WYAS Archaeological Services

Castle Hill
Almondbury
West Yorkshire

Archaeological Trial Trenching

Report no. 3211
December 2018

Client: Thandi Partnership

Castle Hill, Almondbury
West Yorkshire

Archaeological Trial Trenching

Summary

In August 2018, Archaeological Services WYAS excavated three trial trenches within the central ward of the medieval castle at Castle Hill, Almondbury. The results of this investigation will provide a baseline record of the form and condition of the site and be used to inform any further archaeological works of the site.

WYAS
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Services

Report Information

Client:	Thandi Partnership
Address:	1 Merlin Court, Netherton, Huddersfield, HD47SP
Report Type:	Archaeological Trial Trenching
Location:	Castlehill, Almondury
County:	West Yorkshire
Grid Reference:	SE 15222 14067
Period(s) of activity represented:	Modern
Report Number:	3211
Project Number:	6887
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Planning Application No.:	N/A
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Date of fieldwork:	13th-30th August 2018
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Illustrations:	Kevin Moon BA
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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by the Thandi Partnership to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Castle Hill, Almondbury, West Yorkshire. The work was undertaken in the north-western third of the central ward of the castle, in accordance with a Project Design agreed with Historic England and the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (Appendix 1), and to fulfil the terms of the associated Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC; Appendix 2).

The overall aim of the evaluation was to provide a record of the presence, condition and form of below ground deposits associated with the Scheduled Monument from its earliest occupation through to the demolition of the hotel on the central ward in the mid-2000s. Its specific objectives are set out in section 3 below, and in section 4 of the Project Design (Appendix 1). The results of this evaluation will be used to assess the potential impact of any proposed development, and of any future programmes of archaeological mitigation that might be required if development is approved.

Site location and topography and land-use

Castle Hill, Almondbury, located at SE 15222 14067, is a Scheduled Monument (SM 13297; HA 1009846). It stands in the eastern foothills of the Pennines, some 3km southeast of the centre of Huddersfield. The hill is roughly ovoid in plan, aligned northeast to southwest, with steep slopes and a flattish summit (Figs 1 and 2).

Soils and geology

The hill's shape and elevation reflect its geological formation which comprises alternating bands of sandstones and shales of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures series, laid almost horizontally and capped by an outlier of resistant Grenoside rock (BGS 2018). The overlying soil is of the East Keswick 2 classification, described as deep well drained fine and coarse loamy soils (SSEW 1983).

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The site has long been known as the location of a medieval castle and earlier fortifications, but its detailed development remained unknown until the programme of archaeological excavations carried out between 1939 and 1973 under the direction of W.J. Varley, FSA. Varley identified the earliest bounded settlement as a Late Bronze Age univallate enclosure, occupying the south-western half of the hill, though he also identified evidence for earlier activity on the ground surface below the enclosure bank, which he believed to indicate a Neolithic presence on the basis of a radiocarbon determination.

The Iron Age saw the remodelling of the small Late Bronze Age enclosure into a larger hillfort, the extent of which is mirrored by the surviving medieval earthworks which were seemingly constructed over the prehistoric banks and ditches. The exact date of the Iron Age expansion is not known. It appears, however, that the first phase of hillfort development saw

the rebuilding of the Bronze Age bank and ditch now enclosing the area occupied by the medieval middle and inner bailey, with the subsequent extension of these defences so as to enclose the entire hilltop. Shortly after this extension it appears that a further bank and ditch were added (forming a bivallate hillfort).

A series of outworks, including what were long interpreted as another outer rampart and an annexe, were also constructed. The latter formed an outer, northeast enclosed area which was thought to represent a defended pasture for stock, although the Huddersfield and District Archaeological Society's recent re-excavation of one of Varley's trenches in this area has indicated that the earthworks here are likely to be of medieval or early post-medieval date (Roberts 2017).

In the medieval period, Almondbury formed part of the territory of the Honour of Pontefract, which was held in Norman times by the de Laci family. It is likely that they were responsible for the establishment of a castle on the hill. The generally agreed narrative, based on the earliest reference to a *castellum* at Almondbury in a charter issued by King Stephen (see Renn 1973, 89), sees construction of the motte and bailey in the early 12th century. The Iron Age earthworks were modified by the cutting of the deep ditch to form the middle and inner baileys. The upcast from this ditch was possibly palisaded, creating a secure place within which to locate the keep. This period also saw the remodelling of the ramparts and the construction of new banks and ditches across the hilltop. The associated entrances to the various baileys appear to be the same as those in use today.

Towards the end of the 13th century, the outer bailey was turned over to agriculture, and the buildings of the inner bailey became a hunting lodge. Some sources suggest that there was an attempt to establish a borough on the hill. Under dry conditions aerial photography has revealed in the outer bailey what appears to be a central roadway flanked by regularly laid-out plots – although these features were interpreted as ridge and furrow by the RCHME when they surveyed the site in the mid-1990s. It is thought that this settlement (if it existed) was abandoned by the 1340s, although memory of it may have lingered, since the 1634 map of Almondbury (West Yorkshire Archive Service: Kirklees, DD/R KCZ 0016) marks the outer bailey as the site of the 'towne'. At that period the name 'town' was frequently applied to settlements no larger than villages.

Radiocarbon dates from organic samples recovered from the cores of ramparts indicated that the development of the Iron Age fortifications took place during the 5th and 6th centuries BC (Gilks 1992, appendix). Parts of the timber-laced inner rampart of the final, multivallate fort showed clear evidence of destruction by fire, and this led Varley to conclude that a thermoluminescence (TL) date of 431 BC +/- 180 for that burning provided a date for its abandonment:

> 'that burning brought to an end the occupation of the site in the pre-Roman phase of its history… whereafter the defences were not repaired or re-erected until the twelfth century AD.' (Varley 1976, 128).

Subsequent commentators have accepted his chronology (e.g. Gilks 1992, 20), though there is some evidence, described in the Project Design, to suggest that the site may have been inhabited in the Anglo-Scandinavian period between the late 9th and late 11th centuries AD, rather than being unoccupied until the 12th century (Appendix 1, 3.3 and 3.4).

The site seems more certainly to have been unoccupied between the later Middle Ages and the early 19th century, when a tavern with outbuildings was erected. The buildings, first recorded in 1810–11, were set in two ranges backing on to (and cutting into) the defensive banks forming the northwest and northeast sides of the central ward. They are shown on the 1850 Ordnance Survey map (coloured green on Fig. 2), along with an area in front of them, divided into two, which may have included a hard-standing for coaches and traps, and a paddock for horses. The tavern itself was partly demolished when the Castle Hill Hotel was erected in 1854 (coloured orange on Fig. 2). The remaining part of the tavern became a cottage, with outside privy, attached to the range of outbuildings. These are shown along with the hotel on a photograph by W.H. Sykes taken in 1912 (Fig. 3).

The hotel was significantly altered during the 20th century and was demolished in 2005. The demolition process involved the deposition of soil across the former car park to the north-east of the hotel, to facilitate the dumping of materials and the movement of machinery. It also involved the clearance of the cellars and their subsequent filling with rubble (Figs 4 and 5).

In 2012 a detailed assessment of Castle Hill archive, held at the Tolson Museum, Huddersfield, was carried out by ArcHeritage. Their report (ArcHeritage 2012) is broadly pessimistic about the value of reworking the Varley archive to gain further insights into the development of the site. Section 8 of the report, written by Dr Melanie Giles, comments that Varley's investigations:

> 'were certainly deficient in levels of recording, and problematic in their interpretation of key features… many of these individual strands of evidence rest uncomfortably on poorly drawn and photographed records. There is much to warrant future investigation, not least in terms of picking apart the ways in which surviving elements of the medieval and historic periods (which Varley had little interest in) intersect with the prehistoric evidence.' (ArcHeritage 2012, 66).

3 Aims and Objectives

The immediate objective of the trenching programme was to establish and record definitively the extent of 19th, 20th and 21st-century intrusion into the earlier site deposits, as a necessary first step in facilitating an informed judgement on the impact of the proposed hotel/restaurant and visitor facilities development.

The trenching also aimed, within the constraints of the programme, to identify existing trenched service pipes and conduits which formerly served the hotel, so that these could be taken into account during the further development of the design proposals.

A further aim was to determine in a broader sense the potential of this part of the hilltop to further our understanding of prehistoric, Anglo-Scandinavian, Norman and later medieval activity.

One of the aims of the development proposals is to provide facilities, including an interpretation space with display boards and cases relating to the site. This will transform the visitor experience at Castle Hill and address the potential for enhancing the community value of the site, a potential outlined eloquently by Dr Giles in 2012. The programme of trial trenching offered a first opportunity to develop engagement with the local community in its widest sense (Section 11, below).

The objective of the work was to monitor the removal of top and subsoil horizons and assess the resultant areas for their archaeological potential. Any remains were then subject to archaeological excavation. All recovered artefacts were subject to analysis and environmental data were sampled through the processing of selected soil samples.

4 Methodology

Scheduled Monument Consent was obtained for the excavation of three trenches across the site of the former hotel and surrounding areas, including the car park (former paddock area) to the north-east. The dimensions of the trenches and the rationale for their locations, as agreed with Historic England and the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, are set out in Table 1 below. All work was undertaken in accordance with the relevant standards (CIfA 2014a-c; Historic England 2008).

Table 1. Trench locations: rationale and aims

Trench	Dimensions	Rationale and Objectives
1	61m by 2m	This trench ran through the area formerly occupied by the hotel, by the outbuildings and by the yard/paddock area between. Its southwest end situated close to the entrance of the inner ward. Its aim was to establish the extent and depth of structures and intrusions related to construction and occupation activity since 1800. The secondary aim was to identify whether any prehistoric, Anglo-Scandinavian, Norman or later medieval structures and deposits have survived more recent interventions.
2	15m by 2m	This trench ran to the foot of the innermost surviving defensive bank along the north-west side of the hilltop. Its purpose was to establish the extent and depth of structures and intrusions related to construction and occupation activity since 1800.

3	13m by 2m	This trench ran from Trench 1 to the edge of the car park. Its purpose was to establish the extent and depth of structures and intrusions related to construction and occupation activity since 1800 and to sample the foot of the earthwork to see if there was any evidence for buried surfaces.

Permission was granted to open the trial trenches by machine, with the topsoil and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.2m thickness. This was achieved by use of a JCB with a wide toothless ditching blade, working under direct archaeological supervision. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon was exposed by the machine, before deposits were cleaned by hand and inspected for features. The depth of deposits associated with 20th-century activity was also established by the use of an appropriate machine.

Pre-20th-century features or deposits were manually excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner. No archaeological deposits were entirely removed unless this was unavoidable in achieving the objectives of this evaluation.

A full written, drawn and photographic record of all material revealed during the course of the work was made. The excavation limits were surveyed using electronic survey equipment with larger-scale, hand drawn plans of features, at 1:20 or 1:50, being created as appropriate. All sections and plans include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places. Tie-in information was generated during the course of the trenching and fixed in relation to nearby permanent structures and roads and to the National Grid.

All excavated archaeological contexts were fully recorded by written records, giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-referenced to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, in accordance with best practice. All contexts, and samples were given unique numbers.

The photographic record comprises monochrome negative photographs at a minimum format of 35mm and colour slide film, augmented by digital photographs taken using cameras with a resolution of at least 10 megapixels. Photographs include an appropriate scale.

A soil-sampling programme was undertaken during the course of the investigation for the identification and recovery of carbonised remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material.

The trench and spoil locations were secured by non-intrusive fencing which met ASWYAS's Health and Safety policy. The excavation upcast was retained within the secured area, and as far as possible was deposited within the footprint of the hotel (i.e. on ground which is excluded from the Schedule). Where upcast had to be stored on Scheduled ground, it was deposited on a membrane which ensured the ground did not become contaminated with excavated material (Plate 1).

Once the trenches were open, representatives of WYAAS and of Historic England inspected the trenches and made recommendations for further work (both additional excavation and further recording). Once these had been satisfactorily completed, reinstatement after excavation was undertaken after final consultation with Historic England.

5 Results

Trench 1 (Figs 6, 7 and 9)

Trench 1 was 61m long and 2m wide. It has been divided here into three parts for ease of description. The northeast part cut across the car park to explore the area of former outbuildings at its northeast end (see Fig. 2). The central part cut across the footprint of the former hotel and its cellar, and the southwest part extended beyond the former hotel site towards the entrance to the inner ward.

The area of trench across the car park area to the northeast of the former hotel revealed a layer of compacted rubble crush (002) deposited as levelling material for the car park gravel base and tarmac surface (001; Plate 2). Deposit 002 contained 20th-century demolition debris and ceramic material of the same period. It capped lower deposits of silty clays which also contained 20th-century finds: deposit 003 was a dark brown silty-clay, and 004 was a grey-brown silty clay (Fig. 9.1; Plate 3).

Along the axis of the trench, these deposits were disturbed and truncated by modern service placements: plastic ducting within a trench which ran southwest from the northeast end of the trench (005; Plate 4). Layer 004 also provided indications of a feature cut (006), filled with a less stony grey-brown silty clay (007; Plate 5), but this failed to materialise as an archaeologically significant feature and its fill was devoid of any finds or environmental material (Sample 1). Layer 004 lay directly above the natural (000), which comprised a sandy clay with inclusions of small to medium sandstone fragments. The natural was tested via a sondage (Fig. 7.1), and bedrock was reached at a depth of 1.18m. A silted-up brick-lined culvert (022; Plate 6) was seen cut into the natural towards the northeast of the trench at a depth of 1.10m. The silted fill of the culvert (042) was sampled for datable material (Sample 2) but only modern seeds were recovered.

