural subsoil where no archaeological horizon is present. Under no circumstances will the machine be used to cut arbitrary depths down to natural deposits. Mechanical excavators and other construction plant should not track or drive over an area that has been stripped until an archaeologist has confirmed that no archaeological remains are present.

The archaeological contractor will be required to shore or step trenches as appropriate to allow the aims of the evaluation objective to be achieved without compromising health and safety. The archaeological contractor may be required to use a water pump.

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

The machine should be halted should archaeological deposits be encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon may be exposed by machine, but will then be cleaned by hand as necessary and inspected for features. Machine-excavated deposits and the exposed surface will be regularly scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts.

A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to establish their extent, form, date, function



and relationship to other features. The complete excavation of features is not regarded as necessary; a sufficient sample should be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence of each feature, down to naturally occurring deposits.

The sampling strategy for features will be determined in discussion with the Senior Archaeologist for West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service. The following sampling policy is suggested, however this may be varied due to discussions with the WYAAS Senior Archaeologist, the specific circumstance of the identified remains, or the features can be characterised to a suitable level of detail with a lesser sampling strategy:

- A 100% sample to be taken of all stake-holes;
- A 50% sample of post-holes, and of pits with a diameter of up to 1.5m;
- A 25% sample of pits with a diameter of over 1.5m; but this should include a complete section across the pit to recover its full profile;
- A 20% sample of linear features; for features less than 10m in length a 1m minimum sample will be required. The junctions and intersections of linear features should be removed over a sufficient length to determine the nature of the relationship. The exception to this is ridge and furrow remains where once features are securely identified as furrows only a small representative sample of sections will be required across the site;
- Funerary features should be preserved *in situ* unless it is felt they are too fragile or their future survival will be compromised in which case they should be subject to 100% excavation. Subject to agreement with the WYAAS Senior Archaeologist, graves may be partially excavated to confirm the presence of human remains and their state of preservation but skeletal remains will be left *in situ*; and
- Built structures, such as walls, will be examined and sampled to a degree whereby their extent, form, date, function and relationship to other features and deposits can be established.

All artefacts will be retained for processing and analysis, except unstratified 19th and 20th century material which will be noted and discarded. Artefacts will be collected and bagged by archaeological context. The location of special finds will be recorded in three dimensions. Three-dimensional recording of in-situ flint working deposits will be carried out.



Deposits which are identified as having the potential for the survival of biological remains should be sampled. Bulk samples must be taken from all securely stratified deposits using a strategy which combines systematic and judgement sampling, but which also follows the methodologies outlined in the English Heritage (2011) 'Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second Edition)' guidance.

Samples for specialist environmental analysis and scientific dating (soil profiles, archaeomagnetic dating, dendrochronology etc.) should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the excavation although analysis is likely to take place as part of a final mitigation strategy. The English Heritage Science Advisor should be consulted (Dr Andy Hammon, tel.: 01904 601983, email: andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk) and provision should be made for an appropriate specialist(s) to visit the site, take samples and discuss the sampling strategy, if necessary.

If human remains are encountered they should be left *in situ*, unless it is felt that this would compromise their future survival. The excavation and lifting of human remains, if necessary, should be undertaken under licence from the Ministry of Justice and comply with the requirements of the 1857 Burial Act. Artefacts classified as Treasure under the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported in accordance with the requirements of the Act. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the Finds Liaison Officer or the DCMS website) must be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure.

Backfilling of trenches will be undertaken on completion of the evaluation excavations. Prior to backfilling of the trenches they will be inspected by the Senior Archaeologist for WYAAS, or confirmation will be received from them that they can be backfilled without inspection.

Upon completion of the archaeological works the trenches will be backfilled by the archaeological contractor with the excavated material. The separated topsoil should be reinstated. Where vulnerable archaeological deposits remain within trial trenches, they will be appropriately protected from damage as part of the reinstatement. Consideration will be given to providing a marker in backfilled trenches to highlight vulnerable archaeological deposits should re-excavation be necessary. Reinstatement of vegetation is not required.



6.2 Extensive, Significant or Unexpectedly Complex Discoveries

Should extensive, or unexpectedly complex remains be uncovered the scope of this WSI should be reviewed to determine the most appropriate recording and sampling strategy for the remains. Should there be unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant, in the professional judgment of the archaeologist on site, more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of this WSI, then the scope of this WSI will be reviewed.

In the event of a review of the WSI being required, the archaeological sub-contractor will urgently contact WYG with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter with the Senior Archaeologist, WYAAS and the client.

Any variations to this WSI will be put in writing, either as an addendum to this WSI, or as a new document and agreed by the relevant stakeholders including WYG, Senior Archaeologist, WYAAS, on-site archaeological sub-contractor and the clients.

6.3 Strategy Review

The strategy will be held under continuous review during on-site excavation. Should the strategy be considered unsuitable by the archaeological contractor an alternative strategy will be proposed. This strategy will be communicated to WYG in the first instance and agreed by all parties subject to the procedure in Section 16.

7.0 Recording

An overall EDM/Total Station or differential GPS survey plan of the trench locations will be produced with the trench locations tied to Ordnance Survey National Grid and datum, including AOD levels for the top and bottom of trench sections. The National Grid tie-in information will be included with the site archive to ensure that the trenches can be relocated.

If no features are identified the stratigraphy of the trench will be recorded in a written description. At least one photograph of the trench base and another of a typical trench section will be taken. A section drawing of a typical trench section will also be completed.

Exposed archaeology must be suitably investigated to establish its nature, extent and date, unless it is considered to be of sufficient importance to require preservation *in situ*. The depth and complexity of



archaeological deposits and features across the whole trench will be evaluated to a level suitable to establish the character, although this may not required excavation of every feature. Archaeological features and deposits to be investigated must be excavated by hand and planned using an appropriate scale. The features will be investigated employing the sampling strategy outlined above, or an alternative sampling strategy suitable to characterise the deposits, and stratigraphic principles of excavation.

All evaluated deposits will be fully recorded by detailed written context records on pro-forma sheets giving details of their location, composition, dimensions, shape, any relationships, finds and samples. The records will be cross referenced to other elements of the record and any other relevant contexts.

All evaluated features or groups of features will be recorded on at least one plan, normally at 1:20 scale and at least one section drawing of a feature, normally at 1:10 scale (1:20 if necessary due to size). A complete post excavation plan of the evaluation trench and a long section will be prepared at 1:20 scale. All drawings are to include co-ordinate data as is necessary for the accurate location of the area planned or the section drawn and AOD spot-heights related to the Ordnance Survey Datum.

All trenches, evaluated features and deposits will be photographed using black and white 35mm film and colour digital photography taken on a digital SLR camera with a minimum of a 10 megapixel resolution. It is recommended that a supplementary photographic record is undertaken with a digital camera to allow rapid dissemination of results within the project team. Additional site photographs should be taken as appropriate to place excavated features within the wider context. Photographs should include an appropriate scale and recorded on a photographic register with the subject and direction of image.

All artefacts recovered will be recorded by context. Any significant artefacts (principally those dating to the 18th century or earlier) will be retained from the topsoil and subsoil. All retained artefacts shall be removed from site for specialist examination and analysis and, if deemed necessary, conservation. Cleaning of objects may take place on site, or upon removal as is deemed appropriate. All recording, cleaning, storage and conservation of finds will be in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2001) and Watkinson and Neal (1997).

If human remains are encountered during the archaeological work these should be left *in situ*, covered and protected where possible. The removal of human remains will only take place under appropriate Department for Justice and environmental health regulations, and in compliance with the Burial Act 1857. A



Department for Justice license will need to be obtained prior to the removal of the remains and provision shall be made for the specialist reports on the remains by a recognised osteoarchaeologist.

The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 will be followed with regard to any finds that might fall within its purview. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the Treasure Act Code of Practice 2002. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the find(s) from theft. Objects defined as treasure under the Act, must be reported to the local coroner.

Due consideration should be given to the potential for further information to be gained through specialist environmental analysis of deposits, or the application of scientific techniques to the study of artefacts. Samples for specialist environmental analysis and scientific dating (soil profiles, archaeomagnetic dating, dendrochronology etc.) should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the excavation although analysis is likely to take place as part of a final mitigation strategy. The English Heritage Science Advisor should be consulted (Dr Andy Hammon, tel.: 01904 601983, email: andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk) and provision should be made for an appropriate specialist(s) to visit the site, take samples and discuss the sampling strategy, if necessary.

