

MAP

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE Ltd.

**Land to the Rear of 267-317 Leeds Road
Newton Hill
Wakefield
West Yorkshire**

**SE 32872277
13/03114/FUL
MAP 5.34.2013**

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

**MAP
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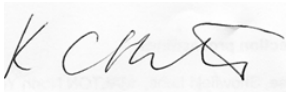
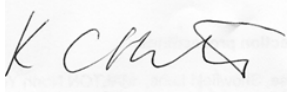
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Report Prepared By 	Report Authorised By 
Date: 10/06/2014	Date: 10/06/2014

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Non Technical Summary

This report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. under instruction from Redrow Homes, to evaluate the impact of the proposed residential development comprising the construction of 79 dwellings including infrastructure, parking and green space to the rear of 267-317 Leeds Road, Newton Hill, Wakefield, West Yorkshire.

The site was densely overgrown and unsuitable for Evaluation by Geophysical Survey. The Borehole Survey on the southern part of the site had shown that the site was covered with tipping (made ground) up to 3m in depth so was unsuitable for Evaluation by Trial Trenching. A Specification for Trial Trenching was produced by West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service on behalf of Wakefield Metropolitan Council in May 2014.

Eight Evaluation Trenches were excavated and located in the areas stipulated in the Specification.

Five of the eight trenches contained ephemeral Modern or undated features, including a Modern field/hedge boundary trench, a tree bowl and five small pits/postholes. These archaeological features probably all relate to the use of the area as orchards in the recent past.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was commissioned by Redrow Homes and undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. to assess the impact of the proposed residential development on Land to the rear of 267-317 Leeds Road, Newton Hill, Wakefield, West Yorkshire (Wakefield Metropolitan Council Planning Ref. 13/03114/FUL; Site Code MAP 5.34.2013; SE 3287 2277: Fig. 1). The Proposed Development comprises the construction of 79 residential dwellings with infrastructure, parking and green space.
- 1.2 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including Scheduled Ancient Monument Legislation and National Planning Policy Framework Chapter 12: March 2012).
- 1.3 A Specification for Trial Trenching was produced by West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service on behalf of Wakefield Metropolitan Council in May 2014 (WYAAS 2014).
- 1.4 The Archaeological Evaluation Trenches were excavated and recorded between the 2nd and 5th June 2014 and backfilled on 5th and 6th June 2014.
- 1.3 This report was funded by Redrow Homes.
- 1.4 All maps within this report have been produced from Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. License No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The Proposed Development Area is located north of Wakefield City Centre and is bounded to the west by the A650, to the north by scrub land, to the east by residential properties and a petrol station on the

west side of Leeds Road and to the south by Red Hall Lane (Figs. 1 & 2).

- 2.2 The Proposed Development Area is 2.55 hectares (6.3 acres) in size and is currently overgrown and in use as woodland. The site stands at a height of 71m AOD to 75m AOD.
- 2.3 The site stands on soils of the Dale Soil Association (712a) described as “slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey, fine loamy over clayey and fine silty soils on soft rock, often stoneless”. The soils overly a geology of Carboniferous and Jurassic Clay and Shale (Mackney et al 1984, 17)

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The Development Area lies within the District of Wakefield in West Yorkshire; previously in the Townships of Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe in the Liberty of Wakefield and the Agbrigg Wapentake of the West Riding of Yorkshire.
- 3.2 Within 500m of the Development site, there were three Roman entries on the HER, which included two entries for the projected line of a Roman Road (HER Refs. 3494 & 3495) and the findspot of a Roman coin depicting Emperor Trajan (HER Ref. 1921).
- 3.3 Newton Hill was formerly located in the dense forest to the north of Wakefield, the Outwood, which was probably a tract of ancient woodland. The place-name for Wakefield derives from the Old English personal name, ‘*Waca*’, and its derivation *Wacanfeld*. The place-name ‘*thorpe*’ is derived from the Danish for village and includes Wrenthorpe. The place-name Stanley has a Danish denomination, from the word ‘*stan*’ meaning a stone and ‘*leah*’ meaning a meadow.
- 3.4 The Domesday Book entry for Wakefield in 1086 states:-

In Wachefeld (Wakefield) with nine berewicks, Sandala, Sorebi, Werla, Feslei, Miclei, Wadesuurde, Crubetonestun, Langfelt and Stansfelt there are sixty carucates, and three oxgangs and the third part of an oxgang of land to be taxed: thirty ploughs may till these lands. The manor was in the desmene of King Edward. There are now in the King's hand four villanes, and three priests, and two churches, and seven sokemen, and sixteen bordars. They together have seven ploughs. Wood pasture six miles long and four miles broad. The whole is six miles long and six miles broad. Value in the time of King Edward sixty pounds, at present fifteen pounds.

To this manor (Wakefield) belongs the jurisdiction of these lands: CRIGGLESTONE, 10 bovates; (West) BRETTON, 1 c.; HORBURY, 2 [c.] and 7 bovates; OSSETT, 3 ½ c.; (Earls) HEATON, 1C.; STANLEY, 3 c.; SHITLINGTON, 6 bovates; EMILEY, 3 c.; CARTWORTH, 6 c.; (Kirk) BURTON, 3 c.; SHEPLEY, 2 c.; SHELLEY, 1 c.; (Lower) CUMBERWORTH, 1 c.; (North) CROSSLAND (LOCKWOOD), 1 c.; In all there are 30 carucates taxable, which 20 ploughs can plough. Now waste, except CRIGGLESTONE and HORBURY, where are 4 Freeman, 1 villager and 3 smallholders with 4 ploughs.

- 3.5 Around 1090, the Manor of Wakefield was granted to the Earls Warenne, who held the manor until 1347. To the North of Wakefield lay the Lord of the Manor's hunting grounds at Outwood which was c. 2500 acres in size. In the 1340s, the Township of Stanley was frequently fined for not repairing fences and gates at Outwood allowing deer to escape.
- 3.6 In 1538, John Leland described Wakefield as, '*a very quick market town and meately large; well served of fish and flesh...there be few towns in the inward parts of Yorkshire that hath a fairer site or soil about it.*'
- 3.7 The Outwood was felled and became agricultural land in the Post-medieval period. From the seventeenth century onwards, stone was quarried within the Outwood. Other industries in the vicinity of Newton

included brick-making at Eastmoor, coal was being worked around the outskirts of Wakefield, and pottery was being made at Potovens in Wrenthorpe.

- 3.8 Within 500m of the Development Area, there was a seventeenth century inscribed stone (HER Ref. 4654), which denoted that in 1641 three Stanley labourers were fined £100 for not repairing the road.
- 3.9 Wrenthorpe Hall or Red Hall is a Class 1 Monument on the WYAAS HER (HER Ref. 12470) and a Grade II Listed Building. The house was constructed between 1610 and 1619 and may have replaced an earlier Tudor manor house. The house was the first in the area to be constructed of red brick. The house was purchased in 1612 by John Lowden. In the later seventeenth century, Red Hall was the seat for Robert Benson.
- 3.10 The earliest detailed maps for the Proposed Development Area is the 1720 and 1767 Maps of Yorkshire which show very little detail. In 1793 the Wakefield Inclosure Act was passed which enabled the division and enclosure of the open common fields, ings and waste ground; enclosing 2,633 acres.
- 3.11 The nineteenth century Trade Directory describes Newton, Alverthorpe and Stanley as

"NEWTON, a hamlet in the township of Alverthorpe with Thornes, and parish of Wakefield, liberty of Wakefield, 1 mile N. of Wakefield.

"ALVERTHORPE, in the parish of Wakefield, Agbrigg division of Agbrigg and Morley, liberty of Wakefield; 1 mile W. of Wakefield, 4 from Dewsbury. Pop including Thornes, 4,448, which being united form a township."

"STANLEY, in the parish of Wakefield, Agbrigg-division of Agbrigg and Morley, liberty of Wakefield, 1½ miles NNE. of Wakefield, 8 from Leeds, 14 from Huddersfield. Pop. including Wrenthorpe, 4,620, which being united form a township. Here is a Chapel of Ease to Wakefield, building.

Here is the Field, famed in ancient story, where, "all on the Green," Robin Hood, Little John, and Scarlet, fought the Pinder of Wakefield, the place is yet called Pinder's Field. Here was a Roman station, where several Roman coins have, at different times been found."

"STANLEY HALL, (the seat of Benjamin Heywood, Esq.) in the township of Stanley with Wrenthorpe, and parish of Wakefield, liberty of Wakefield, 1½ miles from Wakefield, 6½ from Leeds."

"WAKEFIELD LODGE, in the township of Stanley with Wrenthorpe, and parish of Wakefield, 1 mile from Wakefield."