Within the footprint of the former hotel, Trench 1 encountered the cellar walls (blockwork and concrete) to the northeast (Plate 7; 014) and southwest (Plate 8; 008, 009 and 010), and the backfilled cellar between them. In the area of the cellar, topsoil and silty made ground (012, 023) capped the rubble and modern construction debris (013) which filled the cellar. The fill was excavated to a depth of 1m. The cellar base was not reached, but given its estimated depth (at least 1m below natural), it is highly unlikely that it is sealing any archaeological features.

To the southwest of the cellar area, a manhole cover (011) was visible close to the hotel wall (Fig. 7.2), and the immediately surrounding area was left unexcavated (Plate 9). To the

southwest, the removal of topsoil (012) revealed a deposit of yellow silty clayey loam (024) which incorporated a layer of re-deposited clay and sandstone fragments (025; Fig. 9.2). A few modern ceramic sherds were recovered from these deposits, alongside plastic waste, but these were not retained. A hard clay natural was seen at a depth of 0.40m (000). Cut into the natural towards the southwest end of the trench was a pit (021; Plate 10) which formerly contained a concrete base (043) that supported a post.

Trench 2 (Figs 6, 8.1 and 10)

Trench 2, on a northwest to southeast alignment, was 15m long and 2m wide. As anticipated, much of its course was taken up by the backfill of the hotel cellar, with silty deposits (023) overlying compacted made ground averaging 0.4m in depth (002), above the main fill of crushed rubble (013; Fig. 10.1). The rubble was excavated to a depth of 1m. The blockwork and concrete walling of the northwest cellar wall (014) was located 3.9m from the northwest end of the trench (Plate 11).

Beyond the cellar, the northwest end of Trench 2 revealed more complex stratigraphy in the form of a series of cut features and feature fills running on broadly northeast to southwest alignments and cutting into the tail of the earthwork bank. The sequence of these features can clearly be seen in the northeast-facing section (Fig. 10.2; Plates 12 and 13). Below the topsoil (012) the latest features were the fill and cut (037, 035) of a trench containing a copper pipe. This trench was cut into the fill (036) of an earlier service trench (034) which contained a lead pipe.

These service trenches were cut through a layer of compacted dark-brown earth and gravel (027; Plate 14), which further to the northwest was partly sealed by a wedge of yellowish grit (026; apparently part of the tail of the present earthwork bank), below topsoil (Plate 15). The compact earth and gravel (027) sealed thee further cut features. The latest cut (030) housed, at its base, a ceramic drain (031). The fill deposits above the drain were, successively, silt (038), and two deposits of sandstone fragments and silt (039, 040). Possibly, but not certainly earlier than this intervention, was a much shallower cut (represented by 041), marking a trench for a cast-iron pipe. This had been filled with another layer of silt and stone (032). The stratigraphic relationship of this trench with cut 030 was not entirely clear; nor was its original depth. Its base as indicated on Fig. 10.2 (i.e. the interface (041) between contexts 032 and 033), may be a little too high, given the profile. It may have run, undetected, through the clayey silt layer (033).

In any case, a much deeper feature, marked by cut 029, preceded all the cut features described above (Plate 16 and 17). It had been cut through natural gravels and shales to a depth of about 0.8m, and it may originally have been about 2m wide or more. Its primary fill (028) was a mid-brown clayey silt from which sample 004 was taken (see below), and above it was a fairly similar material (033). Above this was a more compacted layer of silt and stones (032) which may, as noted above, have been the fill of the trench containing the cast-iron pipe, rather than the fill of this deeper and earlier cut.

The section of the northwest end of the trench (Fig. 10.3; Plates 18, 19 and 20) confirmed several of the observations made in relation to the southeast-facing section. The fills of cut 030 (containing the ceramic pipe) were seen only at the southwest end of the section, because the service trench narrowed on its course towards the northeast. The rest of the section shows the successive fills of cut 029.

Trench 3 (Figs 6, 8.2 and 11)

Trench 3, on a northwest to southeast alignment, was 13m long and 2m wide. Most of its length was excavated to a depth of about 0.6m, though the occurrence of fragments of corrugated asbestos roofing material at the northwest end (Plate 21: within deposit 002) meant that work on this part of the trench had to be abandoned on health and safety grounds.

The sequence of layers was uniform throughout the trench, and similar to that at the northeast end of Trench 1. The car park surface consisted of tarmac on a compacted gravel base (001) overlying made ground of crushed brick and stone (002: Fig. 11.1; Plate 22 and 23). Beneath this was a dark grey silty clay layer (003: Plate 24), and below that, a brown silty clay layer (004). This last layer was underlain by natural sandy clay containing fragments of sandstone (000: Plates 25 and 26) which neither supported nor contained archaeological structures or features.

6 Artefact Record

Pottery, clay pipe and glass by Zoe Horn

The assemblage, exclusively recovered from the processing of soil samples, consists of three pottery sherds weighing 39g from two vessels, a sherd of glass and fragments of clay pipe stem. The assemblage is catalogued below in context order. No further analysis is recommended.

- Two white glazed body sherds, with a blue flower decoration, weighing 7g, most probably from a cup or dish of 19th to early 20th-century date. *Trench 1, Sample 3, layer 004*
- One fragment of green vessel glass, 7g, most probably from a bottle of 19th to early 20th-century date. *Trench 1, Sample 3, layer 004*
- Three fragments of clay pipe stem of 19th-century date. *Trench 1, Sample 3, layer 004*
- One body sherd from a white glazed plate or dish, weighing 5g, of 19th to early 20th-century date. *Trench 2, Sample 2, culvert 21, fill 022*
- One very small clay pipe stem fragment, of late 19th-century date. *Trench 2, Sample 2, culvert 21, fill 022*

7 Environmental Record

Carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal by Diane Alldritt

A total of four environmental samples were examined for carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. No charred remains were recovered from the retent portions of the samples.

The bulk environmental samples were processed by ASWYAS using a Siraf-style water flotation system (French 1971). The samples were all 10 litres in volume. The flots were dried before examination under a low power binocular microscope typically at x10 magnification.

The environmental samples contained very small trace amounts of charred detritus <2.5ml in volume, with highly crushed fragments of carbonised material probably mixed through the deposits by recent disturbance. None of the burnt material was large enough to accurately identify. Modern material was present in small amounts between 2.5ml to 5ml per sample, and consisted mainly of modern seeds (mostly *Rubus* sp. (brambles) from culvert 022) and occasional root fragments. Crushed fragments of clinker, possibly coal derived, were prevalent in layer 004. The majority of material recovered from the samples indicate post-medieval or modern activity.

Table 2. Results from the flot samples

	Sample	1	2	3	4
	Context	007	042	004	028
	Feature	cut 006	brick culvert	silty clay layer	ditch 029
	Trench	Tr.1	Tr.1	Tr.1	Tr.2
	Sample vol. (litres)	10	10	10	10
	Total carbonised vol.	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml
	Modern	2.5ml	2.5ml	2.5ml	5ml
Clinker		-	-	20+	-
Modern seeds		-	50+	-	-
Modern leaf		-	-	-	1

8 Discussion

The evaluation showed that considerable disturbance has been caused within the study area by the placement of services and landscaping work in the carpark area.

The northeast end of Trench 1 targeted the southwest side of the range of outbuildings shown on the 19th-century photographs and mapping (Section 2, above), but failed to locate any such remains. Instead modern service placements crossed the northeast end of the trench where structural remains were expected to be encountered.

Associated with these buildings, historic mapping suggests an area of hard standing and possibly a paddock, sited to the southwest. No evidence of the hardstanding was seen. Silty clay deposits (003 and 004), sealed by made ground, within Trenches 1 and 3 were sampled

but failed to confirm an area of highly organic material which might indicate a paddock. The makeup of the carpark area, as seen through the evaluation areas, was predominantly compacted made ground of modern crushed material. Overall, there was surprisingly little stonework seen across the evaluation area. The silty clayey loam with sandstone fragments was tested by a sondage to confirm it was a natural deposit.

Within the footprint of the former hotel, which can be seen at surface level, material relating to the 2005 demolition and in-filling of the cellar was encountered. Photographs from the time of these works show the extent of the cellar and the depth of the working levels prior to backfilling (Figs 4 and 5). Because of this infilling, excavation was discontinued, for safety reasons, at a depth of 1.1m, but the photographic evidence indicates that the floor of the cellar would have been encountered at a depth of over 2m.

Southwest of the cellar, Trench 1 revealed a relatively uniform series of deposits above the natural silty clayey loam with sandstone fragments. All the layers above the natural provided evidence of relatively recent disturbance and redeposition.

Trench 2 extended northwest from Trench 1 passing through the footprint of the hotel towards the inner defensive bank of the central ward. Beyond the hotel cellar, trenching revealed that the tail of the earthwork bank in fact overlay modern (19th and 20th-century) service trenches, and its current profile is not necessarily an accurate reflection of the historic bank profile.

These service trenches, however, did intrude into a much larger cut feature (029) which, though undatable because it produced no finds, could well be of archaeological significance. It may represent a ditch, given that it was cut 0.8m into the bedrock (and would presumably have been 1.1m or 1.2m deep from the contemporary ground level), and given that it may have been more than 2m wide. If so, however, its function remains unclear. Did it predate the current northwest bank of the central ward? Alternatively, does it mark a robbed-out wall? The environmental sample recovered from the lowest excavated fill contained evidence of modern plant material but this may have been intrusive in an earlier deposit, particularly given the high level of disturbance in this area.

In Trench 3, all the layers deposited above natural contained demolition and ceramic material which can be ascribed to the 20th century. There was no surviving evidence of any earlier activity in this part of the site.

9 Conclusion

The trenching programme achieved its objective of establishing and recording the extent of 19th, 20th and 21st-century activity in this part of the central ward. It demonstrated clearly that little of the early 19th-century occupation had survived the development of the hotel and associated external areas. On the northwest side, the lower part of the inner bank profile seems to post-date service trenches which can be assigned to the 19th or 20th century and are

associated with the Castle Hill Hotel. These service trenches disturbed an earlier cut feature which might indicate wall robbing or a ditch. This earlier feature may, of course, be no earlier than the first half of the 19th century (based on a construction date of 1854 for the hotel). Elsewhere, no pre-20th-century stratified deposits were identified. The trenching also achieved its objective of identifying existing trenched service pipes and conduits.

These results indicate that the potential of this part of the hilltop to further our understanding of prehistoric, Anglo-Scandinavian, Norman and later medieval activity is relatively low. In particular, there was no sign of the rectangular depression, possibly a building, marked on the 18th-century plan of the earthworks (Appendix 1, figure 6).

In terms of public engagement, the project staff provided information on the trial excavations in the form of display boards attached to the fencing, and by responding to enquires from members of the public who were visiting the hilltop during the excavations. Project staff also raised local awareness of and interest in the project by working with local media outlets.

