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**Land Off Bradley Road,
Huddersfield
West Yorkshire
Archaeological Evaluation**

Report No. Y510/21

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SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd on Land off Bradley Road, Huddersfield West Yorkshire, during February 2021. 50 trenches and two small areas were excavated across the proposed site of a new development in order to evaluate the surviving archaeological remains. Evidence for the remains of an enclosure in the form of surviving ditches and pits was noted, with fragments of pottery of probable Early Bronze Age date recovered from two of the pits adjacent to the enclosure suggesting a possible date.

Other geophysical anomalies across the site were evaluated and were found to largely relate to former post-medieval field boundaries in this area, although some trenches identified as containing potential archaeological features proved to either contain modern land drains, recent mining activity, or evidence of agricultural cultivation and changes in the natural geology.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) during February 2021 Land Off Bradley Road, Huddersfield West Yorkshire, (Fig.1; NGR SE 15154 20714). The work was commissioned by Prospect Archaeology and was carried out in accordance with a specification produced by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (Appendix 2).

1.1 Site Location and Description

The development site lies to the north of Bradley Road, east of Bradford Road and west of Shepherds Thorn Lane. The M62 Motorway forms the northern boundary. The site slopes away gently to the south-west from Bradley Villa Farm towards the north-east, falling in level from just over 160m AOD to below 150m AOD.

The development covered an area of 13.66ha. The underlying geology of the site comprises Pennine Lower Coal Measures (BGS 2021) overlain by slowly permeable, seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils (Landis 2021). The site is located in the historic township of Huddersfield.

1.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

The following is an overview of the site taken from the specification produced by the WYAAS (Appendix 3). Further details can be found in a DBA produced for the site (Prospect 2020).

The site is in an area of known archaeological potential considered to date from the Iron Age and Roman/Romano-British periods through medieval, post-medieval and even 20th century. Recent archaeological work in the Pennine Hills of West Yorkshire has highlighted that systematic archaeological investigation can recover fragile evidence of early communities including relatively rare Neolithic remains at Yew Tree Road, Ainley Top (PRN 18632) and unexpected Bronze Age Bronze Age cremation burials at Woodward Court, Mirfield (PRN 18541). Scientifically dated evidence of Bronze and Iron Age settlement activity has also been excavated in a similar upland setting at Allerton Park, Bradford (PRN 18632).

Some evidence of buried prehistoric and Roman activity is known in the vicinity from aerial photography. However, this technique has not proved very successful in the Pennine Hills due to ground conditions and the type of crops grown not generally being compatible with the technique.

The results of the geophysical survey may point to agricultural activity from these periods but since the technique cannot reliably differentiate between field systems and ditches of different periods further evaluation by trenching is required confirm this. The geophysical survey suggests a slightly irregular north-east to south-west aligned enclosure is present (Fig. 1.1). This has dimensions of c. 110m x 90m. If this enclosure was more regular a Roman military origin might be advanced. The presence nearby of two possible routes followed by the Roman road to Manchester add strength to this suggestion. However, the enclosure appears too irregular in plan form and is linked to other ditches beyond its north-eastern and south-western corners.

Circular anomalies towards the south-west of the site are also suggestive of prehistoric origin. Unenclosed prehistoric settlement is known in the region and scientifically dated examples of both Bronze Age and Iron Age unenclosed round houses have been found. A small late Iron Age round house was excavated at Allerton Park, Bradford.

Evidence of medieval iron stone mining and iron working is better represented in the vicinity with a documented site lying in Bradley Woods to the north of the M62 and earthwork remains in Fell Grieve Wood and Dyson Woods 250m – 800m to the south and east (PRN 9155, 18496). This early iron making used a bloomer type furnaces to produce a bloom of iron, not molten cast iron. Whilst waterpower for bellows and a hammer to work the bloom were often employed this level of sophistication was not necessary. However, medieval iron manufacture on any scale would require large quantities of charcoal with a concomitant need for extensive managed woodlands to supply it. A wooded environment is suggested by the Domesday Book and the “ley” element of the place name Bradley is further evidence of a once wooded environment. Managed woodland was often subdivided into blocks or plots in separate ownership and this division could be the origin of the geophysical anomalies.

The poor geophysical response from the central and southern parts of the site may be due to modern green waste but in our opinion the very mixed response to the rear of 398–420 Bradley Road, at the south of the site, look similar to land which has undergone mining in the post medieval period. That this obscures linear geophysical anomalies may confirm the antiquity of the anomalies.

None of the non-invasive techniques employed give any assistance in locating the Second World War anti-aircraft gun position(s) (PRN 6401). Any of the small number of circular geophysical anomalies might represent a single gun position but equally remains of this period may have been ephemeral and lost to more recent ploughing.

1.3 Previous Archaeological Work

There has been no previous invasive archaeological work on the site, though a geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2020) was undertaken which informs the evaluation and

the location of the trenches, which were targeted on geophysical anomalies identified as possible enclosures and field systems of an Iron-Age or Roman date (Fig. 1.1).

1.4 Project Aims

In accordance with the specification (Appendix 3) the primary aim of the of the evaluation was to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of, and record at an appropriate level, any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

1.5 Project Archive

A summary of the results of archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS. The OASIS reference is cfaarcha1-420209.

The CFA code and project number for the scheme of works are BVFH and 2601 respectively.

An inventory of the primary archive is listed in the table below.

Phase	File/Box No.	Description	Quantity
Evaluation	File no. 1	Context register sheets	6
		Context sheets	114
		Drawing register	13
		Permatrace sheets A3	13
		Trench record sheets	52
		Digital photographic register sheets	7
		Black and white photographic register sheets	2

Table 1.5.1: Inventory of Primary Archive

2. WORKING METHODS

CFA Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). CFA Archaeology follows all relevant CIfA and Historic England Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2014a-c and EH 2008).

2.1 Trial Trenching and Open Area Excavation

Fifty trial trenches measuring 50m in length and two larger trenches measuring 20m x 10m were excavated within the site boundary, with several trenches targeting geophysical anomalies (Fig. 1).

Topsoil was removed in shallow spits by a tracked excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide smooth-bladed ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand.

Linear features (ditches and gullies) were sample excavated at a minimum of 10% of their length and a minimum of 1m per section at regular intervals where encountered. Intersections were investigated to establish relationships between features. Pits and post holes were sampled at a minimum of 50%.

Archaeological remains were recorded by means of photographs, drawings and written records conforming to Cifa standards (Cifa 2014a) and CFA's quality manuals. All features were planned and drawn at appropriate scales. The trenches, section lines and drawing points were surveyed using an industry standard Trimble GPS. The same equipment was used to establish levels above Ordnance Datum for the trenches.

