



**map**arch

MAP Archaeological Practice

---

Land at Whitechapel Road,  
Cleckheaton  
West Yorkshire

---

Archaeological Trial Trenching

05-07-2019

2019/62/93658/E

MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd ©

Land at Whitechapel Road  
Checkheaton  
West Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

SE 17820 25950

MAP 05-07-2019

Report Prepared By Catherine Whitehouse	Report Authorised By Kelly Hunter
Date: 07/02/2020	Date: 01/04/2020

Land at Whitechapel Road,  
Cleckheaton,  
West Yorkshire

SE 17820 25950

MAP 05-07-2019

2019/62/93658/E

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Contents	Page
Figure List	2
Plate List	2
Summary	3
1. Introduction	4
2. Site Description	5
3. Historical and Archaeological Background	6
4. Aims and Objectives	7
5. Methodology	7
6. Results	8
7. Conclusions	10
8. Bibliography	12
9. Project Team Details	12

## Figure List

		Page
1.	Site Location. Scale 1:20,000,	13
2.	Trench Location Plan. Scale 1:1,500.	14
3.	Trench Sections. Scale 1:20.	15

## Plate List

1.	General View of Site. Facing North.	16
2.	Trench 1. Facing North-east.	16
3.	Trench 1 - Section. Facing South-East.	17
4.	Trench 2. Facing South-west.	17
5.	Trench 3. Facing North-east.	18
6.	Trench 4. Facing North-west.	18
7.	Trench 5. Facing West.	19
8.	Trench 6. Facing East.	19
9.	Trench 7. Facing East.	20
10.	Trench 8. Facing North-west.	20
11.	Trench 9. Facing North-west.	21
12.	Trench 10. Facing South-east.	21
13.	Trench 11. Facing South-west.	22
14.	Trench 12. Facing North-west.	22
15.	Trench 13. Facing West.	23
16.	Trench 14. Facing North-west.	23
17.	Trench 15. Facing East.	24
18.	Trench 16. Facing South-east.	24
19.	Trench 17. Facing South-east.	25

## Appendices

		Page
1.	Context Listing	26
2.	Photographic Archive Listing	29
3.	Written Scheme of Investigation	31

Land at Whitechapel Road,  
Cleckheaton,  
West Yorkshire

SE 17820 25950

MAP 05-07-19

2019/62/93658/E

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

*Summary*

*This report on the Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching, has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., under instruction from Barratt David Wilson Homes, to evaluate the surviving sub-surface archaeology on land at Whitechapel Road, Cleckheaton, between the 27<sup>th</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020. The geophysical survey undertaken in 2019 demonstrated some potential for archaeological remains on the site.*

*All work was undertaken in accordance with West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service Written Scheme of Investigation to provide information to inform an appropriate mitigation strategy, if required.*

*The site was 4.5 hectares in size with 2.89 hectares available for evaluation and 1200m<sup>2</sup> of trenching was conducted. Seventeen Evaluation Trenches were excavated, seven 50m by 2m and ten 25m by 2m in size.*

*Deposits of topsoil and subsoil were removed by mechanical excavator to reveal clay sand and limestone natural deposits.*

*A total of seventeen trenches were excavated. The five trenches contained remains of furrows, seven trenches contained land-drains and there were areas of modern disturbance in three trenches.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was commissioned by Barratt David Wilson Homes North, and undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. to assess the impact of Proposed Residential Development comprising 133 dwellings with landscaping and associated infrastructure (Kirklees Council Planning Ref. 2019/62/93658/E) on Land at Whitechapel Road, Cleckheaton, West Yorkshire (Site Code: MAP 5-07-2019; SE 17820 25950 : Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (which include Scheduled Ancient Monument Legislation) and National Planning Policy Framework Chapter 16: February 2019.
- 1.3 A Written Scheme of investigation for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was produced by West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service in May 2019 (WYAAS 2019).
- 1.4 The Archaeological Evaluation Trenches were excavated and recorded between the 27<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020.
- 1.5 All work was commissioned and funded by Barratt David Wilson Homes.
- 1.6 All maps within this report have been produced with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office (© Crown copyright. License AL50453A) with

additional mapping data derived from OpenStreetMap (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>).

## 2. Site Description

- 2.1 The development site lies on the northern side of Cleckheaton, which is located 10km east of Halifax, 9km south of Bradford and 17 km south-west of Leeds. The Proposed Development Area comprises 4 pasture fields, currently were being grazed by horses and with a Public Right of Way crossing the site.
- 2.2 The site comprises an irregular parcel of land with the M62 motorway to the west; a narrow band of woodland to the north-east; Whitechapel Church of England Primary School to the east and Whitechapel Church, a Public House and Whitechapel Road to the south.
- 2.3 The Proposed Development Area covers the area of 4.6Ha, of which 2.89 hectares is suitable for Trial Trenching (Fig 1). Along the western area of the northern field is a large landscaped bund, from topsoil from construction of the M62. Crossing the site was the line of a Yorkshire Water Foul Drain and it was not permissible to excavate trenches within the easement of 5m either side of the drain (Fig. 2).
- 2.4 The soils within the Evaluation Area are 'Slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils' (Soilscape 17: [www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/](http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/)). The underlying geology of the site comprises Pennine Lower Coal Measures.

### 3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The presumed line of a Roman Road (Margary 712) was located south of Whitechapel Church (West Yorkshire HER Ref. PRN 3543) and projected towards the site of the Roman fort at Hunsworth, c. 300m north-east of the site (West Yorkshire HER Ref. PRN 2310).
- 3.2 The Church of Whitechapel was rebuilt in 1821, on the site of a chapel dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> century, originally known as '*Heaton Chapel*' (West Yorkshire HER Ref. PRN 3157 & Grade II Listed Building NHLE: 1184647). This was a chapel of ease was located in the Medieval Parish of Birstall and was built to serve the Townships of Cleckheaton and Wyke and the hamlets of Scholes and Oakenshaw. In the Medieval period, the chapel had the right of baptism and Sunday service, and from 1706, was allowed to conduct weddings, funerals and burials in a graveyard. There is a 12th century Norman decorated font in the church and a later medieval grave marker bearing an incised cross design (West Yorkshire HER Ref. PRN 8068). A church was first depicted on a 1575 map by Saxton. There is currently no evidence of a medieval settlement associated with the Whitechapel Church nor any link any religious order.
- 3.3 The Priory at Whitechapel Public House was originally called the Old Brown Cow in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the present building probably dates from the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.4 The 1854 Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map (Yorkshire Sheet 232) depicted the church with another building to the east in the graveyard, the Brown Cow public house west of the church and rectangular fields to the north.
- 3.5 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Phase Site Investigations in 2019 and illustrates the considerable impact made by the construction of the M62 motorway (including a bund and a compound on the site) and the Yorkshire Water drain



crossing site. Anomalies interpreted as ridge and furrow cultivation, were detected (Fields 1, 2 and 5) and several other anomalies (in Fields 4 & 5).

#### 4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aim of this archaeological evaluation was to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, date, sequence, nature, depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits. This would then enable an assessment of the potential and significance of any archaeology of the site to be made and inform any mitigation that may be required ahead of the development.

