



Land at Owl Lane, Chidswell, West Yorkshire

MAP 05.38.19

Planning Reference– 2019/62/92787/E

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching



**Land at Owl Lane, Chidswell
West Yorkshire**

Centred SE 26604 22799

MAP 05.38.19

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

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Date: 26.04.2021	Date: 26.04.2021

MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd 2021

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Summary

A scheme of Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was undertaken on Land at Owl Lane, Chidswell, West Yorkshire, in March and April 2021. Commissioned by Barratt/David Wilson Homes, the scheme was proposed to examine the potential for archaeological remains identified by a Geophysical Survey of the site

A total of thirty-one trenches were excavated within the site boundary of which four revealed the remains of an earlier field boundary, aligned north-east to south-west and running parallel to the current south-eastern site boundary. Finds of 19th century glass and pottery were recovered from deposits within this feature.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report presents the results of archaeological evaluation of 31 trenches measuring 50x2m; trenching which was ideally located over identified geophysical anomalies.

1.2 All work was commissioned and funded by Barratt/David Wilson Homes.

1.4 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 (Fig. 1, Pls. 1&2)

2.1 The investigation area consists an area of approximately 7.3ha, centred on SE 26604 22799, consisting a single pasture field located south-east of Chidswell, within the historic township of West Ardsley. It is bounded to the north-west by Windsor Road, to the north-east by Chidswell Lane, and to the south-west by Owl Lane. To the south-east lies a further arable field.

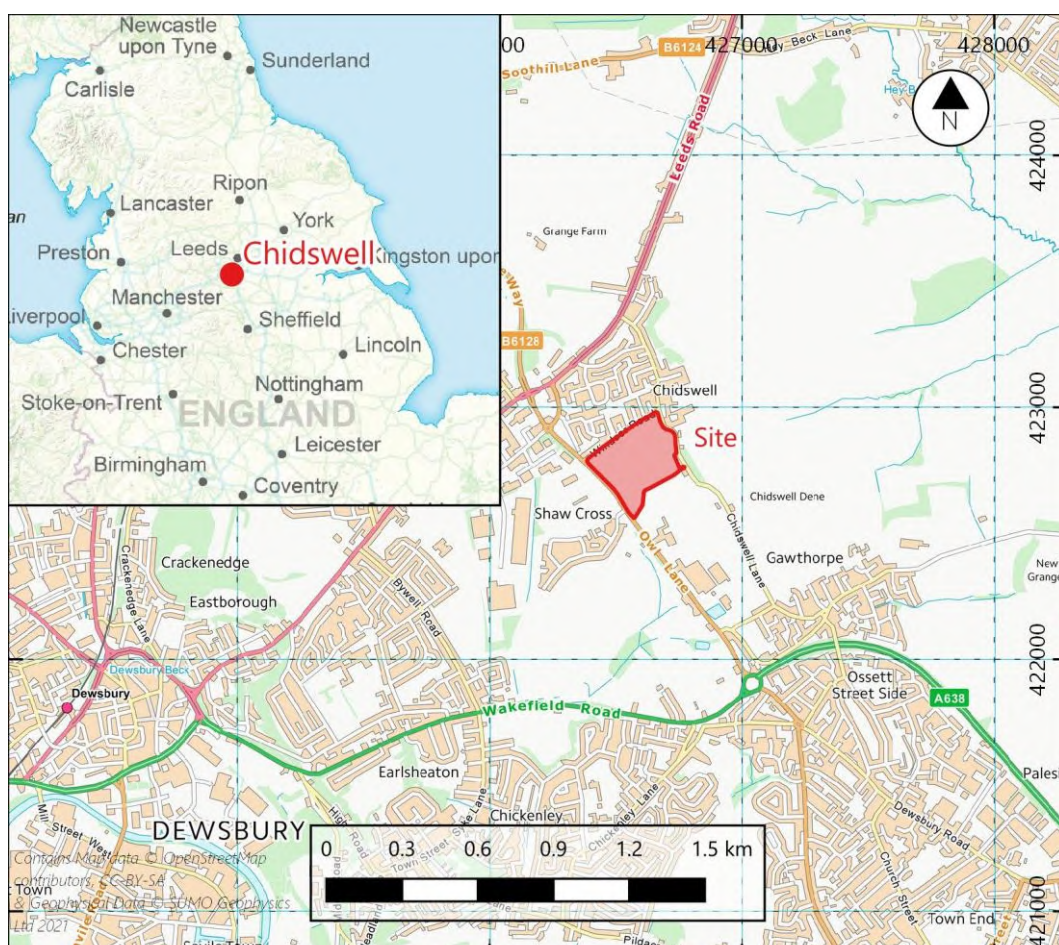


Figure 1: Site Location 1:20,000 @ A4

2.2 The site lies upon sandstone, siltstone and mudstone sequences of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation (BGS. 2021). The ground slopes from north-east to south-west, ranging in elevation from approximately 126mAOD to 109mAOD.

2.3 A large agricultural building once stood in the centre of the site but is no longer extant. This area has been excluded from the evaluation.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Cropmarks have been identified approximately 500m to the east. These consist of faint ditches, possibly representing an enclosure dating to the Iron Age or Romano-British period (WYHER PRN 4543).

3.2 The site's southern boundary runs along the medieval township boundary between Soothill and Ossett. It is possible that this boundary is earlier than the given medieval date. The boundary runs north-east to south-west, before kinking to the southern corner of the site.

3.3 Alongside agricultural activity during the medieval period, there is some documentary evidence of coal mining in the vicinity of the site dating from the 14th century. Evidence of mining was identified by a Geophysical Survey to the east of the site is thought to be later in date, but this is unconfirmed.

3.4 Land drains and drainage ditches were inserted on a north-east to south-west alignment in 1876, according to the current landowner.

3.5 The site has been subjected to an Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Desk-based Assessment, which identified some potential for pre-modern activity within the site. However, the presence of mid-20th century buildings used for the growing of Rhubarb has impacted upon the potential survival of any features.

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 The trenches were located and latterly levelled using a Trimble R8s GPS rover. Once positioned, the trenches were excavated using a 360° machine fitted with wide toothless bucket. In each trench topsoil and subsoils, if any, were judiciously excavated down to the level of buried archaeological features or the natural.

- 5.2 MAP adhered to the general principles of the ClfA Code of Conduct (ClfA 2019) throughout the project and to the ClfA "Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations" (ClfA 2020).

- 5.3 Paper and digital records, where appropriate, were maintained using MAP Proforma sheets and draft paper. A primary photographic record was taken using black and white film, and a DSLR Camera, capturing in jpeg & RAW, was used for an auxiliary record.