All finds were treated in accordance with relevant guidance (CIFA 2014b). Modern finds were recorded and then discarded.

3. RESULTS

A summary of all contexts from the evaluation forms Appendix 1. Descriptions of the evaluation trenches appear in Appendix 2. Full results of those trenches containing archaeological features follow. The following results should be read in conjunction with Figures 1-4.

Topsoil on the site consisted of dark brownish grey, sandy clay and varied in depth across the site from 0.1-0.4m. Subsoil measuring 0.05-0.2m in thickness consisted of light-mid brown silty sandy clay and was recorded in some areas of the site. The natural substrate consisted of a mixture of orange yellow clay, and areas of gravel bands.

3.1 Trench 12

Trench 12 contained two archaeological features; a ditch (1204) and a post hole (1207, both located toward the centre of the trench. Ditch 1204 was orientated north-east to south-west (Figs. 2.01 and 2.02). The ditch had heavily truncated, gradual sloping sides and a broad, slightly concave base that measured 0.69m in width by 0.16m in depth. The ditch contained two fills (1202 and 1203). The upper fill (1202) mostly consisted of fragments of coal whilst the lower fill (1203) was mostly sterile and only contained occasional angular stone.

To the immediate south of the ditch was sub-circular post-hole 1207, which measured 0.36m in diameter and a depth of 0.29m. The posthole featured near steep sides and a flat base (Figs. 2.01 and 2.03). The post-hole contained a single sterile dark brown silty clay (1206).

3.2 Trench 13

Trench 13 contained one archaeological feature: a ditch (1304), located towards the north-eastern end of the trench on a south-east to north-west orientation (Figs. 2.04, 2.05 and 4.04) and which matched the location of a geophysical anomaly that was also recorded in Trenches 16 and 19 (Fig. 1.1). The ditch featured a steep sloping south-western side with an obvious stepped north-eastern side and a flat base; measuring 2.20m in width by 0.85m in depth. The ditch contained had two fills (008 and 009) although no finds were recovered from the feature.

3.3 Trench 15

Trench 15 contained the shallow remains of a cultivation furrow (1504) that measured 1.58m in width by 0.11m in depth, and which consisted of very gradual sloped sides and

an irregular base (Figs. 2.06 and 2.07). The feature had been truncated by modern land drains. No finds were recorded.

3.4 Trench 16

Trench 16 contained two archaeological features; a ditch (1603) recorded towards the centre of the trench and a pit (1605) which was located towards the southern end of the trench (Fig. 2.08).

Ditch (1603) was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 1.4m in width by 0.26m in depth, with steep sides and concave base (Fig. 2.09). The feature was also recorded in both Trenches 13 and 19.

Towards the southern end of the trench there was a sub-circular pit (1605) that measured 0.44m in length, 0.38m in width and 0.08m in depth and which featured steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 2.10).

3.5 Trench 18

Trench 18 contained the remains of a north-east to south-west orientated ditch (1804) recorded at the north-western end of the trench (Figs. 2.11 and 2.12). The ditch had steep sloping sides and a concave base that measured 1.23m in width by 0.25m in depth. The ditch contained a single sterile mid orange-brown fill (1803).

3.6 Trench 19

Trench 19 contained three archaeological features, one ditch (1905) recorded towards the centre of the trench and two intercutting ditches (1907/1911 and 1909) recorded towards at the southern end of the trench.

Ditch (1905) was orientated north-west to south-east and featured steep sides and a near pointed base measuring 1.16 in width by 0.34m in depth and contained a single homogeneous yellowish grey sterile fill (1904) (Figs. 2.13 and 2.14). Samples taken from the feature produced trace crushed charred detritus mixed with clinker and coal.

The two ditches to the south formed an 'X' shape in plan however excavation revealed the earliest feature was Ditch 1909, which featured steep sides and a concave base that measured 0.74m in width by 0.28m in depth (Figs. 2.13 and 2.15). Ditch 1909 had been truncated by Ditch 1906/1911, a much narrower feature on a north-west to south-east orientation. This ditch measured 0.31m in width by 0.11m in depth and featured a 'U-shaped' profile (Fig. 2.16). No finds were recorded from either feature.

3.7 Trench 20

Trench 20 contained a single pit (2004) that featured steep sides and a concave base that measured 0.73m in diameter by 0.17m in depth (Figs. 2.17 and 2.18). This pit contained a single stony sterile fill (2003).

3.8 Trench 21

Trench 21 contained the continuation of a post-medieval field-boundary at the northern of the trench that was unexcavated, although the continuation of the feature was recorded in Trench 22.

To the south of the boundary ditch was an irregular shaped pit (2105), which had gradual sloping sides and an irregular base measuring 0.61m in diameter by 0.15m in depth (Fig. 2.19i and 2.20). It was filled by a mottled yellow brown and orange silty clay fill, (2104) with rare fragments of burnt stone, charcoal and a fragment of fired clay/abraded pottery that may have a possible Bronze Age date.

Towards the centre of the trench there was a second sub-circular pit (2107) which featured steep sides and a pointed base, that measured 0.4m in length by 0.5m in width by 0.15 in depth (Fig. 2.19ii and 2.21). This pit also contained a homogenous sterile dark brown silty clay stone (2106). No finds were recovered.

3.9 Trench 22

Trench 22 contained the continuation of the north-west to south east orientated post-medieval field boundary that was also noted in Trench 21. The uppermost fills consisted of dark brown silty clay which contained fragments of later 19th century pottery, clay pipe and CBM. The feature was noted on the geophysical survey interpretation of the site.

Towards the centre of the trench was a single pit (2205) that featured steep sides and a concave base that measured 0.42m in diameter by 0.32m in depth (Figs. 2.22 and 2.24). It contained a single dark brown fill that had an abundant amount of charcoal flecks (2204).

At the eastern end of the trench there was a second ditch (2203) that featured steep sides and a concave base that measured 0.83m in width by 0.25m in depth, and which was on a north-east to south-west orientation (Figs. 2.22 and 2.23). The ditch was filled by a single homogenous greyish brown silty clay which contained fragments of CBM (2202).

3.10 Trench 33

Trench 33 was located at the top of a prominent hill on the site, and an area that measured 20m x 10m was excavated. Within the trench were two ditches [3306/3310/3323] and [3304/3308], four pits [3312], [3314], [3316] and [3321] and one probable tree throw [3319] (Fig. 2.25).