#### 5. Methodology

- 5.1 Prior to work commencing on site, a variation on the WYAAS WSI was agreed due to the 5m easement either side of the Yorkshire Water Drain crossing site (one trench was not excavated and Trenches 9, 12 and 13 were moved slightly). The trenches were located using a Trimble R8s GPS rover. The trenches were stripped of topsoil and subsoil with a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision. Machining ceased at the top of either archaeological and/or naturally formed deposits. Profiles of the trenches were reproduced (Fig. 3). The features recorded were linear cultivation features (furrows) and drainage features and no trench plans have been reproduced in this report.
- 5.2 The general principles of the ClfA Code of Conduct (ClfA 2019) were adhered to throughout the project and to the ClfA "Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations" (ClfA 2014).
- 5.3 All archaeological deposits were recorded according to correct principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* context sheets which are compatible

with the MAP site manual (based on the MOLA recording system). A total of 39 contexts were recorded (Appendix 1).

5.4 The photographic record consisted of 41 high-resolution digital images and 33 exposures on Ilford HP-5 monochrome film, recording all the trenches (Appendix 2).

5.5 The spoil heaps and trench bases of all trenches were scanned with a Minelab X-Terra 505 metal detector. All modern rubbish/waste were discarded. No finds were collected.

## 6. Results (Figs 2-3. Pls. 1-18)

6.1 Excavation of the seventeen trenches revealed topsoil that consisted of a mid-dark grey-brown, moderately compacted, clay silt/silty clay, with very occasional stone inclusions. This overlaid subsoil, a compact to moderately compact grey-brown to yellow-brown, silty clay. The natural geology was a pale to mid yellow-brown clay with large fragments of sandstone and red-brown silty clay. The table below are the heights and depths of topsoil and subsoil in each trench.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	<i>Depth of Subsoil</i>
1 (50mx2m)	North-east 110.92mAOD - South-west 110.41mAOD	1.30m	0.17m	1.13m
2 (50mx2m)	North-east 109.35mAOD – South-west 109.16mAOD	0.38m	0.23m	0.07m
3 (50mx2m)	North-east 111.09mAOD - South-West 114.40mAOD	0.48m	0.27m	0.15m
4 (50mx2m)	East 114.50mAOD – West 116.52mAOD	0.30m	0.30m	–
5 (50mx2m)	North 111.84mAOD – South 114.29mAOD	0.38m	0.21m	0.13m
6 (25mx2m)	East 122.55mAOD – West 123.93mAOD	0.44m	0.24m	0.18m
7 (25mx2m)	East 123.15mAOD – West 124.44mAOD	0.52m	0.25m	0.10m
8 (25mx2m)	North-West 120.21mAOD – South-east 119.90mAOD	0.41m	0.27m	–
9 (25mx2m)	East 116.16mAOD – West 117.48mAOD	0.45m	0.31m	–

10 (25mx2m)	North-West 117.52mAOD – South-east 117.61mAOD	0.31m	0.18m	0.13m
11 (25mx2m)	North-east 116.88mAOD - South-west 118.72mAOD	0.39m	0.27m	–
12 (25mx2m)	North-west 114.55mAOD – South-east 114.99mAOD	0.36m	0.26m	–
13 (25mx2m)	East 113.49mAOD – West 114.14mAOD	0.37m	0.26m	–
14 (25mx2m)	North-west 112.93mAOD – South-east 113.68mAOD	0.48m	0.19m	0.13m
15 (25mx2m)	East 124.45mAOD – West 125.45mAOD	0.52m	0.33m	0.14m
16 (50mx2m)	North-west 126.22mAOD – South-east 125.57mAOD	0.46m	0.32m	0.12m
17 (50mx2m)	North-west 124.79mAOD - South-east 123.80mAOD	0.55m	0.30m	0.21m

- 6.2 Trench 1 was located immediately east of the large soil bund on the east side of the M62 corridor. The deep layer of subsoil in Trench 1 (1.13m deep) is part of the bund along the western side of site, left after construction of the M62 (Pl. 3).
- 6.3 Trenches 1, 3, 5, 6, 12 and 15 contained no archaeological features. Trenches 2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14 & 17 contained French drains and/or land drains. Trenches 7, 15, 16 & 18 had very compact subsoil (the area used in the past as a compound). Trenches 9 and 16 contained small areas of modern disturbance.
- 6.4 A furrow, aligned east-west, was located in Trench 4; which was approximately 1m wide and 0.05m deep (context 402).
- 6.5 Two furrows, aligned east-west, were located in Trench 8; which were c. 1m wide and 0.04m deep and c. 6m apart (contexts 802 & 803).
- 6.6 There were three furrows (contexts 902, 903 & 904), aligned east-west, in Trench 9, c. 1m wide and 6m apart. The northern furrow was cut by a land drain.
- 6.7 In Trench 10, there were four furrows, aligned east-west (contexts 1003, 1004, 1005 & 1006); c. 1m wide and 6m apart.

- 6.8 Three furrows in Trench 13 were aligned north-south (contexts 1302, 1303 & 1304); c. 1m wide and 6m apart. Two furrows were cut by later French drains.
- 6.9 The furrows noted in Trenches 4, 8, 9 10 and 13 were aligned south-west to north east and respect the anomalies depicted on the geophysical survey (Fig. 2). The enclosed fields depicted on the 1850 edition Ordnance Survey map (maps.nls.uk) are small rectilinear fields indicative of pasturing; therefore these agricultural features predate enclosure in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Cleckheaton Enclosure Award 1802-1806; WYAS Leeds ACC1488).
- 6.10 The variations in geology visible in the trenches, with bands of yellow brown clay sand with large stones and mid red-brown silty clay, explains the anomalies on the geophysical survey.

## 7. Conclusions

- 7.1 The southern part of site, south of Whitechapel Road, and the Church at Whitechapel are located on a natural rise (c. 124m AOD), dropping down to the north (110m AOD at the north-eastern extent of the site). The church has prominent views to the north and west across the countryside.
- 7.2 The majority of features excavated on site were identified as furrows. The limited archaeological remains revealed by this evaluation support the results of the geophysical survey, which had suggested that the site would have low archaeological potential, with ridge and furrow and changes in the geology causing other anomalies on the survey.

- 7.3 Due to the lack of significant archaeological remains associated with the medieval chapel or evidence of the Roman road, it is suggested that further work/mitigation would not enhance the archaeological record.

## 8. Bibliography

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2019. Code of Conduct. Available at:  
[https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revO  
ct2019.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revO<br/>ct2019.pdf)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Standard and guidance for  
archaeological field evaluation. Available at:  
[http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GFieldevaluation\\_1.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GFieldevaluation_1.pdf)

WYAAS 2019. Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching on  
Land at Whitechapel Road, Cleckheaton, West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory  
Service