- 3.12 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, dated to 1856, shows the Proposed Development Area as three enclosed fields and woodland north of Red Hall Lane (Fig. 3).
- 3.13 The 1956 Edition Ordnance Survey Map shows the Proposed Development Area as five enclosed fields with two buildings/sheds to the south and woodland to the north (Fig. 4).
- 3.14 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken at Red Hall Farm in advance of the construction of the Paragon Business Village by ARCUS (1999) including a desk based assessment, an archaeological evaluation and open area excavation (HER Refs. 7722, 7992 & 8145). In 2012 a magnetometer survey by GSB on Land at Ruskin Avenue interpreted anomalies as 'ditch like' features (HER Ref. 3740).
- 3.15 In 2013 a Desk Based Assessment was submitted with the planning application for this development (MAP 2013).

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aim of the Archaeological Evaluation was to determine the nature, date and quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits present on the site. This was to enable an assessment of the archaeological potential and significance of the site to be made and to allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be formulated prior to development.

5. Methodology

5.1 Eight Evaluation trenches were excavated, each measuring 40m by 2m, covering a total of 640m², as stipulated in the WYAAS Specification (Fig. 5).

5.2 Turf and topsoil were removed using a JCB 3CX back acting mechanical excavator with toothless ditching bucket. Excavation of the trenches took place between the 2nd and 3rd of June 2014. After removal of overburden the excavation trenches were hand-cleaned.

5.3 On Site Recording

5.3.1 All archaeological deposits were recorded according to correct principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's pro forma context sheets, which are compatible with the MOLAS recording system. A total of thirty-two contexts were recorded (Appendix 1).

5.4 Finds

5.4.1 Finds were processed in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (EH 1995). All finds were cleaned, identified, assessed, dated (where possible), marked (where appropriate), properly packed and stored according to national guidelines.

5.4.2 The finds assemblage consisted of one pottery sherd (Appendix 2).

5.5 Plans and Sections

5.5.1 Modern deposits removed as part of the overburden were recorded in section only (relating to an OD height).

5.5.2 The full extent of archaeological deposits were planned, surveyed and levelled. All the archaeological features were recorded on plan at a scale of 1:20 on drawing film. Sections of features were drawn at 1:10, also on drawing film, and included an OD height. In total fifteen drawings were archived (Appendix 3).

5.6 *Photographic Record*

5.6.1 The photographic Record comprised a series of twenty-three monochrome print exposures taken on Ilford HP5 400 ASA film and thirty-three high-resolution digital images (Appendix 4).

5.7 *Environmental Samples*

5.7.1 Two sediment samples were taken for general biological analysis (Appendix 5). Only one sample was processed and sent for biological analysis (Appendix 6). The second sample was deemed to be from a modern feature (post 1855) and therefore discarded.

6. Results

6.1 Evaluation Trench 1 (Figs. 5 & 6; Pls.1-3)

6.1.1 There were three features noted in Evaluation Trench 1, a single tree bowl (contexts 1003 & 1004), a small pit/posthole (contexts 1005 & 1006) and a testpit (contexts 1007 & 1008).

6.1.2 Existing ground level was at a height of between 73.04m AOD – 71.46m AOD. The topsoil was c. 0.37m deep, and was a clay loam (context 1001). The topsoil sealed a 0.28m deep deposit of clay subsoil (context 2002) which in turn sealed the natural sandy clay containing sandstone. Archaeological features were revealed below the subsoil at depths of between 72.61m AOD and 70.96m AOD. The topography of the trench sloped from east to west.

6.1.3 A small sub-circular feature was located on the south side of the trench (cut 1004), which was half-sectioned to reveal a very shallow flat based profile. The feature measured 1.44m by 0.46m and continued to the south. The fill (context 1003) was a clay deposit, 0.07m deep (base at 72.40m AOD).

6.1.4 Pit/posthole 1006 was a small sub-rectangular feature measuring 0.86m by 0.46m and was 0.10m deep (base at 71.48m AOD). The feature was half sectioned and had a flat based 'U' shaped profile. Cut

1006 was filled by a single clay deposit (context 1005). An environmental sample from deposit 1005 contained a small quantity of burnt industrial residue (probably burnt coal or clinker), which is most likely Post Medieval or Modern in origin.

6.1.5 On the southern baulk of Trench 1 was the edge of an engineering testpit (context 1008), which was not fully re-excavated. This feature was cut through the subsoil and back filled with a mix of natural clay, sandy clay and sandstone shale (context 1007). Cut 1008 measured 1.80m by 0.46m.

6.2 Evaluation Trench 2 (Figs. 5 & 7; Pls. 4 & 5)

6.2.1 One small pit/posthole was revealed in Evaluation Trench 2. Existing ground level was at a height of between 71.30m AOD and 70.70m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 2001) was 0.42m deep and was a clay loam and overlay a 0.24m deep deposit of clay subsoil (context 2002). Natural clay sand was encountered in Evaluation Trench 2 directly below the subsoil and the excavated base of the trench was at depths between 70.67m AOD and 70.24m AOD. The topography of the trench sloped from south to north.

6.2.2 Posthole 2004 was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.44m and a depth of 0.16m (base at 70.45m AOD). Cut 2004 was half sectioned and had a 'U' shaped profile. The posthole (2004) was filled by a single clay deposit (context 2003)

6.3 Evaluation Trench 3 (Figs. 5 & 8; Pls. 6 & 7)

6.3.1 One small pit/posthole was revealed in Evaluation Trench 3. Existing ground level was at a height of between 73.26m AOD and 71.64m AOD. The topsoil deposit was c. 0.43m deep and was a clay loam (context 3001), which overlay a 0.08m deposit of clay subsoil (context 3002). Natural clay sand with chalky till was encountered directly below the subsoil and the base of Evaluation Trench 3 stood at heights

between 72.86m AOD and 71.34m AOD. The topography of the trench sloped from east to west.

6.3.2 Posthole 3004 was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.64m in diameter with a depth of 0.09m (base at 71.98m AOD). Cut 3004 was half sectioned and had a 'U' shaped profile. The posthole (3004) was filled by a clay deposit (context 3003).

6.4 Evaluation Trench 4 (Figs. 5 & 9; Pls. 8 & 9)

6.4.1 One small pit/posthole was revealed in Evaluation Trench 4. Existing ground level was at heights of between 73.26m AOD and 73.24m AOD. The topsoil deposit was c. 0.40m deep and was a clay loam (context 4001), which overlay a 0.23m deep deposit of clay subsoil (context 4002). Natural sandy clay was encountered directly below the subsoil deposit and the excavated base of Evaluation Trench 4 was between 72.90m AOD and 72.57m AOD.

6.4.2 Posthole 4004 was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 0.54m by 0.30m with a depth of 0.12m (base at 72.56m AOD). Cut 4004 was half sectioned and had a 'U' shaped profile. The posthole (4004) was filled by a clay deposit (context 4003)

6.5 Evaluation Trench 5 (Fig. 5; Pl. 10)

6.5.1 No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 5. Existing ground level was at a height of between 71.46m AOD and 71.12m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 5001) was 0.38m deep and was a clay loam, which overlay a 0.17m deep deposit of clay subsoil (context 5002). Natural sandy clay was encountered directly below the subsoil and the excavated base of Evaluation Trench 5 was at depths between 71.07m AOD and 70.69m AOD.

6.6 Evaluation Trench 6 (Figs. 5 & 10; Pl. 11 & 12)

6.6.1 Two archaeological features were revealed in Evaluation Trench 6; an east-west aligned linear feature and a small pit/posthole. Existing

ground level was at heights of between 71.30m AOD and 71.19m AOD. The topsoil was c. 0.40m deep consisting of clay loam (context 6001), which overlay a 0.10m deposit of clay subsoil (context 6002). Natural clay was encountered directly below the subsoil deposit and the excavated base of Evaluation Trench 6 stood at heights between 70.71m AOD and 70.69m AOD.

6.6.2 Linear Feature 6004 was located at the northern end of Trench 6 and was aligned east-west. The profile measured 2m in length, 0.90m wide and 0.15m deep (base at 70.51m AOD). The linear was filled by a clay deposit (context 6003) and contained a single sherd of Modern pottery (Appendix 2).

6.6.3 Posthole 6006 was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 0.45m by 0.30m with a depth of 0.08m (base at 70.52m AOD). Cut 6006 was half sectioned and had a 'U' shaped profile. The posthole (context 6006) was filled by a clay deposit (context 6005).

6.7 Evaluation Trench 7 (Fig. 5; Pl. 13)

6.7.1 No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 5. Existing ground level was at a height of between 71.32m AOD and 70.78m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 7001) was a clay loam, 0.40m deep which overlay a 0.10m deposit of clay subsoil (context 7002). Natural sandy clay was encountered directly below the subsoil and the excavated base of Evaluation Trench 7 was at depths between 71.03m AOD and 70.55m AOD.

6.8 Evaluation Trench 8 (Fig. 5; Pl. 14)

6.8.1 No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 8, Existing ground level was at a height of between 71.42m AOD and 71.04m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 8001) was 0.39m deep and was a clay loam, which overlay a 0.10m deposit of clay subsoil (context 8002). Natural sandy clay was encountered directly below the subsoil

and the excavated base of Evaluation Trench 8 was at depths between 71.02m AOD and 70.66m AOD.