Ditch [3306/3310/3323] ran across the area on a rough north-east to south-west orientation and represented the anomaly depicted on the geophysical interpretation of the site. The ditch measured 1.12m in width and 0.37m in depth at its northern extent within the area [3306, Figs. 2.27 and 4.06] with a width of 0.93m and a depth of 0.33m at the southern extent [3323, Fig. 2.34]. The ditch featured moderately sloping sides with a rounded base and was filled by a dark orange-brown clay silt that contained small stones throughout. A sample taken from Context 3322 contained a small amount of

clinker and a few trace fragments of crushed charcoal. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Cutting the ditch towards the centre of the area was a north-west to south-east aligned ditch [3304/3308]. This ditch measured 1.29m in width by 0.29m in depth and featured moderately sloping sides with a rounded base (Figs. 2.26, 2.28 and 4.10). The ditch was filled by mid-light yellow-brown clayey silt that contained frequent small stones and a fragment of flint of a possible narrow blade. The ditch appeared on historical mapping of the site and likely represented a former post-medieval field boundary.

Pits were recorded on both sides of the earlier ditch. On the ditches' northern side, recorded towards the southern end of the area, was Pit 3321. Pit 3321 measured 0.82m in length by 0.70m in width by 0.25m in depth and featured steep sides with a rounded base (Figs. 2.33 and 4.09). Filling the pit was a mid-grey-brown clay silt (3320) that contained some fragments of Early Bronze Age pottery along with a flint fragment of a possible bladelet. Environmental samples taken from the fill of the pit produced a concentrated deposit of charcoal consisting of well-preserved 0.5cm to 2.0cm fragments of *Quercus* (oak) and *Corylus* (hazel) indicating remains of a possible fire pit with material burnt in situ or a burnt waste pit.

The remaining pits were located on the southern side of the north-east/south-west-oriented ditch. At the southern end of the area lay Pit 3316, a steep sided feature with a rounded base measuring 0.46m in width by 0.24m wide (Fig. 2.31). Filling the pit was mid-yellow-grey clay silt (3315) that showed evidence of rooting throughout. To the immediate north of Pit 3316 was Pit 3314. Pit 3314 measured 0.5m in width by 0.25m in depth and featured steep sides with a rounded base (Figs. 2.30 and 4.07). Filling the pit was mid-yellow-grey clay silt (3313) that again showed signs of rooting throughout. To the north of these pits was Pit 3312. Pit 3312 featured steep sides with a rounded base and measured 0.44m in width by 0.15m in depth (Fig. 2.29). Filling the pit was mid-dark grey clay silt (3311). No finds were recovered from any of these pits.

To the immediate north of Pit 3312 was a feature recorded as a tree throw, 3319. The feature was irregularly shaped in plan and measured 0.91m in length by 0.6m in width by 0.05m in depth upon excavation (Fig. 2.32). Filling the feature was a light-grey-brown silty clay (3318) overlain by mid-light brown silty clay (3317) that contained fragments of Early Bronze Age pottery and showed signs of rooting throughout.

3.11 Trench 34

Trench 34 contained three features, a ditch (3404), a pit (3408) and a posthole (3406) (Fig. 2.35). Ditch 3404 was located towards the centre of the trench and was on an east to west orientation. The ditch measured 1m in width with a depth of 0.44m and featured steep sloping sides with a flat base (Fig. 2.36). Filling the ditch was mid brown-grey silty clay (3403) from which a few slivers of oak charcoal possibly mixed through the deposit along with fragments of crushed coal were recovered from an environmental sample taken from the feature.

To the south of Ditch 3404 was Posthole 3406, a feature with near vertical sides and a flat base measuring 0.43m in width by 0.39m in depth (Fig. 2.37). Filling the posthole

was white-grey silty clay with small angular stone inclusions (3405). No finds were recovered from the feature.

Pit 3408 lay to the south of Posthole 3406 at the southern end of the trench. The pit measured 0.39m in width by 0.12m in depth and featured moderately sloping sides with a rounded base (Fig. 2.38). Filling the pit was dark brown-black silty clay with charcoal and small angular stone inclusions (3407).

3.12 Trench 35

Trench 35 contained four features, two ditches (3505) and (3509), a gully (3507) and a pit (3511). Ditch 3509 was located towards the northern end of the trench and was on an east to west orientation (Fig. 2.39). The ditch featured steep sloping sides with a rounded base and measured 0.79m in width by 0.35m in depth and was filled by mid orange-brown silty clay (3508) (Fig. 2.42).

Towards the centre of the trench Ditch 3505 was recorded on a north-east to south-west orientation. Ditch 3505 measured 1.55m in width by 0.51m in depth and featured steep sloping sides with a rounded base (Fig. 2.40). The ditch was filled by mid brown-grey silty clay (3504) which was overlain by mid orange-brown silty clay (3503). No finds were recovered from the feature. Adjacent to the ditch was Gully 3507, although there was no direct relationship. Gully 3507 was on a north-east to south-west orientation and featured gently sloping sides with a rounded base measuring 0.67m in width by 0.14m in depth (Figs. 2.41 and 4.12). Filling the gully was mid orange-brown silty clay (3506).

At the southern end of the trench lay Pit 3511, an irregularly shaped feature with gently sloping sides and a flat base measuring 1.2m in width by 0.17m in depth (Figs. 2.39 and 2.43). The pit was filled by mid reddish-brown silty clay (3510). No finds were recovered from the feature.

3.13 Trench 36

Trench 36 contained evidence for post-medieval mining or quarrying in the form of two large pits (3604 and 3606) recorded at the eastern end of the trench. The pits continued beyond the limits of excavation, but within the trench the larger of the two features, Pit 3604, measured 1.82m in width and appeared to overlie Pit 3606 which had a width of 1.34m. The depth of the pits varied from 0.21-0.34m. Filling the earlier pit was a mixed orange-brown-yellow silty clay (3605) that contained numerous small to medium stones. Filling the larger pit was dark brown-black silty clay (3603) that contained large amounts of charcoal and abundant angular stones, along with post-medieval clay pipe, glass and porcelain.

3.14 Trench 37

Trench 37 contained three pits (3704, 3708 and 3710) and one gully (3706) (Fig. 2.44). Gully 3706 was located towards the eastern end of the trench and was on a curving east to west alignment. The gully featured gradually sloping sides with a rounded base and measured 0.28m in width by 0.16m in depth (Fig. 2.46). It was filled by a mid-grey-brown clayey silt (3705) and appeared to cut Pit 3708. A sample taken from the feature produced a small quantity of charcoal and cereal grain suggesting possible swept, trampled or wind-blown waste from nearby settlement related burning activity. The

charcoal was all found to be oak, mostly crushed 0.5cm slivers, whilst the cereal grain consisted of slightly degraded *Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare* (six row hulled barley) and *Triticum* sp. (wheat), probably emmer or spelt type, suggesting a broadly later Prehistoric date for this deposit. Pit 3708 measured 0.48m in width by 0.30m in depth and was filled by a mid-grey-brown clayey silt (3707) (Fig. 2.47). No finds were recovered from either feature.