## 9. Project Team Details

Fieldwork: Kelly Hunter, Charlie Stodart, Catherine Whitehouse & Paul Squires

Report: Catherine Whitehouse

Edited: Kelly Hunter

Figures: Max Stubbings

Plates: Kelly Hunter

Administration: Sophie Coy

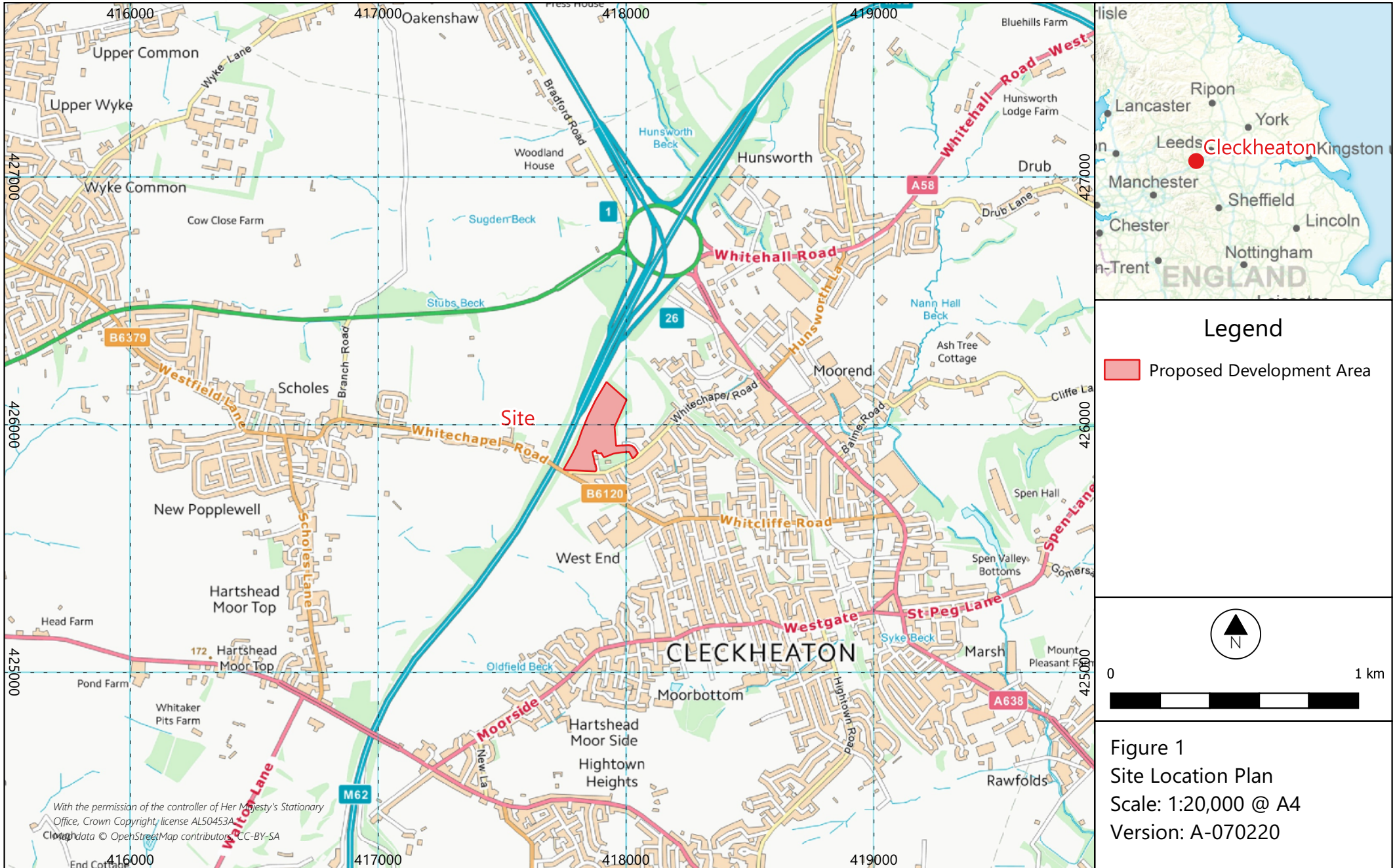
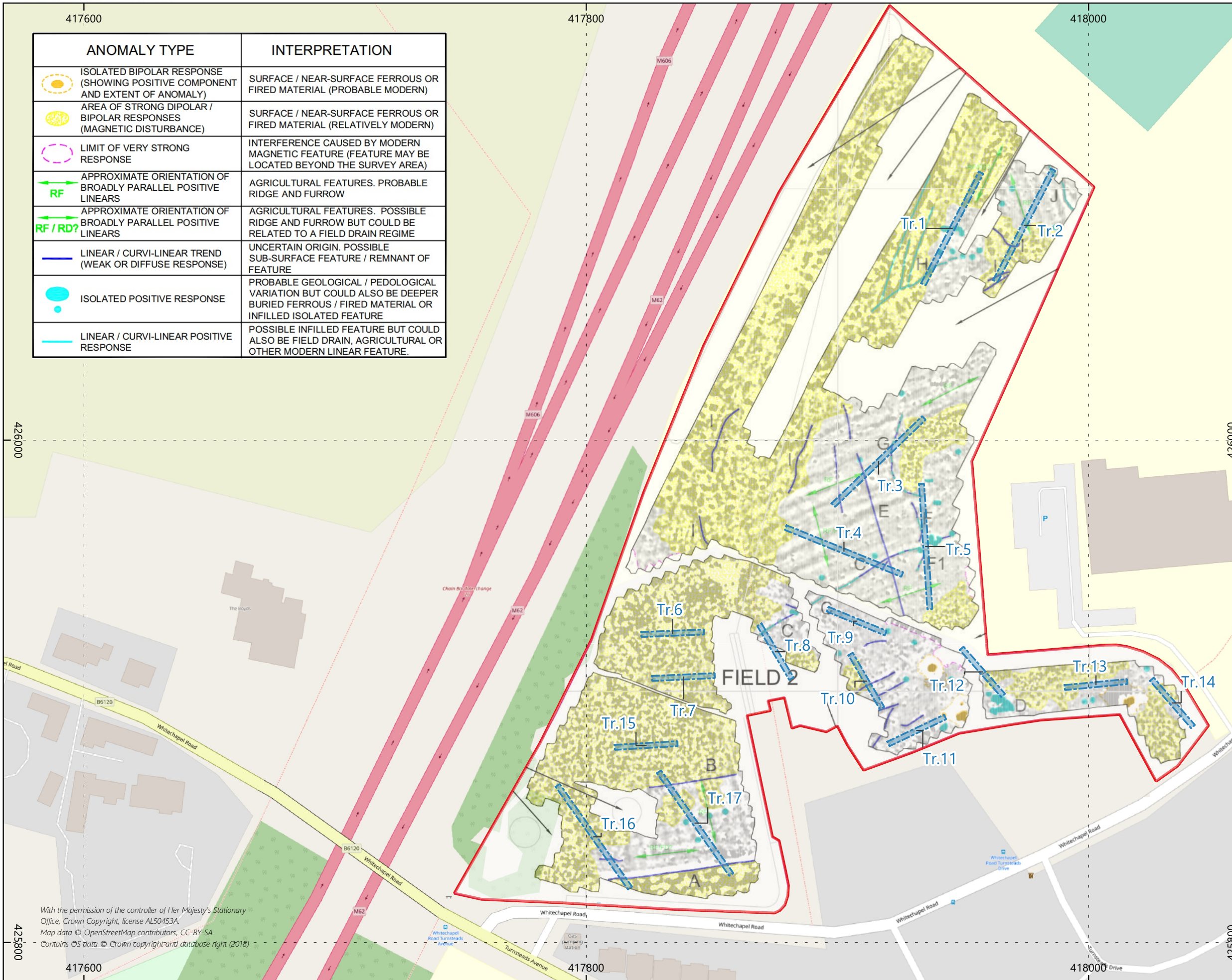


Figure 1  
Site Location Plan  
Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4  
Version: A-070220



ANOMALY TYPE	INTERPRETATION
ISOLATED BIPOLAR RESPONSE (SHOWING POSITIVE COMPONENT AND EXTENT OF ANOMALY)	SURFACE / NEAR-SURFACE FERROUS OR FIRED MATERIAL (PROBABLE MODERN)
AREA OF STRONG DIPOLAR / BIPOLAR RESPONSES (MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE)	SURFACE / NEAR-SURFACE FERROUS OR FIRED MATERIAL (RELATIVELY MODERN)
LIMIT OF VERY STRONG RESPONSE	INTERFERENCE CAUSED BY MODERN MAGNETIC FEATURE (FEATURE MAY BE LOCATED BEYOND THE SURVEY AREA)
APPROXIMATE ORIENTATION OF BROADLY PARALLEL POSITIVE LINEARS	AGRICULTURAL FEATURES. PROBABLE RIDGE AND FURROW
APPROXIMATE ORIENTATION OF BROADLY PARALLEL POSITIVE LINEARS	AGRICULTURAL FEATURES. POSSIBLE RIDGE AND FURROW BUT COULD BE RELATED TO A FIELD DRAIN REGIME
LINEAR / CURVI-LINEAR TREND (WEAK OR DIFFUSE RESPONSE)	UNCERTAIN ORIGIN. POSSIBLE SUB-SURFACE FEATURE / REMNANT OF FEATURE
ISOLATED POSITIVE RESPONSE	PROBABLE GEOLOGICAL / PEDOLOGICAL VARIATION BUT COULD ALSO BE DEEPER BURIED FERROUS / FIRED MATERIAL OR INFILLED ISOLATED FEATURE
LINEAR / CURVI-LINEAR POSITIVE RESPONSE	POSSIBLE INFILLED FEATURE BUT COULD ALSO BE FIELD DRAIN, AGRICULTURAL OR OTHER MODERN LINEAR FEATURE.