7. Conclusions

7.1 The excavation of the eight evaluation trenches revealed archaeological features relating to the horticultural use of the land in the post-medieval and modern periods, when an orchard and outbuildings were located on the site. The features uncovered included a tree bole in Trench 1, shallow pits/postholes in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 and a linear feature which contained nineteenth century pottery in Evaluation Trench 1.

7.2 No further archaeological work is recommended on this site.

8. Bibliography

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MAP 2013 Newton Hill Wakefield, West Yorkshire. Desk Based Assessment. MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd.

WYAAS 2014 West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service: Specification for Trial Trenching to Evaluate and Record Archaeological Remains in Advance of Development at Newton Hill, Wakefield.

9. List of Contributors

Excavation Team Kelly Hunter, John Stephens

Editorial Mark Stephens


Report Kelly Hunter

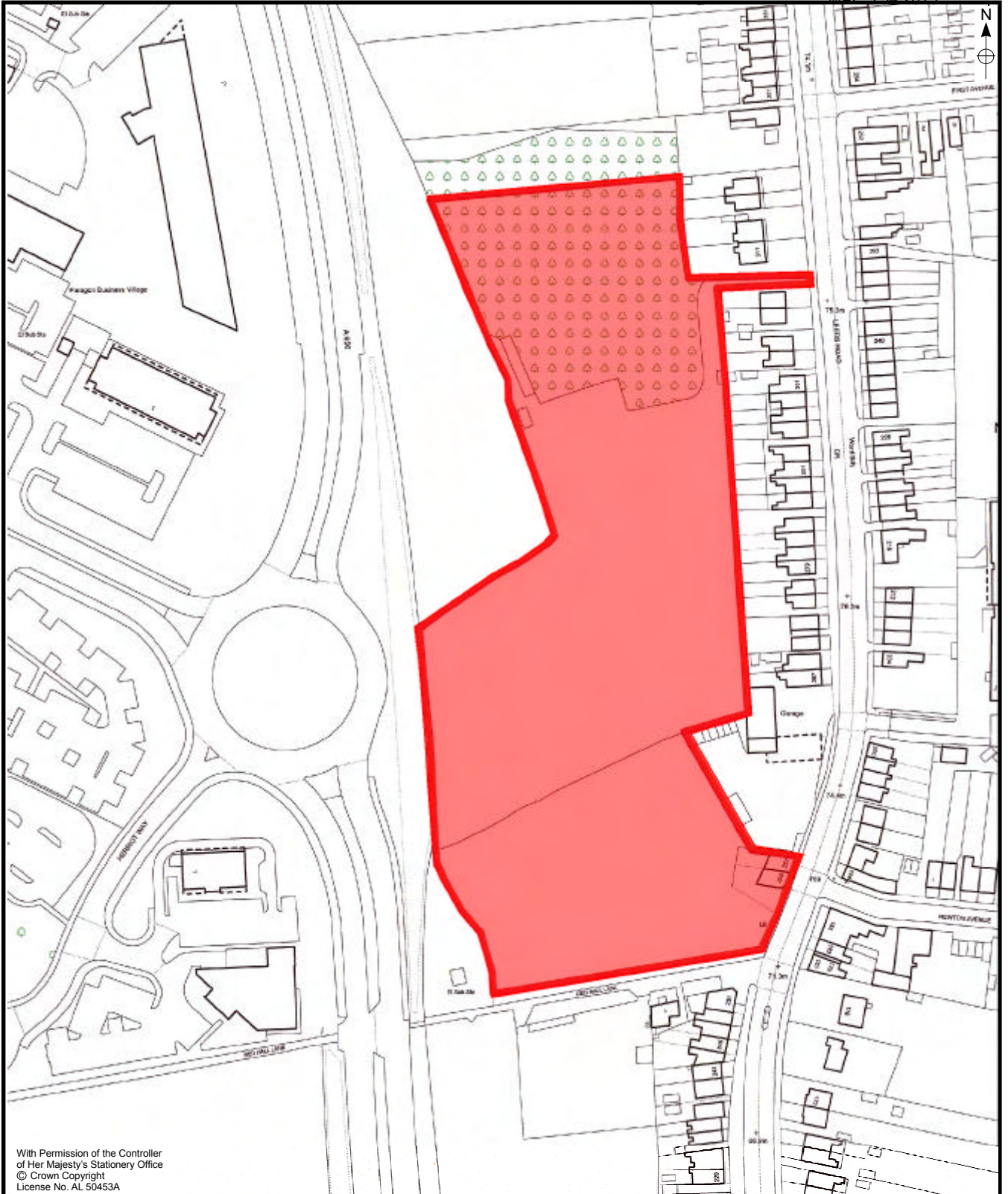
Illustrations Kelly Hunter

Plates Kelly Hunter



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	<p>TITLE: Site Location.</p>	
<p>SITE: Land at Newton Hill, Wakefield, West Yorkshire.</p>	<p>FIGURE: 1.</p>	<p>Scale: 1:50,000</p>
<p>CLIENT: Redrow Homes</p>	<p>DRAWN BY: KCH</p>	



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TITLE: Development Area.

SITE: Land at Newton Hill, Wakefield, West Yorkshire.


FIGURE: 2.

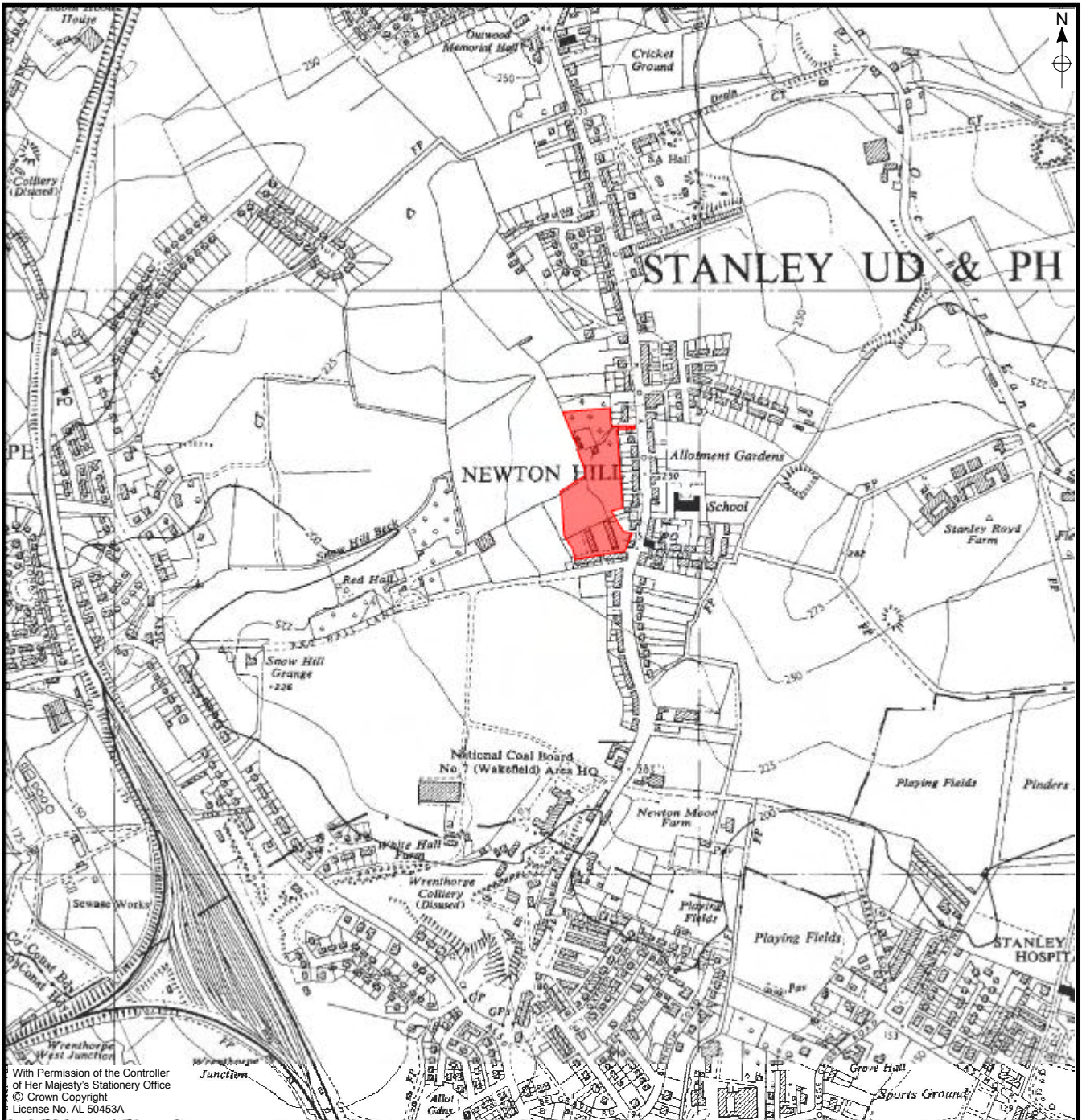
Scale: 1:2,000

CLIENT: Redrow Homes

DRAWN BY: KCH



	<p>TITLE: Extract from the 1855 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.</p>	
<p>SITE: Land at Newton Hill, Wakefield, West Yorkshire.</p>	<p>FIGURE: 3.</p>	<p>Scale: 1:10,560</p>
<p>CLIENT: Redrow Homes</p>	<p>DRAWN BY: KCH</p>	



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TITLE: Extract from the 1956 Edition Ordnance Survey Map.