To the immediate south of Gully 3706 lay Pit 3704, a subcircular feature measuring 0.86 long by 0.60 wide by 0.32m in depth. Pit 3704 featured steep sides with a flat base and was filled by mid-grey-brown clayey silt (3703) that contained frequent fragments of angular sandstone (Figs. 2.45 and 4.11).

Towards the centre of the trench lay Pit 3710, a feature measuring 1.94m long by 0.86m wide by 0.29m in depth and which was only half exposed within the trench, the rest lying beyond the limits of excavation (Fig. 2.48). Filling the pit was mid-light grey sandy clay silt (3709) that contained frequent fragments of sandstone.

3.15 Trench 45

Trench 45 contained one ditch (4504) recorded at the northern end of the trench on a north-west to south-east orientation (Figs. 2.49 and 4.13). Ditch 4504 measured 0.60m in width by 0.36m in depth and featured steep sides with a narrow base (Fig. 2.50). The ditch represents a former field boundary and was filled by mid grey sandy clay (4503) which contained fragments of 19-20th century pottery and coal. The ditch had been truncated by a stone filled land drain (4502).

3.16 Trench 51

Trench 51 contained the remains of two ditches (5106 and 5104/5108) and two large pits (5110 and 5112) (Fig. 2.51). Pit 5110 was located at the northern end of the trench and measured c.5m in length within the trench and continued beyond the limits of excavation. The pit featured gently sloping sides and was partially excavated to a depth of 0.82m (Fig. 4.16). Filling the pit was dark grey-brown sandy silt clay (5109) that contained numerous fragments of angular sandstone and occasional flecks of charcoal. This feature, along with Pit 5112 located to the centre of the trench, appeared to represent evidence of post-medieval quarrying in the area.

Pit 5112 was recorded at c.6m in length within the trench and had steeper sides than those of Pit 5110. The pit was excavated to a depth of 0.80m and was filled by orange-brown sandy clay silt (5111) that again contained fragment of angular stone and flecks of charcoal.

Towards the southern end of the trench was a ditch (5104/5108) on a north-east to south-west orientation before it turned slightly and terminated within the trench. The ditch measured 0.42-1.16m in width (wider at its terminus) by 0.31-0.79m in depth (deeper at its terminus, Fig. 4.15) and was filled by mid yellow-brown clayey silt (5103/5107) (Figs. 2.52 and 2.54). The ditch had been cut on its northern edge by a later north-east to south-west orientated ditch (5106). Ditch 5106 measured 0.52m in width by 0.34m in depth and was filled by dark reddish-brown sandy clay silt (5105) (Figs. 2.53 and 4.14). No finds were recovered from either feature.

4. SPECIALIST REPORTS

4.1 Prehistoric Pottery

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

A total of six sherds weighing 62g were recovered from three features (Table 4.1.1). The sherds are in a very poor condition with no formal traits; however the grog and crushed rock inclusions suggest a Bronze Age date for the assemblage.

Feature no.	Context no.	Feature type	Date	Quantity	Weight (g)
2105	2104	Ditch	?Bronze Age	2	2
3312	3317	Pit/ tree throw	Early Bronze Age	1	26
3321	3320	Pit	Early Bronze Age	3	34
Total				6	62

Table 4.1.1: Quantity and weight of pottery by feature

Results

Trench 21

Ditch [2105]

Ditch [2105] produced two small and very abraded sherds of grog tempered pottery. The sherds have no distinguishing traits and are possibly Bronze Age.

Trench 33

Pit/ tree throw [3312]

A single sherd in grog-tempered fabric with common, medium coarse, angular crushed rock was recovered from pit/ tree throw [3312]. The sherd has a wet hand smooth interior with some sooting. The exterior is abraded. The sherd is probably from an Early Bronze Age urn or similar. Local comparisons include Collared Urn sherds with crushed angular grey cryptocrystalline rock inclusions from Ferrybridge to Hook Moor improvement area (site F and G) of the A1M scheme (Brown et al.2007, 222).

Pit [3321]

Pit [3321] produced three sherds from two vessels. A large grog-tempered sherd with common sub-rounded pale grog is from the base of an Early Bronze Age vessel. Two small body sherds were also recovered in similar fabric to the large Bronze Age sherd found in pit/ tree throw [3312].

Discussion

This small assemblage suggests prehistoric activity at the site in the Early Bronze Age, centred around trench 33. The form of the sherds does not aid identification, however the grog, or perhaps clay pellet inclusions (Vince 2004) with crushed dark angular rock is paralleled within Collared Urn found locally along the route of the A1M road scheme (Brown et al. 2007).

4.2 Pottery and Fired Clay

By C.G.Cumberpatch

Introduction

The pottery assemblage from Bradley Villa Farm was examined by the author on 13th May 2021. It consisted of a total of ten sherds of pottery weighing 106 grams representing a maximum of six vessels. The data are summarised in Table 4.2.1. Six fragments of ceramic building material were included with the pottery and are listed in Table 4.2.2.

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3302	Mottled ware	2	30	1	BS	Bowl	Dark brown mottled glaze int & ext	C18 th	Fine light buff fabric w/ sparse fine black grit
3307	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	27	1	BS	Bowl/pa ncheon	Brown glaze int only	C18 th – C19 th	Hard orange fabric w/ fine black grit
3603	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bo wl	U/ID floral design int	M – LC19 th	
4503	Late Blackware	2	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18 th	Hard, fine red fabric w/ sparse fine red grit
4503	TP Pearlware	3	18	1	Rim	Plate	Willow border	c.1780 – c.1840	Fresh breaks
4503	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	5	1	BS	Bowl	White slip int under yellow glaze int	C18 th – C19 th	Fine orange fabric w/ sparse red grit; fresh breaks
	Total	10	106	6					

Table 4.2.1: Summary of pottery from Bradley Villa Farm

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range
2202	Ceramic Building Material	4	9	4	Fragments	Brick	U/Dec	Undated
3302	Ceramic Building Material	1	2	1	Fragment	Brick	U/Dec	Undated
3307	Ceramic Building Material	1	33	1	Fragment	Brick	U/Dec	Undated
	Total	6	44	6				

Table 4.2.2: Summary of CBM from Bradley Villa Farm

Results

The pottery was of early modern and recent date, periods which span the years between c.1720 and the mid-20th century although none of the sherds post-dated the late 19th century.

Early modern material included examples of vernacular tableware; Mottled ware and Late Blackware (contexts 3302 and 4503) together with the rim of a transfer-printed Pearlware plate (Context 4503), the latter part of the formal tableware category, as discussed elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2014). Vernacular tablewares were manufactured widely throughout Yorkshire (and elsewhere) and there is nothing to suggest that these

vessels were of anything but local or regional manufacture. Pearlwares, like other refined earthenwares, are impossible to attribute to a specific factory unless they bear a particularly distinctive design or a maker's mark. Neither were present in this case; the Willow border is amongst the commonest of transfer printed designs and was used by many manufacturers between the 18th and 20th centuries.