6. Results (Figs. 2-6, Pls.3-9)

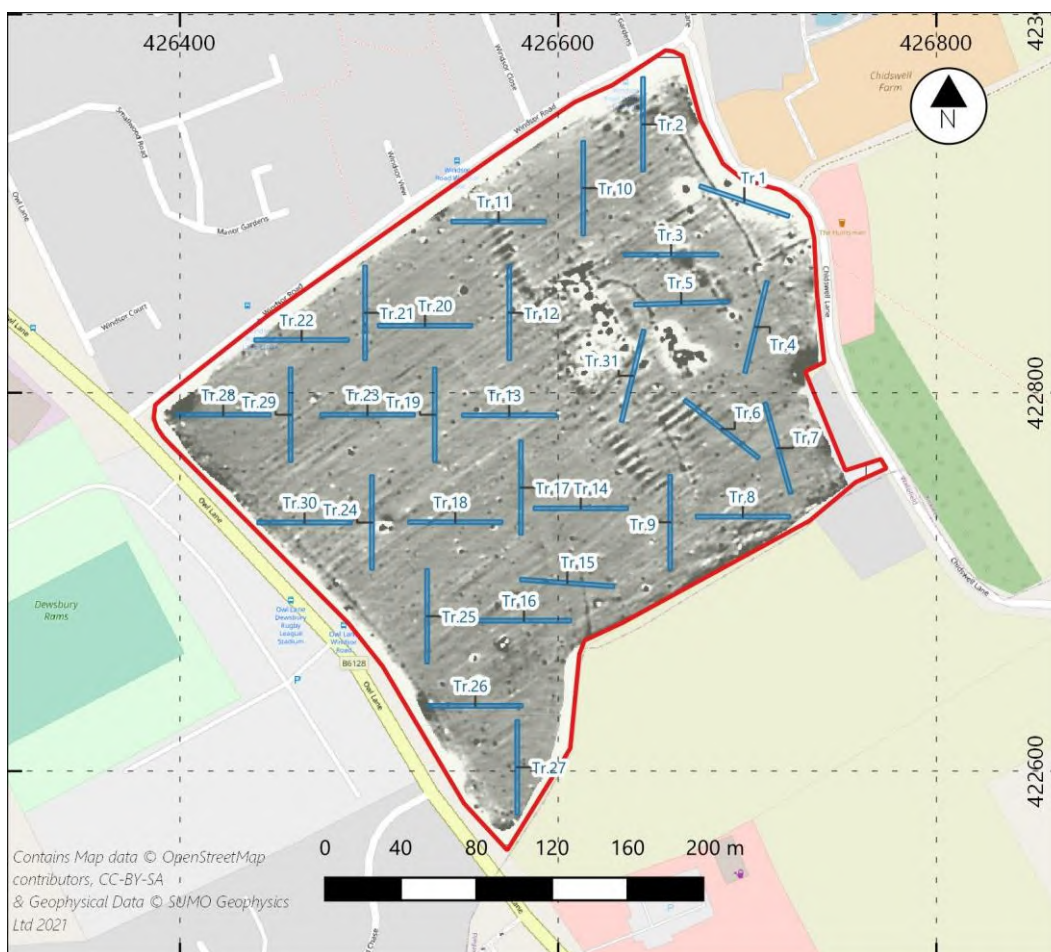


Figure 2: Trench Location 1:1,000 @ A4

6.1 Excavation of the 31 trenches (Fig. 2) revealed a singular ubiquitous deposit of topsoil that consisted of a Mid greyish-brown silty clay. Trench 31 (Pl.3) also contained a subsoil deposit of mid brownish grey silty sand, (3102) which extended across the middle of the trench but wasn't present at the northern or southern ends. The topsoil and subsoil layers were, observed to overlay the natural horizon, which consisted of pale brownish yellow clay to the south and west of site (Pl.4)., at the bottom of the slope, and a mid yellow brown silty clay with sandstone plated geology to the north and east, at the top of the slope (Pl.5).

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	<i>Depth of Subsoil</i>
<i>Tr.1</i>	South-east 125.44mAOD North-west 125.94mAOD	0.15-0.27m	0.15-0.27m	N/A
<i>Tr.2</i>	North 124.65mAOD South 125.68mAOD	0.22-0.39m	0.22-0.39m	N/A

Tr.3	West 124.56mAOD East 126.25mAOD	0.28-0.43m	0.28-0.43m	N/A
Tr.4	North-east 125.27mAOD South-West 122.41mAOD	0.17-0.28m	0.17-0.28m	N/A
Tr.5	West 123.03mAOD East 125.91mAOD	0.23-0.34m	0.23-0.34m	N/A
Tr.6	North-west 118.93mAOD South-east 119.02mAOD	0.2-0.4m	0.2-0.4m	N/A
Tr.7	North-west 121.29mAOD South-east 119.28mAOD	0.21-0.38m	0.21-0.38m	N/A
Tr.8	West 114.93mAOD East 118.78mAOD	0.31-0.36m	0.31-0.36m	N/A
Tr. 9	North 115.56mAOD South 113.09mAOD	0.29-0.38m	0.29-0.38m	N/A
Tr.10	North 124.20mAOD South 123.64mAOD	0.27-0.41m	0.27-0.41m	N/A
Tr.11	West 119.85mAOD East 122.56mAOD	0.25-0.33m	0.25-0.33m	N/A
Tr.12	North 119.83mAOD South 117.44mAOD	0.28-0.34m	0.28-0.34m	N/A
Tr.13	West 115.88mAOD East 116.20mAOD	0.27-0.42m	0.27-0.42	N/A
Tr.14	West 113.55mAOD East 113.98mAOD	0.33-0.41m	0.33-0.41m	N/A
Tr.15	West 111.50mAOD East 112.05mAOD	0.27-0.32m	0.27-0.32m	N/A
Tr.16	West 109.86mAOD East 110.76mAOD	0.24-0.36m	0.24-0.36m	N/A
Tr.17	North 115.99mAOD South 112.73mAOD	0.28-0.39m	0.28-0.39m	N/A
Tr.18	West 112.41mAOD East 113.00mAOD	0.32-0.38m	0.32-0.38m	N/A
Tr.19	North 116.81mAOD South 117.44mAOD	0.2-0.41m	0.2-0.41m	N/A
Tr.20	West 117.05mAOD East 118.21mAOD	0.33-0.44m	0.33-0.44m	N/A
Tr.21	North 118.21mAOD South 116.11mAOD	0.32-0.48m	0.32-0.48m	N/A

Tr.22	West 113.66mAOD East 116.24mAOD	0.27-0.32m	0.27-0.32m	N/A
Tr.23	West 113.24mAOD East 115.40mAOD	0.34-0.45m	0.34-0.45m	N/A
Tr.24	North 113.15mAOD South 110.49mAOD	0.21-0.42m	0.21-0.42m	N/A
Tr.25	North 111.29mAOD South 108.88mAOD	0.3-0.39m	0.3-0.39m	N/A
Tr.26	West 108.13mAOD East 108.37mAOD	0.28-0.34m	0.28-0.34m	N/A
Tr.27	North 108.18mAOD South 104.77mAOD	0.27-0.32m	0.27-0.32m	N/A
Tr.28	West 110.38mAOD East 112.16mAOD	0.18-0.28m	0.18-0.28m	N/A
Tr.29	North 113.87mAOD South 111.31mAOD	0.33-0.45m	0.33-0.45m	N/A
Tr.30	West 109.98mAOD East 111.27mAOD	0.37-0.48m	0.37-0.48m	N/A
Tr.31	North-east 122.13mAOD South-west 116.50mAOD	0.21-0.65m	0.21-0.33m	0.34m

- 6.2 A single linear feature was identified in trenches 6, 7, 9 and 15, (Figs. 3-6) running on a north-east to south-west alignment, roughly parallel with the south-eastern boundary of the site. The feature was excavated via four segments; [603], [703], [905] and [1504].
- 6.3 Drainage ditch [603] (Pl.6) was located at the south-eastern end of Trench 6, running north-east to south-west across the trench. It measured approximately 0.45m in width, with a 'V' shaped profile. The feature was excavated to a depth of 0.28m, uncovering a ceramic land drain. It was filled with dark brown-grey firm silty clay (602), which contained sherds of blue willow pattern pottery, and fragments of modern glass bottles.
- 6.4 This feature was encountered in the northern end of Trench 7, recorded as drainage ditch [703] (Pl.7). It had a similar 'V' profile, around 0.45m wide at the top, and filled with a similar dark brown-grey silty clay; (702). A ceramic land drain was uncovered at a depth of around 0.3m, and finds of blue willow pattern pottery were recovered throughout.

- 6.5 Ditch [905] (Pl.8) was excavated in the northern end of Trench 9, running on a north-east to south-west alignment through the trench. A 1m segment was taken, revealing a steep sided, flat based feature, approximately 1m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained three distinct fills, being an upper brownish-grey silty clay (902), a mid brownish-yellow plastic clay (903), and a lower dark grey silty clay fill (904). Pottery sherds of a late C19th date were recovered from (902) and (904).
- 6.6 Ditch segment [1504] (Pl.9) was located towards the eastern end of Trench 15, and had a similar flat based profile to [905], being 1.2m wide and 0,3m deep. It contained two fills; (1502) a mid brownish-yellow plastic clay, and (1503), a dark grey silty clay. Modern glass and pottery sherds were recovered from (1503).

7. Conclusion

- 7.1 The linear feature identified in trenches 6, 7, 9 and 15 matches the location and alignment of a field boundary depicted on the OS County Series 1854-1855 map (Fig.7), which subsequently fell out of use, being back filled and partially adapted with a later insertion of a land drain. No other archaeological features were identified in the trial trenching.