Where deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental importance are identified a recognised environmental specialist should visit site to advise on an appropriate sampling strategy to be implemented. The analyses to be considered should include soil pollen analysis, charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from cut features and dry land palaeosols, faunal remains, especially small mammals and fish and soil micromorphology. Deposits which are identified as having the potential for the survival of biological remains should be sampled. Bulk samples must be taken from all securely stratified deposits using a strategy which combines systematic and judgement sampling, but which also follows the methodologies outlined in the English Heritage (2011) 'Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second Edition)' guidance and other good practice guidance.

8.0 Archive Consolidation and Post-Excavation Work

The site archive will contain all the data collected during the archaeological work, including records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. Adequate resources will be provided during fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork:



- the site record will be checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary; and
- all retained artefacts will be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged in accordance with any requirements of the recipient museum.

All retained artefacts will be assessed and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated with the site matrix (finds of 19th and 20th century date should be noted, quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate). The potential for further analysis of artefacts will be assessed.

A rapid scan of all excavated material should be undertaken by conservators and finds researchers in collaboration. Material considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Due consideration should be given to the potential for further information to be gained through the application of scientific techniques to the study of artefacts where this will further the achievement of the projects objectives. Specialist advice should be sought as to the potential for application of analysis including scientific dating from appropriate specialists and in line with appropriate English Heritage and other guidelines. Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in First Aid for Finds (Wakinson and Neal, 1997).

All retained environmental samples will be processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, to identify at this stage presence or absence of environmental remains and the potential for further analysis.

The archive will be assembled in accordance with the specification set out in English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage, 1991; Appendix 3). In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain:

- site matrices where appropriate;
- a summary report synthesising the context record;
- a summary of the artefact record; and
- a summary of the environment record.

The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved. Security copies will be maintained where appropriate.



9.0 Reporting

Weekly progress reports will be provided to the client's agent (WYG) for the duration of the site works including a brief description of the trenches excavated and archaeological remains encountered. Additional reports will be provided should unexpectedly significant archaeological remains be recorded.

A full report on the evaluation excavations shall be required within four weeks of the completion of the fieldwork, unless there are significantly complex remains, in which case an interim report will be provided. The report shall be prepared in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines. As a minimum the report shall contain the following information:

- A title page, with the name of the project, the name of the contractor and author(s) of the report, the title of the report and date of the report and grid reference;
- A non-technical summary of the findings;
- A description of and a background to the nature of the works, including dates of fieldwork, personnel, commissioning body, planning condition reference and nature of the proposed development;
- A brief description of the site location (including grid references), any previously known archaeology in the survey area, geology and soil conditions and known previous disturbance to the site;
- Description of the methodology employed and explanation of any agreed variations to the brief and justification for any analyses not undertaken;
- The layout, total area and purpose of the trenches, supported by a location plan and including information on dimensions, overburden and geological conditions;
- Objective summary of the results identified by trench including post-excavation analysis of the stratigraphic and other written, drawn and photographic records and description of all archaeological features and finds encountered in each trench, their dimensions, states of preservation and interpretation;
- A catalogue and brief post-excavation analysis of each category of artefact recovered during excavation and the results of biological samples, including the potential for further analysis and



recommendations for retention or discard and include a table showing, per trench, the contexts, classes and quantity of artefacts recovered, together with their date and interpretation;

- Discussion of the archaeological work results including significance, a synthesis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental results of the investigation, site phasing and interpretation and discussion of the results within the local and regional context. Even if no archaeology is identified as present on the site, description of areas of disturbance, non-archaeological deposits and changes in geological subsoil where appropriate will be included. This section of the report will be supported by a phased interpretative plan of the site, clearly showing the major areas and periods of archaeological activity;
- An Impact Assessment will consider the potential effects of the development on the archaeological remains. This will summarise the archaeological results, describe how any identified archaeological potential identified relates to the site and how the development proposals will affect that archaeology. The report will highlight any areas of sensitivity within the site. Particular note will be made of any variations in the depth of overburden covering any archaeological deposits revealed.
- A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location and programme for deposition;
- Publication proposals if relevant;
- References and bibliography of all sources used;
- Copy of the OASIS form; and
- An appendix containing a list and summary descriptions of all contexts recorded.

The report should include supporting illustrations and plans, suitably captioned, at appropriate scales. To include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:25,000 and a site plan at not less than 1:500; a plan and section of each trench (sample section only if blank); detail plans/sections of archaeological features and structures and showing locations of disturbance, samples and artefacts as appropriate. An overall plan will be overlain on the proposed development plan where this is known. Where possible, projection of archaeological features outside of the trench areas will be included on the plan. The site plans



must show trench locations accurately in relation to OS National Grid background mapping. Plan/section drawings must include AOD levels and information to relate them accurately to the OS National Grid.

The report will be supported by general site photographs to place the trenches and archaeological features within context. The report will also include colour photographs of identified archaeological features and artefacts.

The post-excavation report will outline the archaeological significance of the deposits identified. The report will provide an interpretation of the results in relation to other sites in the region and make reference to other known archaeological sites in the close vicinity of the site.

The archaeological contractor shall submit one copy of the draft report initially for review by WYG, who may also consult the client and Senior Archaeologist, WYAAS, during this review period. The archaeological contractor shall rectify any defects and make any amendments as identified by WYG and shall subsequently submit the final report within in two weeks of WYG's comments.

Six final copies of the report will be required. Digital copies of the report on Gold CD will include one full set of interpretative drawings in AutoCAD or GIS compatible format.

Copies of the final report should be produced and submitted to:

- WYG for distribution to the client and LPA (three pdf copies);
- West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (one hard copy and one Gold CD copy); and
- OASIS summary report (pdf).

10.0 Programme

WYG shall inform WYAAS of the commencement of works as soon as practicable prior to the start of works, and at least one week prior to the commencement of work. The duration will be confirmed once the archaeological contractor is appointed.

The archaeological contractor shall provide progress reports to WYG on a weekly basis, on the completion of fieldwork and on request from WYG during the course of the field work. A draft post-evaluation assessment report will be submitted to WYG four weeks after the completion of fieldwork. A final report shall be submitted to WYG two weeks after comments on the draft report have been made.



The archaeological contractor will be invited to provide an alternative programme if appropriate and this will be communicated to WYAAS.

11.0 Contractor and Staffing

The on-site archaeological works will be undertaken by a specialist archaeological contractor. The archaeological sub-contractor will be required to hold appropriate levels of Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance for the project. The archaeological contractor will be a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, or be expected to demonstrate that they have equivalent experience, capability and quality management systems in place.

The archaeological contractor's Project Director or Manager will be able to demonstrate significant experience of managing archaeological projects of a similar size and complexity. The Project Director will be expected to hold corporate membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists at Member level, or demonstrate experience equivalent to this. The archaeological contractor's Site Director or Project Officer will be able to demonstrate experience of the excavation and management of archaeological sites of a similar size and complexity. The Site Director or Project Officer will be expected to hold corporate membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists at Associate level, or demonstrate experience equivalent to this.

The archaeological contractor will provide additional on-site archaeological staff as appropriate. They will be competent to undertake the tasks assigned to them and will be adequately supervised and monitored. Archaeological specialists will be required to provide on-site advice on sampling strategies and provide post-excavation specialist analysis. The archaeological contractor's proposed specialists (internal and external) will be identified at the tender stage.

The archaeological contractor will be required to confirm that the project team proposed within the tender submission will be available during the contract programme. Confirmation will be sought from the Senior Archaeologist, WYAAS that the archaeological contractor's proposed team is acceptable. CVs of key site staff and the name and contact number for the responsible site archaeologist will be provided in advance of the works.



12.0 Health and Safety

Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must comply with all Health and Safety Legislation. All archaeologists or archaeological organisations undertaking the fieldwork should ensure that they, or any proposed sub-contractors, are appropriately qualified and adequately insured to undertake such projects.

The archaeological contractor will be required to liaise with the client with regard to health and safety matters. The archaeological contractor will prepare and abide by a project and site specific method statement and risk assessment. A Designer's risk assessment is included in Appendix B of this document.

Measures will be taken by the archaeological contractor to locate any drainage pipes, service pipes, cables etc. which may cross any of the trench lines, and necessary measures will be taken to avoid disturbing such services. Service drawings will need to be obtained prior to excavation.