**Legend**

- Development Outline
- Trenches

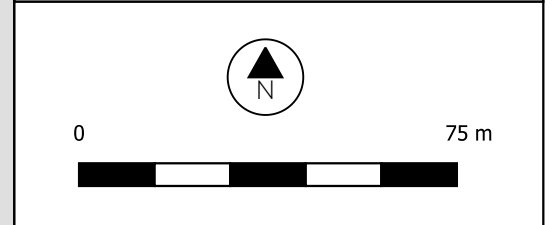
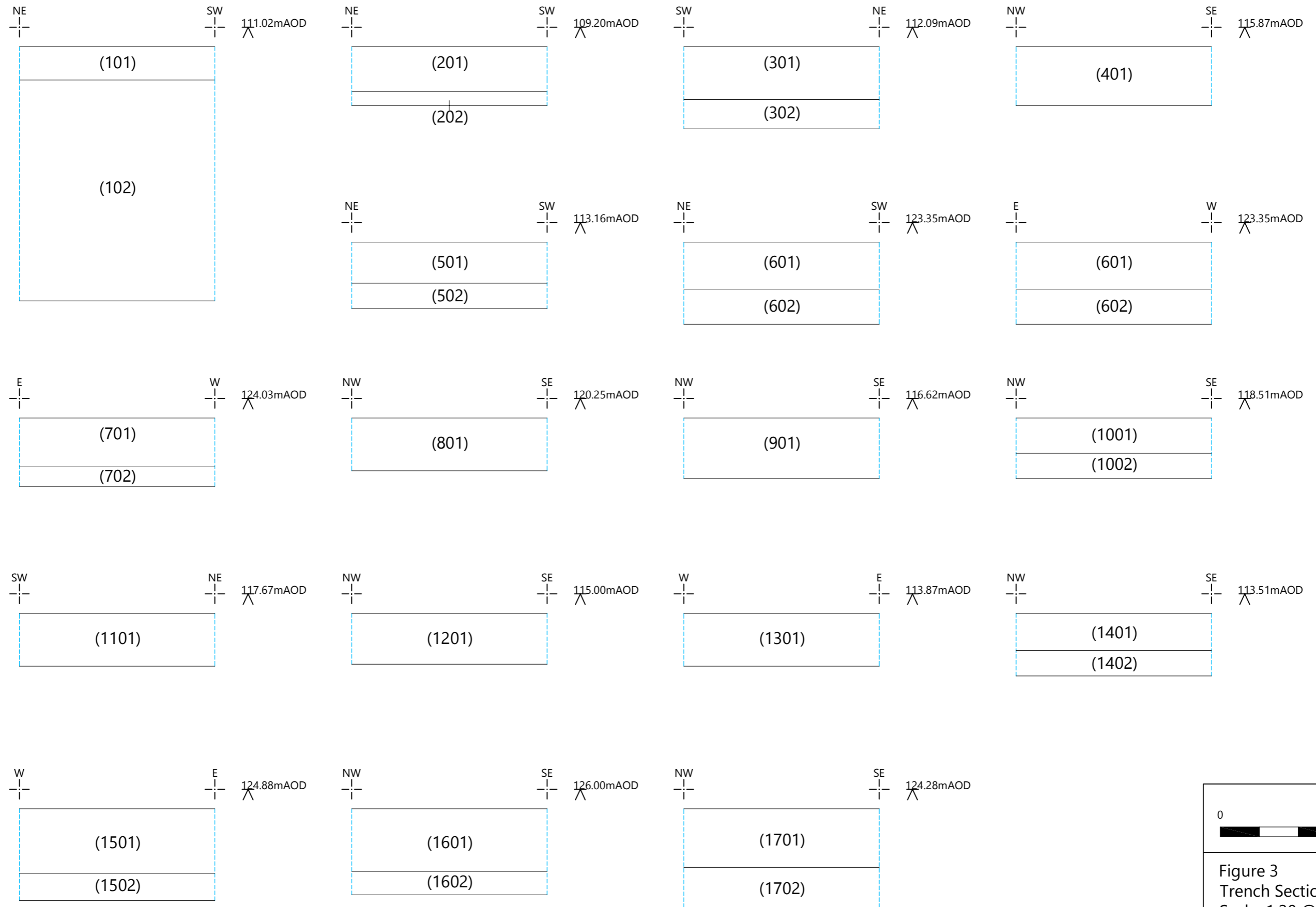


Figure 2  
Trench Location Plan  
Scale: 1:1500 @ A3  
Version: A-070220

With the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, Crown Copyright, license AL50453A.  
Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, CC-BY-SA  
Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018)





0 1m

Figure 3  
Trench Sections  
Scale: 1:20 @ A3  
Version: A-070220



Plate 1: General view of Site. Facing North.



Plate 2: Trench 1. Facing North-East.



Plate 3 : Trench 1 Section - Built-up Ground. Facing South-east.



Plate 4: Trench 2. Facing South-west.



Plate 5: Trench 3. Facing North-east.



Plate 6: Trench 4. Facing North-west.



Plate 7: Trench 5, Facing West.



Plate 8: Trench 6. Facing East.



Plate 9: Trench 7. Facing East.



Plate 10: Trench 8. Facing South-East.



Plate 11: Trench 9. Facing North-west.



Plate 12: Trench 10. Facing North-west.



Plate 13: Trench 11, Facing South-west.



Plate 14: Trench 12. Facing North-west.





Plate 15: Trench 13. Facing West.



Plate 16: Trench 14. Facing North-west.



Plate 17: Trench 15. Facing East.



Plate 18: Trench 16. Facing South-east.



Plate 17: Trench 17. Facing South-east.