8. Bibliography

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[Geology of Britain viewer | British Geological Survey \(BGS\)](#) Last accessed 21/04/2021

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Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020). *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.*
http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS&GFieldevaluation_1.pdf

9. Project Team Details

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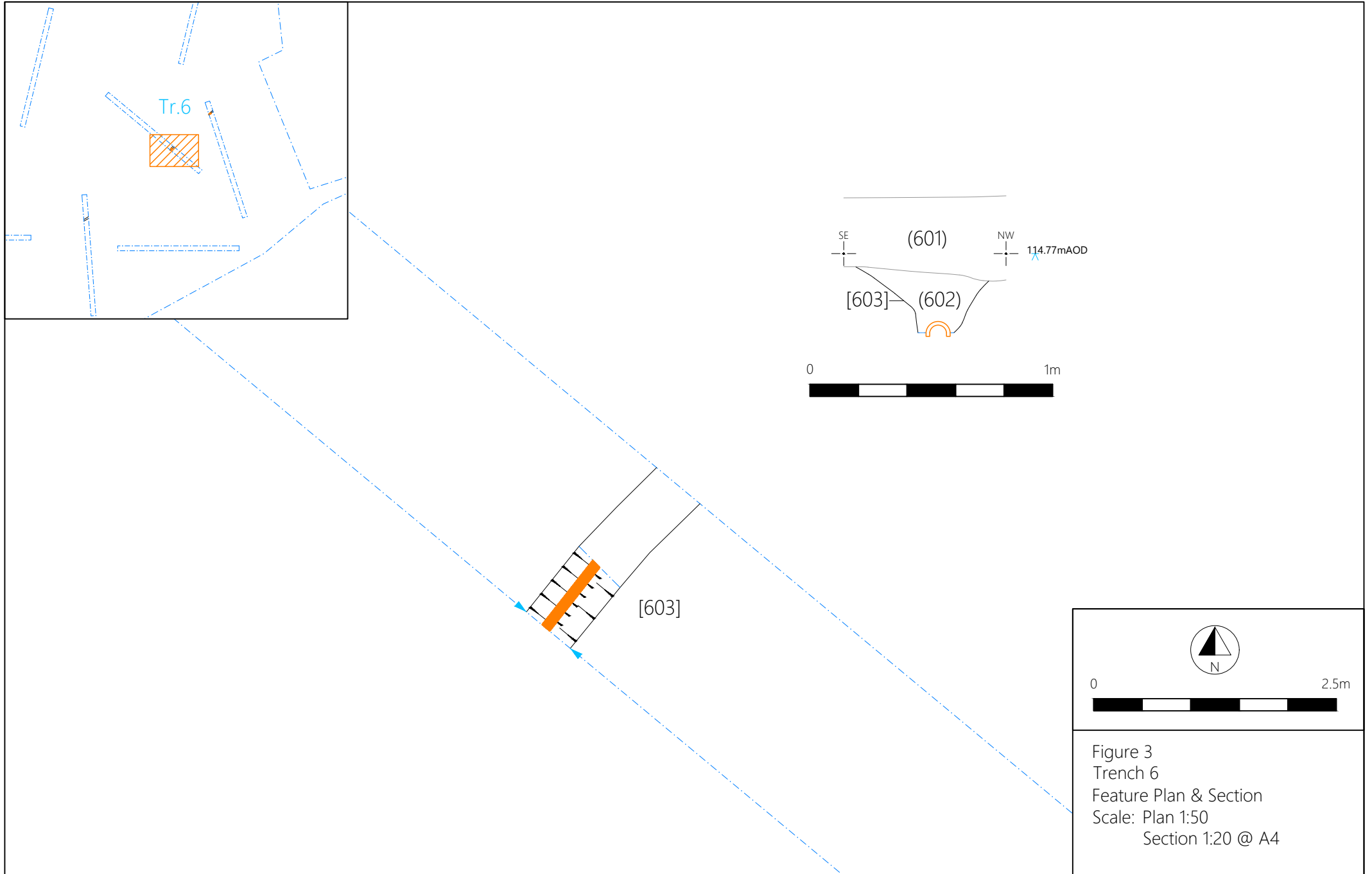