Trenches will be left open wherever possible to allow the Senior Archaeologist, WYAAS to visit the site and view trenches. The site and/or open trenches will be fenced off using suitable high-visibility fencing and appropriate measures taken to warn the public of the risk. Trench sides will be shored or stepped as necessary to ensure trench stability and safe depth of working. Should trenches need to be closed for health and safety reasons the Senior Archaeologist, WYAAS, will be informed as soon as possible to give them the opportunity to view the trench before backfilling.

13.0 Monitoring and Quality Control

Monitoring does not and should not take the place of proper self-regulation. The project will be monitored as necessary and practicable by WYG and WYAAS, in its role as "curator" of the region's archaeology.

A programme for monitoring the fieldwork will be agreed in advance of the commencement of fieldwork. WYAAS will receive as much notice as possible of the intention to start fieldwork confirmed in writing.

The representatives of WYAAS and WYG will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time. The representative will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the senior archaeologist present and should be afforded the opportunity to view all open areas, any finds made that are still on site, and any records not in immediate use.



A draft of the archaeological work report will be submitted to the client (WYG) for comments and consideration prior to the submission of a final report.

14.0 Archive & HER Enhancement

Provision will be made for the deposition of the archive with Leeds Museum and Art Gallery. Katherine Baxter, Curator of Archaeology will be advised of the timetable of the proposed investigation prior to work commencing. The archaeological contractor will adhere to any reasonable requirements the museum and Curator of Archaeology may have regarding the conservation, labelling and storage of the excavated material and the resulting archive. The archive should be compiled with reference to the requirements in Section 8 and the museums specific requirements.

A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced.

The archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines published in Archaeological Archives A Guide To Best Practice In Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation, (Brown, 2007) and the CIfA Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2009).

The archiving of any digital data arising from the project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with professional standards and guidance (Richards and Robinson, 2000). The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate digital archive repository to establish their detailed requirements and discuss the transfer of the digital archive.

The archaeological contractor should also liaise with the HER Officer, WYAAS, to make arrangements for digital information arising from the project to be submitted to the HER for enhancement purposes. Digital photographs taken during site monitoring visits may be used on the WYAAS social media feed to promote ongoing work in the County.

15.0 Copyright

Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of additional licences in favour of the repository accepting the archive and WYAAS to use such documentation for their statutory and educational functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.



Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'.

Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. The archaeological contractor should inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.

16.0 Resolution of Issues

In the event of issues arising regarding the implementation of this specification or the scope of the archaeological work these will be resolved in the first instance by contacting WYG who will facilitate a resolution through contact with the key stakeholders. Should the issue not be resolved remotely, a meeting will be held between key stakeholders to facilitate discussion of the issues and identification of a suitable strategy to be agreed by all parties.



17.0 Further Information

Further information or clarification of any aspects of this WSI may be obtained from:

Kirsten Holland
Associate Archaeologist
WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd
Arndale Court
Headingley
Leeds
LS6 2UJ

0113 278 7111
Kirsten.Holland@wyg.com



18.0 References

English Heritage (2011) Environmental Archaeology: a Guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, 2nd edition.

Hasted E (1798) The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent, Volume 7. P119-129.
Accessed 12/04/13 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=63398>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (1994 rev. 2009) Standard & Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation Excavation.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2009) Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.

Mills, A.D. (2003) Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Museums and Galleries Commission (1994) Standards in the Museum care of archaeological collections.

Richards J and Robinson D (2000) Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: Guide to Good Practice. AHDS
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/goodguides/excavation/>

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990) Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage.

Watkinson D. and V. Neal, (1997) First Aid for Finds. Rescue and United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Archaeology Section, 3rd Edition.



Appendices



Appendix A – Report Conditions



WSI for Archaeological Evaluation Excavations, Station Road, Mickletown

This report is produced solely for the benefit of **Banks Group** and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed by us in writing.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be relied upon for other purposes unless specifically agreed by us in writing. In time technological advances, improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using reasonable skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented accordingly within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others, no independent verification of these has been made by WYG and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst reasonable skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal, budget and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

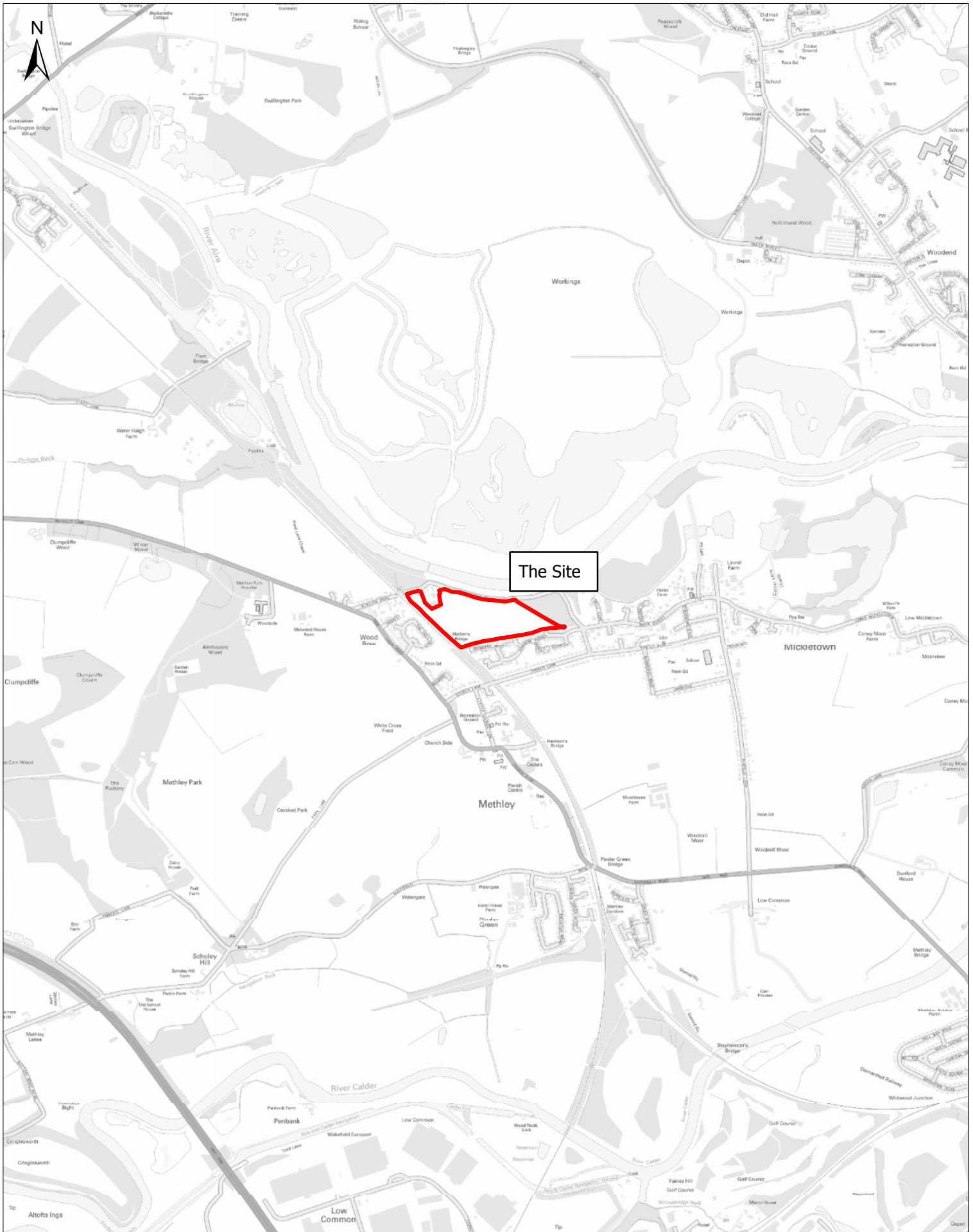
The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

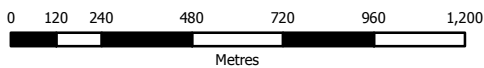
February 2015
WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd



Appendix B – Site Location Plan



The Site



Arndale Court
 Headingley
 Leeds
 LS6 2UJ
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 FAX: +44 (0)113 2750623
 e-mail: enviro@wyg.com



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Sheet Size: **A4** Scale of Original: **1:20,000**