## APPENDIX 1

### Context Listing

#### Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Description
101	Deposit	-	Topsoil - Friable, dark grey, silty clay (0.17m deep)
102	Deposit	-	Made-up ground - Dark grey & yellow brown clay (1.13m deep)

#### Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Description
201	Deposit	-	Topsoil - Moderately compact, dark grey-brown silty clay (0.23m deep)
202	Deposit	-	Subsoil - Mid orange brown, firm clay (0.07m deep)

#### Evaluation Trench 3

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Description
301	Deposit	-	Topsoil - Friable, dark grey silty clay (0.27m deep)
302	Deposit	-	Subsoil - Compact, yellow brown silty clay (0.15m deep)

#### Evaluation Trench 4

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Description
401	Deposit	-	Topsoil - Friable, dark grey silty clay (0.30m deep)
402	Deposit	-	Furrow - Firm, light-mid yellow brown clay (aligned east-west)

#### Evaluation Trench 5

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Description
501	Deposit	-	Topsoil - Friable, dark grey silty clay (0.21m deep)
502	Deposit	-	Subsoil - Friable, mid yellow brown silty clay (0.13m deep)

#### Evaluation Trench 6

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Description
601	Deposit	-	Topsoil - Friable, mid to dark grey-brown silty clay (0.24m deep)
602	Deposit	-	Subsoil - Firm, mid grey brown silty clay (0.18m deep)

#### Evaluation Trench 7

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Description
701	Deposit	-	Topsoil - Moderately compact, dark grey-brown, silty clay (0.25m deep)
702	Deposit	-	Subsoil - Compact brown clay, cinder & rubble (0.10m)

#### Evaluation Trench 8

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Description
801	Deposit	-	Topsoil - Friable, mod-dark grey brown clay silt (0.27m deep)
802	Deposit	-	Furrow - Firm, light-mid yellow brown clay (aligned east-west)
803	Deposit	-	Furrow - Firm, light-mid yellow brown clay (aligned east-west)

#### Evaluation Trench 9

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Description
901	Deposit	-	Topsoil - Moderately compact, dark grey-brown, silty clay (0.31m deep)
902	Deposit	-	Furrow - Firm, light-mid yellow brown clay (aligned east-west)
903	Deposit	-	Furrow - Firm, light-mid yellow brown clay (aligned east-west)
904	Deposit	-	Furrow - Firm, light-mid yellow brown clay (aligned east-west)

#### Evaluation Trench 10

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Description
1001	Deposit	-	Topsoil - Moderately compact, dark grey-brown, silty clay (0.18m deep)
1002	Deposit	-	Subsoil - Firm, mid yellow brown clay (0.13m deep)
1003	Deposit	-	Furrow - Firm, light-mid yellow brown clay (aligned east-west)
1004	Deposit	-	Furrow - Firm, light-mid yellow brown clay (aligned east-west)
1005	Deposit	-	Furrow - Firm, light-mid yellow brown clay (aligned east-west)
1006	Deposit	-	Furrow - Firm, light-mid yellow brown clay (aligned east-west)

#### Evaluation Trench 11

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Description
1101	Deposit	-	Topsoil - Moderately compact, dark grey-brown, silty clay (0.27m deep)

#### Evaluation Trench 12

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Description
1201	Deposit	-	Topsoil - Friable, dark grey silty clay (0.26m deep)

#### Evaluation Trench 13

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Description
1301	Deposit	-	Topsoil - Moderately compact, dark grey-brown silty clay (0.26m deep)

1302	Deposit	-	Furrow - Firm, light-mid yellow brown clay (aligned north-south)
1303	Deposit	-	Furrow - Firm, light-mid yellow brown clay (aligned north-south)
1304	Deposit	-	Furrow - Firm, light-mid yellow brown clay (aligned north-south)

#### Evaluation Trench 14

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Description
1401	Deposit	-	Topsoil - Moderately compact, dark grey-brown silty clay (0.19m deep)
1402	Deposit	-	Subsoil - Firm, mid grey-brown clay (0.13m deep)

#### Evaluation Trench 15

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Description
1501	Deposit	-	Topsoil - Moderately compact, dark grey-brown silty clay (0.33m deep)
1502	Deposit	-	Subsoil - Firm, mid grey-brown clay (0.14m deep)

#### Evaluation Trench 16

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Description
1601	Deposit	-	Topsoil - Moderately compact, dark grey-brown silty clay (0.32m deep)
1602	Deposit	-	Subsoil - Firm, mid yellow brown clay (0.12m deep)

#### Evaluation Trench 17

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Description
1701	Deposit	-	Topsoil - Moderately compact, dark grey-brown silty clay (0.30m deep)
1702	Deposit	-	Subsoil - Compact, mid yellow brown clay (0.21m deep)

## APPENDIX 2

### Photographic Archive Listing

Digital	B & W	Context	Scale	Description	Facing
IMG_3054	01	1701, 1702	1m	Trench 17	NW
IMG_3055	02	1601, 1602	1m	Trench 16	NW
IMG_3056	-	1601, 1602	1m	Trench 16	NW
IMG_3057	03	1501, 1502	1m	Trench 15	E
IMG_3058	-	1501, 1502	1m	Trench 15	E
IMG_3059	-	1501, 1502	1m	Trench 15	W
IMG_3060	04	701	1m	Trench 7	W
IMG_3061	-	701	1m	Trench 7	E
IMG_3062	-	-	-	General Site View	N
IMG_3063	-	-	-	General Site View	W
IMG_3064	-	-	-	General Site View	E
IMG_3065	-	-	-	General Site View	N
IMG_3066	-	-	-	Fenced Public Footpath	S
IMG_3067	05	601, 602	1m	Trench 6	W
IMG_3068	-	601, 602	1m	Trench 6	E
IMG_3069	06	801	1m	Trench 8	SE
IMG_3070	-	801	1m	Trench 8	NW
IMG_3071	07	901	1m	Trench 9	SE
IMG_3072	-	901	1m	Trench 9	NW
IMG_3073	08	1001, 1002	1m	Trench 10	SE
IMG_3074	-	1001, 1002	1m	Trench 10	NW
IMG_3075	09	1101	1m	Trench 11	NE
IMG_3076	-	1101	1m	Trench 11	SW
IMG_3077	10	1401, 1402	1m	Trench 14	NW
IMG_3078	-	1401, 1402	1m	Trench 14	SE
IMG_3079	11	1301	1m	Trench 13	W
IMG_3080	-	1301	1m	Trench 13	E
IMG_3081	-	-	-	General Site View	SW
IMG_3082	-	-	-	General Site View	S
IMG_3083	12	201, 202	1m	Trench 2	SW
IMG_3084	-	-	1m	Trench 2	NE
IMG_3085	-	-	1m	French Drain - Trench 8	SW
IMG_3086	13	101, 102	1m	Trench 1	NE
IMG_3087	14	101, 102	1m	NW-Facing Section of Trench 1	SE
IMG_3088	15	201, 202	-	NW-Facing Section of Trench 2	SE
IMG_3089	16	301, 302	1m	Trench 3	NE
IMG_3090	17	301, 302	1m	Trench 3	SW
IMG_3091	18	301, 302	-	SE-Facing Section of Trench 3	NW
IMG_3092	19	401	1m	Trench 4	SE
IMG_3093	20	401	1m	Trench 4	NW
IMG_3094	21	501, 502	1m	Trench 5	S
IMG_3095	23	401	-	SW-Facing Section of Trench 4	NE
IMG_3096	24	501, 502	-	W-Facing Section of Trench 5	E

Digital	B & W	Context	Scale	Description	Facing
IMG_3097	22	501, 502	1m	Trench 5	N
IMG_3098	25	1201	1m	Trench 12	E
IMG_3099	26	1201	1m	Trench 12	W
IMG_3100	27	1201	-	N-Facing Section of Trench 12	S
IMG_3101	28	-	1m	Rubble Deposit - Trench 6	SW
IMG_3102	29	-	1m	Rubble Deposit - Trench 6	NE
IMG_3103	30	-	1m	Sandy, stony natural deposit - Trench 16	SE
IMG_3104	31	-	1m	Sandy, stony natural deposit - Trench 16	NW
IMG_3105	32	-	1m	Sandy, stony natural deposit - Trench 17	NW
IMG_3106	33	-	1m	Sandy, stony natural deposit - Trench 17	SE



**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE:****SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND AT WHITECHAPEL ROAD, CLECKHEATON****SE 17820 25950**