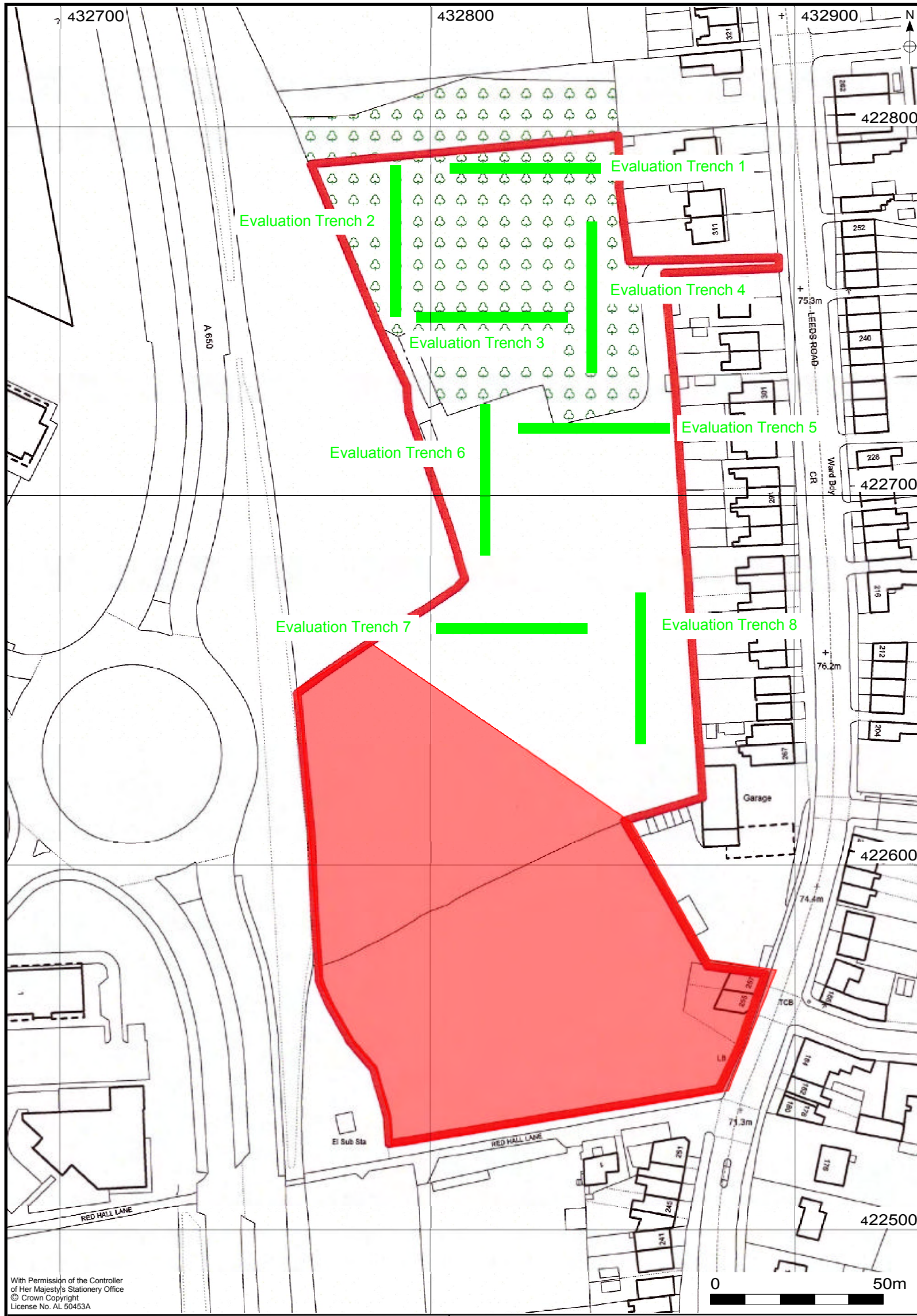
SITE: Land at Newton Hill, Wakefield, West Yorkshire.

FIGURE: 4.


Scale: 1:10,560

CLIENT: Redrow Homes

DRAWN BY: KCH



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	TITLE: Location of Evaluation Trenches 1-8.	
SITE: Land at Newton Hill, Wakefield, West Yorkshire.	FIGURE: 5.	Scale: 1:1,250
CLIENT: Redrow Homes	DRAWN BY: KCH	

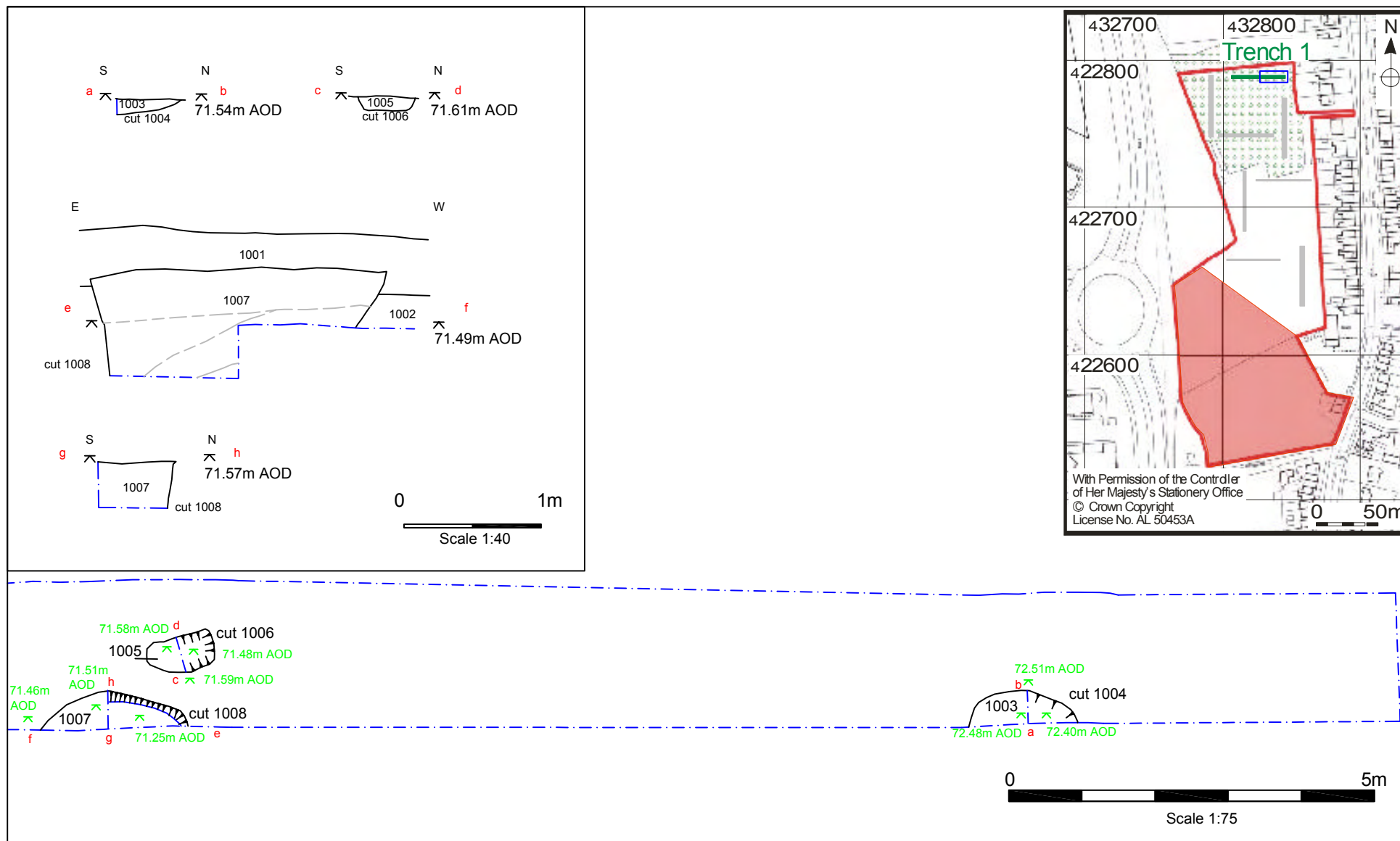


Figure 6. Evaluation Trench 1: Plan and Sections.