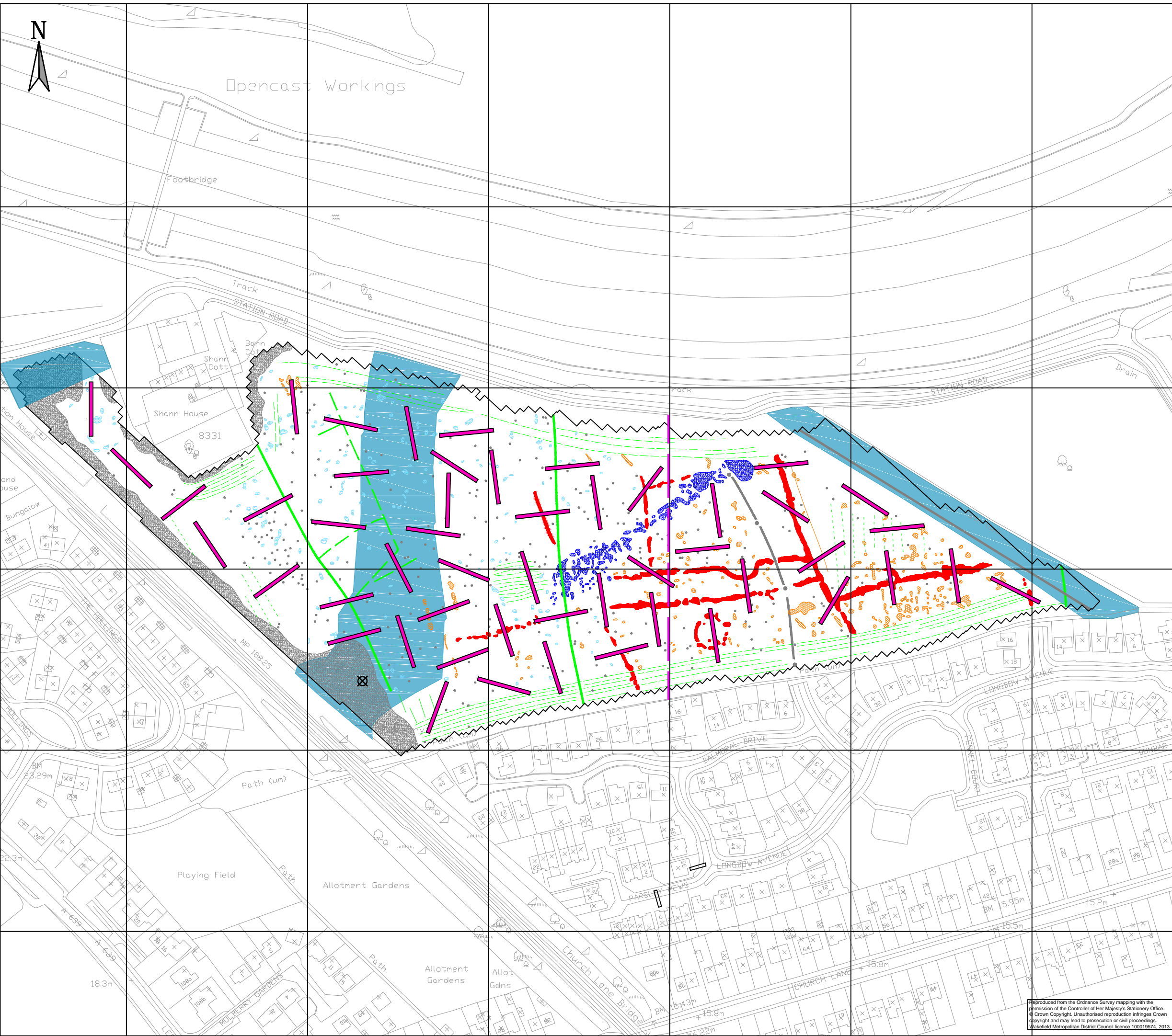
Client: **Banks Developments**

Project: **Station Road, Mickletown**

PMC Created:	KRH Checked:	December 2014 Date:	V1 Version:
Site Location Plan			
Office: 4154	Project No: A089579	Figure No: 1	



Appendix C – Indicative Trench Plan



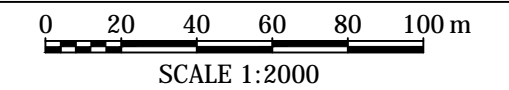
KEY

- 2m X 30m Trench
- SILKSTONE ENVIRONMENTAL 2014
- X Mineshaft
- Made Ground

ASWYAS GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION 2013

TYPE OF ANOMALY		INTERPRETATION
•	DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
●	DIPOLAR ISOLATED	MANHOLE COVER
—	DIPOLAR LINEAR	SERVICE PIPE
⊗	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
- - -	LINEAR TREND	RIDGE AND FURROW
—	LINEAR TREND	AGRICULTURAL
—	LINEAR	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
- - -	LINEAR	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY?
⊕	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	GEOLOGY
⊗	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	FORMER MINING INFRASTRUCTURE
⊙	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY?
—	LINEAR TREND	ARCHAEOLOGY?
●	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY

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 Archaeological Services W Y A S
 PO Box 30, Nephshaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 0UG
 Tel: 0113 383 7500 Fax: 0113 383 7501



PMC Created:	KRH Checked:	16.12.14 Date:	V1 Version:
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Sheet Size: A3 Scale of Original: 1:2,000

Client: **Banks Developments**

Project: **Station Road, Mickletown**

Title: **Proposed Trench Plan**

Office: 4154	Project No: A089579	Figure No: 2
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Appendix D – Designers Risk Assessment



Project Name:	Station Road, Micklethorn	Project Number:	A089579
Scope of Design Work:	Archaeological Evaluation Excavations		
Prepared by:	Kirsten Holland	Issue Number:	1
Approved by:	Steve Mustow	Issue Date:	22/12/14

Activity / Element	Potential Hazard	Exists (✓)	Potential Significant Risk (✓)	Comments <i>(summarise how identified hazards will be eliminated or reduced through design)</i>
CONSTRUCTION STAGE				
1) Existing Site Features / Site Investigation				
Consider: Surrounding environment, Site clearance and small demolition, Site investigation, Access (onto and within the site), Site layout, Other. <i>(Consider all potential hazards applicable to EACH activity/element)</i> <i>Consider WYG Red and Green lists when identifying hazards</i>	Falls from height	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Inadequate access / egress	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Excavation / structural collapse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Contact with moving plant, vehicles, machinery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Site access and adjacent highways. Good control measures on site.
	Inadequate working space / working platforms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Live Services (incl. underground and overhead)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services to be identified in advance, Trenches located to avoid services
	Fire / explosion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Flooding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Slips, trips and falls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Good control measures to be implemented on site.
	Manual handling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Noise / vibration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Contamination – surface and sub-surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Dust	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Work with asbestos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Health hazards (Chemical, Biological, Physical)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Interface with public including traffic and access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Steep / unstable slopes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Deep / fast flowing water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hazardous gas release (coal seams etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2) Excavation and foundations				
Consider: Excavation, Deep basements and shafts, Trenches for foundations and services, Retaining walls,	Falls from height	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Collapse of excavation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Site excavations to be monitored by competent person and backfilled if

WYG Group Design Hazard Prompt List



Ground stabilization, Piling, Underpinning, Other. <i>(Consider all potential hazards applicable to EACH activity/element)</i> <i>Consider WYG Red and Green lists when identifying hazards</i>				unstable. Areas of known mining remains avoided,
	Contact with moving plant, vehicles, machinery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Good control measures to be implemented on site.
	Temporary instability of structures / plant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Ground movement / instability / unstable ground	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Live services (incl. underground and overhead)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services to be identified in advance, Trenches located to avoid services. Scanning to detect services and excavation with due care.
	Entry into confined spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Contamination – surface and sub-surface	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Contamination identified as not significant.
	Health hazards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Noise / Vibration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Hazardous gas release (coal seams etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Immersion in water (Artesian pressure, contam.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

No significant design risks at construction or maintenance have been identified as a result of the archaeological evaluation excavations.