**Specification prepared on behalf of Kirklees Council at the request of Sophie Coy of MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd, to inform a forthcoming planning application.**

**1. Summary**

- 1.1 An evaluation consisting of archaeological trial trenching is proposed to help establish the extent and significance of archaeological remains at the above site. Any work arising from the results of the evaluation will be covered by a further specification.
- 1.2 This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, the holders of the WY Historic Environment Record.
- 1.3 **Failure to fully comply with the terms of this specification will be treated as a breach of planning consent by WYAAS and the local planning authority will be informed.**
- 1.4 **Please note that a hard copy of the final report must be submitted to the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record to enable the results of fieldwork to be made publically accessible as required by the National Planning Policy Framework. The WYAAS will only recommend discharge of any archaeological planning condition once a report been received and found to be satisfactory.**

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and 9.1 are to be met by the archaeological contractor **prior** to the commencement of fieldwork. Contractors should complete and return the attached form to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

**2. Site Location & Description Grid Reference: centred SE 17820 25950**

- 2.1 The development site lies on the northern side of Cleckheaton and comprises 4 pasture fields which were being grazed by horses when the WYAAS visited (16/4/19).
- 2.2 The site comprises an irregular parcel of land with boundaries comprising the south-west to north-east aligned M62 motorway to the west; a narrow band of woodland to the north-east; Whitechapel Church of England Primary School to the east and Whitechapel Road. The Whitechapel Church and churchyard lies on the southern boundary along with "The Priory at Whitechapel" public house.

- 2.3 The ground falls from south to north and in to the valley of the Spen River. The site has an elevation of c 130m at Whitechapel Road to the south-west of the site to slightly below 110m in the north-east. The lower part of the site is bisected by a stream edged by a clump of trees whilst the higher south-western portion contains two small circular plantations.
- 2.4 The site has an area of c. 4.5ha. However, a large portion is masked by recently disturbed ground, the location of a construction compound associated with repairs to a bridge carrying Whitechapel Road over the M62. An embankment parallel with the motorway reduces the area available for evaluation as do the trees mentioned above.
- 2.5 The underlying geology of the site comprises Pennine Lower Coal Measures; the overlying deposits are not recorded. The site is located in the historic township of Cleckheaton.

### **3. Background**

- 3.1 In order to evaluate the site's archaeological potential prior to submitting a planning application a geophysical survey has been carried out. In order to ground truth the results of this work the WYAAS have recommended that a further stage of archaeological evaluation, comprising trial trenches, is carried out.
- 3.2 This specification has been prepared by WYAAS, at the request of Sophie Coy of MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. (Showfield Lane, Malton YO17 6BT Tel.: 01653 697752) to detail what work is required and to allow an archaeological contractor to provide a quotation.

### **4. Archaeological Interest**

- 4.1 The presumed line of a Roman Road can be projected from the south towards Whitechapel Church (West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record PRN 3543). It is possible the Roman road passes below the church and grave yard towards the postulated but to date unproven location of a Roman fort at Snelsins Farm, some 300m north-east of the site (PRN 2310).
- 4.2 The Whitechapel is believed to be an 1821 rebuild of a chapel first established on the site in the 12<sup>th</sup> century and known as Heaton Chapel. This chapel served communities centred on the present Cleckheaton, Scholes and Oakenshaw. The main evidence for this early church are a 12<sup>th</sup> century decorated font and a later medieval grave marker bearing an incised cross design. Both artefacts remain in the White Chapel. A church at approximately the present location is shown on a 1575 map by Saxton. It has been suggested the present church occupies a slightly different site than the original White Chapel (PRN 3157 and 8068). The present height of the grave yard above the footway and the fields to the north, where it is retained by high walls, illustrates that a great number of burials lie within the boundary.
- 4.3 There is currently no evidence of a medieval settlement associate with the Whitechapel Church. Nor is there a known link between "The Priory at Whitechapel" public house's name and a religious community in the vicinity. This public house was known as the Brown Cow or Old Brown Cow during

the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Based on external evidence an origin in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century date would seem likely.

- 4.4 The earliest reliable map, the 1850 Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map, sheet 232 surveyed in 1847 and published in 1854, shows the church a probable vicarage to the east in the grave yard and the Brown Cow public house. The fields to the north which comprise the site are shown as generally rectilinear in plan which suggests pasturing was their main use by this time and these fields bear comparison with the long thin fields shown on the higher ground to the south. A small stream or water course is present in the lower part of the site and flows to the east towards the grounds of the modern primary school. The line of this stream is currently lined by trees and vegetation.
- 4.5 The geophysical survey illustrates the considerable impact made by the construction of the M62 motorway. A large bank runs along part of the western boundary parallel with the motorway and responses from much of the northern and western parts of the site are masked by modern material in the soil. Where the original ground surface was undisturbed, earlier wide plough scars, characteristic of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, were detected (Fields 1, 2 and 5). This form of cultivation predates the enclosure landscape discussed above.
- 4.6 The original line of Whitechapel Road can be seen crossing the southern part of the site with a ploughing headland and ridge and furrow cultivation to its north (Field 1). The old line of Whitechapel Road continues that of an east-west path in the grave yard to the east. There is also agricultural activity shown in Field 5. It is possible this could conceal remains of earlier activity. Whilst other geophysical anomalies can be equated with earlier mapped field boundaries a number of anomalies diverge from these alignments and potentially predate the agricultural activity described above, e.g. Field 5.
- 4.7 Three strong magnetic responses in the field north of Whitechapel Church may also conceal earlier activity (e.g. anomaly D Field 4). These strong responses could, in the WYAAS' opinion, potentially be related to post medieval or earlier mining. The closest known colliery is located 240m to the west at Chairbarrows. This operated between 1903 and 1928.

## **5. Aim of the Evaluation**

- 5.1 The aim of this project is to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the proposed development area, and to record at an appropriate level, archaeological features encountered in the excavation trenches, with the aim of elucidating the issues discussed in section 4.
- 5.2 It is conceivable that a larger, more open area excavation may be identified as being warranted, or alternatively a wider watching brief may be required during ground-works for the development, possibly with provision for rapid salvaging recording. All possibilities will be considered depending upon the results of this exercise and it would be anticipated that if further significant

fieldwork is required, then the contractor would draft the specification and agree it with the WYAAS. It is a primary aim of the specified work that all aspects should be placed in the public domain by depositing the results with the WY Historic Environment Record (West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, West Yorkshire Joint Service, Nephshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ).

## 6. General Instructions

### 6.1 Health and Safety

6.1.1 The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. Where archaeological work is carried out at the same time as the work of other contractors, regard should also be taken of any reasonable additional constraints that these contractors may impose. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents or injuries that may occur to outside contractors while attempting to conform to this specification.

### 6.2 Location of Services, etc.

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

### 6.3 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

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

### 6.4 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

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

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

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

## 6.5 Notification

- 6.5.1 The project will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the WYAAS, in its role as “curator” of the region’s archaeology. The WYAAS should receive as much notice as possible, and certainly one week, of the intention to start fieldwork. This notification is to be supplied **in writing**, and copied to the relevant District Museum (see para. 9.1 below).
- 6.5.2 Andy Hammon, Historic England Regional Science Advisor should also be notified that the excavation is commencing (email [andy.hammon@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:andy.hammon@HistoricEngland.org.uk) Tel.: 01904 601983).
- 6.5.3 **Kirklees Museum Service’s** Katina Bill should be notified in writing of the commencement of fieldwork at the same time as WYAAS (The Tolson Memorial Museum, Ravensknowle Park, Wakefield Road, Huddersfield HD5 8DJ Tel. 01484 221000 ext 74537: [Katina.Bill@kirklees.gov.uk](mailto:Katina.Bill@kirklees.gov.uk)).