Land to the Rear of 267-317 Leeds, Road, Newton Hill, Wakefield

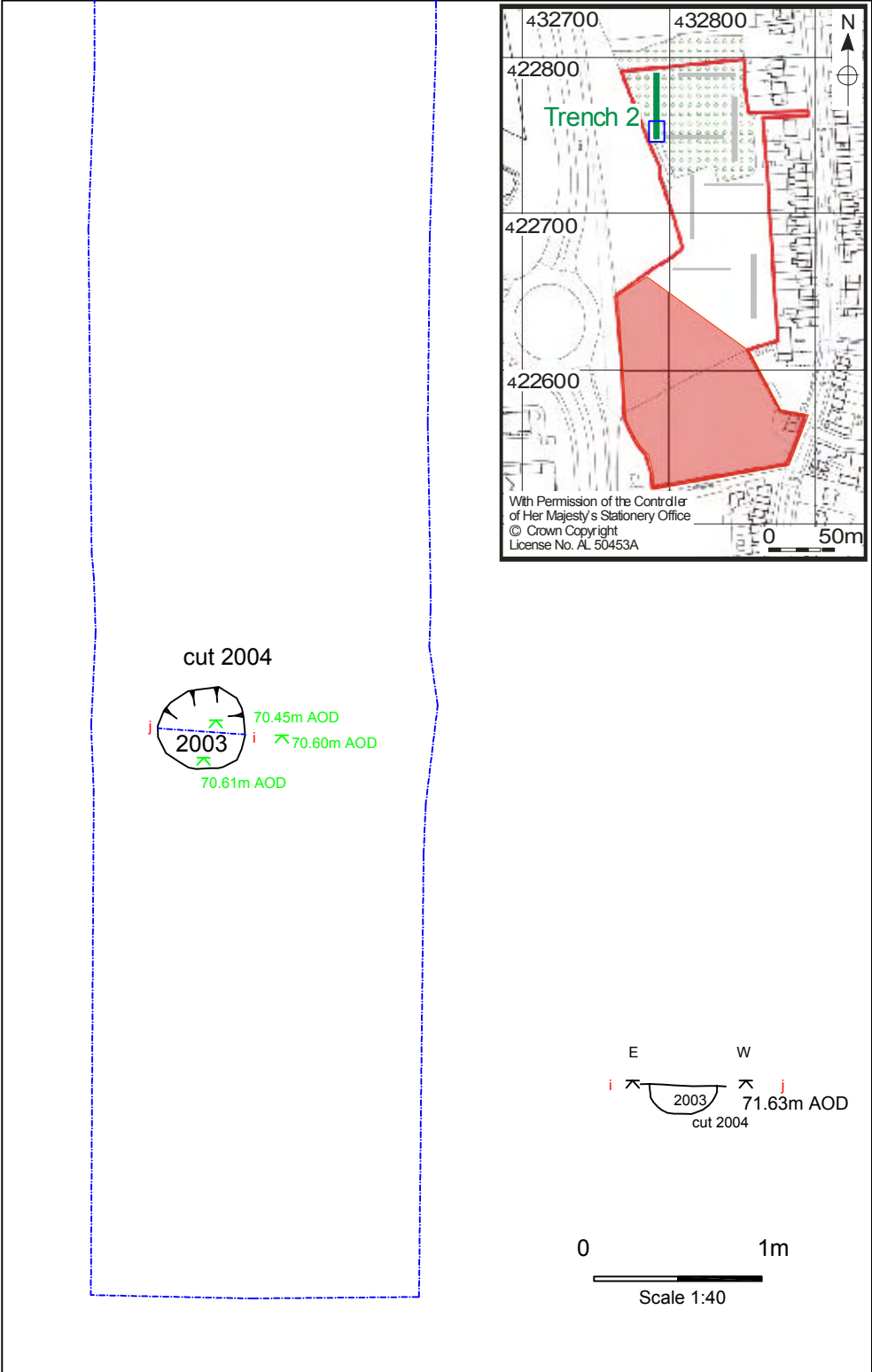


Figure 7. Evaluation Trench 2: Plan and Section.

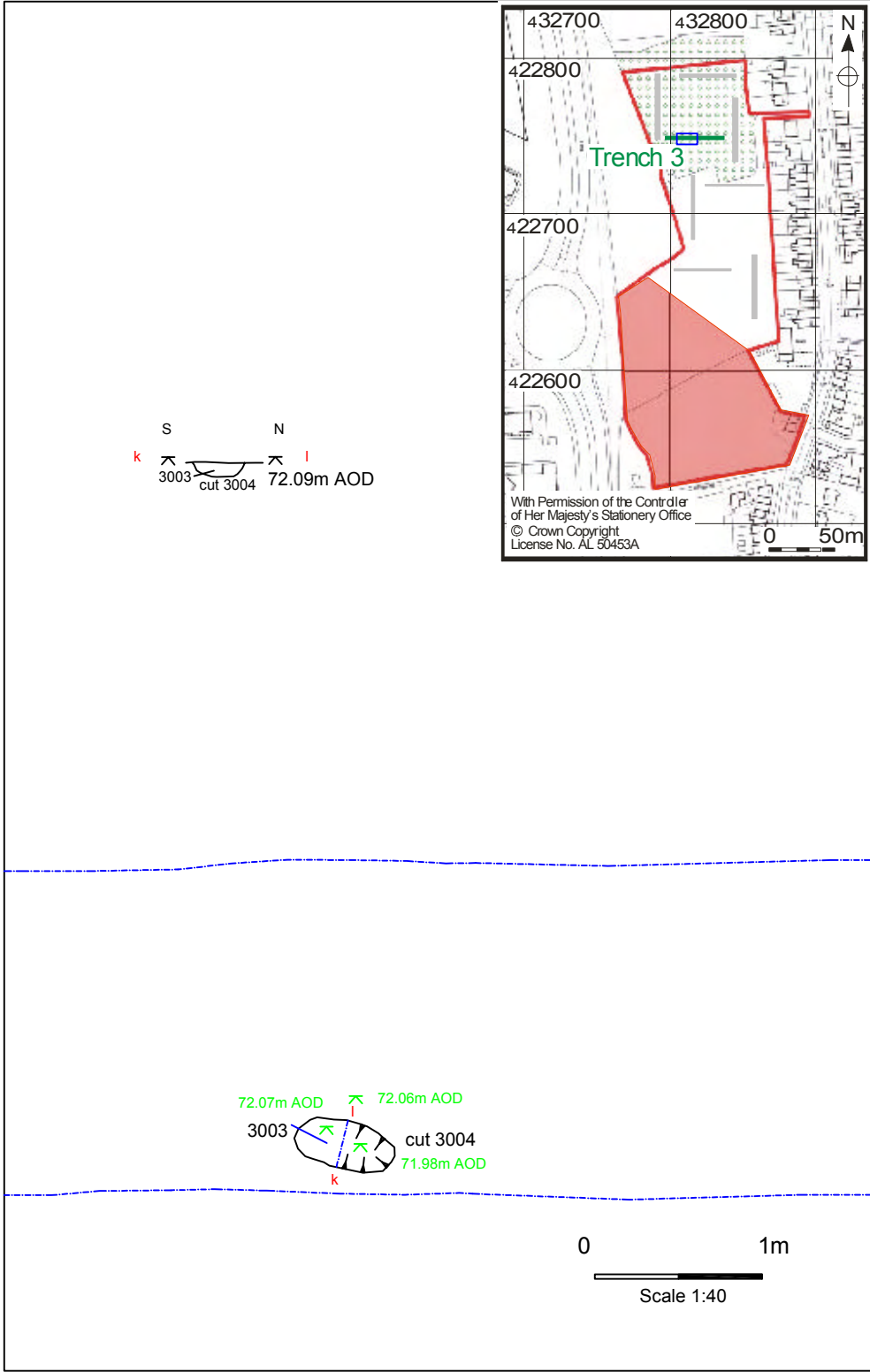


Figure 8. Evaluation Trench 3: Plan and Section.