WYG Office Address:	Arndale Court, Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds, LS6 2UJ	Tel:	0113 278 7111	E-mail:	Kirsten.holland@wyg.com	Prepared by:	Kirsten Holland
		Fax:	0113 275 0623	Web:	www.wyg.com	Approved by:	Steve Mustow
Project Name:	Station Road, Mickletown	Project Number:	A089579	Scope of Design Work:	Archaeological Evaluation excavations	Issue Number:	1
						Issue Date:	22/12/14

Hazard Ref No.	Project Stage	Hazard Description <i>(transfer all hazards from Form 1 identified in potential significant risk column and provide project specific detail of hazard)</i>	Risk Level Before Design Mitigation	Design Alteration / Action <i>(to eliminate hazard or reduce risk)</i>	Risk Level After Design Mitigation	Significant Residual Risk	
						Comments / Additional Information for the Contractor and Others <i>(including information on 'who' might be harmed and how)</i>	Shown On
1	C	Collapse of excavation	Medium	Excavations only to take place to depth required to complete surveys. Deep excavations will not be entered unless appropriately stepped or shored. Excavation stability will be monitored. Areas of known mining avoided.	Low	Procedures to monitor trench stability to be identified and implemented in method statement. Requirement to be included in contract documentation.	
2	C	Contact with moving plant, vehicles, machinery	Medium	Implement traffic management systems and keep to pedestrian routes. Working areas for archaeological investigation to be fenced off. Plant to be taken into account in risk assessment. Appropriate PPE to be worn.	Low	Procedures to be included in method statement. All staff to be briefed including plant operatives.	
3	C	Live services (incl. underground and overhead)	Medium	Evaluations within area where services are not present.	Medium	Service plans to be obtained. Excavation to proceed with caution across site. CAT and Genny scans to be completed.	
4	C	Slips, trips and falls	Medium	Good housekeeping to be maintained. Excavations to be fenced off with high visibility fencing.	Low	Appropriate footwear to be worn. Personnel to be briefed.	
5	C	Manual handling	Medium	Topsoil stripping to take place by machine as required.	Low	Manual handling training to be given to all staff.	
6	C	Railway	High	Railway not to be crossed by foot unless necessary. No machinery or equipment to be carried across railway. All Network Rail signs and procedures to be adhered to including for vehicle access.	Medium	All staff to be briefed and crossing of railway monitored. Requirement to be included in Contract documentation.	

***KEY:**

Project Stage <i>(When risk will occur)</i>	Determining Risk - PART 1 <i>(Potential Significant Risk)</i>				Determining Risk - PART 2 <i>(Confirm Significant Risk)</i>		Risk Control Hierarchy	Residual Risk Shown On
	Foreseeable consequences		Likelihood of exposure to hazard		<input type="checkbox"/> Potential Significant Risk <i>(consider questions below)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Not Significant Risk	Is the risk? - Not likely to be obvious to a competent contractor / designer - Unusual - Likely to be difficult to manage effectively		
C Construction M Maintenance/Use/Cleaning* D Demolition * consider Workplace (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations	Ill Health	Injury	Frequent	Probable			Occasional	Remote
			<i>Exposure to the hazard will occur frequently during the activity.</i>	<i>Exposure to the hazard can be expected to occur during the activity; it will occur several times.</i>	<i>Exposure to the hazard will occur occasionally during the activity.</i>	<i>Exposure to the hazard will seldom occur during the activity. (freak event - no known history)</i>		
	Multiple fatalities	Multiple fatalities						
	Single fatality	Single fatality						
	Chronic or acute ill health	Major injury / permanent disability						
	Minor health effects	Minor injury						
No known health effect	No injury							

Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
Evaluation	File no.1	Context register sheets	18
		Levels sheets	12
		Sample register sheets	3
		Finds register sheets	3
		Photo register sheets	8
		Trench sheets	50
		B&W negative strips	4
		Context sheets	168

Appendix 3: Trench Tables

Table 4. Trench 1

Trench 1					
General Description				Orientation	N-S
Trench contained a large geological feature at its northern end.				Average Depth (m)	0.40
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
100	Layer	-	-	0.25	Topsoil
101	Layer	-	-	0.15	Subsoil
102	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
103	Cut	3.80	1.00	0.20	Geology
104	Fill	3.80	1.00	0.20	Mid-blue-grey silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones

Table 5. Trench 2

Trench 2						
General Description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology				Average Depth (m)	0.40	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	30.00	
Contexts						
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
200	Layer	-	-	0.20	Topsoil	
201	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil	
202	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	

Table 6. Trench 3

Trench 3					
General Description				Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a ditch running diagonally across the majority of the trench and a small NW-SE gully which cuts the larger ditch.				Average Depth (m)	0.57
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
300	Layer	-	-	0.33	Topsoil
301	Layer	-	-	0.24	Subsoil
302	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
303	Cut	15.00	0.80	0.25	Ditch, moderately sloping sides, irregular base
304	Fill of 303	15.00	0.80	0.25	Mid-yellow-brown silty sand
305	Cut	15.00	0.60	0.30	Ditch, moderately sloping sides, irregular base
306	Fill of 305	1.50	0.60	0.30	Mid-yellow-brown silty sand with frequent small, rounded stones
307	Cut	1.80	0.80	0.09	Gully, gently sloping sides, flat base
308	Fill of 307	1.80	0.80	0.09	Light yellow-brown silty sand with frequent small rounded stones

Table 7. Trench 4

Trench 4						
General Description				Orientation		
Trench contained two E-W orientated ditches.				Orientation		NW-SE
				Average Depth (m)		0.50
				Width (m)		1.80
Length (m)		30.00				
Contexts						
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
400	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil	
401	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil	
402	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	
403	Cut	1.80	0.60	0.14	Ditch, fairly steep sides, uneven base	
404	Fill of 403	1.80	0.60	0.14	Mid-orange-brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones	
405	Cut	1.80	0.70	0.90	Ditch, fairly steep sides, rounded base	
406	Fill of 405	1.80	0.70	0.90	Mid-grey-brown silty sand	

Table 8. Trench 5

Trench 5					
General Description			Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches. A shallow NW-SE ditch with a single fill and a former field boundary ditch, which has been partially truncated by a geotechnical pit.			Average Depth (m)		1.00
			Width (m)		1.80
			Length (m)		30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
500	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil
501	Layer	-	-	0.40	Subsoil
502	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
503	Cut	1.80	0.62	0.17	Ditch, shallow sides, rounded base
504	Fill of 503	1.80	0.62	0.17	Mid-grey sandy clay
505	Layer	-	-	0.30	Redeposited coal
506	Cut	1.00	1.10	-	Ditch, unexcavated
507	Fill of 506	1.00	1.10	-	Dark brown sandy silt

Table 9. Trench 6

Trench 6					
General Description			Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contained four linear features; two narrow gullies, a furrow and a ditch all of an NW-SE alignment.			Average Depth (m)		0.62
			Width (m)		1.80
			Length (m)		30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
600	Layer	-	-	0.44	Topsoil
601	Layer	-	-	0.18	Subsoil
602	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
603	Cut	1.80	0.37	0.03	Gully, gently sloping sides, rounded base
604	Fill of 603	1.80	0.37	0.03	Mid-yellow-brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular stones
605	Cut	1.80	1.80	0.67	Furrow, shallow sides, flat base
606	Fill of 605	1.80	1.80	0.67	Mid-red-brown silty clay with occasional small stones
607	Cut	1.80	0.45	0.40	Ditch, steep sides, flat base
608	Fill of 607	1.80	0.45	0.40	Dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones
609	-	-	-	-	Void
610	-	-	-	-	Void
611	Cut	1.80	1.67	0.14	Furrow, shallow sides, flat base
612	Fill of 611	1.80	1.67	0.14	Mid-yellow-brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular stones and occasional small charcoal inclusions
613	Layer	-	-	0.21	Redeposited coal
614	Cut	1.80	0.62	0.20	Gully, moderately sloping sides, rounded base

615	Fill of 614	1.80	0.62	0.20	Mid-brown-grey clay with occasional small rounded stones
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Table 10. Trench 7

Trench 7					
General Description				Orientation	N-S
Trench contained two ditches and a pit. These are post-medieval in date and likely to be associated with the nearby farm.				Average Depth (m)	0.62
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
700	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil
701	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil
702	Layer	-	-	0.50	Natural
703	Cut	1.80	1.72	0.53	Ditch, steeply sloping sides, flat base
704	Fill of 703	1.80	1.72	0.53	Mid-brown-grey sandy silt with large sub-angular stone inclusions
705	Cut	1.80	0.60	0.10	Gully, shallow sides, rounded base
706	Fill of 704	1.80	0.60	0.10	Light brown-grey sandy silt
707	Cut	0.80	2.10	-	Pit
708	Fill of 707	0.80	2.10	-	Dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent large sub-angular stones

Table 11. Trench 8

Trench 8					
General Description				Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. The geophysical survey has highlighted a set of vehicle tracks running through the coal deposit (801).				Average Depth (m)	0.90
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
800	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil
801	Layer	-	-	0.60	Redeposited coal
802	Layer	-	-	0.50	Natural