Two sherds of utilitarian ware, one brown-glazed, the other bearing white slip internally under clear glaze, could not be dated with any precision (contexts 3307 and 4503). Both types are very common on 18th and 19th century sites and, while there are considerable differences at the local and regional level in rim shape and fabric, it is not yet possible to link these with specific potteries or to determine how far they relate to chronology.

The latest sherd in the assemblage was a very small fragment from the rim of a cup or bowl dating to the mid to late 19th century (Context 3603). The design could not be identified.

Discussion

The pottery assemblage came from four contexts; 3302, 3307, 3603 and 4503. Only the last contained more than one sherd. The evidence of the pottery would suggest that contexts 3302 and 4503 were the earliest, dating to the 18th century while 3603 is somewhat later. Some caution is required however as the very small size of the sherd from Context 3603 means that it would be more susceptible to bioturbation than would a larger sherd.

Archiving and Curation

On the completion of the project, the assemblage should be deposited in the appropriate local museum or finds depository where it will be available for further research in the future.

4.3 Flint

By Martin Lightfoot

Introduction

Two flints were submitted for assessment from the Bradley Villa Farm site in Huddersfield. The following section contains a catalogue of the flints and details.

Catalogue

Context 3307

A light grey flake with small bulb of percussion. A possible bladelet (?)

Context 3320

A light grey flake with a reworked distal end of a narrow blade. Flint was snapped and probably discarded.

Discussion

The flint fragments are both of possible Late Mesolithic date. The flint recovered from Context 3307 was within a ditch [3308] likely to be post-medieval in date. This suggests that the flint here is likely to be residual. The flint from Context 3320 was recovered from a pit [3321] from which fragments of pottery were recovered with a tentative pre roman iron age date, although the pit had also been subject to disturbance by probable animal burrowing in places.

4.4 Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal

By Diane Alldritt

Introduction

Five environmental sample flots taken during archaeological evaluation work on land at Bradley Villa Farm, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire (BVFH) were assessed for carbonised plant remains and charcoal. Material sorted from four of the sample retents was also examined for any identifiable charred remains. Samples were taken from pit, ditch and gully features in trenches 19, 33, 34 and 37.

Methodology

The bulk environmental samples were processed using a Siraf style water flotation system (French 1971). The samples were from 10 litres up to 40 litres in volume. The flots were dried before examination under a low power binocular microscope typically at x10 magnification. All identified plant remains including charcoal were removed and bagged separately by type.

Wood charcoal was examined using a high-powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope at magnifications up to x200. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

Results

The environmental samples produced small quantities of carbonised plant remains <2.5ml from trenches 19 and 34, mostly crushed charred detritus below the level of identification. Trenches 33 and 37 produced greater concentrations with 100ml and 20ml respectively, consisting mainly of charcoal fragments 0.5cm to 2.0cm in size along with trace amounts of cereal grain, indicating burning activity taking place in the vicinity of these areas. Modern material was recorded in amounts 20ml up to 300ml, mainly root detritus with scarce modern seeds and earthworm egg capsules suggesting some bioturbation was possible through the deposits. Crushed fragments of clinker and coal were found in all the trenches and were probably from Post Medieval activity.

Results are given in Table 4.4.1 and discussed below.

Context	<i>1904</i>	<i>3320</i>	<i>3322</i>	<i>3403</i>	<i>3705</i>
Sample	4	12	15	17	19

	Context	1904	3320	3322	3403	3705
	Feature	ditch [1905]	pit [3321]	ditch [3323]	ditch [3404]	gully [3706]
	Trench	Tr.19	Tr.33	Tr.33	Tr.34	Tr.37
	Radiocarbon Y/N	N	Y ch	N	N	N
	Sample Volume (litres)	20	40	20	20	10
	Total CV	<2.5ml	100ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	20ml
	Modern	50ml	300ml	30ml	20ml	30ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	Common Name					
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat					1
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>vulgare</i>	six row hulled barley					2
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)						2
Charcoal						
<i>Quercus</i>	oak		2 (1.58g)		2 (0.08g)	8 (0.83g)
<i>Corylus</i>	hazel		3 (2.08g)			
Other Remains						
Clinker		5+		1		
Coal		5+			5+	5+
Modern seeds		1				
Earthworm egg capsules						1

Table 4.4.1: Carbonised plant remains and charcoal from BVFH

Discussion

Trench 19

Ditch [1905] (1904) contained trace crushed charred detritus mixed with clinker and coal, probably general background residual material.

Trench 33

Pit [3321] (3320) produced a concentrated deposit of charcoal consisting of well-preserved 0.5cm to 2.0cm fragments of *Quercus* (oak) and *Corylus* (hazel) indicating remains of a possible fire pit with material burnt in situ or a burnt waste pit. This material possibly originates from Prehistoric burning activity and the hazel charcoal would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Ditch [3323] (3322) contained a small amount of clinker and a few trace fragments of crushed charcoal, probably residual remains.

Trench 34

Ditch [3404] (3403) contained a few slivers of oak charcoal possibly mixed through the deposit along with fragments of crushed coal.

Trench 37

Gully [3706] (3705) produced a small quantity of charcoal and cereal grain suggesting possible swept, trampled or wind-blown waste from nearby settlement related burning activity. The charcoal was all found to be oak, mostly crushed 0.5cm slivers, whilst the cereal grain consisted of slightly degraded *Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare* (six row hulled barley) and *Triticum* sp. (wheat), probably emmer or spelt type, suggesting a broadly later Prehistoric date for this deposit.

Conclusion

The environmental samples produced small amounts of carbonised material from all the examined trenches but in particular from pit [3321], possibly a fire or waste pit, and from gully [3706]. The charcoal was found to be a mixture of oak and hazel in pit [3321], probably fuel waste, whilst gully [3706] contained oak charcoal along with a scatter of barley and wheat cereal grain indicating possible settlement related burning activity taking place nearby.

The hazel charcoal from pit [3321] could be radiocarbon dated if required and further charcoal identification could be carried out on this sample. No other work is recommended on the remaining samples.

Further excavation work at the site has a good potential to continue to produce small quantities of carbonised remains in particular from the vicinity of trenches 33 and 37.

5. DISCUSSION

The evaluation carried out at Bradley Villa Farm revealed evidence for surviving archaeology in some areas of the site, with other areas proving blank of features once excavated. The main focus of the recorded archaeological activity appeared to be clustered around a prominent hill within the landscape, with the geophysical survey of the site suggesting that the remains of a rectilinear enclosure and associated ditches may have been identified.