Figure 3
Trench 6
Feature Plan & Section
Scale: Plan 1:50
Section 1:20 @ A4

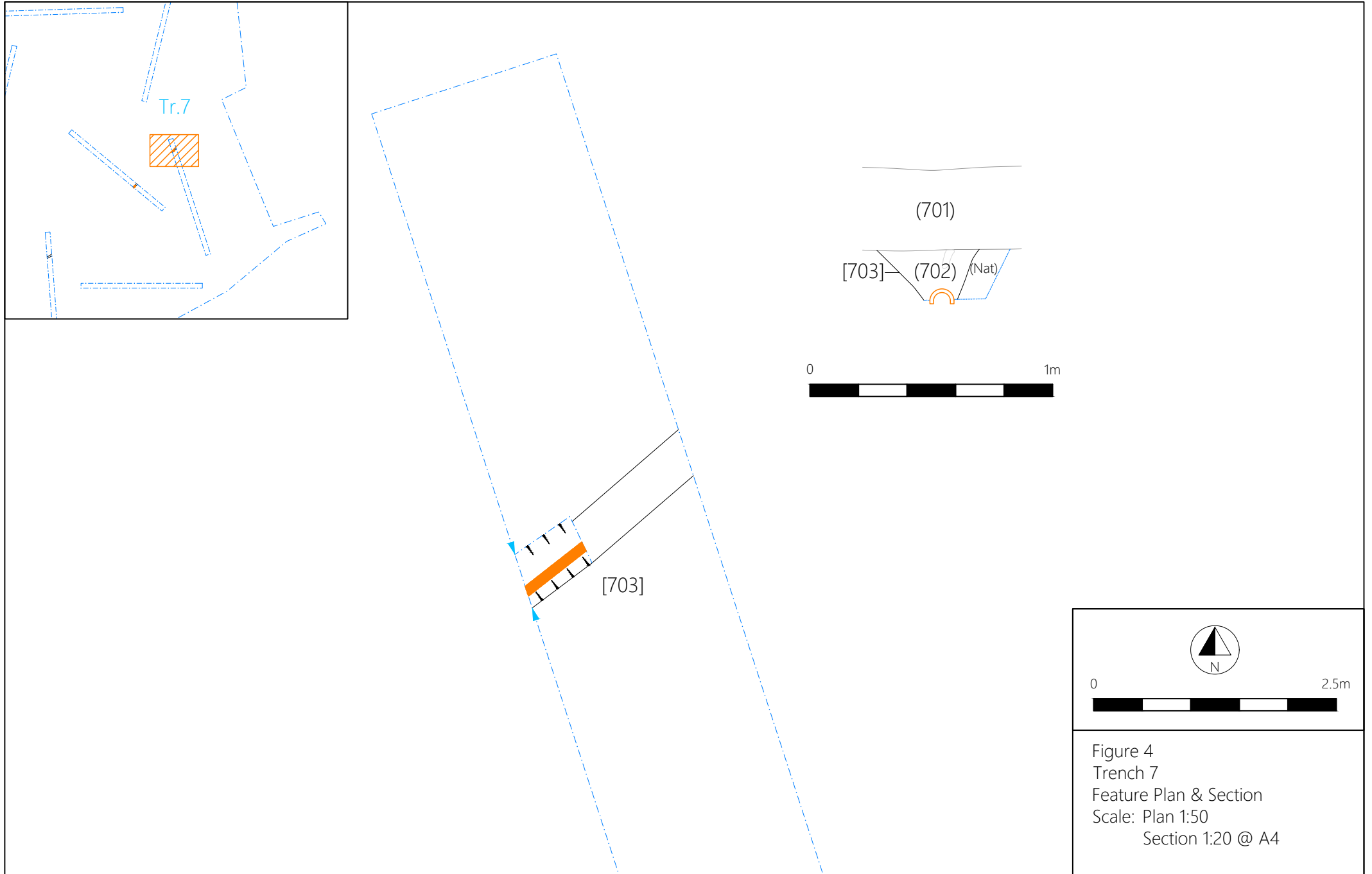


Figure 4
Trench 7
Feature Plan & Section
Scale: Plan 1:50
Section 1:20 @ A4

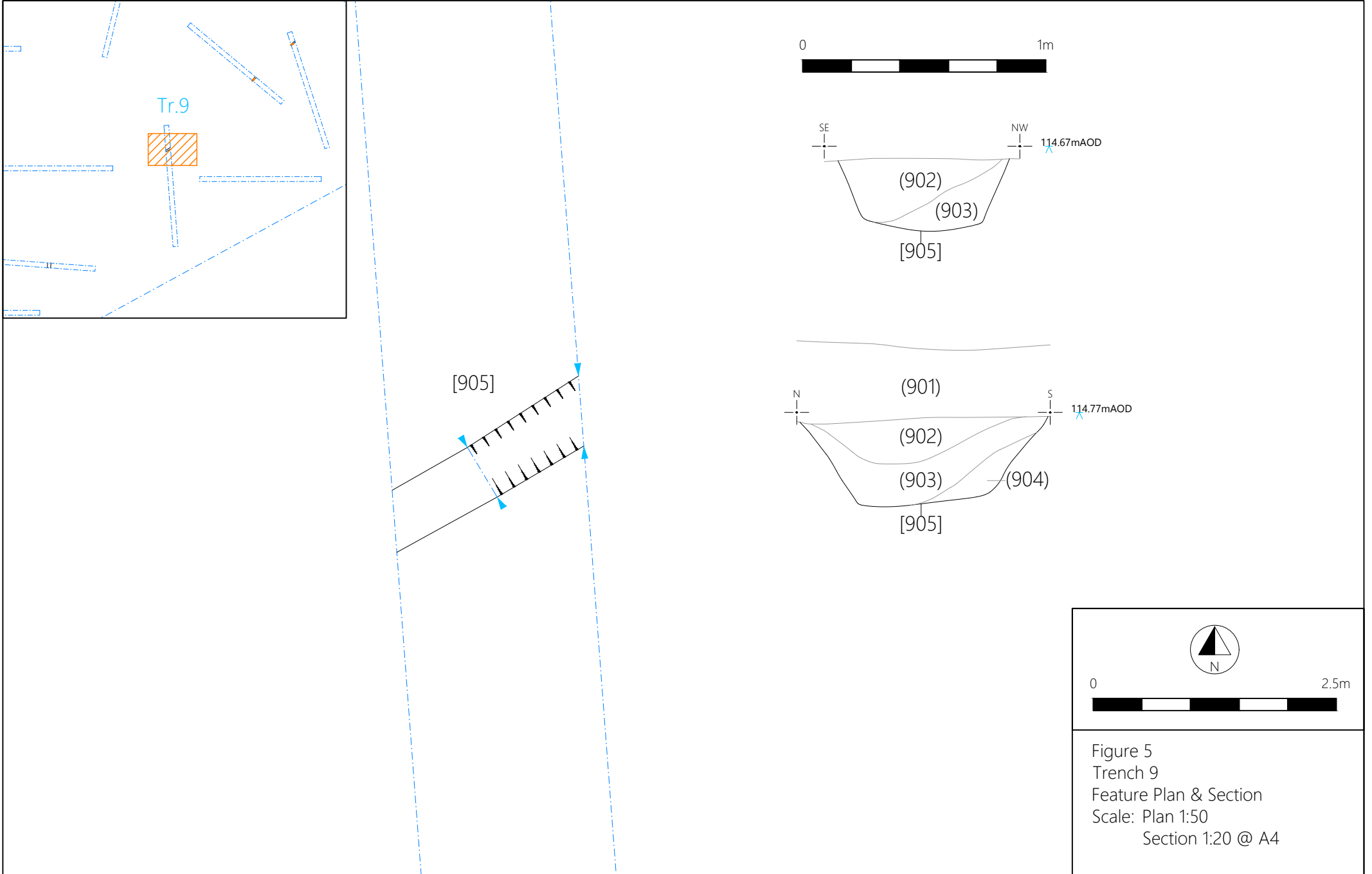


Figure 5
Trench 9
Feature Plan & Section
Scale: Plan 1:50
Section 1:20 @ A4

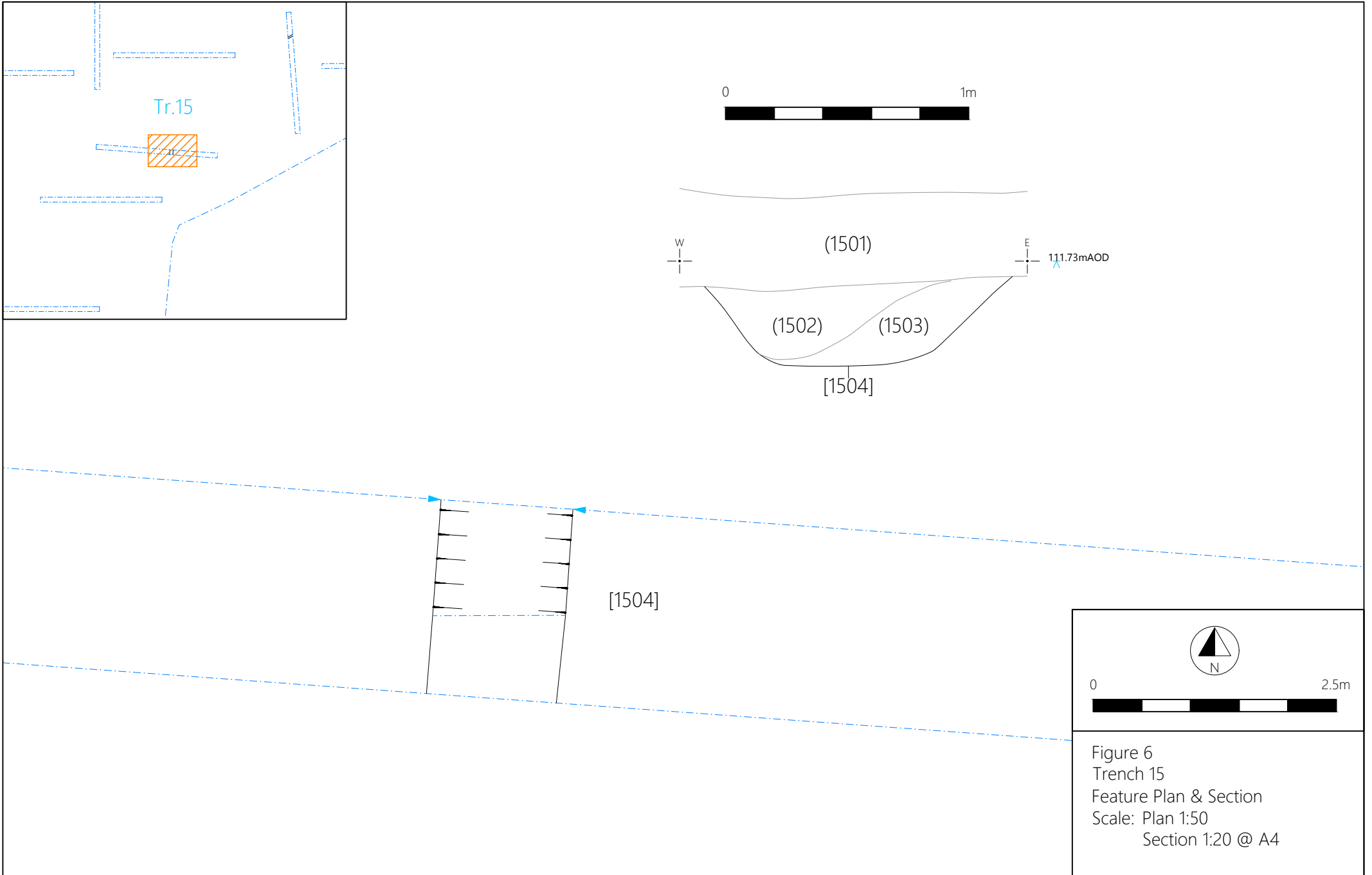
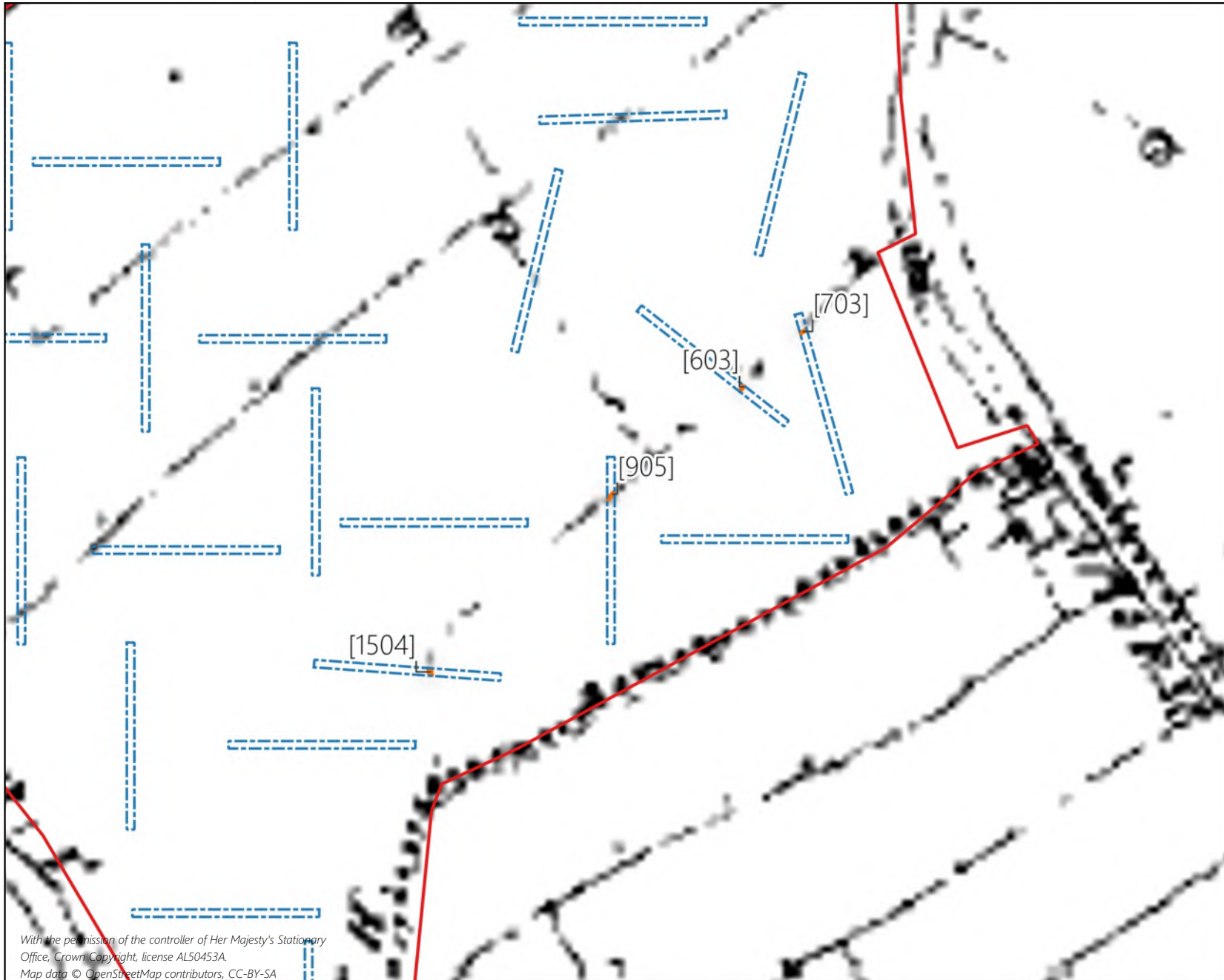