Table 12. Trench 9

Trench 9					
General Description				Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. The geophysical survey has highlighted a set of vehicle tracks running through the coal deposit (901).				Average Depth (m)	1.20
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
900	Layer	-	-	0.40	Topsoil
901	Layer	-	-	0.80	Redeposited coal
902	Layer	-	-	0.50	Natural

Table 13. Trench 10

Trench 10					
General Description				Orientation	E-W
Trench only excavated to a depth of 0.80m due to the instability of the sides, so the natural geology was not encountered in the entirety of the trench. No archaeology was encountered.				Average Depth (m)	0.80
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
1000	Layer	-	-	0.40	Topsoil
1001	Layer	-	-	0.40	Redeposited coal
1002	Layer	-	-	-	Natural

Table 14. Trench 11

Trench 11					
General Description				Orientation	E-W
Trench contained two N-S ditches, a post-hole and a former field boundary ditch on a NW-SE alignment. The redeposited coal (1103) was only present in the eastern end of the trench.				Average Depth (m)	0.48
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
1100	Layer	-	-	0.29	Topsoil
1101	Layer	-	-	0.19	Subsoil
1102	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
1103	Layer	-	-	0.15	Redeposited coal
1104	Cut	0.36	0.35	0.10	Post-hole, shallow sides, rounded base
1105	Fill of 1104	0.36	0.35	0.10	Mid-grey-brown sandy silt
1106	Cut	1.80	1.70	0.07	Ditch, shallow sides, slightly rounded base
1107	Fill of 1106	1.80	1.70	0.07	Mid-grey-brown sandy silt
1108	Cut	1.80	0.75	0.25	Ditch, steep sides, rounded base
1109	Fill of 1108	1.80	0.75	0.25	Dark brown sandy silt
1110	Cut	1.80	1.62	0.22	Ditch, shallow sides, rounded base
1111	Fill of 1110	1.80	1.62	0.22	Dark grey-brown sandy silt

Table 15. Trench 12

Trench 12						
General Description				Orientation		
Trench contained four linear features; two furrows, a gully and a ditch.				E-W		
				Average Depth (m)		0.50
				Width (m)		1.80
Length (m)		30.00				
Contexts						
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
1200	Layer	-	-	0.40	Topsoil	
1201	Layer	-	-	0.10	Subsoil	
1202	Layer	-	-	0.50	Natural	
1203	Cut	1.80	0.80	0.06	Furrow, shallow sides, uneven base	
1204	Fill of 1203	1.80	0.80	0.06	Mid-yellow-brown silty clay with frequent sub-rounded stones.	
1205	Cut	1.80	0.50	0.81	Gully, steep sides, rounded base	
1206	Fill of 1205	1.80	0.50	0.81	Mid-red-brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions	
1207	Cut	1.80	1.60	0.08	Furrow, shallow sides, flat base	
1208	Fill of 1207	1.80	1.60	0.08	Dark grey-brown silty clay	
1209	Cut	1.80	1.40	0.38	Ditch, very steep sides and rounded base.	
1210	Fill of 1209	1.80	1.40	0.38	Mid-yellow-brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular stone fragments	

Table 16. Trench 13

Trench 13					
General Description				Orientation	NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeology				Average Depth (m)	0.55
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
1300	Layer	-	-	0.20	Topsoil
1301	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil
1302	Layer	-	-	0.15	Redeposited coal
1303	Layer	-	-	-	Natural

Table 17. Trench 14

Trench 14						
General Description				Orientation		
Trench contained a large tree-throw and an E-W aligned ditch				Orientation		NW-SE
				Average Depth (m)		0.40
				Width (m)		1.80
		Length (m)		30.00		
Contexts						
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
1400	Layer	-	-	0.27	Topsoil	
1401	Layer	-	-	0.09	Subsoil	
1402	Layer	-	-	0.04	Redeposited coal	
1403	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	
1404	Cut	4.50	0.95	0.11	Tree-throw	
1405	Fill of 1404	4.50	0.95	0.11	Mid-grey-brown silty clay	
1406	Cut	1.80	1.24	0.09	Ditch, steep sides, flat base	
1407	Fill of 1406	1.80	1.24	0.09	Mid-grey-brown silty clay	

Table 18. Trench 15

Trench 15						
General Description				Orientation		
Trench devoid of archaeology				N-S		
				Average Depth (m)		1.00
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		
30.00						
Contexts						
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
1500	Layer	-	-	0.25	Topsoil	
1501	Layer	-	-	0.75	Redeposited coal	
1502	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	

Table 19. Trench 16

Trench 16						
General Description				Orientation		
Trench devoid of archaeology				E-W		
				Average Depth (m)		0.40
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		
30.00						
Contexts						
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
1600	Layer	-	-	0.20	Topsoil	
1601	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil	
1602	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	

Table 20. Trench 17

Trench 17					
General Description				Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology				Average Depth (m)	0.40
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
1700	Layer	-	-	0.20	Topsoil
1701	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil
1702	Layer	-	-	-	Natural

Table 21. Trench 18

Trench 18						
General Description				Orientation		
Trench devoid of archaeology				N-S		
				Average Depth (m)		0.70
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		
30.00						
Contexts						
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
1800	Layer	-	-	0.35	Topsoil	
1801	Layer	-	-	0.35	Redeposited coal	
1802	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	

Table 22. Trench 19

Trench 19					
General Description				Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology				Average Depth (m)	0.70
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
1900	Layer	-	-	0.20	Topsoil
1901	Layer	-	-	0.10-0.40	Subsoil
1902	Layer	-	-	0.10-0.40	Redeposited coal
1903	Layer	-	-	-	Natural

Table 23. Trench 20

Trench 20						
General Description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology				Average Depth (m)	0.52	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	30.00	
Contexts						
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
2000	Layer	-	-	0.32	Topsoil	
2001	Layer	-	-	0.20	Redeposited coal	
2002	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	

Table 24. Trench 21

Trench 21					
General Description				Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a single furrow.				Average Depth (m)	0.55
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
2100	Layer	-	-	0.25	Topsoil
2101	Layer	-	-	0.30	Redeposited coal
2102	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
2103	Cut	1.80	2.77	0.15	Furrow, shallow sides, uneven base
2104	Fill of 2103	1.80	2.77	0.15	Mid-brown-grey clayey silt

Table 25. Trench 22

Trench 22					
General Description				Orientation	E-W
Trench contained two ditches and a stone land drain.				Average Depth (m)	0.38
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
2200	Layer	-	-	0.20	Topsoil
2201	Layer	-	-	0.18	Subsoil
2202	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
2203	Cut	1.80	1.85	0.10	Ditch, shallow sides, flat base
2204	Fill of 2203	1.80	1.85	0.10	Mid-grey-brown sandy silt
2205	Cut	1.80	0.75	0.13	Ditch, shallow sides, flat base
2206	Fill of 2205	1.80	0.75	0.13	Mid brown-grey sandy silt

Table 26. Trench 23

Trench 23					
General Description				Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology				Average Depth (m)	0.35
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
100	Layer	-	-	0.35	Topsoil
101	Layer	-	-	-	Natural

Table 27. Trench 24

Trench 24						
General Description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology				Average Depth (m)	0.40	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	30.00	
Contexts						
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
2400	Layer	-	-	0.20	Topsoil	
2401	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil	
2402	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	

Table 28. Trench 25

Trench 25					
General Description				Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a single, large E-W ditch.				Average Depth (m)	0.45
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
2500	Layer	-	-	0.20	Topsoil
2501	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
2502	Cut	1.80	2.76	0.73	Ditch, steep, shelved sides, rounded base
2503	Fill of 2502	1.80	2.14	0.48	Dark brown-grey silty clay
2504	Fill of 2502	1.80	2.76	0.26	Dark grey-brown silty clay
2505	Layer	-	-	0.25	Subsoil

Table 29. Trench 26

Trench 26					
General Description				Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained two tree-throws and a ditch				Average Depth (m)	0.50
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
2600	Layer	-	-	0.35	Topsoil
2601	Layer	-	-	0.15	Subsoil
2602	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
2603	Cut	0.90	0.60	0.20	Tree-throw
2604	Fill of 2603	0.90	0.60	0.20	Very dark brown-yellow mixed clay
2605	Cut	1.80	1.24	0.30	Ditch, moderately sloping sides, rounded base
2606	Fill of 2605	1.80	1.24	0.30	Mid-brown sandy silt
2607	Cut	1.80	1.40	0.40	Tree-throw
2608	Fill of 2607	1.80	1.40	0.40	Mid grey-brown silty clay