Excavation across these geophysical anomalies did reveal that these features survived in the form of ditches, although the features were more prominent to the south, east and north where they were recorded in trenches 16, 18, 19, 22, 33, 34, 35 and 37. Towards the west, the features suggested by the geophysics interpretation were not evident in trenches 15, 24, 25, 30, 32 or 38 which may indicate truncation on this side of the hill had somewhat removed any surviving traces here. This was in part perhaps due to modern ploughing, evidenced by the large number of plough scars recorded across these areas, and conversation with the farmer revealing that he had ploughed these areas to a depth of 0.3m once every five years.

Trench 33, a small rectangular trench located at the top of the hill, contained possible dating evidence for the enclosure in the form of pottery recovered from small pits adjacent to, and presumably contemporary with, the ditch, along with two fragments of flint. The pottery recovered here was degraded and difficult to attribute a firm date to, but the form and fabric does suggest an Early Bronze Age date as a likely possibility, with the sherds of pottery recovered from the trench similar in type to local comparisons which have included the remains of Collared Urns. The flint fragments are both of possible Late Mesolithic date, although one was found in a post-medieval context and is likely to be residual. Environmental samples taken from Pit 3321 suggests it may be the remains of a fire pit with possible Prehistoric origins. There were no finds recovered from any of the sections excavated through the enclosure ditch itself, but the feature certainly pre-dated later field boundaries, as clearly evidenced within sections recorded within Trench 33.

The area around trenches 23, 26 and 29, identified in the geophysical interpretation as a large band extending along much of the north-western field boundary, appeared to represent a change in the natural geology from the clays of the south of the site to a stony natural substrate. This was clearly seen in both trenches 23 and 29. The anomaly identified at the west end of Trench 24 was a large pit of probable post-medieval extraction origin.

In the wider area, trenches 1 and 2 were not excavated down to the level of natural deposits due to large amounts of made ground. Conversation with the landowner revealed that a deep, narrow ravine cutting down the natural slope had been infilled in the recent past, possibly in conjunction with construction of the adjacent M62 motorway. Trenches 3-7 and 9 did not contain any archaeological remains, although there was evidence for activity related to possible post-medieval mining in the form of layers of mixed clays and shale, presumably the remains of former extraction in the area.

There was no evidence for any surviving archaeology within trenches 10, 11 or 12. Trench 13 did contain a ditch that matched with the anomaly shown on the geophysics interpretation, but no dateable evidence was recovered from the feature.

The ground around trenches 42 and 43 was very disturbed, with an increased thickness of topsoil recorded at this location. This could be attributed to the construction of the adjacent chicken shed occupying the north side of the farm complex. Construction of the structure had involved excavating level platforms into the bedrock and the dumping of excavated spoil across the surrounding area, resulting in disturbance and truncation of the soil horizons and natural geology.

A ditch was recorded in Trench 45 which matched the location of an anomaly on the geophysical survey of the site, and which proved to be a former post-medieval field boundary. A similar anomaly, targeted by trenches 37, 38 and 49 did not appear to be in these trenches once excavated.

The south-east corner of the site was heavily truncated by later activity associated with former mining/quarrying in the form of large pits filled with shale/stone materials. This extensive extraction activity was most likely the cause of the disturbed area shown on the geophysical interpretation of this part of the site.

6. CONCLUSION

The trial trenching at Bradley Villa Farm successfully evaluated the survival of archaeological remains in trenches which were targeted on potential features identified and interpreted by a geophysical survey. Surviving archaeology including ditches forming a rectilinear enclosure, with associated pits and postholes were identified towards the centre of the site. These features were clustered around, and on the top of a hill which occupied a prominent site in the landscape. Dating evidence in the form of fragments of probable Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from pits and posthole features adjacent to the enclosure, suggesting a possible date, although no dateable material was recovered from the enclosure ditches themselves.

Beyond this, the geophysical anomalies tested in the trenches did not prove to be of early archaeological origin with evidence of later post-medieval mining/quarrying activities recorded across the proposed site, particularly in the south-east and north. Evidence for landscaping associated with the construction of the adjacent M62 motorway was also noted at the north of the site with deep areas of made ground noted here. Most of the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey were noted in the trenches targeting them, although some areas were seen to be truncated by modern ploughing.