## 6.6 Documentary Research

- 6.6.1 **Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, the site supervisor must either visit the Historic Environment Record or study the desk based assessment (a copy is held by the WYHER)** in order to gain an overview of the archaeological/historical background of the site and its environs. In addition to providing a knowledge base for the work in hand, the results of this assessment may be incorporated into the contractor’s report where they are considered to contribute to that report, but any extraneous material should be omitted.
- 6.6.2 Please note that the WY HER makes a charge for consultations of a commercial nature. The results of this exercise should be used to inform the whole project. Please note, however, that a formal desk-based report is not required and the results of this stage of work should be incorporated in the final report.

## 7. Fieldwork Methodology

### 7.1 Trench Size and Placement (Fig. 1)

- 7.1.1 Due to obviously disturbed areas and embanked soil parallel with the M62 the area available for evaluation is c. 2.89ha.
- 7.1.2 The evaluation will comprise the excavation of 18 evaluation trenches 11 trenches measuring 25m x 2m and 7 measuring 50m x 2m, which can be machine-opened. The contractor should also allow for a contingency amount of 200m<sup>2</sup> square metres. The use of the contingency will depend upon the results obtained in the initial trial trenching. The use of the contingency will be at the decision of the WYAAS, whose decision will be issued in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions. Proposed trench locations are shown on Figure 1.

Trench	Dimensions (m)	Area	Reason For Trench
--------	----------------	------	-------------------

No		(m <sup>2</sup> )	
1	25x2	50	To evaluate potential east of Whitechapel
2	25x2	50	To evaluate potential north- east of Whitechapel
3	25x2	50	To evaluate potential north of Whitechapel
4	25x2	50	To evaluate potential To evaluate potential north of Whitechapel
5	25x2	50	To evaluate potential north of Whitechapel
6	25x2	50	To evaluate potential north of Whitechapel
7	25x2	50	To evaluate potential north of Whitechapel
8	25x2	50	To evaluate potential north of the Priory at Whitechapel
9	25x2	50	To evaluate potential in Field 2 , modern disturbance
10	25x2	50	To evaluate potential Field 2 , modern disturbance
11	25x2	50	To evaluate potential Field 1 , modern disturbance
12	50x2	100	To evaluate potential Field 1 and old line of Whitechapel Road
13	50x2	100	To evaluate potential Field 1 and old line of Whitechapel Road, modern disturbance
14	50x2	100	To evaluate potential Field 5
15	50x2	100	To evaluate potential Field 5
16	50x2	100	To evaluate potential Field 5
17	50x2	100	To evaluate potential Field 5
18	50x2	100	To evaluate potential Field 5

Site area: **28900m<sup>2</sup>**

Area of trial trenching: **1250m<sup>2</sup>**

Contingency trenching: **150m<sup>2</sup>**

## 7.2 Method of Excavation

7.3 The trial trenches may be opened and the topsoil and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a **maximum** 0.2m. thickness, by the use of an appropriate machine using a wide toothless ditching blade. **Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits.** All machine work must be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon may be exposed by the machine, but must then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features and then dug by hand.

7.4 No archaeological deposits should be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable in achieving the objectives of this evaluation, although all

features identified are expected to be half-sectioned and the full depth of archaeological deposits must be assessed. It is likely that 19th-century structures will be present in many areas of the site. These will be recorded in full and then removed in order to investigate the remainder of the sequence down to natural deposits. All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base.

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

7.6 All artefacts are to be retained for processing and analysis except for unstratified 20th and 21st-century material, which may be noted and discarded. Finds will be stored in secure, appropriate conditions following the guidelines in First Aid for Finds (3rd edition).

### 7.7 Method of Recording

7.7.1 The trenches are to be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. The stratigraphy of each trial trench is to be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified. Where no archaeological features are present representative sections or soil profiles must be recorded and illustrated in the report.

7.7.2 The actual areas of trenching and any features of possible archaeological concern noted within the trenches should be accurately located on a site plan with levels at top and base of features and recorded by photographs, summary scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the material. The site grid is to be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the largest scale map available of the area (either 1:2500 or 1:1250).

7.7.3 Black and white photography using orthodox monochrome chemical development will form the primary photographic record. Film should be no faster than ISO400. Slower films should be used where possible as their smaller grain size yields higher definition images. Technical Pan (ISO 25), Pan-F (ISO50), FP4 (ISO125) and HP5 (ISO400) are recommended. The use of dye-based films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN is unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. Black and white photography should be supplemented by colour photography; this should be in transparency format (i.e. slides or digital photography as an acceptable alternative to colour transparencies, see paragraph 7.3.4 below).

7.7.4 Digital photography may be employed as an alternative to the use of colour transparencies. Good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels; RAW format may be used to capture images but these must be archived as described below. Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best

Practice, July 2015. Digital images will only be acceptable as an alternative to colour slide photography if each image is supplied as both a JPEG and a TIFF versions. The latter as an uncompressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs (See section 2.3 of the Historic England guidance). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the TIFF file. The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name, the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. Any digital images are to be supplied to WYAAS on gold "archive quality" CDs the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.

### **7.8 Use of Metal Detectors on Site**

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

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

### **7.9 Environmental Sampling Strategy**

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

7.9.2 Samples for scientific dating (radiocarbon dating, archaeomagnetic dating, optically stimulated luminescence etc.) should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the excavation. The Historic England Science Advisor should be consulted (email [andy.hammon@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:andy.hammon@HistoricEngland.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.



## 7.10 Conservation Strategy

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

7.10.2 The report should include a discussion of geology, soils and drainage with specific reference to the potential for the site to contain water-logged remains or localised anoxic conditions and have specific reference to the nature and degree of preservation of different classes of artefacts and ecofacts that have been recovered and that may be anticipated across the rest of the site.

## 7.11 Human Remains

7.11.1 Any human remains that are discovered must initially be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. WYAAS will be notified at the earliest opportunity. If removal is necessary the remains must be excavated archaeologically in accordance with the *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* published by Historic England (2017), a valid Ministry of Justice licence and any local environmental health regulations.

## 7.12 Treasure Act

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

## 8. Monitoring

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

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

8.3 During fieldwork monitoring visits WYAAS officers will take digital photographs which may be published on the Advisory Service's social media feeds as part of an ongoing strategy to enable public access to information about current fieldwork in the county.

## **9. Archive Deposition**

9.1 Before commencing the project, the archaeological contractor must contact the Kirklees district's archaeological curator to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive (see paragraph 6.5.3 above).

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

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

## **10. Requirements for further Work**

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

10.1.2 If further fieldwork is required, the results of the evaluation will be integrated into an overall report encompassing all stages of work. However, if a different contractor is employed by the developer to undertake subsequent works, then a full, formal evaluation report (see paragraph 9.3 below) should be prepared and accepted by WYAAS before further fieldwork commences.

## **11. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries**

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

## 12. Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

### 12.1 Finds and Samples

- 12.1.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken shall be processed and any finds shall be cleaned, identified, assessed/analysed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines.
- 12.1.2 Samples should be processed for the recovery of artefactual material, animal/fish/human bones, industrial residues, shell, molluscs, charcoal and mineralised plant remains as a minimum. 'Specialist' samples (e.g. monoliths, cores, plant/invertebrate macrofossils) should be processed separately as appropriate.
- 12.1.3 Material suitable for scientific dating (e.g. charcoal) should be identified to species and assessed for suitability by an environmental specialist prior to submission to a dating laboratory. Any human remains submitted for C14 dating should also have carbon ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ) and nitrogen isotope analysis carried out by the radiocarbon laboratory.
- 12.1.4 All finds and biological material must be analysed by a qualified and experienced specialist.
- 12.1.5 Following identification, finds of 20th-century date should be noted, quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds which are of 19th century or earlier date should be retained and archived.