Table 30. Trench 27

Trench 27					
General Description				Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a former boundary ditch at its eastern end and an enclosure ditch in the centre of the trench.				Average Depth (m)	0.60
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
2700	Layer	-	-	0.40	Topsoil
2701	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil
2702	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
2703	Fill of 2704	1.80	1.45	0.42	Black sandy silt
2704	Cut	1.80	1.45	0.42	Ditch, fairly steep sides, rounded base
2705	Fill of 2706	1.80	2.53	0.35	Mid-brown-grey sandy clay
2706	Cut	1.80	2.53	0.35	Ditch, shallow, rounded sides, rounded base

Table 31. Trench 28

Trench 28					
General Description				Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology				Average Depth (m)	0.34
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
2800	Layer	-	-	0.34	Topsoil
2801	Layer	-	-	0.12	Subsoil (only present in northern end of trench)
2802	Layer	-	-	-	Natural

Table 32. Trench 29

Trench 29					
General Description				Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a former boundary ditch and a post-medieval post-hole with packing and wooden post.				Average Depth (m)	0.52
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
2900	Layer	-	-	0.32	Topsoil
2901	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil
2902	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
2903	Cut	1.80	1.60	0.50	Ditch, shallow sides, flat base
2904	Fill of 2903	1.80	1.60	0.50	Very dark grey-brown silty sand
2905	Cut	0.34	0.34	0.14	Post-hole, steep sides, concave base
2906	Fill of 2905	0.34	0.34	0.14	Very dark grey-brown silty sand

Table 33. Trench 30

Trench 30						
General Description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology				Average Depth (m)	0.46	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	30.00	
Contexts						
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
3000	Layer	-	-	0.32	Topsoil	
3001	Layer	-	-	0.14	Subsoil	
3002	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	

Table 34. Trench 31

Trench 31						
General Description				Orientation		
Trench contained a former field boundary ditch which was not excavated				E-W		
				Average Depth (m)		0.75
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		30.00
Contexts						
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
3100	Layer	-	-	0.45	Topsoil	
3101	Layer	-	-	0.30	Subsoil	
3102	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	
3103	Cut	1.80	0.40	-	Ditch, unexcavated	
3104	Fill	1.80	0.40	-	Dark brown sandy silt	

Table 35. Trench 32

Trench 32					
General Description				Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Average Depth (m)	0.35
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
3200	Layer	-	-	0.25	Topsoil
3201	Layer	-	-	0.10	Subsoil
3202	Layer	-	-	-	Natural

Table 36. Trench 33

Trench 33						
General Description				Orientation		
Trench contained a ditch and former field boundary ditch which was not excavated				Orientation		N-S
				Average Depth (m)		0.60
				Width (m)		1.80
		Length (m)		30.00		
Contexts						
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
3300	Layer	-	-	0.36	Topsoil	
3301	Layer	-	-	0.24	Subsoil	
3302	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	
3303	Cut	1.80	2.30	0.54	Ditch, shallow sides, slightly rounded base	
3304	Fill of 3303	1.80	2.30	0.54	Mid-grey-brown silty clay	
3305	Cut	1.80	1.40	0.41	Ditch, shallow, stepped sides, uneven base	
3306	Fill of 3305	1.80	1.40	0.41	Mid-grey-brown silty clay	

Table 37. Trench 34

Trench 34						
General Description				Orientation		
Trench contained a single ditch. The trench is notably deeper at its western end (1.0m) than the eastern end (0.54m).				E-W		
				Average Depth (m)		0.45
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		
30.00						
Contexts						
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
3400	Layer	-	-	0.28	Topsoil	
3401	Layer	-	-	0.26-0.72	Subsoil	
3402	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	
3403	Cut	1.80	1.06	0.50	Ditch, steep sides, uneven base	
3404	Fill of 3403	1.80	0.28	0.12	Mid-yellow-brown silty sand	
3405	Fill of 3403	1.80	1.06	0.13	Light yellow clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions	
3406	Fill of 3404	1.80	1.06	0.23	Mid-yellow-brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions	

Table 38. Trench 35

Trench 35						
General Description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contained three ditches and a tree-throw. Ditches 3503 and 3507 are likely to form part of the same enclosure but there was no relationship in the trench.				Average Depth (m)	0.54	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	30.00	
Contexts						
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
3500	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil	
3501	Layer	-	-	0.24	Subsoil	
3502	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	
3503	Cut	1.80	1.25	0.17	Ditch, shallow sides, rounded base	
3504	Fill of 3503	1.80	1.25	0.17	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	
3505	Cut	1.80	0.89	0.07	Ditch, shallow sides, flat base	
3506	Fill of 3505	1.80	0.89	0.07	Dark grey-brown silty sand	
3507	Cut	2.40	0.80	0.37	Ditch, fairly steep sides, rounded base	
3508	Fill of 3507	2.40	0.80	0.37	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	
3509	Cut	0.48	0.92	0.11	Tree-throw	
3510	Fill of 3509	0.48	0.92	0.11	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	
3511	Cut	1.20	1.50	0.08	Tree-throw	
3512	Fill of 3511	1.20	1.50	0.08	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	

Table 39. Trench 36

Trench 36					
General Description				Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a small gully at its NW end, a shallow ditch at the SE end and the corner of a large enclosure, which was not excavated so as to preserve any stratigraphical relationship for a later date. The trench is approximately 0.35m deeper at the SE end.				Average Depth (m)	0.40
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
3600	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil
3601	Layer	-	-	0.10-0.45	Subsoil
3602	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
3603	Cut	1.80	0.88	0.14	Ditch, shallow sides, rounded base
3604	Fill of 3603	1.80	0.88	0.14	Dark grey-brown sandy silt
3605	Cut	1.80	0.45	0.16	Gully, near vertical sides, rounded base
3606	Fill of 3605	1.80	0.45	0.16	Dark grey-brown sandy silt
3607	Cut	1.80	5.10	-	Unexcavated ditch relationship
3608	Fill of 3607	1.80	5.10	-	Mid-grey-brown sandy silt

Table 40. Trench 37

Trench 37					
General Description				Orientation	N-S
Trench contained a single ditch and a tree-throw				Average Depth (m)	0.90
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
3700	Layer	-	-	0.20	Topsoil
3701	Layer	-	-	0.70	Subsoil
3702	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
3703	Cut	1.80	1.90	0.55	Ditch, steep sides, rounded base
3704	Fill of 3703	1.80	1.90	0.55	Dark grey-brown sandy silt
3705	Cut	0.60	1.65	0.06	Ditch, very shallow sides, rounded base
3706	Fill of 3705	0.60	1.65	0.06	Dark grey-brown silty sand

Table 41. Trench 38

Trench 38						
General Description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology				Average Depth (m)	0.80	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	30.00	
Contexts						
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
3800	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil	
3801	Layer	-	-	0.50	Subsoil	
3802	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	

Table 42. Trench 39

Trench 39						
General Description				Orientation		
Trench devoid of archaeology				E-W		
				Average Depth (m)		0.85
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		
30.00						
Contexts						
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
3900	Layer	-	-	0.35	Topsoil	
3901	Layer	-	-	0.50	Subsoil	
3902	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	

Table 43. Trench 40

Trench 40						
General Description				Orientation		
Trench contained four ditches, one of which had two post-holes below it. Two pits were also investigated.				N-S		
				Average Depth (m)		0.48
				Width (m)		1.80
Length (m)		30.00				
Contexts						
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
4000	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil	
4001	Layer	-	-	0.18	Subsoil	
4002	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	
4003	Cut	1.40	1.15	0.22	Pit, shallow sides, flat base	
4004	Fill of 4003	1.40	1.15	0.22	Mid-red-brown silty sand	
4005	Cut	1.80	1.90	0.15	Ditch, shallow sides, flat base	
4006	Fill of 4005	1.80	1.90	0.15	Mid-red-brown silty sand	
4007	Cut	1.70	0.80	0.41	Pit, shallow sides, concave base	
4008	Fill of 4007	1.70	0.80	0.41	Mid-red-brown sandy clay	
4009	Cut	1.80	1.95	0.31	Ditch, moderately sloping sides, rounded base	
4010	Fill of 4009	1.80	1.95	0.31	Mid-red-brown sandy clay	
4011	Cut	0.34	0.30	0.12	Post-hole, shallow sides, concave base	
4012	Fill of 4011	0.34	0.30	0.12	Dark red-brown silty sand	
4013	Cut	0.20	0.20	0.06	Post-hole, shallow sides, uneven base	
4014	Fill of 4013	0.20	0.20	0.06	Dark red-brown silty sand	
4015	Cut	1.80	0.60	0.14	Gully, moderately sloping sides, irregular base	
4016	Fill of 4015	1.80	0.60	0.14	Mid-red-brown sandy clay	
4017	Cut	1.80	1.35	0.43	Ditch, irregular shallow sides, uneven base	