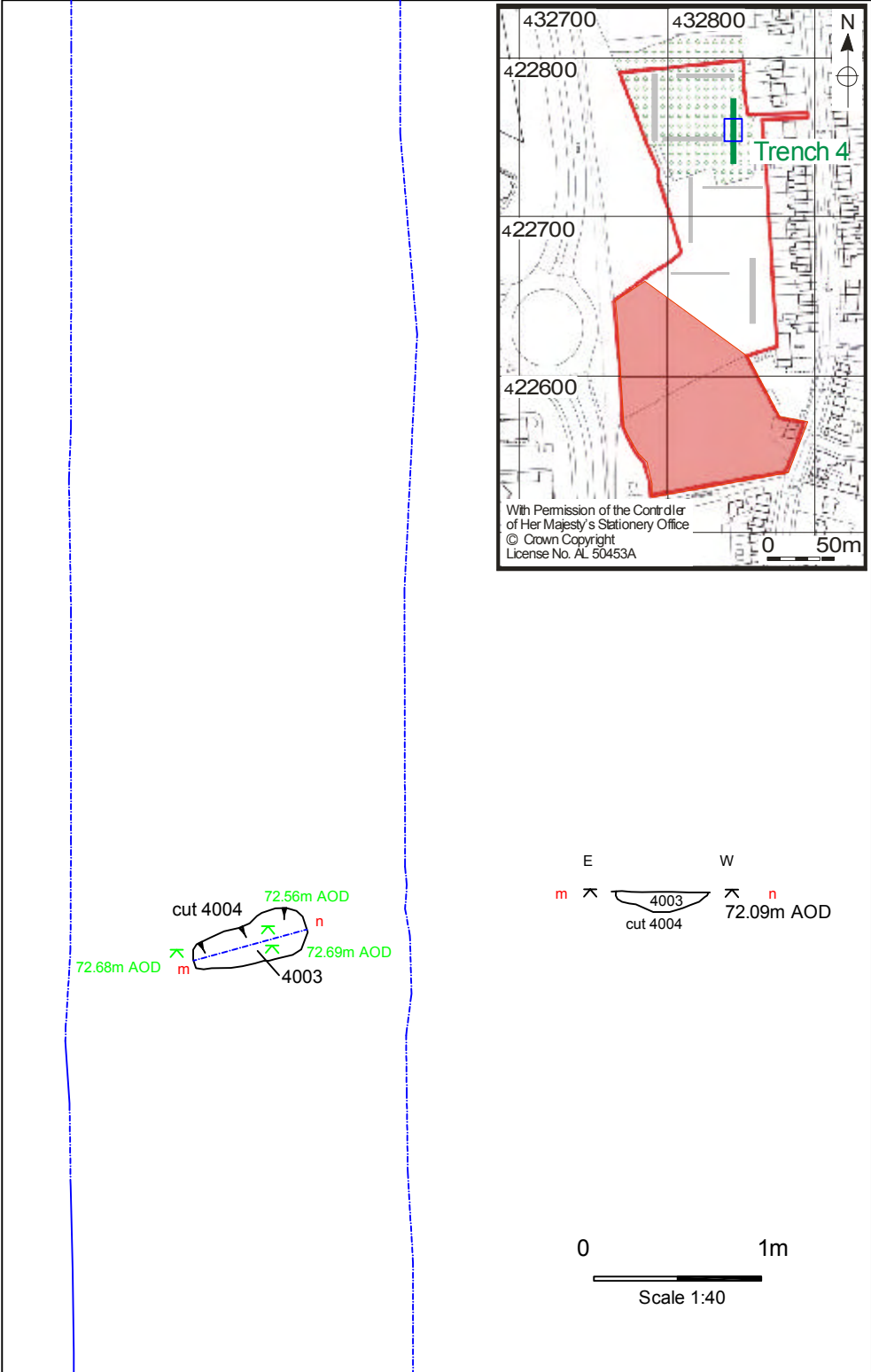


Figure 9. Evaluation Trench 4: Plan and Section.

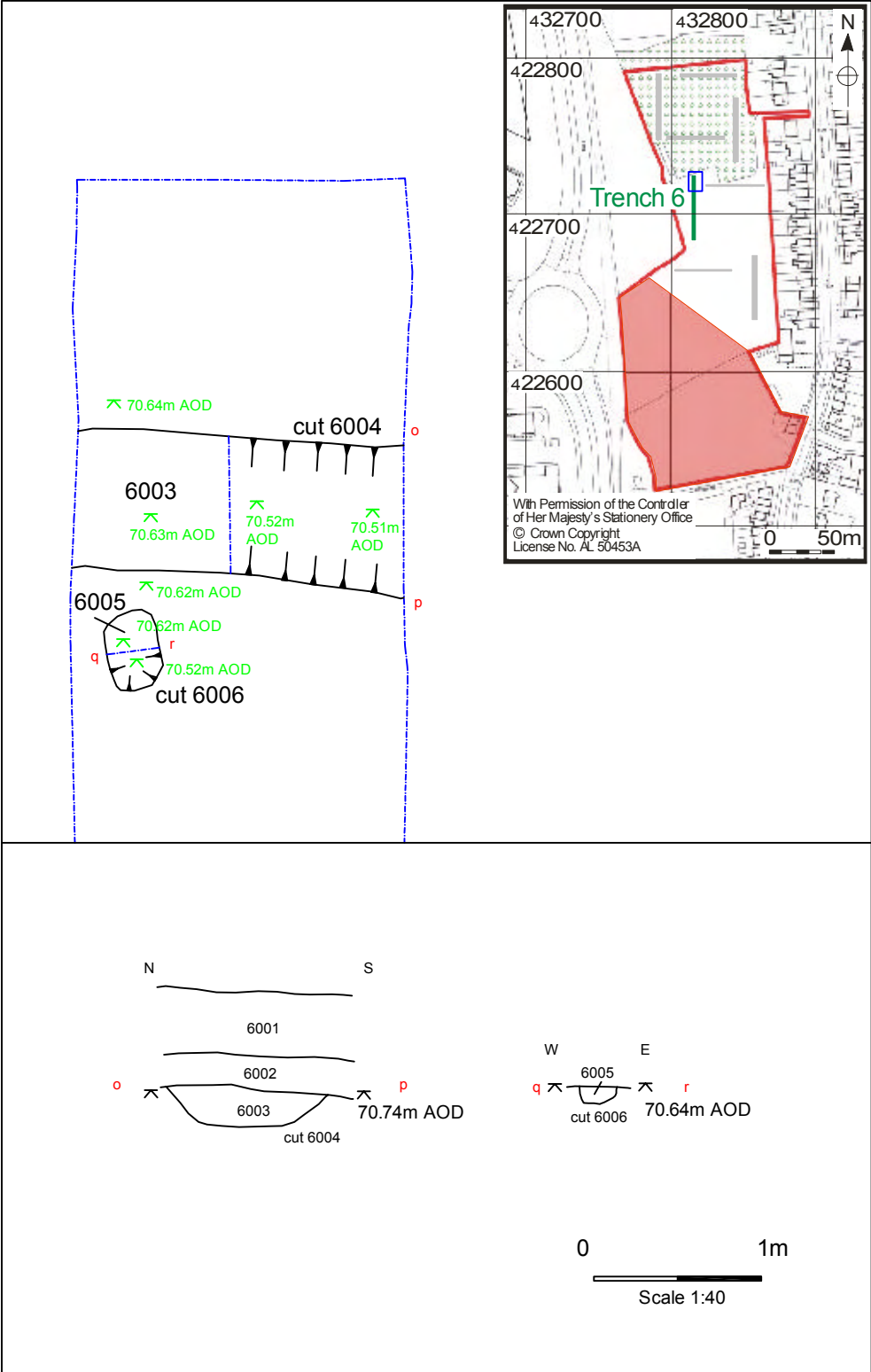


Figure 10. Evaluation Trench 6: Plan and Sections.



Plate 1. Evaluation Trench 1. Facing East.



Plate 2. Tree Bole 1004. Facing West.



Plate 3. Pit/Posthole 1006 & Testpit 1008. Facing West.



Plate 4. Evaluation Trench 2. Facing North.



Plate 5. Pit/Posthole 2004. Facing South.



Plate 6. Evaluation Trench 3. Facing West.



Plate 7. Pit/Posthole 3004. Facing West.



Plate 8. Evaluation Trench 4. Facing North.



Plate 9. Pit/Posthole 4004. Facing South.



Plate 10. Evaluation Trench 5. Facing West.



Plate 11. Evaluation Trench 6. Facing South.



Plate 12. Linear Feature 6004 and Pit/Posthole 6006. Facing North.



Plate 13. Evaluation Trench 7. Facing West.



Plate 14. Evaluation Trench 8. Facing South.

APPENDIX 1

Land West of Leeds Road, Newton Hill, Wakefield (Site Code MAP 5.34.2013)

Context Listing

Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Description	
1001	Deposit	Very dark greyish brown, clay Loam - Topsoil
1002	Deposit	Grey Brown clay - Subsoil
1003	Deposit	Fill of Tree Bole 1004: Grey Brown clay
1004	Cut	Shallow sub-circular feature/ Tree Bole
1005	Deposit	Fill of Tree Bole 1004: Grey Brown clay
1006	Cut	Pit/Posthole
1007	Deposit	Fill of Engineering Testpit 1008: mixed grey clay, sandstone shale and yellow brown clay sand
1008	Cut	Modern Engineering Testpit

Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Description	
2001	Deposit	Very dark greyish brown, clay Loam - Topsoil
2002	Deposit	Grey Brown clay - Subsoil
2003	Deposit	Fill of Pit/Posthole 2004: Grey Brown clay
2004	Cut	Pit/Posthole

Evaluation Trench 3

Context	Description	
3001	Deposit	Very dark greyish brown, clay Loam - Topsoil
3002	Deposit	Grey Brown clay - Subsoil
3003	Deposit	Fill of Pit/Posthole 3004: Grey Brown clay
3004	Cut	Pit/Posthole

Evaluation Trench 4

Context	Description	
4001	Deposit	Very dark greyish brown, clay Loam - Topsoil
4002	Deposit	Grey Brown clay - Subsoil
4003	Deposit	Fill of Pit/Posthole 4004: Grey Brown clay
4004	Cut	Pit/Posthole

Evaluation Trench 5

Context	Description	
5001	Deposit	Very dark greyish brown, clay Loam - Topsoil
5002	Deposit	Grey Brown clay - Subsoil

Evaluation Trench 6

Context	Description	
6001	Deposit	Very dark greyish brown, clay Loam - Topsoil
6002	Deposit	Grey Brown clay - Subsoil
6003	Deposit	Fill of Linear Feature 6004: Grey Brown clay

6004	Cut	Linear Feature/Enclosure Boundary
6005	Deposit	Fill of Pit/Posthole 6006: Grey Brown clay
6006	Cut	Pit/Posthole

Evaluation Trench 7

Context	Description	
7001	Deposit	Very dark greyish brown, clay Loam - Topsoil
7002	Deposit	Grey Brown clay - Subsoil

Evaluation Trench 8

Context	Description	
8001	Deposit	Very dark greyish brown, clay Loam - Topsoil
8002	Deposit	Grey Brown clay - Subsoil

APPENDIX 2**Land West of Leeds Road, Newton Hill, Wakefield (Site Code MAP 5.34.2013)****Finds Catalogue**

Context No	Type	Description	Total	Weight (g)	Spot Date
6003	Pottery	1 body sherd, Modern Factory Made Brawn Glazed Earthenware	1	5	19th century

POTTERY ASSESSMENT

The Pottery assemblage is too small for any meaningful conclusions and can be considered non-diagnostic.