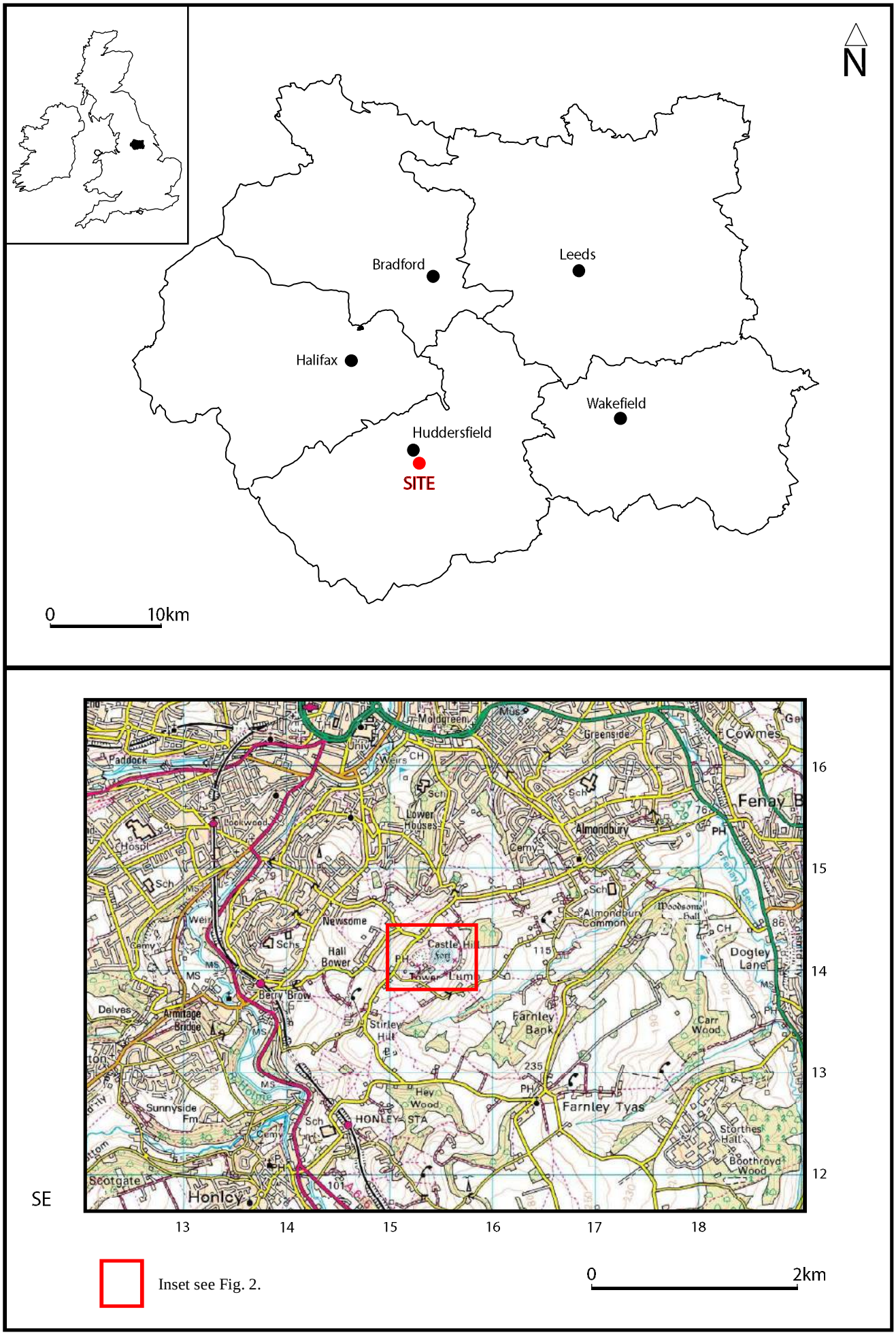

Fig. 1. Site location

	TRIAL TRENCH
	TEST PIT
	PROPOSED NEW BUILDING
	PROPOSED NEW BUILDING
	1894 BUILDING
	CASTLE HILL HOTEL

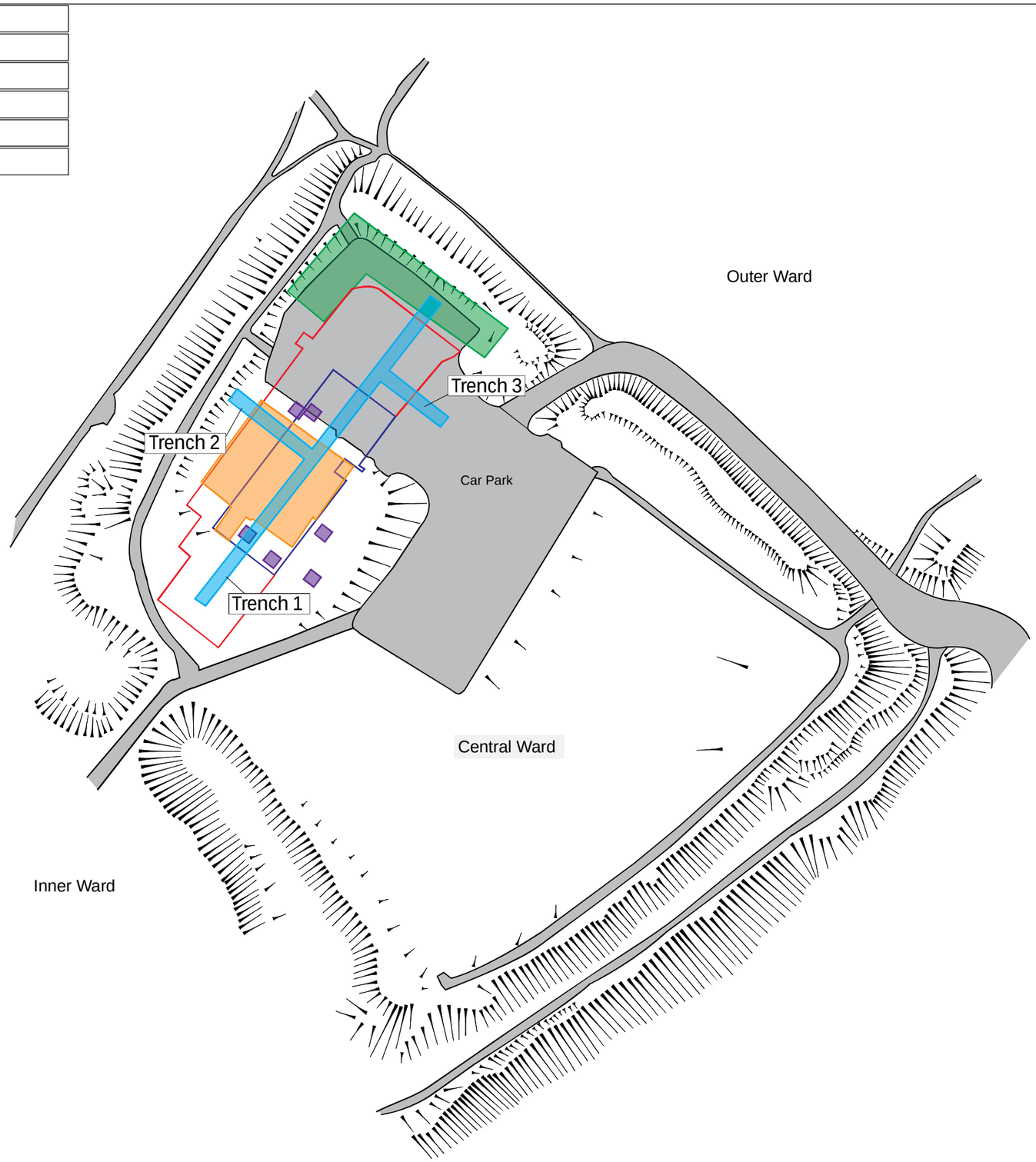

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Fig. 2. Hachured plan of hte central ward of the castle, showing the position of the trenches in relation to the sites of the former hotel and outbuildings (1:750 @ A3)

0 50m (1:750)

Fig. 3. Photograph of the site site by W.H. Sykes, 1912

Fig. 4. The site of the hotel at the end of demolition, 2005

Fig. 5. Filling the cellar with crushed rubble and consolidating the fill, 2005

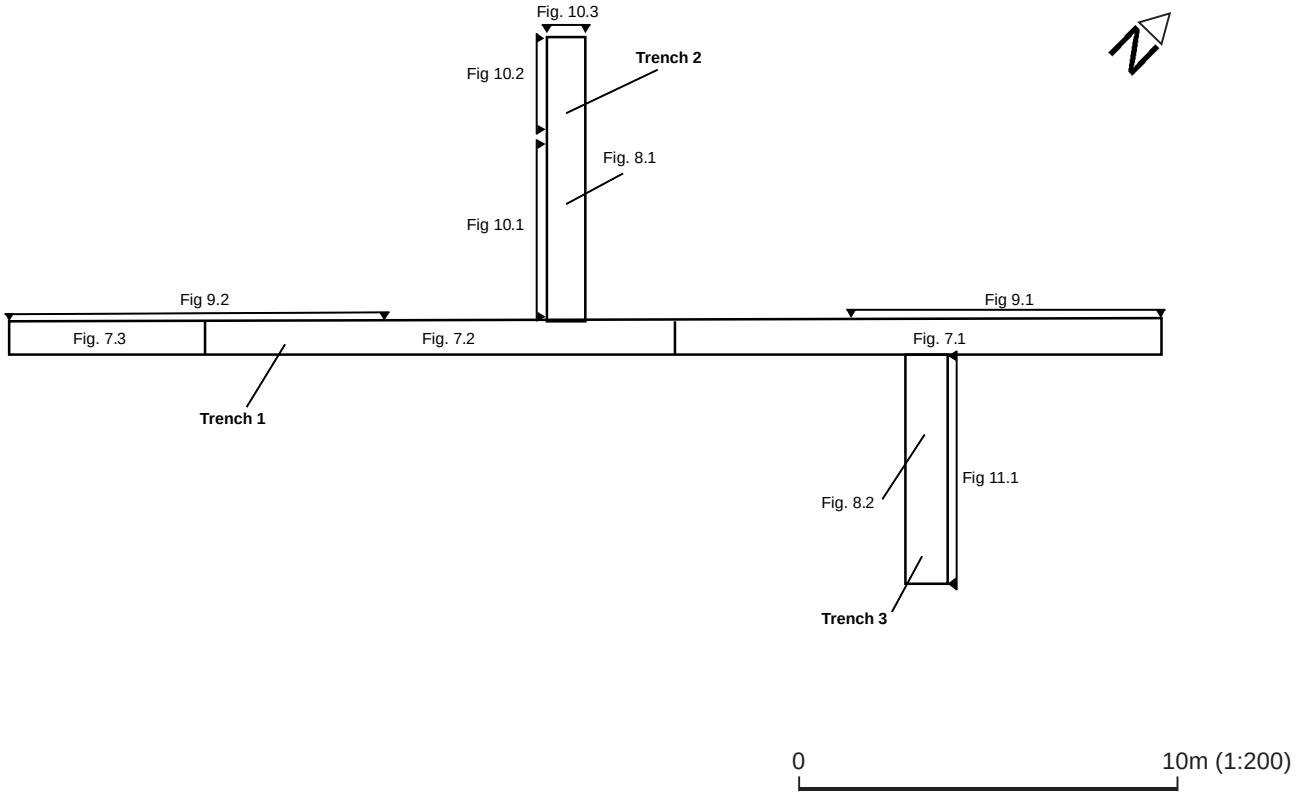
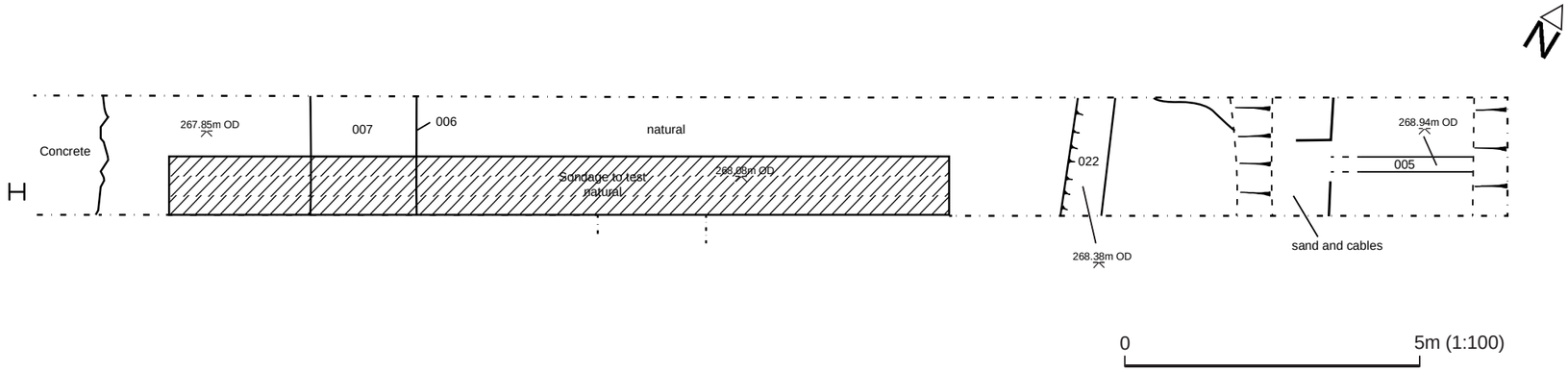