4018	Fill of 4017	1.80	1.35	0.43	Mid-red-brown sandy clay
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Table 44. Trench 41

Trench 41							
General Description				Orientation			
Trench contained four ditches. Ditch 4107 is a recut of Ditch 4105.				Orientation		N-S	
				Average Depth (m)		0.45	
				Width (m)		1.80	
				Length (m)		30.00	
Contexts							
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description		
4100	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil		
4101	Layer	-	-	0.15	Subsoil		
4102	Layer	-	-	-	Natural		
4103	Cut	1.80	0.80	0.19	Gully, shallow sides, rounded base		
4104	Fill of 4103	1.80	0.80	0.19	Mid-grey-brown sandy silt		
4105	Cut	1.80	1.64	0.46	Ditch, fairly steep sides, rounded base		
4106	Fill of 4105	1.80	1.64	0.46	Mid-orange-brown sandy silt		
4107	Cut	1.80	0.52	0.12	Ditch, shallow sides, flat base		
4108	Fill of 4107	1.80	0.52	0.12	Mid-grey-brown sandy silt		
4109	Cut	1.80	0.78	0.18	Ditch, moderately sloping sides, rounded base		
4110	Fill of 4109	1.80	0.78	0.18	Dark brown-grey sandy silt		
4111	Cut	1.80	1.60	0.36	Ditch, shallow sides, rounded base		
4112	Fill of 4111	1.80	1.60	0.36	Dark brown-grey sandy silt		

Table 45. Trench 42

Trench 42					
General Description				Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a single ditch.				Average Depth (m)	0.62
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
4200	Layer	-	-	0.31	Topsoil
4201	Layer	-	-	0.31	Subsoil
4202	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
4203	Cut	1.80	1.60	0.49	Ditch, moderately sloping sides, rounded base
4204	Fill of 4203	1.80	1.60	0.49	Mid-brown silty sand with frequent sub-angular stones

Table 46. Trench 43

Trench 43					
General Description				Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a single ditch.				Average Depth (m)	0.60
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
4300	Layer	-	-	0.40	Topsoil
4301	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil
4302	Cut	1.80	0.60	0.68	Ditch, steeply sloping sides, flat base
4303	Fill of 4302	1.80	0.60	0.68	Mid-brown clayey silt with frequent small sub-rounded stones
4304	Layer	-	-	-	Natural

Table 47. Trench 44

Trench 44					
General Description				Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches, one of which was not excavated to preserve the stratigraphical relationship for a later date.				Average Depth (m)	0.42
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
4400	Layer	-	-	0.42	Topsoil
4401	Cut	1.80	2.50	-	Ditch, unexcavated
4402	Fill of 4402	1.80	2.50	-	Mid-grey-brown sandy silt
4403	Cut	1.80	0.50	0.10	Ditch, shallow sides, rounded base
4404	Fill of 4404	1.80	0.50	0.10	Mid-grey-brown sandy silt
4405	Layer	-	-	-	Natural

Table 48. Trench 45

Trench 45					
General Description				Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a large ditch intersection, which was not excavated, a gully and a pit.				Average Depth (m)	0.40
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
4500	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil
4501	Layer	-	-	0.10	Subsoil
4502	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
4503	Cut	1.60	0.40	0.05	Gully, shallow sides, flat base
4504	Fill of 4503	1.60	0.40	0.05	Mid-orange-brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones
4505	Cut	1.05	0.51	0.11	Pit, shallow sides, flat base
4506	Fill of 4505	1.05	0.51	0.11	Mid-grey-brown silty clay
4507	Cut	1.80	3.20	-	Ditch intersection, unexcavated
4508	Fill of 4507	1.80	3.20	-	Mid grey-brown sandy silt

Table 49. Trench 46

Trench 46						
General Description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Average Depth (m)	0.60	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	30.00	
Contexts						
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
4600	Layer	-	-	0.35	Topsoil	
4601	Layer	-	-	0.25	Subsoil	
4602	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	

Table 50. Trench 47

Trench 47					
General Description				Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench notably deeper at the eastern end.				Average Depth (m)	0.45-0.70
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
4700	Layer	-	-	0.45	Topsoil
4701	Layer	-	-	0.35	Subsoil, only present in the eastern end of the trench
4702	Layer	-	-	-	Natural

Table 51. Trench 48

Trench 48					
General Description				Orientation	N-S
Trench contained two ditches				Average Depth (m)	0.60
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
4800	Layer	-	-	0.40	Topsoil
4801	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil
4802	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
4803	Fil of 4804	1.40	0.70	0.21	Dark brown-grey sandy silt
4804	Cut	1.40	0.70	0.21	Ditch terminus, steep sides, flat base
4805	Fill of 4806	1.80	2.30	0.70	Mid-orange-brown sandy silt
4806	Cut	1.80	2.30	0.70	Ditch, steep sides, fairly flat base

Table 52. Trench 49

Trench 49					
General Description				Orientation	N-S
Trench contained a ditch with multiple fills, a separate small irregular ditch and a possible bell-shaped pit. These were overlain by a silty sand deposit.				Average Depth (m)	0.52
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
4900	Layer	-	-	0.32	Topsoil
4901	Layer	8.00	-	0.20	Subsoil
4902	Layer	-	-	0.48	Layer of mid-red-brown silty sand with frequent sub-rounded stones
4903	Cut	1.80	2.60	1.25	Ditch, fairly steep sides
4904	Fill of 4903	1.80	2.60	1.05	Dark red-brown silty sand with occasional small stones
4905	Cut	1.80	1.40	0.46	Ditch, irregular, shallow sides, rounded base
4906	Fill of 4905	1.80	1.40	0.46	Dark red-brown silty sand with occasional small stones
4907	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
4908	Cut	1.25	0.50	0.80>	Pit, steeply under-cutting sides
4909	Fill of 4908	-	-	0.48	Same as 4902
4910	Fill of 4908	0.50	0.80	0.60	Dark red-brown sandy silt
4911	Fill of 4903	0.40	0.40	0.20	Mid-yellow-brown silty sand with frequent angular stones

Table 53. Trench 50

Trench 50					
General Description				Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Average Depth (m)	1.20
				Width (m)	1.80
				Length (m)	30.00
Contexts					
Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
5000	Layer	-	-	0.35	Topsoil
5001	Layer	-	-	0.85	Subsoil
5002	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
5003	Layer	11.50	-	1.15	Dark brown silty sand

Appendix 4: Concordance of contexts which yielded artefacts or environmental remains (all contexts are listed in Appendix 3 by trench)

Context	Trench	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
612	6	Fill of Furrow 611	Pottery (2)
615	6	Fill of Ditch 614	Pottery (1)
704	7	Fill of Ditch 703	Pottery (1), CBM (1), Animal Bone (1)
706	7	Fill of Ditch 705	Pottery (2), CBM (5)
708	7	Fill of Pit 707	CBM (1)
1100	11	Topsoil	Pottery (1)
1105	11	Fill of Post-hole 1104	Pottery (1)
1109	11	Fill of Ditch 1108	CBM (1)
1206	12	Fill of Gully 1205	Sample 1200
1210	12	Fill of Ditch 1209	Pottery (2), Animal Bone (5), Sample 1201
2503	25	Fill of Ditch 2502	Sample 2500
2705	27	Fill of Ditch 2504	Sample 2701
2901	29	Subsoil	Animal Bone (6)
2904	29	Fill of Ditch 2903	Pottery (2)
3101	31	Subsoil	Pottery (1)
3200	32	Topsoil	Pottery (1)
3406	34	Fill of Ditch 3403	Pottery (1)
3504	35	Fill of Ditch 3503	Sample 3502
3508	35	Fill of Ditch 3507	Sample 3501
4010	40	Fill of Ditch 4009	Sample 4001
4203	42	Fill of Ditch 4202	Sample 4201
4300	43	Topsoil	Pottery (1)
4805	48	Fill of Ditch 4806	Pottery (5), Sample 4801
4910	49	Fill of Pit 4908	Sample 4900

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