APPENDIX 3**Land West of Leeds Road, Newton Hill, Wakefield (Site Code MAP 5.34.2013)****Archive Listing**

No.	Description	Type	Scale
1	Plan of Tree Bowl 1004	Plan	1:20
2	Plan of Pit/Posthole 1006 and Testpit 1008	Plan	1:20
3	East Facing Section of Pit/Posthole 1004	Section	1:10
4	East Facing Section of Pit/Posthole 1006	Section	1:10
5	North Facing Section Engineering Testpit 1008	Section	1:10
6	East Facing Section Engineering Testpit 1008	Section	1:10
7	Plan of Pit/Posthole 3004	Plan	1:20
8	East Facing Section Pit/Posthole 3004	Section	1:10
9	Plan of Pit/Posthole 2004	Plan	1:20

10	North Facing Section Pit/Posthole 2004	Section	1:10
11	Plan of Pit/Posthole 4004	Plan	1:20
12	North Facing Section Pit/Posthole 4004	Section	1:10
13	Plan of Linear Feature 6004 & Pit/Posthole 6006	Plan	1:20
14	West Facing Section Linear Feature 6004	Section	1:10
15	South Facing Section Pit/Posthole 6006	Section	1:10

APPENDIX 4

Land West of Low Catton Road, Stamford Bridge Site Code MAP 5.06.2013

Photographic Archive Listing

Film Type	Black & White (Ilford HP5)		
Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
14	Evaluation Trench 1.	2x1m	East
15	Evaluation Trench 1.	2x1m	East
16	Evaluation Trench 1.	2x1m	West
17	Evaluation Trench 2.	2x1m	South
18	Evaluation Trench 2.	2x1m	North
19	Evaluation Trench 3.	2x1m	East
20	Evaluation Trench 3.	2x1m	West
21	Evaluation Trench 4.	2x1m	South
22	Evaluation Trench 4.	2x1m	North
23	Evaluation Trench 5.	2x1m	West
24	Evaluation Trench 5.	2x1m	East
25	Evaluation Trench 6.	2x1m	South
26	Evaluation Trench 6.	2x1m	North
27	Evaluation Trench 7.	2x1m	East
28	Evaluation Trench 7.	2x1m	West
29	Evaluation Trench 8.	2x1m	South
30	Evaluation Trench 8.	2x1m	North
31	Tree Bole 1004	0.5m	West
32	Posthole 1006 and Testpit 1008	1m & 0.5m	West
33	Pit/Posthole 4004	0.5m	South-east
34	Pit/Posthole 3004	0.5m	South-west
35	Pit/Posthole 2004	0.5m	West
36	Linear Feature 6004 and Pit/Posthole 6006	1m & 0.5m	North

Digital Photographs (14 megapixel)

File	Description	Scale	Facing
IMGP3737	Area of Evaluation Trench 1 (before excavation)	-	East
IMGP3738	Area of Evaluation Trench 2 (before excavation)	-	South
IMGP3739	Evaluation Trench 1	2x1m	East
IMGP3740	Evaluation Trench 1	2x1m	West
IMGP3741	Evaluation Trench 2	2x1m	South
IMGP3742	Evaluation Trench 2	2x1m	North
IMGP3743	Area of Evaluation Trench 3 (before excavation)	-	East
IMGP3744	Evaluation Trench 3	2x1m	East
IMGP3745	Evaluation Trench 3	2x1m	West
IMGP3746	Area of Evaluation Trench 4 (before excavation)	-	South
IMGP3747	Evaluation Trench 4	2x1m	North
IMGP3748	Evaluation Trench 4	2x1m	East

IMGP3749	Area of Evaluation Trench 5 (before excavation)	-	West
IMGP3750	Area of Evaluation Trench 6 (before excavation)	-	South
IMGP3752	Evaluation Trench 5	2x1m	West
IMGP3753	Evaluation Trench 5	2x1m	East
IMGP3754	Evaluation Trench 6	2x1m	South
IMGP3755	Evaluation Trench 6	2x1m	North
IMGP3756	Area of Evaluation Trench 7 (before excavation)	-	East
IMGP3757	Evaluation Trench 7	2x1m	East
IMGP3758	Evaluation Trench 7	2x1m	West
IMGP3759	Area of Evaluation Trench 8 (before excavation)	-	South
IMGP3760	Evaluation Trench 8	2x1m	South
IMGP3761	Evaluation Trench 8	2x1m	North
IMGP3762	Deposit 1003	1m	South
IMGP3763	Deposits 1005 & 1007	1m	West
IMGP3764	Tree Bole 1004	0.5m	West
IMGP3765	Posthole 1006 and Testpit 1008	1m & 0.5m	West
IMGP3766	Pit/Posthole 4004	0.5m	North
IMGP3767	Pit/Posthole 3004	0.5m	West
IMGP3768	Pit/Posthole 2004	0.5m	South
IMGP3769	Linear Feature 6004 and Pit/Posthole 6006	1m & 0.5m	North
IMGP3770	Linear Feature 6004 and Pit/Posthole 6006	1m & 0.5m	East

APPENDIX 5

Environmental Listing

No.	Context No.	Description	Type
1	1003	Deposit 1003 - Clay Fill of Pit/Posthole 1004	GBA
2	6004	Deposit 6003 - Clay Fill of Linear Feature 6004 (disgarded)	GBA

APPENDIX 6

Newton Hill, Wakefield

Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal

Diane Alldritt

1: Introduction

A single environmental sample flot from evaluation work at Newton Hill, Wakefield, was assessed for carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal.

2: Methodology

Bulk environmental samples were processed by MAP using a Siraf style water flotation system (French 1971). The flot was dried and subsequently examined under a low powered binocular microscope, where it was found to consist of 5ml of burnt detritus, mostly burnt vesicular material. A small amount of modern material was also present, mainly consisting of large roots. No identifiable plant remains or charcoal fragments were recovered.

3: Results

Results are given in Table 1 and discussed below.

4: Discussion

Sample 1 (1005)

The single environmental sample from Newton Hill, Wakefield contained a small quantity of burnt industrial residue (probably burnt coal or clinker), which is most likely Post Medieval / Modern in origin. The sample also produced unburnt coal, and a mixture of modern roots and seeds. These remains are probably not particularly significant.

5: Conclusion

The sample from Newton Hill produced very few, and probably all Post Medieval / Modern remains, and as such is probably not particularly significant. Based upon this assessment therefore, further work at the site has a low potential to produce carbonised plant remains or charcoal.

References

French, D. H. 1971 An Experiment in Water Sieving. *Anatolian Studies* 21 59-64.

Table 1: Newton Hill, Wakefield, Environmental Sample:13/03114/FUL
MAP 5.34.2013

Newton Hill, Wakefield	Sample	1
	Context	1005
	Total CV	5ml
Environmental Remains	Modern	5ml
Burnt vesicular / Industrial residue		5+
Coal		1
Modern roots		5+
Modern seeds		1

WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE (WYAAS): SPECIFICATION FOR TRIAL TRENCHING TO EVALUATE AND RECORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN ADVANCE OF DEVELOPMENT AT NEWTON HILL, WAKEFIELD

Specification prepared on behalf of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council at the request of Kelly Hunter of MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd (Planning reference 13/03114/FUL)

1.0 Summary

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of trial trenching is proposed to help establish the below ground archaeological survival at the above site and to record it if encountered. **Any significant additional work that may be necessary will be covered by a supplementary specification.** This specification has been written by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. Depending upon the results obtained, additional archaeological work may need to be carried out. This additional work will be governed by separate specifications.

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and 8.1 are to be met by the archaeological contractor **prior** to the commencement of fieldwork by completing and returning the attached form to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

2.0 Site Location & Description

Grid Reference: SE 3287 2277

2.1 The development site consists of a roughly rectangular parcel of land which measures c. 2.6 hectares. It is located to the north of Wakefield City Centre and is bounded to the west by the A650, to the north by scrub land, to the east by residential properties along Leeds Road and to the south by Red Hall Lane.