Fig. 6. Key to the detailed trench plans and section drawings

7.1 Northeast end of Trench 1



7.2 Cellar area of Trench 1

Fig. 7.3 Southwest end of Trench 1

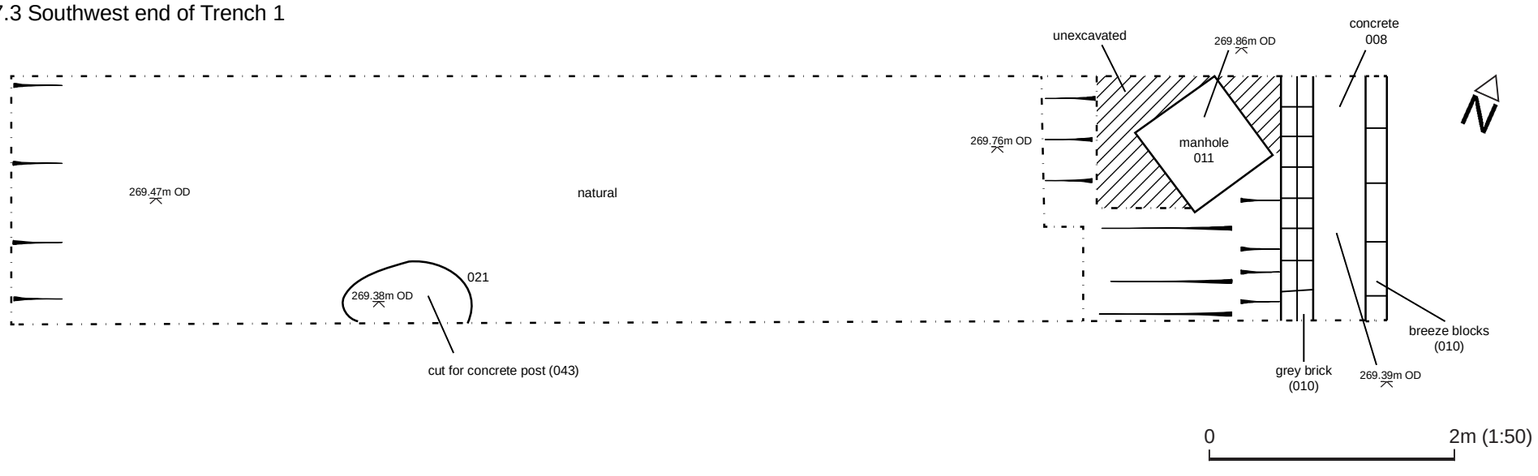


Fig. 7. Trench plans

Fig. 8.1 Southwest end of Trench 1

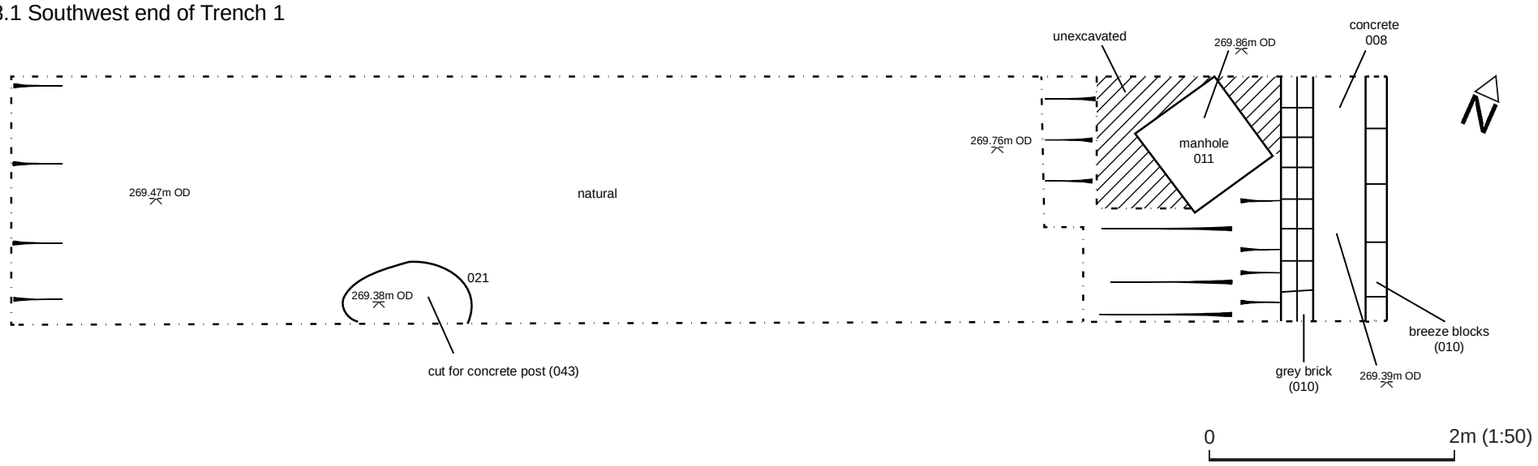


Fig. 8.2 Trench 2

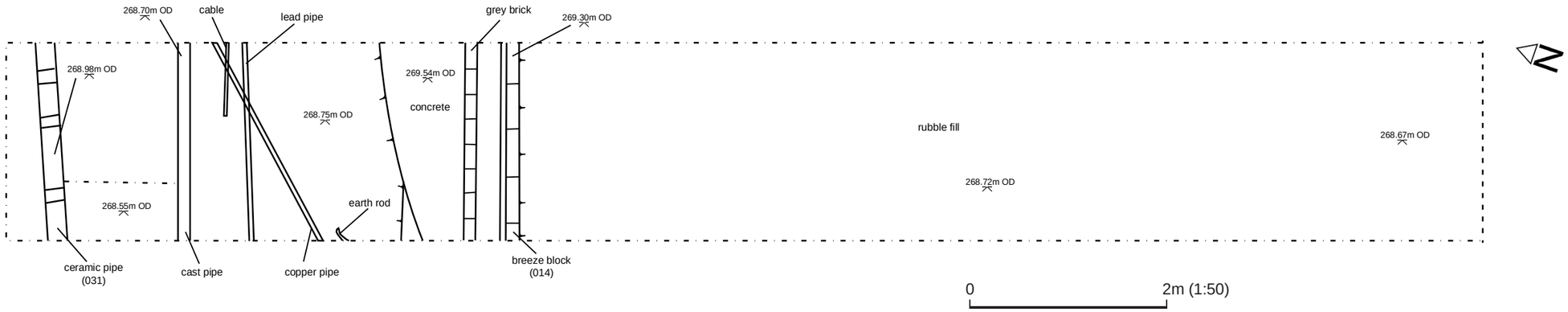


Fig. 8.3 Trench 3

Fig. 8. Trench plans

Fig. 9.1 Northeast end of trench

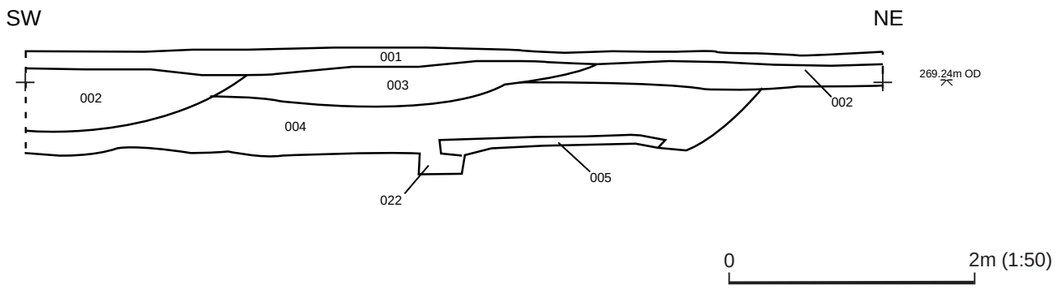


Fig. 9.2 Southwest end of trench

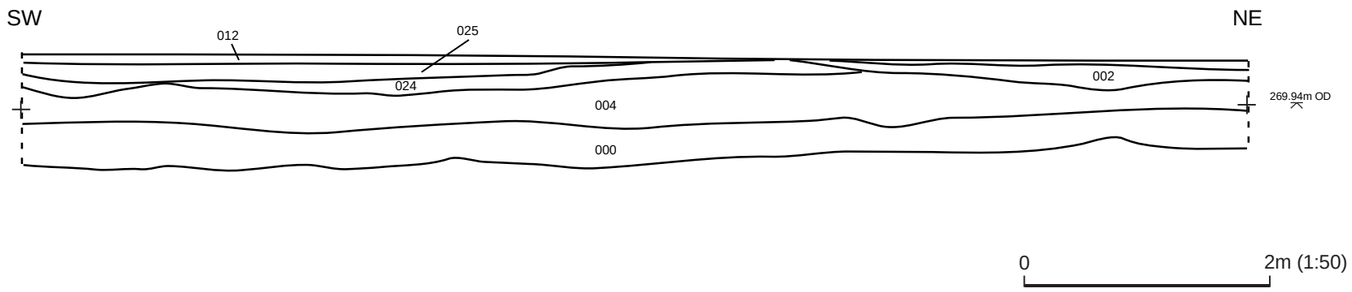


Fig. 9. Section drawings, Trench 1

Fig. 10.1 North-east facing section of cellar fill

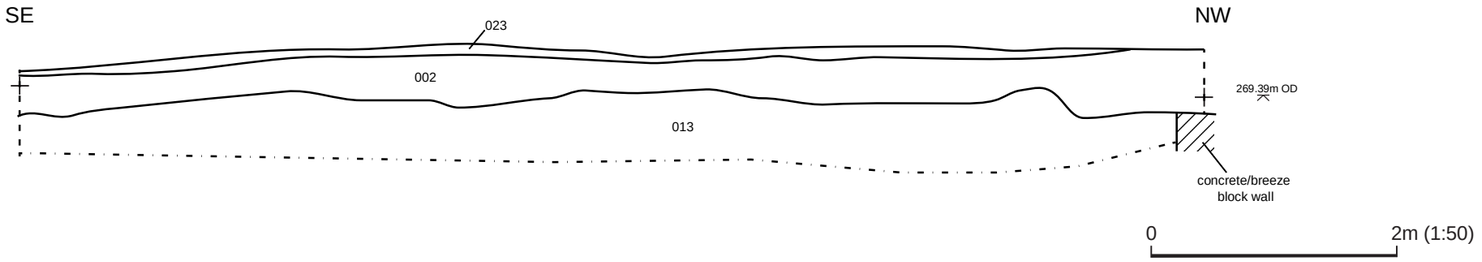


Fig. 10.2 North-east facing section to north-west of cellar

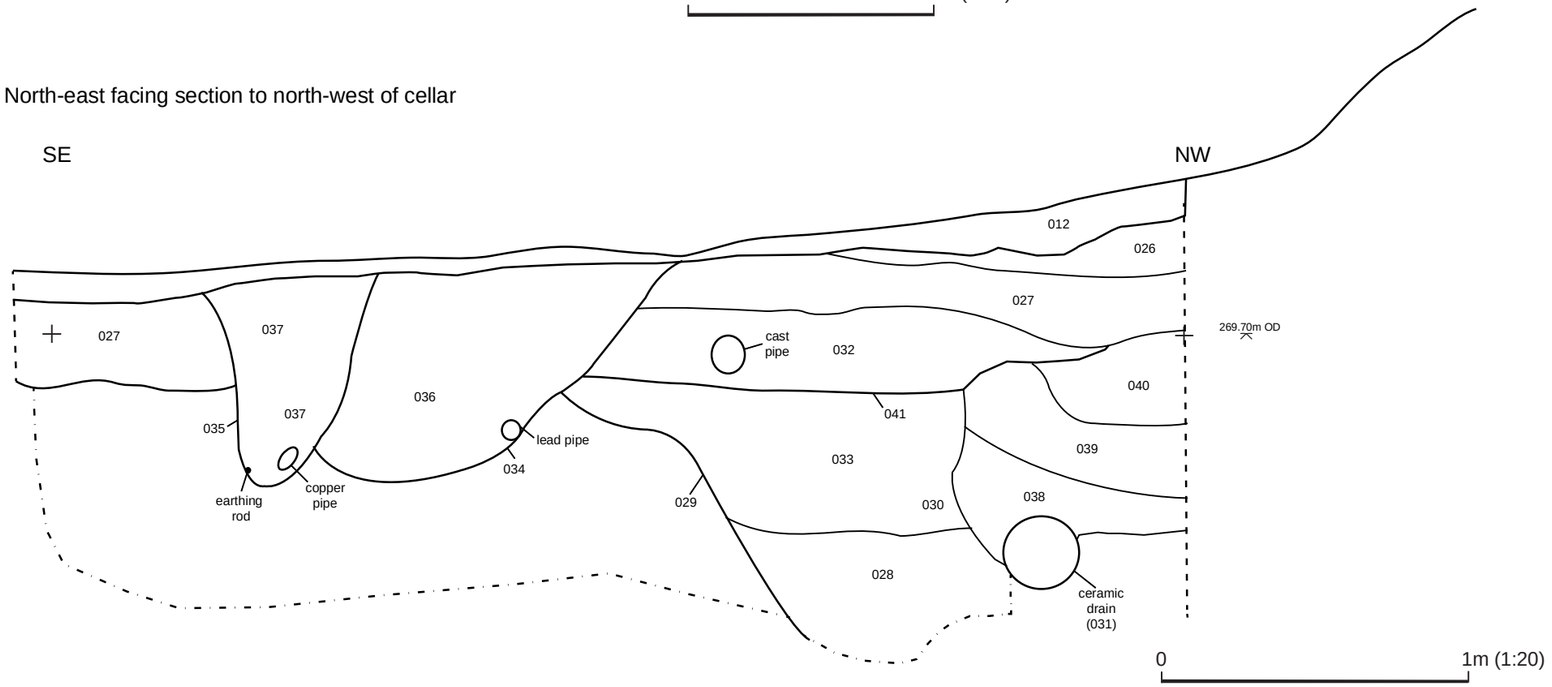


Fig. 10.3 South-east facing section of north-west end of trench

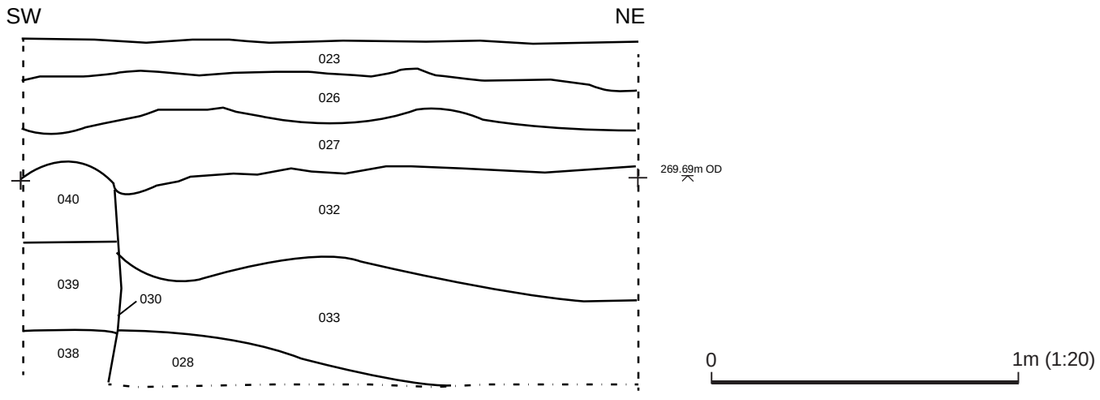


Fig. 10. Section drawings, Trench 2

Fig. 11.1 Southwest-facing section

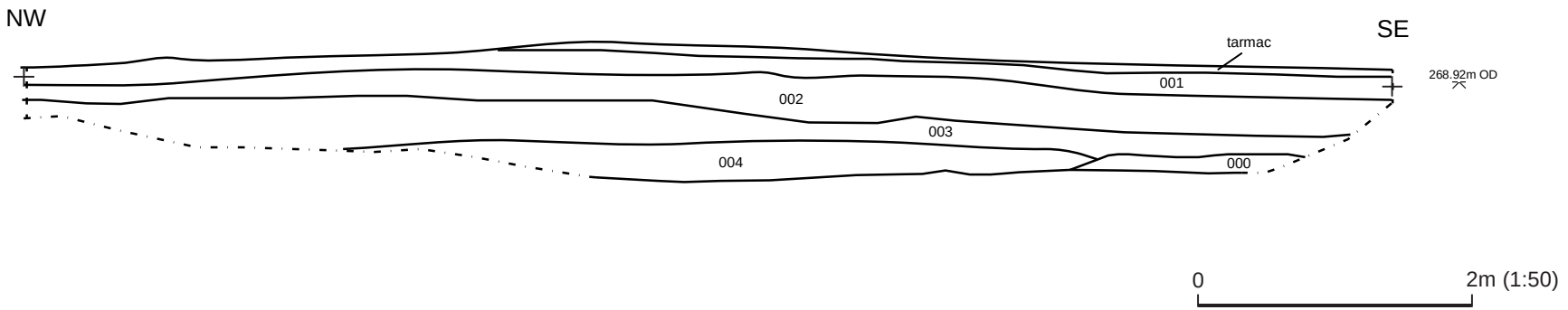


Fig. 11. Section drawing, Trench 3

Plate 1. Trenches from Victoria Tower, looking northeast

Plate 2. General view along Trench 1 at 001/002 horizon, looking northeast

Plate 3. Layers below car park surface in Trench 1, looking northwest

Plate 4. Plastic duct containing services 005 in Trench 1, looking southwest

Plate 5. Pre-excavation shot of possible cut feature 006 in Trench 1, looking northwest