Figure 6
Trench 15
Feature Plan & Section
Scale: Plan 1:50
Section 1:20 @ A4



Legend

- Proposed Development Area
- Trenches
- Features



0 75 m




Figure 7
Features Overlaying Extract of OS
County Series: YORKSHIRE 1:10,560
1854-1855
Scale: 1:1500 @ A4

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Plate 1: General View from Site, Facing South



Plate 2: General View from Site, Facing Northeast



Plate 3: Trench 31 Post-Excavation, Facing South, 2x1m Scales



Plate 4: Trench 27 Post-Excavation, Facing South, 2x1m Scales



Plate 5: Trench 2 Post-Excavation, Facing North, 2x1m Scales



Plate 6: Southwest Facing Section of Land Drain [603], 1m Scale



Plate 7: East Facing Oblique Section of Land Drain [703], 1m Scale

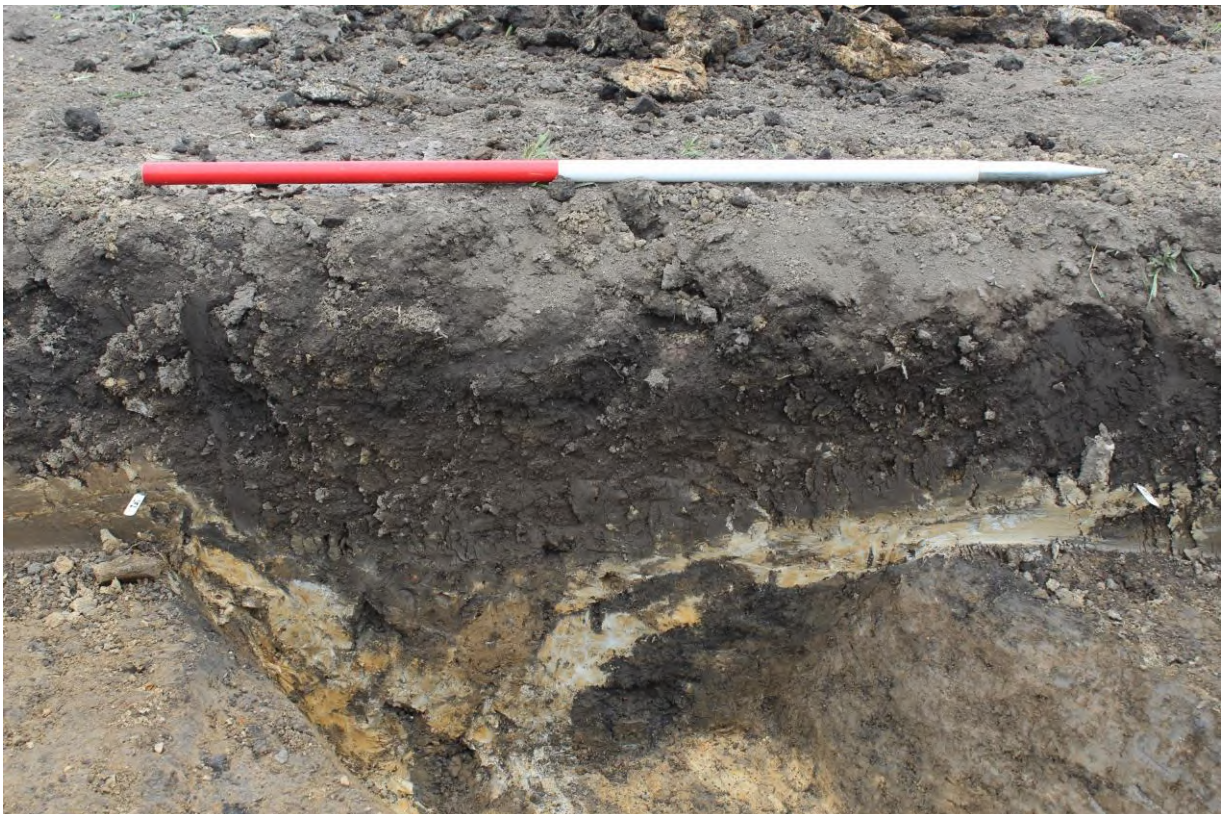


Plate 8: West Facing Oblique Section of Ditch [905], 1m Scale



Plate 9: South Facing Section of Ditch [1504], 1m Scale

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

Context	Context Type	Description
101	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 1
201	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 2
301	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 3
401	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 4
501	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 5
601	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 6
602	Fill	Mid brownish-grey, firm, silty clay. Fill of [603]
603	Cut	Cut of NE-SW aligned gully.
701	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 7
702	Fill	Mid brownish-grey, firm, silty clay. Fill of [703]
703	Cut	Cut of NE-SW aligned gully.
801	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 8
901	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 9
902	Fill	Mid brownish-grey, firm, silty clay. Fill of [905]
903	Fill	Mid brownish-yellow plastic clay. Fill of [905]
904	Fill	Dark grey, firm, silty clay. Fill of [905]
905	Cut	Cut of NE-SW field boundary ditch.
1001	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 10
1101	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 11
1201	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 12
1301	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 13
1401	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 14
1501	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 15
1502	Fill	Mid brownish-yellow plastic clay. Fill of [1504]
1593	Fill	Dark grey, firm, silty clay. Fill of [1504]
1504	Cut	Cut of NE-SW field boundary ditch.

1601	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 16
1701	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 17
1801	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 18
1901	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 19
2001	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 20
2101	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 21
2201	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 22
2301	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 23
2401	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 24
2501	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 25
2601	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 26
2701	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 27
2801	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 28
2901	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 29
3001	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 30
3101	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay. Topsoil of Trench 31
3102	Subsoil	Mid brownish-grey firm silty sand.