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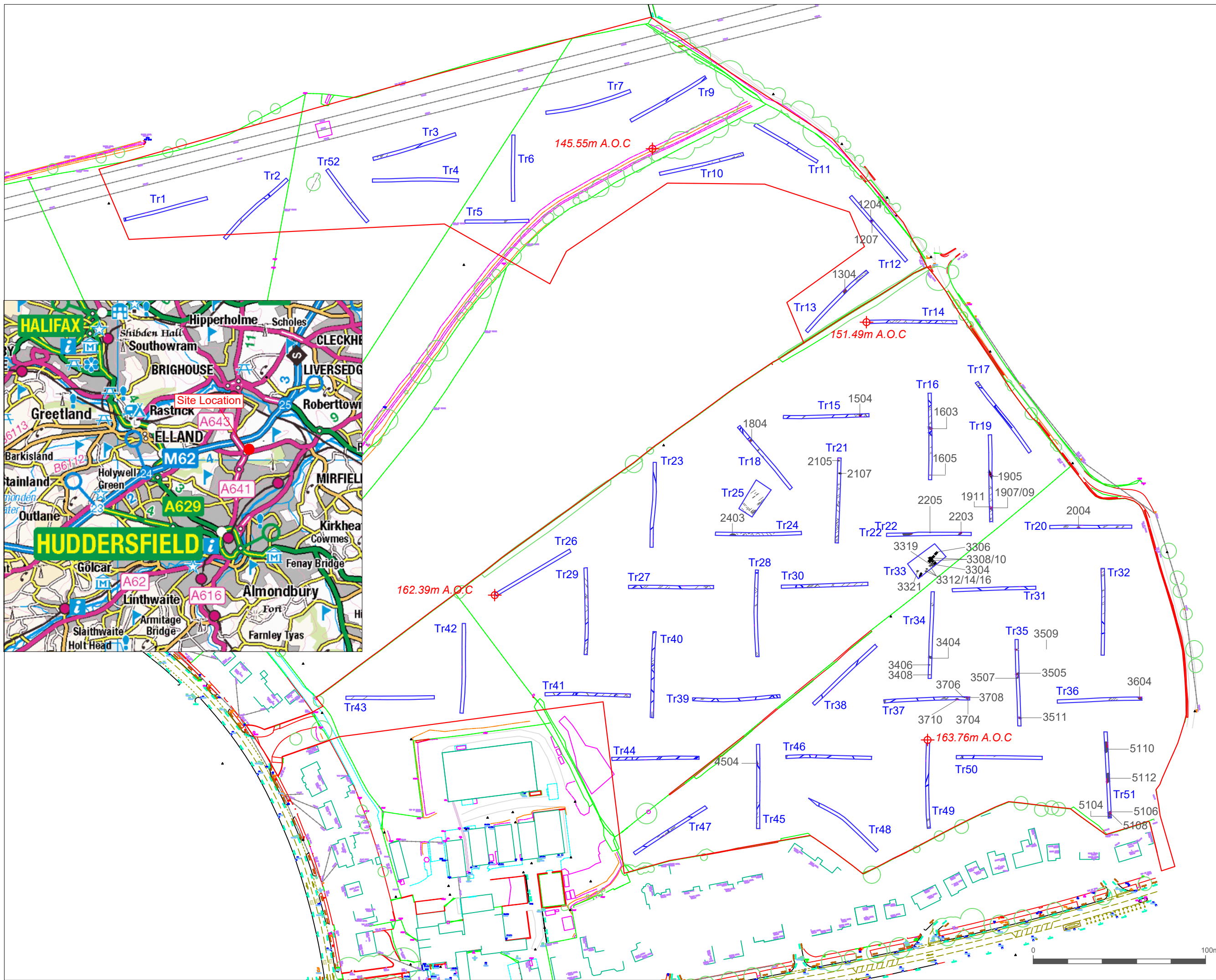
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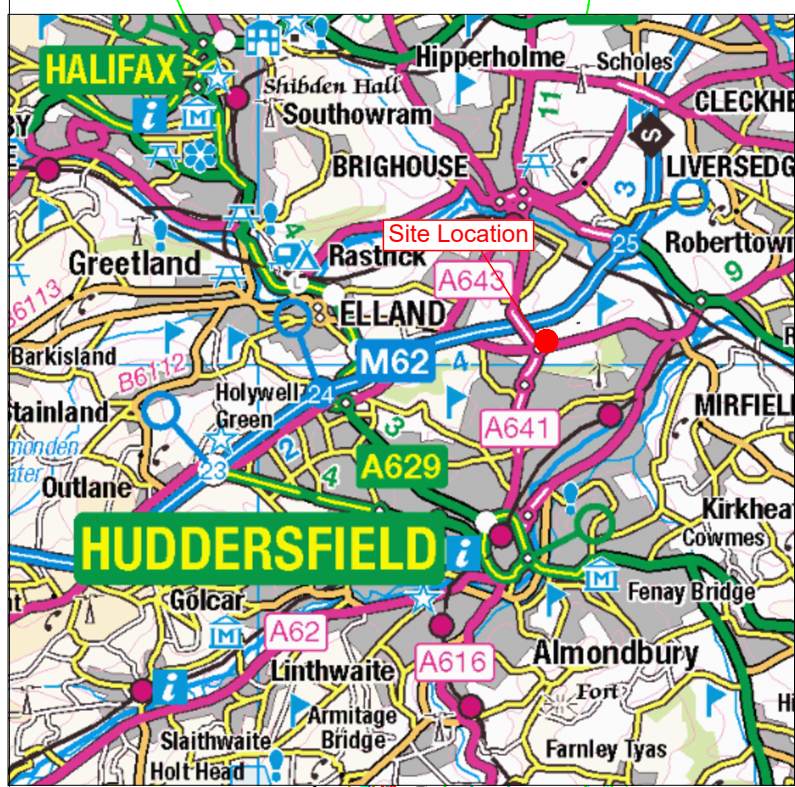
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FIGURES 1-4



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Trench
- Feature
- Field Drain
- Modern
- Plough Scars



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Title:
 Site location, Trench layout and
 Archaeological features

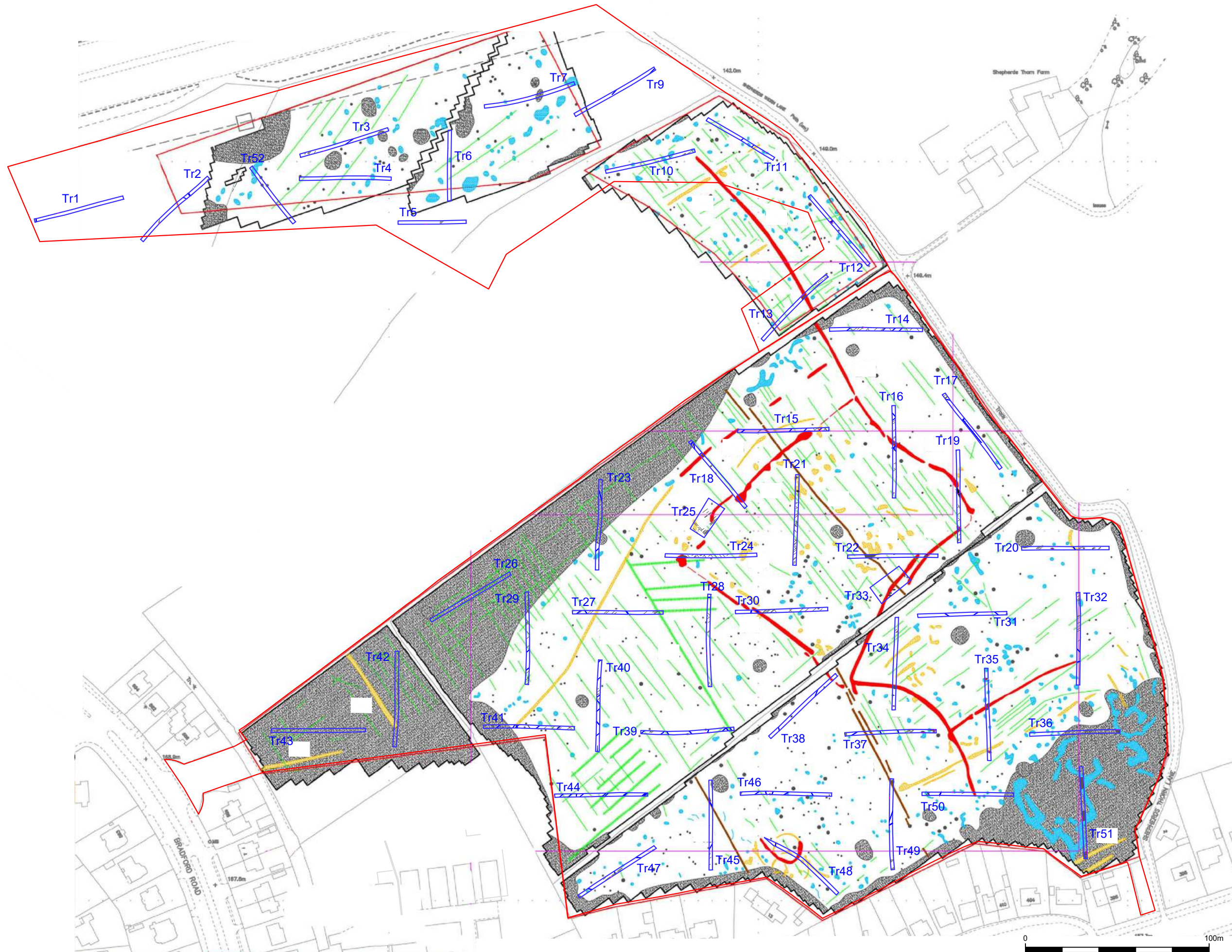
Project:
 Land off Bradley Road,
 Huddersfield