Plate 6. Brick culvert 022 in Trench 1, looking north

Plate 7. Concrete base for cellar superstructure in Trench 1, looking northwest

Plate 8. Southwest cellar wall in Trench 1, looking southwest

Plate 9. Manhole and cellar wall in Trench 1, looking southeast

Plate 10. General view along Trench 1 showing pit 021 in the foreground, looking northeast

Plate 11. Block walling forming northwest side of Cellar 014 in Trench 2, looking northwest

Plate 12. Services in section in Trench 2, looking southwest

Plate 13. Service pipes in Trench 2, looking northwest

Plate 14. Northwest end of Trench 2 showing deposit 027, looking southeast

Plate 15. Northwest end of Trench 2 during the removal of deposit 026, looking southwest

Plate 16. Cut feature 029 re-cut by service trenches in Trench 2, looking southwest

Plate 17. Cut feature 029 re-cut by service trenches in Trench 2, looking west

Plate 18. Service pipes and northwest end of Trench 2, looking northwest

Plate 19. Lower level pipe at northwest end of Trench 2, looking northwest

Plate 20. Stratigraphy at northwest end of Trench 2, looking northwest

Plate 21. Detail of ACM roof sheeting deposit 002, Trench 3

Plate 22. Sandy levelling material under tarmac in Trench 3, looking northwest

Plate 23. Crushed brick and stone surface 002 in Trench 3, looking southeast

Plate 24. Crushed brick and stone surface 002 and dark grey silty clay layer 003 in Trench 3, looking southeast

Plate 25. Post-excavation view along Trench 3, looking southeast

Plate 26. Post-excavation view along Trench 3, looking northwest

Plate 27. Southwest side of Trench 3, showing natural silty clay and sandstone fragments at base, looking northeast

Appendix 1: Project Design

Castle Hill,
Almondbury,
West Yorkshire

Project Design for an Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

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On behalf of: The Thandi Brothers Ltd

Nat. grid ref.: SE 15222 14067

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Project Design for an Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Castle Hill, Almondbury, Kirklees, West Yorkshire

1. Summary description

1.1 This project design (PD) has been prepared by Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) on behalf of the Thandi Partnership, lessee of that part of the Scheduled Ancient Monument which contained the hotel and 19th-century outbuildings. It has been informed by two key documents: Historic England's general guidance on the preparation of PDs for projects relating to the historic environment (Historic England 2006, 2015), and the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) research agenda for the site as a whole (WYAAS 2014). It also takes account of discussions held in November 2017 between representatives of ASWYAS, the client's representative, Historic England and WYAAS.

1.2 The project involves the archaeological excavation of three trial trenches in the northern quadrant of the middle ward of the motte and bailey castle, a ward which was formed out of the south-western half of an Iron Age hillfort. Its immediate objective is to determine the extent and significance of archaeological deposits in an area that became, in the early 19th century, the site of a tavern with extensive outbuildings, paddocks and gardens, and in the mid-19th century, the location of a hotel. All these structures have subsequently been removed. Its overall aim is to enable better-informed decisions to be made with regard to proposals for replacing the now demolished Victorian hotel with new visitor facilities including a supporting commercial element.

2. Background

2.1 Castle Hill, Almondbury (SE 15222 14067), is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM 13297; HA 1009846; Appendix 1). It stands in the eastern foothills of the Pennines, some 3km south-east of the centre of Huddersfield. The hill is roughly ovoid in plan, aligned north-east to south-west, with steep slopes and a flattish summit. The highest part of the hill, as indicated on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 6 Inch map (Fig. 2), was (at least since the 12th century), at the south-west end. The hill's shape and elevation reflect its geological formation which comprises alternating bands of sandstones and shales of the Lower Coal Measures series, laid almost horizontally and capped by an outlier of resistant Grenoside rock. Castle Hill is one of the most prominent landscape features in the region.

2.2 The site has long been known as the location of a medieval castle and earlier fortifications, but its detailed development remained unknown until the

programme of archaeological excavations carried out between 1939 and 1973 under the direction of W.J. Varley, FSA. Varley identified the earliest bounded settlement as a Late Bronze Age univallate enclosure, occupying the south-western half of the hill, though he also identified evidence for earlier activity on the ground surface below the enclosure bank, which he believed to indicate a Neolithic presence on the basis of a radiocarbon determination.

2.3 The Iron Age saw the remodelling of the small Late Bronze Age enclosure into a larger hillfort, the extent of which is mirrored by the surviving medieval earthworks which were seemingly constructed over the prehistoric banks and ditches. The exact date of the Iron Age expansion is not known. It appears, however, that the first phase of hillfort development saw the rebuilding of the Bronze Age bank and ditch now enclosing the area occupied by the medieval middle and inner bailey, with the subsequent extension of these defences so as to enclose the entire hilltop. Shortly after this extension it appears that a further bank and ditch were added (forming a bivallate hillfort).

2.4 A series of outworks, including what were long interpreted as another outer rampart and an annexe, were also constructed. The latter formed an outer, north-east enclosed area which was thought to represent a defended pasture for stock. However, a recent re-excavation, by the Huddersfield and District Archaeological Society, of one of Varley's trenches in this area has indicated that the earthworks here are likely to be of medieval or early post-medieval date (Roberts 2017).

2.5 In the medieval period, Almondbury formed part of the territory known as the Honour of Pontefract, which was held by the de Laci family and it is possible that they were responsible for the establishment of a castle on the hill. The generally agreed narrative, based on the earliest reference to a castellum at Almondbury in a charter issued by King Stephen (see Renn 1973, 89), sees construction of the motte and bailey in the early 12th century. The Iron Age earthworks were modified by the cutting of the deep ditch to form the middle and inner baileys. The upcast from this ditch was possibly palisaded, creating a secure place within which to locate the keep. This period also saw the remodelling of the ramparts and the construction of new banks and ditches across the hilltop. The original entrances to the various baileys appear to be the same as the entrances used today.

2.6 Towards the end of the 13th century, the outer bailey was turned over to agriculture, and the buildings of the inner bailey became a hunting lodge. Some sources suggest that there was an attempt to establish a borough on the hill. Under dry conditions aerial photography has revealed in the outer bailey what appears to be a central roadway flanked by regularly laid-out plots – although these features were interpreted as ridge and furrow by the RCHME when they surveyed the site in the mid-1990s. It is thought that this settlement (if it existed) was abandoned by the 1340s, although memory of it may have

lingered, since the 1634 map of Almondbury (West Yorkshire Archive Service: Kirklees, DD/R KCZ 0016) marks the outer bailey as the site of the 'towne' (Fig. 3). At that period the name 'town' was frequently applied to settlements no larger than villages.

2.7 Radiocarbon dates from organic samples recovered from the cores of ramparts indicated that the development of the Iron Age fortifications took place during the 5th and 6th centuries BC (Gilks 1992, Appendix). Parts of the timber-laced inner rampart of the final, multivallate fort showed clear evidence of destruction by fire, and this led Varley to conclude that a thermoluminescence (TL) date of 431 BC +/- 180 for that burning provided a date for its abandonment:

> 'that burning brought to an end the occupation of the site in the pre-Roman phase of its history… whereafter the defences were not repaired or re-erected until the twelfth century AD.' (Varley 1976, 128).

Subsequent commentators have accepted his chronology (e.g. Gilks 1992, 20).

2.8 The site seems to have been unoccupied between the later Middle Ages and the early 19th century, when a tavern with outbuildings was erected. The buildings, first recorded in 1810–11, were set in two ranges backing on to (and cutting into) the defensive banks forming the north-west and north-east sides of the middle ward. They are shown on the 1850 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2), along with an area in front of them, divided into two, which may have included a hard-standing for coaches and traps, and a paddock for horses. The tavern itself was partly demolished when the Castle Hill Hotel was erected in 1854.The remaining part of the tavern became a cottage, with outside privy, attached to the range of outbuildings. These are shown along with the hotel on a photograph by W.H. Sykes taken in 1912 (Kirklees Museums collections; Fig. 4). The hotel was significantly altered during the 20th century and was demolished in 2005.

2.9 In 2012 a detailed assessment of Castle Hill archive, held at the Tolson Museum, Huddersfield, was carried out by ArcHeritage. Their report (ArcHeritage 2012) is broadly pessimistic about the value of reworking the Varley archive to gain further insights into the development of the site. Section 8 of the report, written by Dr Melanie Giles, comments that Varley's investigations:

> 'were certainly deficient in levels of recording, and problematic in their interpretation of key features… many of these individual strands of evidence rest uncomfortably on poorly drawn and photographed records. There is much to warrant future investigation, not least in terms of picking apart the ways in which surviving elements of the medieval and historic periods (which Varley had little interest in) intersect with the prehistoric evidence.' (ArcHeritage 2012, 66).

2.10 In her recommendations for further investigations, Dr Giles also draws attention to the current social value of such sites, in terms of strengthening shared values in local communities:

> 'Hillforts are not only iconic monuments of the Iron Age but sites of contemporary significance for local communities. They pose important questions about how people built significant sites to which they felt they belonged… as such, they are rich in the archaeological imagination but also have great potential to bring together contemporary communities to investigate themes which are still of contemporary relevance' (Arc Heritage 2012, 67).

The opportunity for public engagement is considered further in section 11, below.

3. Research Questions

3.1 Despite the overall uniformity of evidence cited in support of the above chronology, there are reasons to suggest that we actually know much less about Castle Hill's occupation than we think we do. Some issues are outwith the scope of the project – for example the very limited number of radiocarbon determinations, and the precise status of the samples from which they were derived. One of the pre-conditions of the proposed project is that intrusive work must not impinge on the historically significant earthworks, and the radiocarbon dating samples were drawn from the Iron Age earthwork banks. Other issues can, however, be addressed by this project.

3.2 The first relates to the supposed absence of occupation on the site after the 4th century BC until the early 12th century AD. The first reference to a castle in medieval administrative documentation is not necessarily a precise indication of when it was founded – even in the case of licences to crenellate. Furthermore, some West Yorkshire castles were established on the sites of earlier settlements and administrative centres (for example, Pontefract and Mirfield), as physical expressions of the 'seisin' acquired by their Norman lords (see Wrathmell 2012, 230-31).

3.3 There is also more specific evidence for occupation in the period before the 12th century. Two of the metalwork finds from the Varley excavations were iron key barrels, bound with copper alloy strips (see Fig. 5), which in 1972 were identified by Leslie Webster, then at the British Museum, as Anglo-Scandinavian artefacts (L Webster, in litt., 29 July 1972, Castle Hill archive). They were found in the 1939 Site 7, a trench running from the inner ward of the castle southwards into the ditch. Webster's identification has been confirmed recently by Ian Riddler who comments (email of 06/02/2018):

> I have had a chance to look into the keys a bit more and it is pretty conclusive that the type that you have is of 9th to 11th century date, and isn't any later. It is replaced by a longer and flatter type. Post-Conquest examples of the Almondbury type are rare and are all thought to be residual in their contexts. So I would definitely say that they are earlier than the castle.

3.4 Domesday Book records that, in 1066, Almondbury was a single manor in the hands of two landholders with Scandinavian personal names: Ketill and Sveinn. They held four carucates of land (DB Yorks 9W105), and their holdings may well have been administered from a settlement on Castle Hill, probably one in the south-western half of the site given the provenance of the keys.

3.5 There is further information relating to the middle ward which, though again present in the Castle Hill archive since the 1970s, seems not previously to have been taken into account. It is a copy of what is clearly an early 18th-century plan of the site which, in an associated letter, is suggested as having been drawn by William Stukeley FSA (A Havercroft, in litt. 8 June 1976, Castle Hill archive). The plan (Fig. 6) shows a rectangular outline within the ward which is described as follows:

> ‘This hollow is about 8 yds wide 18 long with a shallow trench about a yard wide, the site of a Temple probably’.

3.6 We need not feel obliged to agree with the functional identification to suggest this as the site of a building, the yard-wide trenches marking the robbing out of stone footings. Its width as recorded on the plan might indicate an aisled building, either a hall or a barn. If the former, it might have origins in the pre-Conquest period; in any case, it is likely to date to the period before the mid-14th century (see 2.6 above). It appears to have been located on or close to the site later occupied by the Victorian hotel; in either case, traces of it may remain, along with external areas of associated occupation.

4. Aims and Objectives

4.1 The immediate objective of the trenching programme is to establish and record definitively the extent of 19th, 20th and 21st-century intrusion into the earlier site deposits. This is a necessary first step in facilitating an informed judgement on the impact of the proposed visitor facilities development.

4.2 The trenching will also attempt, within the constraints of the programme, to identify existing trenched service pipes and conduits which formerly served the hotel, so that these can be taken into account during the further development of the design proposals.

4.3 It is also an aim of the project to determine in a broader sense the potential of this part of the hilltop to further our understanding of prehistoric, Anglo-Scandinavian, Norman and later medieval activity.

4.4 One of the aims of the development proposals is to provide facilities, including educational spaces, that will transform the visitor experience at Castle Hill and address the potential for enhancing the community value of the site, a potential outlined eloquently by Dr Giles in 2012 (above, 2.10). The programme of trial trenching offers a first opportunity to develop engagement with the local community in its widest sense (section 11, below).

5. Project Scope

5.1 The trial trenching proposed in this PD will provide key information for making an informed decision on the proposals; but it is only one part of the whole assessment which will cover matters such as impact on setting, and impact on the monument from public use of the visitor facilities. The scope of this PD is limited to the recording, analysis, reporting and curation of the data retrieved from the trial trenching exercise.