APPENDIX 2

Drawn Archive Listing

Drawing	Scale	Context	Description
001	1:10	[905]	Northeast facing section of ditch [905]
002	1:10	[905]	Southwest facing section of ditch [905]
003	1:20	[905]	Plan of ditch [905] in Trench 9
004	1:10	[1504]	Southwest facing section of ditch [1504]
005	1:20	[1504]	Plan of ditch [1504] in Trench [1504]
006	1:10	[603]	Southwest facings section of land drain [603]
007	1:10	[703]	Northeast facing section of land drain [703]

APPENDIX 3

Photographic Archive Listing

Black and White

Frame	Context	Scale	Facing	Description
a33	Tr27	2x1m	S	Trench 27 Post Excavation
a34	Tr27	2x1m	N	Trench 27 Post Excavation
a35	Tr26	2x1m	W	Trench 26 Post Excavation
a36	Tr26	2x1m	E	Trench 26 Post Excavation
b1	Tr16	2x1m	E	Trench 6 Post Excavation
b2	Tr16	2x1m	W	Trench 6 Post Excavation
b3	Tr25	2x1m	N	Trench 25 Post Excavation
b4	Tr24	2x1m	N	Trench 24 Post Excavation
b5	Tr30	2x1m	W	Trench 30 Post Excavation
b6	Tr17	2x1m	N	Trench 17 Post Excavation
b7	Tr15	2x1m	E	Trench 15 Post Excavation
b8	Tr18	2x1m	W	Trench 18 Post Excavation
b9	Tr19	2x1m	S	Trench 19 Post Excavation
b10	Tr23	2x1m	E	Trench 23 Post Excavation
b11	Tr28	2x1m	W	Trench 28 Post Excavation
b12	Tr29	2x1m	S	Trench 29 Post Excavation
b13	Tr22	2x1m	W	Trench 22 Post Excavation
b14	Tr21	2x1m	N	Trench 21 Post Excavation
b15	Tr20	2x1m	W	Trench 20 Post Excavation
b16	Tr3	2x1m	E	Trench 3 Post Excavation
b17	Tr5	2x1m	E	Trench 5 Post Excavation
b18	Tr31	2x1m	S	Trench 31 Post Excavation
b19	Tr13	2x1m	W	Trench 13 Post Excavation
b20	[1504]	1m	N	South Facing Section of Ditch [1504]
b21	Tr14	2x1m	S	Trench 14 Post Excavation
b22	-	1m	S	Natural Feature in Trench 5
b23	Tr9	2x1m	S	Trench 9 Post Excavation
b24	Tr8	2x1m	E	Trench 8 Post Excavation
b25	Tr6	2x1m	SE	Trench 6 Post Excavation
b26	Tr7	2x1m	S	Trench 7 Post Excavation
b27	Tr12	2x1m	S	Trench 12 Post Excavation
b28	Tr11	2x1m	W	Trench 11 Post Excavation
b29	Tr10	2x1m	S	Trench 10 Post Excavation
b30	Tr2	2x1m	N	Trench 2 Post Excavation
b31	Tr4	2x1m	SW	Trench 4 Post Excavation
b32	Tr1	2x1m	SE	Trench 1 Post Excavation

APPENDIX 3

Photographic Archive Listing

Digital

Frame	Context	Scale	Facing	Description
2095	-	-	SW	General view of site
2096	-	-	Sw	General view of site
2097	-	-	E	General view of site
2098	-	-	E	General view of site
2099	Tr27	2x1m	S	Trench 27
2100	Tr27	2x1m	S	Trench 27
2101	Tr27	2x1m	N	Trench 27
2102	Tr27	2x1m	N	Trench 27
2103	Tr26	2x1m	W	Trench 26
2104	Tr26	2x1m	W	Trench 26
2105	Tr26	2x1m	E	Trench 26
2106	Tr26	2x1m	E	Trench 26
2107	Tr16	2x1m	E	Trench 16
2108	Tr16	2x1m	E	Trench 16
2109	Tr16	2x1m	W	Trench 16
2110	Tr16	2x1m	W	Trench 16
2111	Tr25	2x1m	N	Trench 25
2112	Tr25	2x1m	N	Trench 25
2113	Tr25	2x1m	S	Trench 25
2114	Tr25	2x1m	S	Trench 25
2115	Tr24	2x1m	N	Trench 24
2116	Tr24	2x1m	N	Trench 24
2117	Tr24	2x1m	S	Trench 24
2118	Tr24	2x1m	S	Trench 24
2119	Tr30	2x1m	W	Trench 30
2120	Tr30	2x1m	W	Trench 30
2121	Tr30	2x1m	E	Trench 30
2122	Tr30	2x1m	E	Trench 30
2123	Tr17	2x1m	N	Trench 17
2124	Tr17	2x1m	N	Trench 17
2125	Tr17	2x1m	S	Trench 17
2126	Tr17	2x1m	S	Trench 17
2127	Tr15	2x1m	E	Trench 15
2128	Tr15	2x1m	E	Trench 15
2129	Tr15	2x1m	W	Trench 15
2130	Tr15	2x1m	W	Trench 15
2131	Tr18	2x1m	W	Trench 18
2132	Tr18	2x1m	W	Trench 18

2133	Tr18	2x1m	E	Trench 18
2134	Tr18	2x1m	E	Trench 18
2135	Tr19	2x1m	S	Trench 19
2136	Tr19	2x1m	S	Trench 19
2137	Tr19	2x1m	N	Trench 19
2138	Tr19	2x1m	N	Trench 19
2139	Tr23	2x1m	E	Trench 23
2140	Tr23	2x1m	E	Trench 23
2141	Tr23	2x1m	W	Trench 23
2142	Tr23	2x1m	W	Trench 23
2143	Tr28	2x1m	W	Trench 28
2144	Tr28	2x1m	W	Trench 28
2145	Tr28	2x1m	E	Trench 28
2146	Tr28	2x1m	E	Trench 28
2147	Tr29	2x1m	S	Trench 29
2148	Tr29	2x1m	S	Trench 29
2149	Tr29	2x1m	N	Trench 29
2150	Tr29	2x1m	N	Trench 29
2151	Tr22	2x1m	W	Trench 22
2152	Tr22	2x1m	W	Trench 22
2153	Tr22	2x1m	E	Trench 22
2154	Tr22	2x1m	E	Trench 22
2155	Tr21	2x1m	N	Trench 21
2156	Tr21	2x1m	N	Trench 21
2157	Tr21	2x1m	S	Trench 21
2158	Tr21	2x1m	S	Trench 21
2159	Tr21	2x1m	S	Trench 21
2160	Tr21	2x1m	S	Trench 21
2161	Tr20	2x1m	W	Trench 20
2162	Tr20	2x1m	W	Trench 20
2163	Tr20	2x1m	E	Trench 20
2164	Tr20	2x1m	E	Trench 20
2165	Tr3	2x1m	E	Trench 3
2166	Tr3	2x1m	E	Trench 3
2167	Tr3	2x1m	W	Trench 3
2168	Tr3	2x1m	W	Trench 3
2169	Tr5	2x1m	E	Trench 5
2170	Tr5	2x1m	E	Trench 5
2171	Tr5	2x1m	W	Trench 5
2172	Tr5	2x1m	W	Trench 5
2173	Tr31	2x1m	N	Trench 31
2174	Tr31	2x1m	N	Trench 31
2175	Tr31	2x1m	S	Trench 31
2176	Tr31	2x1m	S	Trench 31
2177	Tr13	2x1m	W	Trench 13