2.2 The geology of the site is recorded as mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, with soils recorded as slowly permeable, seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils. The site is roughly level and is currently overgrown scrub land with woodland. Just under half of the site has been subject to disturbance from mining and dumping. This area (marked as a hachured area on the attached plan) is excluded from the trial trenching.

2.3 The site is located in the District of Wakefield and the historic township of Stanley cum Wrenthorpe.

3.0 Planning Background

3.1 A planning permission (13/03114/FUL) for a residential development has been granted by Wakefield Metropolitan District Council.

3.2 The Planning Authority have attached an archaeological condition to the above planning permission as they have been advised by the WYAAS that there is reason

to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that an archaeological evaluation is required to establish the degree of archaeological recording that is necessary.

3.3 This specification has been prepared by the WYAAS at the request of Kelly Hunter of MAP Archaeological Practice, acting on behalf of the applicants, to detail what is required for the evaluation.

4. Archaeological Interest

4.1 The applicant's desk based assessment and our own records suggest that there is potential for archaeological features to survive as below ground remains on site.

4.2 The proposed route of a Roman Road is situated to the west of the site, and a Roman coin was found 170m to the north east. 800m to the northwest of the site, excavation in advance of a housing development at Ruskin Avenue uncovered evidence of a Roman enclosure and a significant quantity (for West Yorkshire) of Roman pottery. Immediately west of the site, excavations in advance of the Red Hall business park uncovered a number of undated archaeological features which have the potential to be late prehistoric or Romano British.

4.3 The site has been deemed unsuitable for geophysical survey due to the current ground cover (scrubland and woodland), and just under half of the site has been subject to disturbance from mining and dumping.

5. Aim of the Specified Work

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.

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 (Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE)

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. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The WYAAS 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. Any

Health and Safety issues which may hinder compliance with this specification should be discussed with WYAAS at the earliest possible opportunity (see section 13.2).

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 West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service 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 WYAAS should be provided with **as much notice as possible in writing** (and certainly not less than one week) of the intention to start work. A copy of the archaeological contractor's risk assessment of the site should accompany the notification.

6.5.2 The Wakefield Museums curator, David Evans, should be notified of the date of commencement of fieldwork (Wakefield M.D.C. Museum and Arts, Pontefract Museum, 5 Salter Row, Pontefract, WF8 1BA. telephone 01924 305352; davidevans@wakefield.gov.uk).

6.5.3 As a courtesy, English Heritage's Science Adviser, Andy Hammon, should also be notified of the intention to commence fieldwork. (Tel.: 01904 601983; email: andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk).

6.6 Documentary Research

6.6.1 A desk based assessment has already been carried out for this site by MAP Archaeological Practice. A copy of this report should be consulted prior to work been carried out on site.

7.0 Trenching Methodology

7.1 Trench Size and Placement

7.1.1 The work will involve the excavation of eight 40m by 2m trenches, which can be machine-opened. The contractor should also allow for a contingency amount of 60 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.

Total site area: **26000m²** (of which **15000m²** is available for trenching)

Total area of trenching: **640m²**

Contingency trenching: **60m²**

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.** Any 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 All archaeological remains will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of the project. The **complete** stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits will be excavated and the work will investigate and record **all** inter-relationships between features. The contractor should make provision for the use of shoring/stepping to accomplish this if necessary. All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base. The following strategy will be employed:

- Linear boundary features: a minimum sample of 20% of each linear boundary feature such as ditches and trackways. Each section should be at least 1m wide and, where possible, sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. All termini will be investigated.
- Other linear and discrete features: all stake-holes, post-holes, pits, ring ditches, kilns, and other structural/funerary/industrial features will be 50% excavated in the first instance, recorded in section, and then fully excavated. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. Where possible, sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge.

- Built structures: walls, floors etc will be excavated sufficient to establish their form, phasing, construction techniques. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features.

7.2.3 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).

7.3 Method of Recording

7.3.1 The trenches are to be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. The stratigraphy of each area is to be recorded, even when no archaeological deposits have been identified.

7.3.2 Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include heights A.O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. At least one section of each trench edge, showing a representative and complete sequence of deposits from the modern ground surface to the natural geology, will be drawn.

7.3.3 The actual areas of excavation and all archaeological (and possibly archaeological) features should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a detailed archive and report on the material. The trench locations, as excavated, will be accurately surveyed, tied into the O.S. National Grid and located on an up-to-date 1:1250 O.S. map base.

7.3.4 Except where otherwise requested, black and white photography using orthodox monochrome chemical development should be used. Film should be no faster than ISO400. Slower films should be used where possible as their smaller grain size yields higher definition images. Technical Pan (ISO 25), Pan-F (ISO50), FP4 (ISO125) and HP5 (ISO400) are recommended. The use of dye-based films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN is unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. Black and white photography should be supplemented by colour photography; this should be in transparency format (i.e. slides or digital photography as an acceptable alternative, see paragraph 7.3.5 below).

7.3.5 Digital photography: as an alternative for colour slide photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 8 megapixels. Note that conventional black and white print photography is still required and constitutes the permanent record. Digital images will only be acceptable as an alternative to colour slide photography if each image is supplied in three file formats (as a RAW data file, a DNG file and as a JPEG file). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the DNG file. The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name, the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. **Any digital images are to be supplied to WYAAS on gold CDs by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.**

7.4 Use of Metal Detectors

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

7.4.2 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."

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

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 if necessary, and conservation costs should also be included as a contingency.

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 *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from*

Christian Burial Grounds in England published by English Heritage (2005), a valid Ministry of Justice licence, if appropriate, and any local environmental health regulations.

7.8 Treasure Act

7.8.1 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.

7.9. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

7.9.1 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.

7.10 Access/Monitoring Arrangements

7.10.1 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 WYAAS' representative, by the next agreed site meeting. Access is also to be afforded at any reasonable time to English Heritage's Regional Archaeological Science Advisor.

7.10.2 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 project. Please contact us for the current charge.

8. Excavation Archives Deposition.

8.1 Before commencing the project, the archaeological contractor must contact the archaeological curator of the museum to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive. In this case the contact is Wakefield M.D.C. Museum and Arts, Pontefract Museum, 5 Salter Row, Pontefract, WF8 1BA. telephone 01924 305352; Museums Curatorial and Collections Officer: Mr David Evans (davidevans@wakefield.gov.uk).

8.2 It is the policy of Wakefield 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.

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

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

9. Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

9.1 Requirement for Further Fieldwork

9.1.1 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.

9.1.2 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.

9. Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

9.1 Finds and Samples

9.1.1 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.

9.1.2 Samples should be processed for the recovery of artefactual material, animal/fish/human bones, industrial residues (including hammerscale), 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.

9.1.3 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.

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

9.1.5 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.

9.2 Field Archive

9.2.1 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, 2007). The contractor should also take account of any additional requirements imposed by the recipient museum (see section 9.1 above). An index to the field archive is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (preferably as an appendix in the report).

9.2.2 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.

9.2.3 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. 8.4 above). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

9.3 Report Format and Content

9.3.1 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.

9.3.2 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.

9.3.3 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.

9.3.4 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.

9.3.5 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.

9.4 Summary for Publication

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

9.5 Publicity

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.

10. Report Submission and Deposition with the HER

10.1 **A hard copy of the report (plus a digital copy on gold disk) is to be supplied directly to the WYAAS within a period of two months following completion of fieldwork**, 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.

10.2 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 unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposition.

10.3 Copyright - Please note that by depositing this report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the WYAAS, in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow

the WYAAS to reproduce material, including for non-commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

10.4 A copy of the final report (in .pdf format) shall also be supplied to English Heritage's Science Advisor (Andy Hammon, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York YO1 6WP) and to the English Heritage Archive at Swindon (FAO Mike Evans, English Heritage, Archive Services, The Engine House, Fire Fly Avenue, Swindon, SN2 2EH. archive@english-heritage.org.uk).

10.5 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. General Considerations

11.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

11.1.1 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 recording as detailed above, and/or
- ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results, and/or

then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact 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, WYAAS will resolve the matter in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

11.2 Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

11.2.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained 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 WYAAS being unable to recommend determination of the planning application to the Local Planning Officer based on the

archaeological information available and are therefore made solely at the risk of the contractor.

11.3 Technical Queries

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

11.4 Valid Period of Specification

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.

**West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
Rebecca Remmer**

May 2014

**Historic Environment Record
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
Registry of Deeds
Newstead Road
Wakefield
WF1 2DE**

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



 <p>WYAAS County Historic Environment Record Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road Wakefield WF1 2DE</p>	<p>Trial Trench locations</p>	<p>R Remmer</p>	<p>Date Plotted:</p>
<p>Tel. 01924 306797 Fax. 01924 306810</p>	<p>Newton Hill, Wakefield</p>	<p>Scale 1: 2000</p>	
<p>Licence No WMDC 100019574 ©WYAAS</p>			