5.2 The trial trenching will be limited to the areas which have been affected by the 19th, 20th and 21st-century occupation of the site. It will not impinge upon earthworks which were formed in earlier centuries and remain intact.

6. Interfaces

6.1 The trial trenching is intended to inform the development of the proposal for new visitor facilities. It will do so in relation to the footprint of the new building, in terms of both its precise location and form, and in relation to services. Many of the proposed development details can be established only after the trial trenching exercise has reached the review stage (7.1 below).

7. Project review

7.1 The overall purpose of the trial trenching is to determine the impact of 19th, 20th and 21st-century construction activity on the archaeological potential of this area of the hillfort, and to assess the likely impact of the development proposals. Therefore, the project will be implemented in the form of an iterative process, in which trench data will require review at one or more stages during the course of the excavations. An initial review will determine subsequent stages of work.

7.2 The first critical review point will occur when the extent and depth of disturbance in recent centuries has been established. At this point a review meeting will be held on site with representatives of Historic England. A provisional date for the meeting will be agreed in advance of the start of the trenching project. The requirement and timetabling of any subsequent review meetings on site will be determined at the first review meeting.

8. Communications

8.1 If the investigations proposed in this PD are approved, Historic England will be given the required advance notice of the start of the works, and they will be consulted on a provisional date for the first review stage. The review will be attended by the ASWYAS project manager. Representatives of the lessee and owners, and of the owners' archaeological advisors (WYAAS) will also be invited.

9. Fieldwork Methodology

9.1 Given that Castle Hill is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Appendix 1), Scheduled Monument Consent will be required for the archaeological evaluation proposed here. It is noted that some features are excluded from the scheduling. These include the surfaces of the approach road, carpark, drives and paths up to and round the monument, all modern walling and fencing, the Victorian Jubilee Tower which is Grade II Listed, the buildings and fixtures of Castle Hill Hotel (no longer extant) and the buildings of the house on Hill Side, the safety grille over the well, the Armada anniversary beacon, all modern steps up to and on the monument and the telephone poles crossing the monument. The ground beneath these exclusions, however, **with the exception of that beneath the hotel which will have been disrupted by cellarage**, is included.

9.2 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant standards (CIfA 2014a-c; Historic England 1991, 2006, 2008). The evaluation will involve the excavation of three trenches, with their proposed locations detailed in Fig. 1. Their locations and orientation take account of views expressed at the meeting held between ASWYAS, WYAAS and Historic England on 17 November 2017. They have also been positioned to take account of the topographical and earthwork modelling derived from a recent drone survey (ASWYAS forthcoming).

Table 1. Rationale and objectives for the trench locations

Trench	Dimensions	Rationale and Objectives
1	61m by 2m*	This trench will be oriented south-west to north-east and run through the area formerly occupied by the hotel, by the outbuildings and by the yard/paddock area between. Its south-west end may identify features relating to the entrance to the inner ward and it is likely to identify a service trench related to the Victorian tower. Its primary objective is to establish the extent and depth of structures and intrusions related to construction and occupation activity since 1800. Its secondary objectives are to identify whether any prehistoric, Anglo-Scandinavian, Norman or later medieval structures and deposits have survived more recent interventions, and in particular whether the rectilinear building site recorded in

		the early 18th century (see 3.5 above) has survived.
2	15m by 2m*	This trench will be oriented south-east to north-west, running from Trench 1 to the foot of the innermost surviving defensive bank along the north-west side of the hilltop. Its purpose is, as with Trench 1, to establish the extent and depth of structures and intrusions related to construction and occupation activity since 1800.
3	12m by 2m*	This trench will be oriented north-west to south-east, running from Trench 1 to the edge of the car park. Its purpose is, as with Trench 1, to establish the extent and depth of structures and intrusions related to construction and occupation activity since 1800.
Total	**176m^2**	

* The precise lengths of the trenches have been defined on the basis of the topographical data from the drone survey and existing site mapping. This ensures that the trenches do not impinge upon surviving historical earthworks (see 5.2 above).

9.3 As almost the whole of the relevant area is covered by hard-standing, it is proposed that the trial trenches will be opened by machine, and the topsoil and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.2m thickness. This will be achieved by use of an appropriate machine with a wide toothless ditching blade. Any machine work will 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 it will then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features.

9.4 Once the extent of deposits relating to the 19th century and later has been identified, any further work to determine the depth of these will be established by the use of an appropriate machine using a wide toothless ditching blade. Any machine work will be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine will be halted if archaeological deposits pre-dating the 19th century are encountered.

9.5 Earlier features/deposits will be manually excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to meet the aims and objectives outlined above. No archaeological deposits will 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 assessed.

9.6 During the evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation. Features will be sample excavated employing the following strategy:

- Linear features: sufficient excavation will be carried out to investigate the depth, profile and fills of a ditch or gully and to recover dating and environmental evidence from its fills. Normally this will involve a minimum of 20% sample dispersed along the length of the feature (each sample section to be not less than 1m). One 1m section will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge. Feature intersections will always be excavated in such a way to determine a stratigraphic relationship.

- Discrete features: pits, post-holes and other discrete features will normally be half-sectioned to determine and record their form with a minimum sample of 50% of discrete features in each area. The complete excavation of such features may be appropriate, but only following consultation with Historic England.

9.7 A full written, drawn and photographic record of all material revealed during the course of the work will be made. The excavation limits will be surveyed using electronic survey equipment with larger-scale, hand drawn plans of features, at 1:20 or 1:50, being created as appropriate. Sections of linear and discrete features will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places. Tie-in information will be generated during the course of the trenching and will be fixed in relation to nearby permanent structures and roads and to the National Grid.

9.8 All excavated archaeological contexts will be fully recorded by written records, giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, in accordance with best practice. All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them will be given unique numbers. Bulk finds will be collected by context.

9.9 The photographic record will comprise monochrome negative photographs at a minimum format of 35mm and colour slide film, augmented by digital photographs taken using cameras with a resolution of at least 10 megapixels. Photographs will include an appropriate scale.

9.10 All artefacts will be removed from the site for assessment and analysis, except for modern material, and where it is appropriate, their find spots will be recorded three dimensionally. Non-modern artefacts from the excavated topsoil and subsoil will be collected. Finds material will be stored in controlled environments, where appropriate. All artefacts recovered will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the CIfA (2014b). Any necessary conservation work will be undertaken by approved conservators working to UKIC guidelines.

9.11 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 will be noted but not retained.

9.12 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."

9.13 In the event of human remains being discovered they will, in the first instance, be left in situ, covered and protected. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with the Burial Act 1857. An exhumation licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice prior to the removal of the remains. All finds defined as ‘treasure’ under the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996.

9.14 A soil-sampling programme will be undertaken during the course of the investigation for the identification and recovery of carbonised remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material. Appropriate specialists will advise on sampling strategies as required, including Historic England’s Regional Science Advisor, and their suggested strategies will then be implemented. Provision will be made to recover material suitable for scientific dating. Contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating. Further contingency provision will be made for additional specialist advice, e.g. for finds analysis and conservation.

9.15 The trench and spoil locations will be secured by non-intrusive fencing which meets the ASWYAS’s Health and Safety policy (section 13, below). The excavation upcast will be retained within the secured area, and as far as possible it will be located within the footprint of the hotel (i.e. on ground which is excluded from the Schedule). Where upcast has to be stored on Scheduled ground, it will be stored on a membrane which will ensure the ground does not become contaminated with excavated material. Reinstatement after excavation will be undertaken in consultation with the representatives of the client and of Historic England.

10. Analysis and Reporting Methodology

10.1 Following the conclusion of the fieldwork an assessment of the results of the project will be carried out, designed to enable the lessee's agents to finalise details of the development proposals, and to enable Historic England to take informed decisions on those proposals.

10.2 For all categories of material recovered, including finds, palaeo-environmental, industrial and other specialist samples, an assessment by an appropriately experienced specialist will be undertaken. Samples will be processed and sorted, and any artefacts recovered provided to the appropriate specialist(s) to be considered alongside the hand-recovered material. Basic stratigraphic information will be supplied to the project specialists. All finds will be treated in accordance with current best practice guidance. Finds will be cleaned and marked, according to accepted principles and in line with appropriate period/material guidelines.

10.3 In terms of ceramic assemblages, recording will be carried out in a manner compatible with existing typological series of local pottery reference collections in the Tolson Museum and in the WYAAS's Medieval Pottery Reference Collection. All ferrous objects which are not demonstrably of recent centuries, and a selection of similar non-ferrous objects (including all coins), will be x-radiographed. Where material suitable for scientific dating has been recovered, sufficient dating will be undertaken to meet the aims of the project.

10.4 The site archive will be assembled in line with the recommended composition provided in Historic England PPN3 (2008) and UKIC's document Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage and the CIfA's "Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.

10.5 In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive will contain all the data collected during the fieldwork, including records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork and will involve:

- the site record being checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary;
- retained finds being cleaned, stabilised, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum;
- retained finds being assessed and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated within the site matrix;

- environmental samples being processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff and recorded using pro forma recording sheets.

In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive will contain:

- a summary report synthesising the context record;
- a summary of the artefact record;
- a summary of the environment record.

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

10.7 Provision will be made for the deposition of the archive, artefacts and environmental material with Kirklees Museums, as representatives of the landowner. The museum will be contacted in advance of commencement of fieldwork to ascertain their requirements for the archive (e.g. marking and labelling requirements, accession number). A budget to cover the museum's deposition charge will be allowed for. On completion of archiving, confirmation of deposition will be supplied to Historic England and WYAAS.

10.8 An evaluation report will be prepared within an agreed timescale and will outline the archaeological significance of the deposits which have been identified, and it will provide an interpretation of the results in relation to earlier archaeological interventions on Castle Hill. It will also include the following:

- a non-technical summary of the results of the work;
- a summary of the project's background;
- the dates the fieldwork took place;
- the site location, including National Grid Reference;
- an account of the method;
- the results of the evaluation, including phasing and interpretation of the site sequence;
- conservation assessment;
- an assessment of the stratigraphic and other written, drawn and photographic records;
- a catalogue of the archaeological material recovered during the evaluation;

- assessments of each material category of finds recovered, including their types, quantities and concentrations, illustrations and/or photographs as appropriate;
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location;
- an overall plan of the site, accurately identifying the location of the evaluation and any findings.

10.9 Copies of the evaluation report will be supplied to the client, to Historic England and to WYAAS. If there is a subsequent decision not to proceed with further stages of the project, the results will be made available to the wider archaeological community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS. ASWYAS will complete the online OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/.

11. Public Engagement

11.1 As noted above by Dr Giles (2.10), the site at Almondbury offers significant opportunities for encouraging local communities to explore a monument which may well have played a major role in expressing and reinforcing community identity as early as the Iron Age. As far as long-term, sustained engagement is concerned, the development proposals will lead to the provision of innovative exhibition and education facilities supported by refreshment and other commercial elements.

11.2 In the short term, the trial trenching project will include opportunities for the public to experience on-site presentations of the work, and its progress and results will be disseminated through social media linked to Kirklees Museums Service and the WYAAS, and though the production of a banner and, if feasible, a pop-up exhibition mounted in association with the Tolson Museum. Further engagement with the public and stakeholders of the site is proposed thought having signage up during the excavation to provide information on the works. Depending upon the work schedule it is also proposed that an archaeologist on site will be made available at set times to engage with the public detailing the work and findings. This would take the form of an informal site tour from the rampart overlooking the trial trenches.

11.3 Though this PD does not envisage volunteer opportunities for the excavation process itself the likelihood of discovering significant quantities of artefacts from recent centuries provides an opportunity to encourage volunteers from local groups and societies – such as the Huddersfield and District Archaeological Society – to participate in this project.

12. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity

12.1 Copyright in the documentation prepared by ASWYAS and specialist sub-contractors will be the subject of additional licences in favour of the repository accepting the archive to use such documentation for their standard educational and museum service functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.

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

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

12.4 Unless the client commissioning the project wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic record and reports will rest with the originating body (Archaeological Services WYAS).

13. Health and Safety

13.1 ASWYAS has its own Health and Safety policy which has been compiled using national guidelines. These guidelines conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation.

13.2 In addition, each project undergoes a 'Risk Assessment' which sets project specific Health and Safety requirements, which all members of staff are made aware of prior to on-site work commencing. Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Necessary precautions will be taken over underground services at the outset of the project.

14. Insurance

14.1 ASWYAS is covered by the insurance and indemnities of the West Yorkshire Joint Services Committee. Insurance has been arranged through: Zurich Municipal, Zurich House, 2 Gladiator Way, Farnborough, Hampshire, GU14 6GB (policy number QLA-03R896-0013). Any further enquiries should be directed to: Head of Finance, Wakefield Council, Wakefield One, PO Box 700, Wakefield, WF1 2EB.