### 12.2 Field Archive

- 12.2.1 A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints/slides. Standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2011). An index to the field archive is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (preferably as an appendix in the report).
- 12.2.2 Prints may be executed digitally from scanned versions of the film negatives, and may be manipulated to improve print quality (but not in a manner which alters detail or perspective). **All digital prints, including those presented in the report, must be made on paper and with inks which are certified against fading or other deterioration for a period of 75 years or more when used in combination. If digital printing is employed, the contractor must supply details of the paper/inks used in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service, with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability.** Written confirmation that the materials are acceptable must have been received from the WYAAS prior to the commencement of work on site.

12.2.3 The original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive (see para. 9.3 above). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

### 12.3 **Report Format and Content**

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

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

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

12.3.4 Reporting on ceramic artefacts and pottery should follow the guidance given in 'A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (2016) and endorsed by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group; the Study Group for Roman Pottery & the Medieval Pottery Research Group.

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

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

### 12.4 **Summary for Publication**

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

## 12.5 **Publicity**

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

## 12.6 **Consideration of Appropriate Mitigation Strategy**

12.6.1 The report should not give a judgement on whether preservation or further investigation is considered appropriate, but should provide an interpretation of results, placing them in a local and regional, and if appropriate, national context. However, a client may wish to separately commission the contractor's view as to an appropriate treatment of the resource identified.

## 12.7 **Report Submission and Deposition with the WY HER**

12.7.1 **A recommendation to discharge the archaeological recording condition will only be made on receipt of a satisfactory hard copy of the full final report by the WYAAS.**

12.7.2 **A hard copy of this report (plus a digital copy on "archive" quality gold disk in ISO 10005-1 compliant (PDF/A) format) will be submitted directly to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service in a timely manner to allow further work, if necessary, to be scheduled and the planning application to be determined in an informed manner, and certainly within a period of two months following completion of fieldwork** so as not to delay a planning decision to be made, unless specialist reports are awaited. In the latter case a revised date should be agreed with the WYAAS. Completion of this project and advice from WYAAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy are dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

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

12.7.4 A copy of the final report (in .pdf format) shall also be supplied to Historic England Science Advisor (email [andy.hammon@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:andy.hammon@HistoricEngland.org.uk)).

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

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

12.7.7 A note or longer article should also be supplied to the next volume of the annual Council for British Archaeology's Yorkshire Forum publication (please contact the editor or CBA's website for more information [forum-editor@cba-yorkshire.org.uk](mailto:forum-editor@cba-yorkshire.org.uk)).

### 13. General Considerations

#### 13.1 **Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor**

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

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

then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact the WYAAS as a matter of urgency. If contractors have not yet been appointed, any variations which the WYAAS considers to be justifiable on archaeological grounds will be incorporated into a revised specification, which will then be re-issued to the developer for redistribution to the tendering contractors. If an appointment has already been made and

site work is ongoing, the WYAAS will resolve the matter in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

### 13.2 **Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor**

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

### 13.3 **Technical Queries**

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

### 13.4 **Valid Period of Specification**

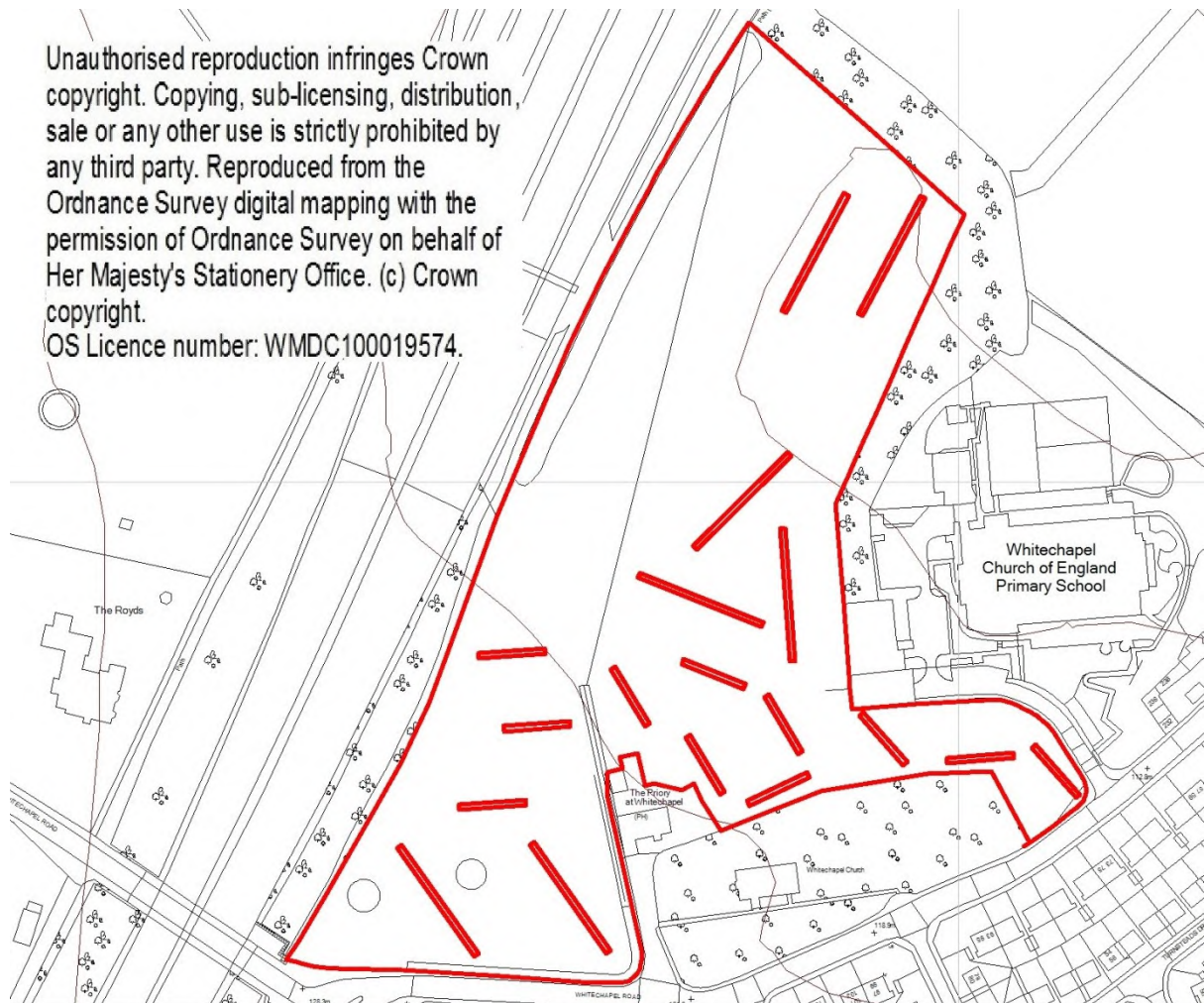
13.4.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

**David Hunter**  
**West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service**

**May 2019**

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service  
West Yorkshire Joint Service,  
Nepshaw Lane South,  
Morley,  
Leeds  
LS27 7JQ  
Tel.: 0113 5350 300

E-mail: [David.Hunter@wyjs.org.uk](mailto:David.Hunter@wyjs.org.uk)



Figurer 1 Trench Locations