2178	Tr13	2x1m	W	Trench 13
2179	Tr13	2x1m	E	Trench 13
2180	Tr13	2x1m	E	Trench 13
2181	[1504]	1m	N	South Facing Section of Modern Drainage Ditch
2182	[1504]	1m	N	South Facing Section of Modern Drainage Ditch
2183	Tr14	2x1m	S	Trench 14
2184	Tr14	2x1m	S	Trench 14
2185	Tr14	2x1m	N	Trench 14
2186	Tr14	2x1m	N	Trench 14
2187	Tr9	2x1m	S	Trench 9
2188	Tr9	2x1m	S	Trench 9
2189	Tr9	2x1m	N	Trench 9
2190	Tr9	2x1m	N	Trench 9
2191	-	1m	S	Natural feature in trench 5
2192	-	1m	S	Natural feature in trench 5
2193	Tr8	2x1m	E	Trench 8
2194	Tr8	2x1m	E	Trench 8
2195	Tr8	2x1m	W	Trench 8
2196	Tr8	2x1m	W	Trench 8
2197	Tr6	2x1m	SE	Trench 6
2198	Tr6	2x1m	SE	Trench 6
2199	Tr6	2x1m	NW	Trench 6
2200	Tr6	2x1m	NW	Trench 6
2201	Tr7	2x1m	S	Trench 7
2202	Tr7	2x1m	S	Trench 7
2203	Tr7	2x1m	N	Trench 7
2204	Tr7	2x1m	N	Trench 7
2205	Tr12	2x1m	S	Trench 12
2206	Tr12	2x1m	S	Trench 12
2207	Tr12	2x1m	N	Trench 12
2208	Tr12	2x1m	N	Trench 12
2209	Tr11	2x1m	W	Trench 11
2210	Tr11	2x1m	W	Trench 11
2211	Tr11	2x1m	E	Trench 11
2212	Tr11	2x1m	E	Trench 11
2213	Tr10	2x1m	S	Trench 10
2214	Tr10	2x1m	S	Trench 10
2215	Tr10	2x1m	N	Trench 10
2216	Tr10	2x1m	N	Trench 10
2217	Tr2	2x1m	N	Trench 2
2218	Tr2	2x1m	N	Trench 2
2219	Tr2	2x1m	S	Trench 2
2220	Tr2	2x1m	S	Trench 2
2221	Tr4	2x1m	SW	Trench 4
2222	Tr4	2x1m	SW	Trench 4

2223	Tr4	2x1m	NE	Trench 4
2224	Tr4	2x1m	NE	Trench 4
2225	[703]	1m	W	East Facing Section of Land Drain [703]
2226	[703]	1m	W	East Facing Section of Land Drain [703]
2227	[603]	1m	NE	Southwest Facing Section of Land Drain [603]
2228	[603]	1m	NE	Southwest Facing Section of Land Drain [603]
2229	[905]	1m	E	West Facing Section of Ditch [905]
2230	[905]	1m	E	West Facing Section of Ditch [905]
2231	Tr1	2x1m	SE	Trench 1
2232	Tr1	2x1m	SE	Trench 1
2233	Tr1	2x1m	NW	Trench 1
2234	Tr1	2x1m	NW	Trench 1



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IMG_2095



IMG_2096



IMG_2097



IMG_2098



IMG_2099



IMG_2100



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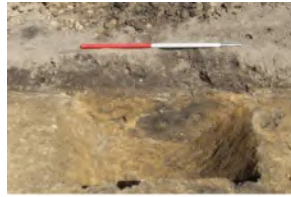
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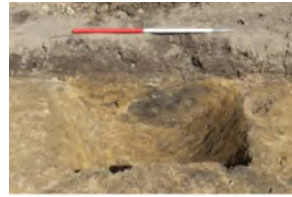
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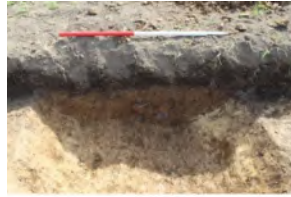
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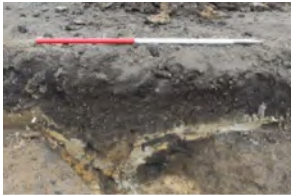
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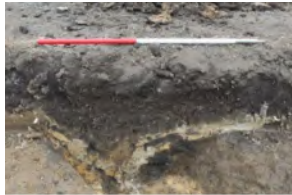
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**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE:
SPECIFICATION FOR A PRE-DETERMINATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING AT OWL LANE, CHILDSWELL, WEST
YORKSHIRE**

SE 26604 22799

Specification prepared on behalf of Kirklees District Council at the request of Sophie Coy of Map Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. The specification is prepared in advance of a planning application being made.

1. Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation consisting of archaeological trial trenching is proposed to help establish the presence, extent and significance of any archaeological remains at the above site. The site's archaeological potential has in part been established by a geophysical survey and this information has been used to guide the work covered by this specification. 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 **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 not be able to make a balanced recommendation to the planning authority if this information is not submitted, and the WYAAS would therefore make a recommendation to refuse the application due to insufficient information having been supplied.**

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.1, 6.3, 6.4, and 9.1 are to be met by the archaeological contractor prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The contractor shall complete and return the attached form to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

Site Location & Description Grid Reference: centred SE 26604 22799

2.

- 2.1 The site, comprising a single arable field c.7.4ha in area, lies to north east of Owl Lane and south-west of Chidswell Lane, the settlement of Chidswell lies to the north-west. The site is located in the historic township of West Ardsley.
- 2.2 Chidswell Lane, the site's eastern boundary, makes an abrupt half loop before returning to its original alignment along the site's eastern boundary. There is currently no obvious cause for this change and return to alignment.

- 2.3 The ground slopes from north-east to south-west and ranges in elevation from slightly more than 120m AOD to slightly below 110m AOD and the underlying geology comprises sandstone, mudstone sequences of the Pennine Middle Coal.
- 2.4 The location of a large agricultural building in the centre of the site has been excluded from the evaluation (fig 1.).

3. Background

- 3.1 This specification has been prepared by the WYAAS at the request of Sophie Coy of Map Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. (Showfield Lane, Malton YO17 6BT Tel.: 01653697752), acting on behalf of the developer, to detail what work is required for the evaluation and to allow an archaeological contractor to provide a quotation.

4. Archaeological Interest

- 4.1 The site has been subject to an archaeological geophysical survey and a desk based survey. This has defined that there is some potential for pre-modern activity in the vicinity and within the site. However, the presence of mid-20th century agricultural buildings in the centre of the site has impacted on any archaeological potential present in this location. It is thought that these buildings were in use for “forcing” rhubarb (West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record PRN 909).
- 4.2 Cropmarks of a likely late Iron Age, Romano-British or medieval date are known from beyond the site, (WYHER PRN 1510, 4542,454, 4543). The closest of these, is c. 500m to the east and shows faint ditches of a possible enclosure likely to date to the Iron Age or Romano-British period (WYHER PRN 4543). A curving geophysical anomaly in the centre of the site, close to the farm sheds, may be of a similar date.
- 4.3 In addition to agricultural activity during the medieval period there is documentary evidence of coal mining in the vicinity from the 14th century. Evidence of mining identified by the geophysical survey to the east of the application site is thought to be later, however this is not confirmed.
- 4.4 The medieval (and possibly earlier) township boundary between Soothill and Ossett forms the site’s southern boundary. This north-east to south-west boundary kinks to the south towards the southern corner of the site.
- 4.5 An abrupt change in alignment is also made by Chidswell Lane. This may reflect its intersection with a north-east to south-west aligned footpath shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. The footpath, which goes on to cross the modern “Windsor Road” was not detected by the geophysical survey but may well represent a route more ancient than both named roads. Strong modern geophysical anomalies within the “crook” of this bend currently masks evidence of any potential causes.
- 4.6 Other less well defined anomalies are also present and should be excavated by trial trenching.

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, Nepshaw 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 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 Dr Andy Hammon, Historic England’s science advisor should be notified that the excavation is commencing (email andy.hammon@HistoricEngland.org.uk Tel.: 07747 486255).

6.6 Documentary Research

6.6.1 **Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, the site supervisor must have access to the desk based assessment prepared by Map Archaeological Consultancy (a copy is held by the WYHER) or visit the Historic Environment Record** 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 The relevant WY research agenda should also be consulted. These are available from the HER web site.

6.6.3 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 The evaluation will comprise the excavation of 31 50m x 2m trenches, which can be machine-opened (See figure 1). The contractor should also allow for a contingency area of 300m². 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, who will issue the instruction to use this contingency in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions. Proposed trench locations are shown on Figure 1.