15. Bibliography

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Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ
ISOQAR ISO 9001:2008
Cert. No. 125QM8003

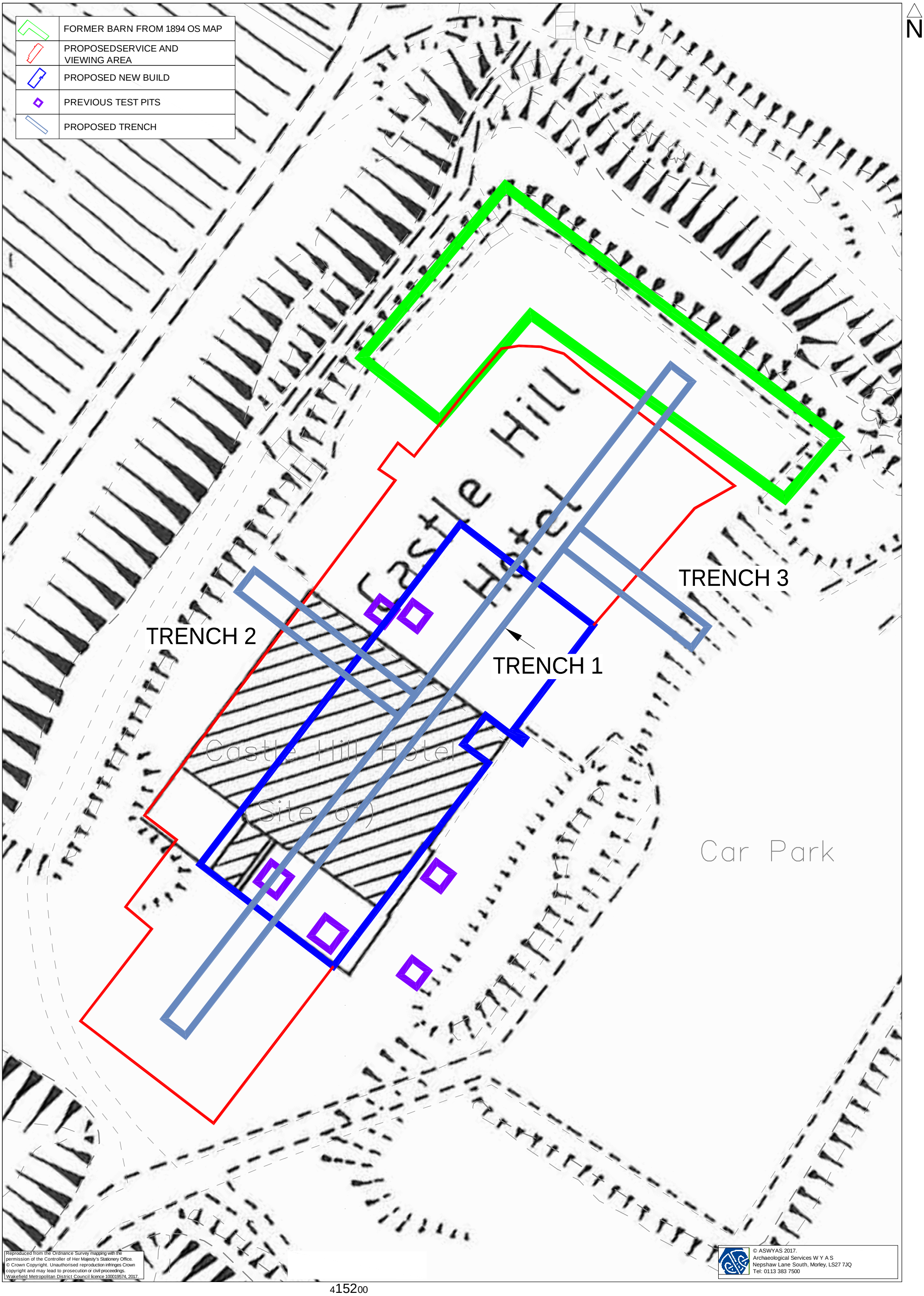

Fig. 1. Proposed trench location (1:250 @ A3)

Fig. 2. OS 1st ed 6 inch map, surveyed 1850

Fig. 3. Castle Hill on 1634 map of Almondbury

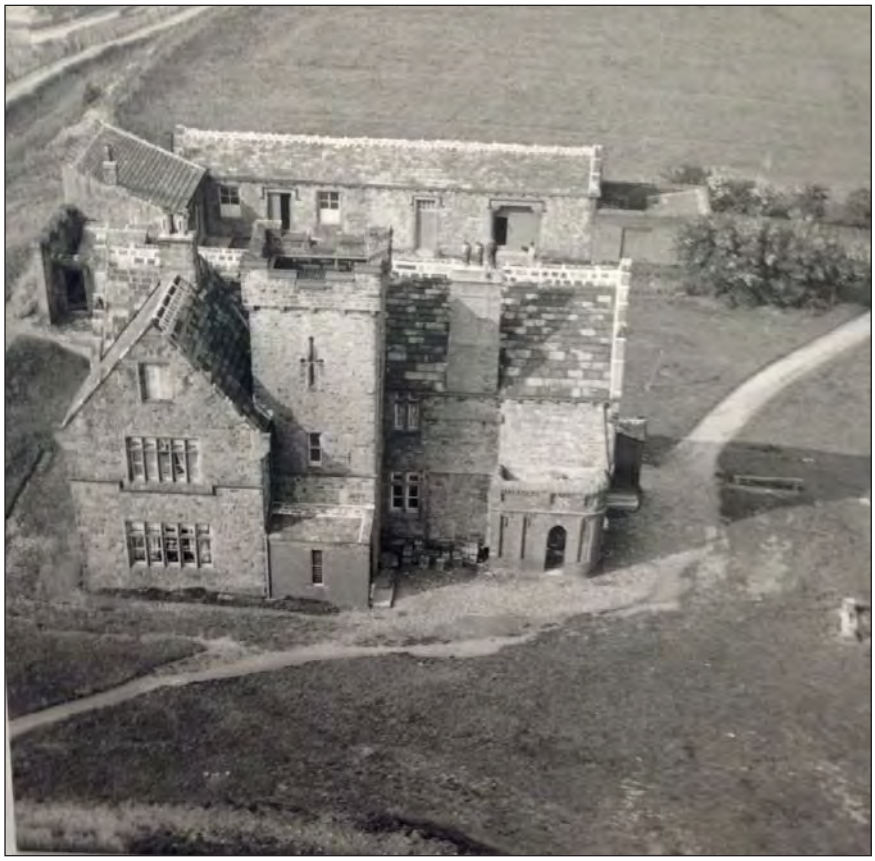

Fig. 4. Photograph of hotel and outbuildings by W.H. Sykes, 1912

Fig. 5. Iron keys with copper alloy bindings from Site 7 excavated in 1939

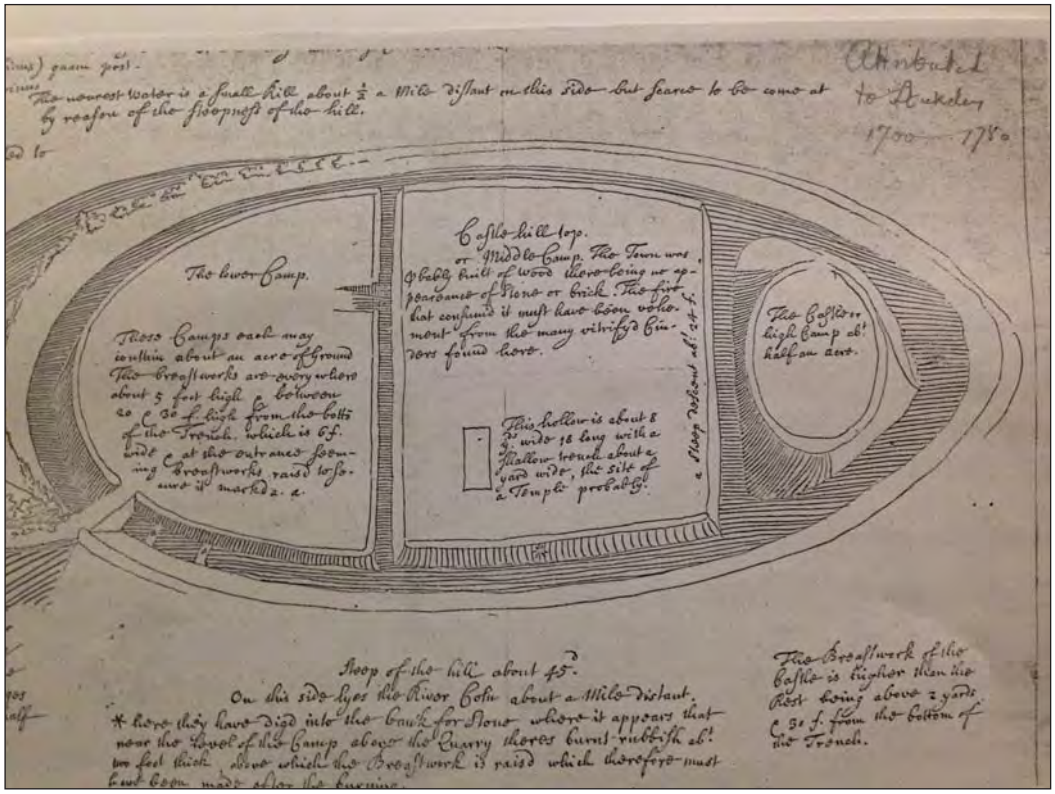

Fig. 6. Early 18th-century plan attributed to Wm Stukeley

Appendix 1: Castle Hill Scheduling List Entry

Historic England

Castle Hill: slight univallate hillfort, small multivallate hillfort, motte and bailey castle and deserted village

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Castle Hill: slight univallate hillfort, small multivallate hillfort, motte and bailey castle and deserted village

List entry Number: 1009846

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Kirklees

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish:

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 30-Mar-1925

Date of most recent amendment: 10-Mar-1992

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 13297

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Slight univallate hillforts are enclosures defined by a single line of earthworks located on or near the tops of hills. The scale of the earthworks, which may comprise a rampart, a ditch and a counterscarp bank, is small. This and the fact that they are not necessarily located on the highest or most inaccessible hills but almost exclusively above river valleys, implies they were not primarily defensive features but were sited for ease of communication and access to the greatest variety of resources. Most slight univallate hillforts were built in the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age. Approximately 150 examples are recorded nationally, with only a small number lying outside central southern England. In area they vary between l and 10ha though, again, those at the upper end of the scale tend to be concentrated in the south. Common features of the internal layouts of slight univallate hillforts include the postholes, stakeholes and trenches of timber buildings, storage pits and

hearths, and small finds such as spindle whorls, wool combs, tools and personal adornments. These are indicative of temporary or permanent occupation though some slight univallate hill forts have been interpreted as stock enclosures or redistribution centres. Slight univallate hillforts are one of the rarer types of monument that characterise the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age and, as such, are important for the understanding of the transition between the two periods. All examples surviving comparatively well and with the potential for the recovery of further archaeological remains are considered worthy of protection. A number of slight univallate hill forts were remodelled during the later Iron Age to become more strongly defended and multivallate in form. Small multivallate hill forts are those which have an internal area of less than 5ha, with the majority measuring between l and 3.5ha. All were built between the sixth century BC and the mid-first century AD though most originated in the fourth to second centuries BC and only a small number date from the period before 400BC. The boundaries of small multivallate hillforts comprise two or more lines of close-set earthworks generally spaced at intervals of less than 15m, though wider spacing is known from a small sample. Each line will consist of a rampart and ditch or a rampart only, and a large number also possess counterscarp banks. The most favoured locations were the hills above rivers and the construction of multiple earthworks is believed not only to have been for protection but as a means of displaying power. Small multivallate hill forts were permanently occupied and sometimes were the foci for large areas of the surrounding countryside. A small number possessed extra-mural settlements and most were connected with the processing of agricultural produce and are likely to have controlled its distribution. The internal structures of most small multivallate hillforts support the view that they were places of high status, with finds such as weapons, Gallo-Belgic coins and goods from distant locations demonstrating this and indicating a period of social development characterised by increased competition between different social groups. Similarly, although the primary function of multiple enclosures may not have been defensive, the number of small multivallate hill forts with vitrified inner ramparts, burnt entrances and hoards of slingshot suggests an increase in raiding and possibly warfare. Small multivallate hill forts therefore provide an important commentary on the nature of settlement and social organisation in the Iron Age and, with only c.100 examples known nationally, are one of the rarer classes of monument belonging to the period. All examples with surviving archaeological deposits are considered to be of national importance. Motte and bailey castles are medieval fortifications of a type introduced into Britain by the Normans. They comprised a large conical mound of earth or rubble, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and a stone

or timber tower and adjoined by an embanked enclosure, the bailey, which contained additional buildings. Motte and bailey castles had several functions. They were strongholds, acted as garrison forts during offensive military operations, were often aristocratic residences and were the centres of local and royal administration. Built in towns, villages and open countryside, they generally occupied strategic positions, dominating their immediate locality. Over 600 are recorded nationally, with examples known from most regions. As such, and as one of a restricted range of early post-Conquest monuments, they are particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. Although many were occupied for only a short time, they continued to be built and occupied from the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries. Castle Hill, Almondbury is a good and well-preserved example of a slight univallate hillfort which developed into a small multivallate hillfort. Not only does it lie outside the main distribution, it belongs to an extremely small group of northern single-banked hillforts with an internal area of more than 1ha. It is, in addition, one of the very few small multivallate hillforts datable to the period before 400BC and is unique in that, during its multi-banked phase, the bivallate interior was surrounded by two outer earthworks set in places more than 30m apart. It also possesses other rare features, including an outwork, and its earliest ramparts preserve the pre- enclosure ground surface contemporary with earlier Prehistoric use of the site. A substantial part of the monument remains unexcavated, making it of great importance to the study of hillforts of these two types. Equally important are the well-preserved remains of the motte and bailey castle. Furthermore, in addition to the garrison and ancillary buildings whose remains survive in the bailey, the well-preserved earthworks of an associated medieval settlement are contained in the area adjacent.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

Castle Hill is situated south of Huddersfield at Almondbury, on a hill top above the Holme Valley south of its confluence with the River Colne. The monument includes the remains of a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age univallate hillfort, a later Iron Age multivallate hillfort, a twelfth century motte and bailey castle and the site of a deserted medieval village. Evidence for the occupation and development of Castle Hill comes from a series of partial excavations carried out by W.J.Varley between 1939 and 1973. The earliest

period of use was approximately four thousand years ago, as shown by the discovery of Late Neolithic flint tools and part of a polished stone axe. This predated the first hillfort by circa one and a half thousand years. The earthworks encircling the hill were constructed in stages over a period of roughly two hundred years. The earliest enclosure, dated by radiocarbon and thermoluminescence techniques to the late seventh century BC, consisted of an area of c.2ha at the south-west end of the hill enclosed by a single bank measuring c.3m wide. This first enclosure did not have an external ditch but the bank would have been surmounted by a wooden palisade. A simple inturned entrance bisected the bank that crossed the hill and had a small guard room to one side. Early in the sixth century BC, the first enclosure was surrounded by a wide, flat-bottomed ditch and the upcast was used to construct a new bank, also 3m wide, which roughly followed the line of the old bank but in places had a different alignment. In the mid-sixth century BC, this univallate hill fort was refortified and expanded to become a complex double- banked and ditched enclosure. New ramparts, of identical structure to the earlier, were built across the ends of the transverse ditch and were continued round the north-eastern half of the hill, effectively doubling the size of the enclosure. A new entrance was created at the north-east approach and the single bank and ditch of the original enclosure were reinforced by the addition of a second rampart. Post-holes at the front and rear of these defences were found to be contemporary and would have supported the timbers of a shelter attached to the rampart. Approximately one hundred years later this bivallate hill fort was fundamentally rebuilt. The inner rampart was widened and raised and now almost entirely consisted of two parallel drystone revetments separated by horizontal timber lacing infilled with shale and clay. A deeper V-shaped ditch was cut beyond the rampart and a short length of shale rampart was added parallel to the north-east extension. A longer stretch was built outside it and continued to the north-east entrance where an outwork was also added. This outwork shared the outer ditch of the latter rampart and created an oblique approach to the hillfort, carried along a holloway from the north- east. Two new banks, almost continuous and spaced wide apart, were built lower down the hill to entirely surround the complex. By the end of the fifth century BC, however, this multivallate hillfort had been abandoned. The vitrification of the inner rampart indicates that it was destroyed by fire at about that time, possibly during hostilities. The site does not appear to have been occupied again until the early twelfth century AD when the earthworks were modified and reconstructed to create a motte and bailey castle. A broad ditch, 27m wide and 9m deep, was cut across the top of the hill, south-west of the transverse ditch belonging to the original univallate hillfort. The upcast from the ditch was used to build a motte with a

surrounding rampart. In the first half of the twelfth century, licence to fortify was granted by King Stephen and the timber palisade that would originally have surmounted the motte was replaced by a stone wall. The remains of timber buildings, and others of timber and stone, have been found on the motte. These had a number of functions and were accompanied by a 27m deep well in which was found well-preserved organic material of the medieval period in addition to medieval pottery and metalwork. Ancillary and garrison buildings, and pens for cattle and horses, would have occupied the bailey and the remains of these will survive in the south-western half of the site overlying deposits relating to the internal layout of the hillfort. The north-eastern half was, at this time, the site of a small medieval settlement which survived the abandonment of the castle by circa two centuries, being still occupied in the fifteenth century. This settlement was characterised by a row of dwellings on either side of a track that ran from the north-east entrance to the gap in the rampart of the univallate hillfort. Each building occupied a strip of land which lay at right-angles to the track and was separated from its neighbours by a shallow ditch. After the desertion of the settlement, Castle Hill remained unoccupied until the nineteenth century when a tavern was built that is still in use as a hotel and public house. In the interim it was twice used as a beacon hill, with one fire being lit there at the time of the Spanish Armada and another being prepared in the event of a Napoleonic invasion. Traditionally, in the past, it has been held to be the site of Camelot and, less fancifully, a Roman fort or the headquarters of the Brigantian Queen Cartimandua. These theories have been discounted, however, due to the complete break in occupation between the fourth century BC and the Middle Ages. A number of features are excluded from the scheduling. These include the surfaces of the approach road, carpark, drives and paths up to and round the monument, all modern walling and fencing, the Victorian Jubilee Tower which is Grade II Listed, the buildings and fixtures of Castle Hill Hotel and the buildings of the house on Hill Side, the safety grille over the well, the Armada anniversary beacon, all modern steps up to and on the monument and the telephone poles crossing the monument. The ground beneath these exclusions, however, with the exception of that beneath the hotel which will have been disrupted by cellarage, is included.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

Selected Sources

Books and journals

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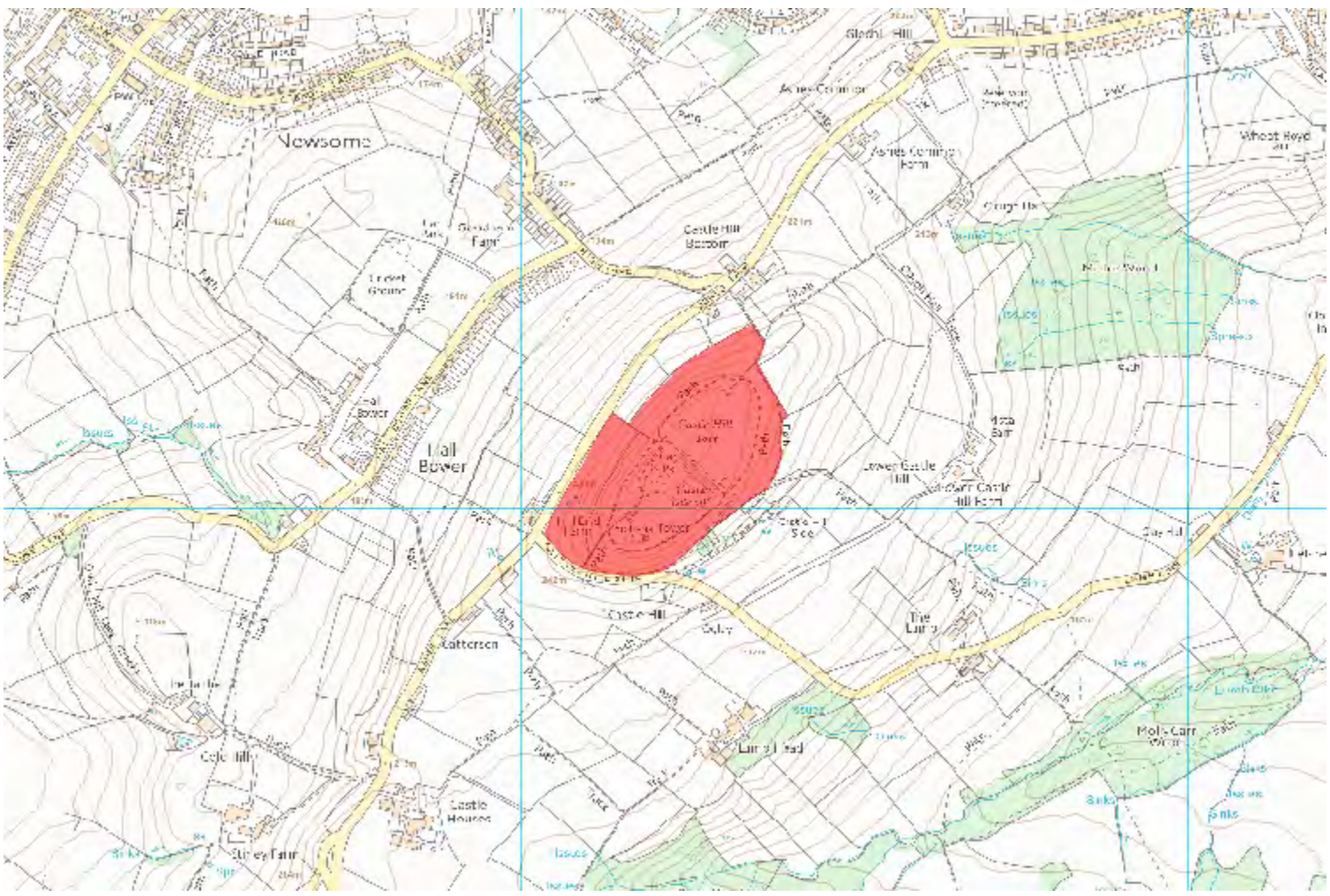
Other

Typescript in SMR file, Gilks, JA, Castle Hill,

Varley, W.J., RCHM Microfiche: W.Yorks., Almondbury, 1938-1970,

National Grid Reference: SE 15215 14052

Map



The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - 1009846 .pdf (http://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservicehle/StatutoryPrint.svc/23506/HLE_A4L_NoGrade|HLE_A3L_NoGrade.pdf)

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 12-Feb-2018 at 10:59:39.

End of official listing

Appendix 2: Scheduled Monument Consent

Historic England

YORKSHIRE OFFICE

Ms Jane Richardson
Archaeological Services WYAS
Nepshaw Lane South
Morley
Leeds
West Yorkshire
LS27 7QJ

Direct Dial: 01904 601988

Our ref: S00190146

24 April 2018

Dear Ms Richardson

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2 control of works
Application for Scheduled Monument Consent

CASTLE HILL, ALMONDBURY, HUDDERSFIELD, WEST YORKSHIRE, HD4 6TA
Scheduled Monument No: SM 13297, HA 1009846
Our ref: S00190146
Application on behalf of Mr M Thandi

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Consent received 19 March 2018 in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled monument concerning archaeological evaluation to an agreed Project Design (WYAS Archaeological Services, Feb 2018). The works were detailed in the following documentation submitted by you:

Documentation list:
Scheduled Monument Consent application, including:
1 x Project Design for Archaeological evaluation by Trial Trenching
1 x Topographical Survey

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford you, and any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity was offered to you by Historic England and you have declined it.

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (Historic England) before deciding whether or not to grant Scheduled Monument Consent. Historic England considers the

effect of the proposed works upon the monument to be archaeological evaluation necessary to assess the extent, depth and nature of archaeological deposits in order to provide information to underpin decisions on the management of the monument and development proposals.

I can confirm that the Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled Monument Consent is hereby granted under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

(i) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England. At least 2 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP in order that an Historic England representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.

(ii) This consent may only be implemented by Ms Jane Richardson, Archaeological Services, WYAS.

(iii) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the developer that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.

(iv) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument or ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.

(v) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out only by Ms Jane Richardson, Archaeological Services, WYAS and her nominated excavation team.

(vi) This consent shall cease to have effect on Friday 21st December 2018.

(vii) The excavation shall be backfilled within one month (or such other period as may be mutually agreed) of the completion of the excavation, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England.

(viii) Any masonry remains exposed in the course of the excavation shall either be backfilled within three months (or such other period as may be mutually agreed) of the completion of the excavation or, if they are to be the subject of subsequent consolidation and display, shall be protected from the elements until such time as further scheduled monument consent has been obtained and consolidation works commence, all such protection works to be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State who will be advised by Historic England.

(ix) The agreed project design (including analysis, post-excavation and publication proposals) for which consent is granted shall be executed in full, unless variations have been agreed under the terms of condition 1.

(x) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to:
Mr Ian Sanderson, Principal Archaeologist, WYAS, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds, W Yorkshire, LS27 7JQ (the County Historic Environment Record) and to
Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments
at Historic England within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).

(xi) The archaeological contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - http://oasis.ac.uk/england/) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within the period of five years beginning with the date on which this consent was granted (being the date of this letter), this consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless a shorter time period is set by a specific condition above).

5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6. Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded the relevant powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

Yours sincerely

Keith Emerick

Keith Emerick
Ancient Monuments Inspector
E-mail: Keith.Emerick@HistoricEngland.org.uk
For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport

cc: Mr Ian Sanderson, Principal Archaeologist, WYAS.

Appendix 3 Context Concordance

Context	Trench	Category	Description
001	1 (northeast end) and 3	Layer	Hard-standing material of compacted tarmac and gravel
002	1 (northeast end), 2 and 3	Layer	Compacted brick and stone rubble below 001
003	1 (northeast end) and 3	Layer	Dark grey silty clay containing 20th-century artefacts
004	1 (northeast end) and 3	Layer	Grey-brown silty clay containing 20th-century artefacts (sample 003)
005	1	Services	Collective number for service pipes and conduits at northeast end of trench running southwest
006	1	Feature cut	Possible ditch cut
007	1	Feature fill	Fill of cut 006 (sample 001)
008	1	Structure	Concrete base for cellar walls 009 and 010
009	1	Structure	Block walling at southwest end of cellar
010	1	Structure	Block walling at southwest end of cellar
011	1	Structure	Manhole cover and structure west of 010
012	1 and 2	Layer	Topsoil
013	1 and 2	Layer	Crushed rubble fill of hotel cellar
014	2	Structure	Block wall of cellar (northeast)
015	2	Feature cut	Trench for cast-iron pipe = 041
016	2	Feature fill	Fill of cut 015 = 032
017	2	Feature cut	Trench cut through 016 = 030
018	2	Feature fill	Fill of cut 017 = 040
019	-	voided	Same as 022
020	-	voided	-
021	1	Feature cut	Pit cut into natural
022	1	Structure	Brick culvert (sample 002)
023	1 and 2	Layer	Silty deposit above cellar fill
024	1	Layer	Silty clayey loam containing 20th-century material
025	1	Layer	Redeposited natural silty clay with sandstone fragments
026	2	Layer	Yellow grit - ‘pea gravel’
027	2	Layer	Compacted gravels in dark brown soil
028	2	Feature fill	Mid brown clayey silt in 029 (sample 004)

029	2	Feature cut	Possible ditch cut
030	2	Feature cut	Cut for ceramic drain 031
031	2	Structure	Ceramic drain running northeast to southwest
032	2	Layer	Compacted silty deposit containing stone
033	2	Layer	Mid-brown friable clayey silt
034	2	Cut feature	Cut for service trench
035	2	Cut feature	Cut for service trench
036	2	Feature fill	Fill of 034 containing led pipe
037	2	Feature fill	Fill of 035 containing copper pipe
038	2	Layer	Silt – fill of 030
039	2	Layer	Silt with sandstone fragments – fill of 030
040	2	Layer	Silt with sandstone fragments – fill of 030
041	2	Interface/cut	Possible cut for cast-iron pipe trench
042	1	Feature fill	Fill of culvert 022
043	1	Structure	Concrete base set in cut 021

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