Trench No.	Dimensions	Purpose
1	50 x 2	Evaluate potential in "kink"
2	50 x 2	Evaluate early right of way / footpath
3	50 x 2	Evaluate possible mining remains
4	50 x 2	Evaluate faint ditch anomaly
5	50 x 2	Evaluate ditch anomaly and possible mining
6	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential
7	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential
8	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential & township boundary
9	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential
10	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential
11	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential
12	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential
13	50 x 2	Evaluate faint anomaly & general potential
14	50 x 2	Evaluate faint anomaly & general potential
15	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential
16	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential
17	50 x 2	Evaluate faint anomaly & general potential
18	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential
19	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential
20	50 x 2	Evaluate faint anomaly & general potential
21	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential
22	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential
23	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential
24	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential
25	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential
26	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential
27	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential & township boundary
28	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential
29	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential
30	50 x 2	Evaluate general potential
31	50 x 2	Evaluate ditch anomaly

Site area: c. **7.7ha**

Area of trial trenching: **3100m²**

Contingency trenching: **300m²**

7.2 Method of Excavation

- 7.2.1 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.
- 7.2.2 Care should be taken to record artefacts in their correct stratigraphic position, when present to facilitate accurate dating of deposits and features.
- 7.2.3 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. All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base.
- 7.2.4 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).
- 7.2.5 Should remains or features of possible national archaeological importance, and possibly schedulable quality be observed, fieldwork will cease on the relevant part of the site until these remains have been inspected by WYAAS (as advisors to the local planning authority) and if appropriate the Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments

7.3 Method of Recording

- 7.3.1 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 profile must be recorded and illustrated in the report.
- 7.3.2 The actual areas of trenching and any features of possible archaeological interest 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).

- 7.3.3 **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, see paragraph 7.3.4 below).
- 7.3.4 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 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.

7.4 Use of Metal Detectors on Site

- 7.4.1 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.)
- 7.4.2 The make and model of instrument used should be given in the methodology section of the report and any artefacts recovered identified in the relevant section of the report.
- 7.4.3 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)."

7.5 Environmental Sampling Strategy

- 7.5.1 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.
- 7.5.2 All samples will be processed and retents scanned with a magnet to recover micro-slugs. A statement on the environmental potential of the excavated deposits will be a distinct part of the environmental report.
- 7.5.3 Samples for scientific dating (radiocarbon dating, archaeomagnetic dating, dendrochronology, 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) and provision should be made for an appropriate specialist(s) to visit the site, take samples and discuss the sampling strategy, if necessary.

7.6 Conservation Strategy

- 7.6.1 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. Conservation costs should also be included as a contingency.
- 7.6.2 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.

7.7 Human Remains

- 7.7.1 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 ClfA Technical Paper 14 "Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Remains (Mckinley and

Roberts 1994). The treatment of human remains will be in accordance with *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England 2017), a valid Ministry of Justice licence and any local environmental health regulations.

7.8 Treasure Act

7.8.1 The terms of the Treasure Act 1996, as amended, and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002 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 at a time that the site's archaeological potential has been investigated and is available to inspect, 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. Up to three monitoring visit will be charged for this 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 any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant District museum archaeological curator to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive. In this case the contact is Katina Bill (The Tolson Memorial Museum, Ravensknowle Park, Wakefield Road, Huddersfield HD5 8DJ Tel. 01484 221000: Katina.Bill@kirklees.gov.uk).

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 Museums. It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet Kirklees Museums' requirements with regard to the preparation of excavation archives for deposition.

10. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

10.1 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.

11. Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

11.1 Finds and Samples

11.1.1 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.

11.1.2 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.

11.1.3 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 ($\delta 13C$) and nitrogen isotope analysis carried out by the radiocarbon laboratory.

11.1.4 All finds and biological material must be analysed by a qualified and experienced specialist.

11.1.5 Following identification, finds of 20th and 21st-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.

11.2 Field Archive

11.2.1 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).

11.2.2 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.

11.2.3 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.

11.3 Report Format and Content

11.3.1 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.

11.3.2 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 representative section/profile will be drawn.

11.3.3 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.

11.3.4 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.

- 11.3.5 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.
- 11.3.6 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.
- 11.4 **Summary for Publication**
- 11.4.1 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.
- 11.5 **Publicity**
- 11.5.1 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.
- 11.6 **Consideration of Appropriate Mitigation Strategy**
- 11.6.1 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.
- 11.6.2 **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 any 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.
- 11.6.3 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.

11.6.4 A copy of the final report (in .pdf format) shall also be supplied to Historic England's Science Advisor (andy.hammon@HistoricEngland.org.uk).

11.6.5 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.

11.6.6 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.

11.6.7 If appropriate 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 associate.editor@cba-yorkshire.org.uk).

12. General Considerations

12.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

12.1.1 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.

12.2 **Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor**

12.2.1 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.

12.3 **Technical Queries**

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

12.4 **Valid Period of Specification**

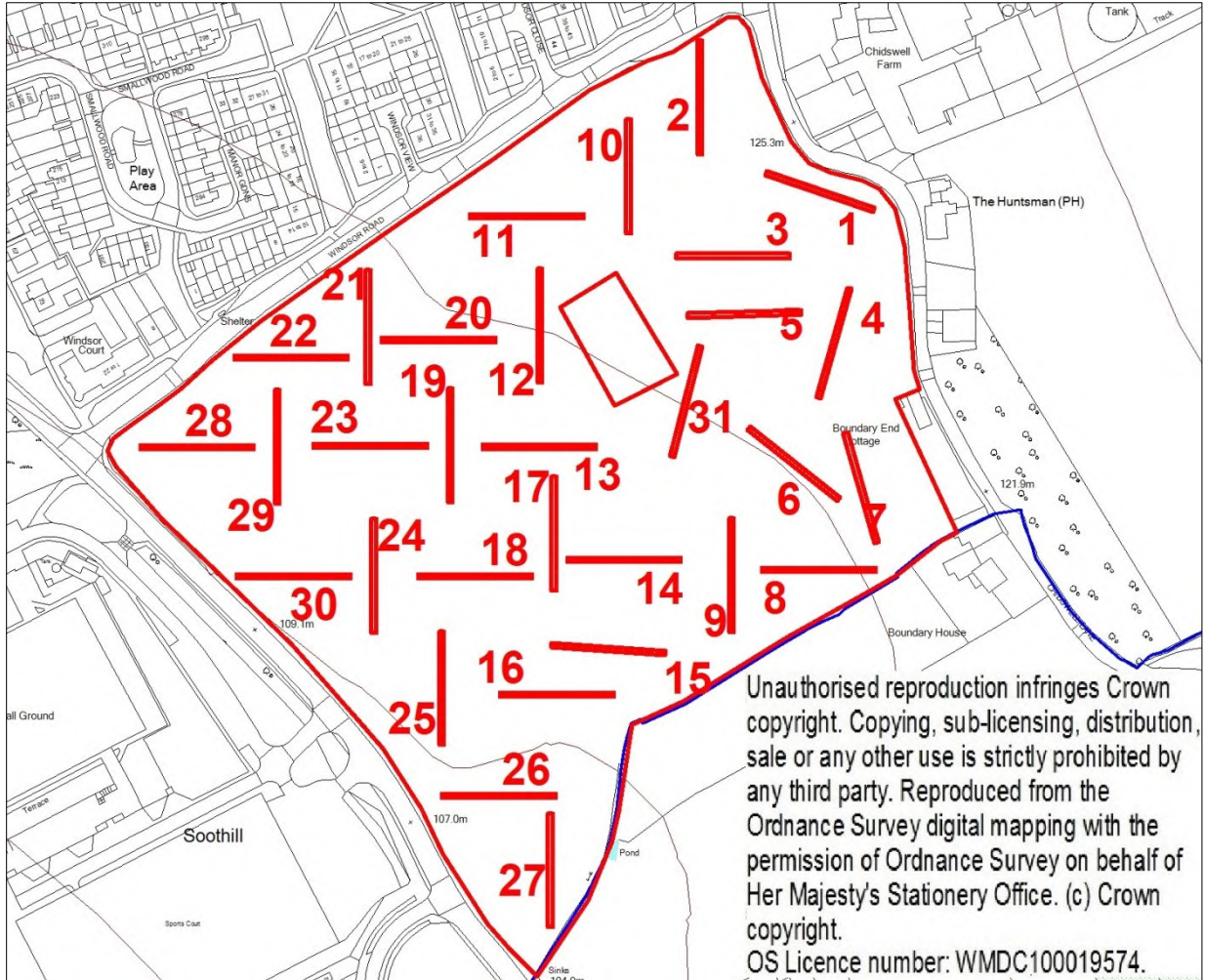
12.4.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

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West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

December 2019

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Figurer 1 Trench Locations