Client:
 Prospect Archaeology

Scale at A3:
 1:2000

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Report No: Y501/21	Fig. No: 1
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- Key:**
- Site Boundary
 - Trench
 - Feature
 - Field Drain
 - Modern
 - Plough Scars
- Geophys Key: Type/Interpretation**
- Dipolar isolated / Ferrous Material
 - Magnetic Disturbance / Ferrous Material
 - Linear Trend / Field Drain
 - Linear Trend / Agricultural
 - Linear Trend / Former Field Boundary
 - Linear Trend / Geology
 - Magnetic Enhancement / Geology
 - Linear Trend / Archaeology?
 - Magnetic Enhancement / Archaeology?
 - Linear Trend / Archaeology?
 - Magnetic Enhancement / Archaeology?

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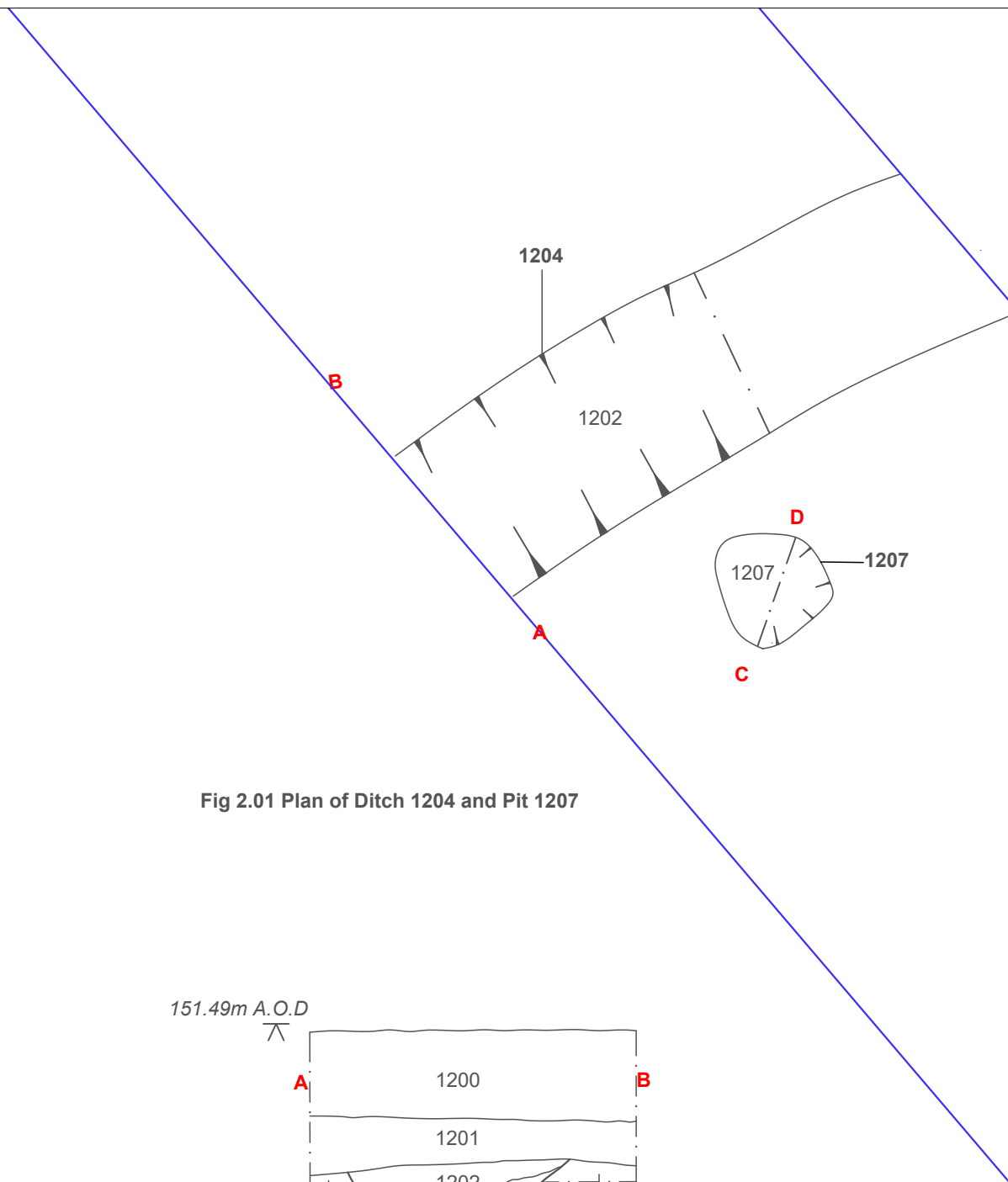


Fig 2.01 Plan of Ditch 1204 and Pit 1207

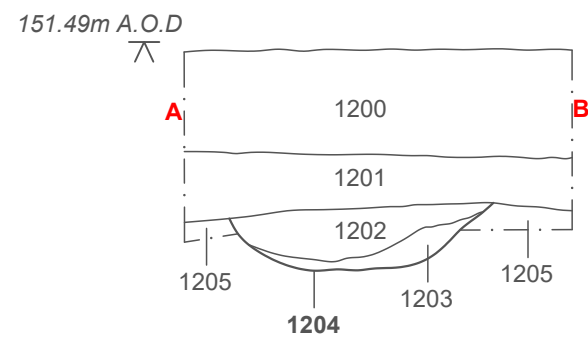


Fig 2.02 North-east-facing section Ditch 1204

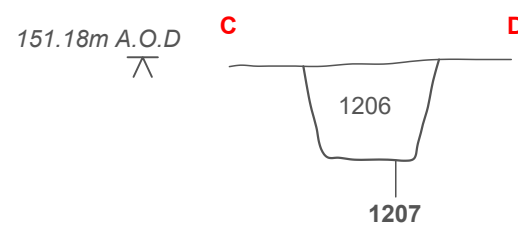


Fig 2.03 South-east facing section of Post hole

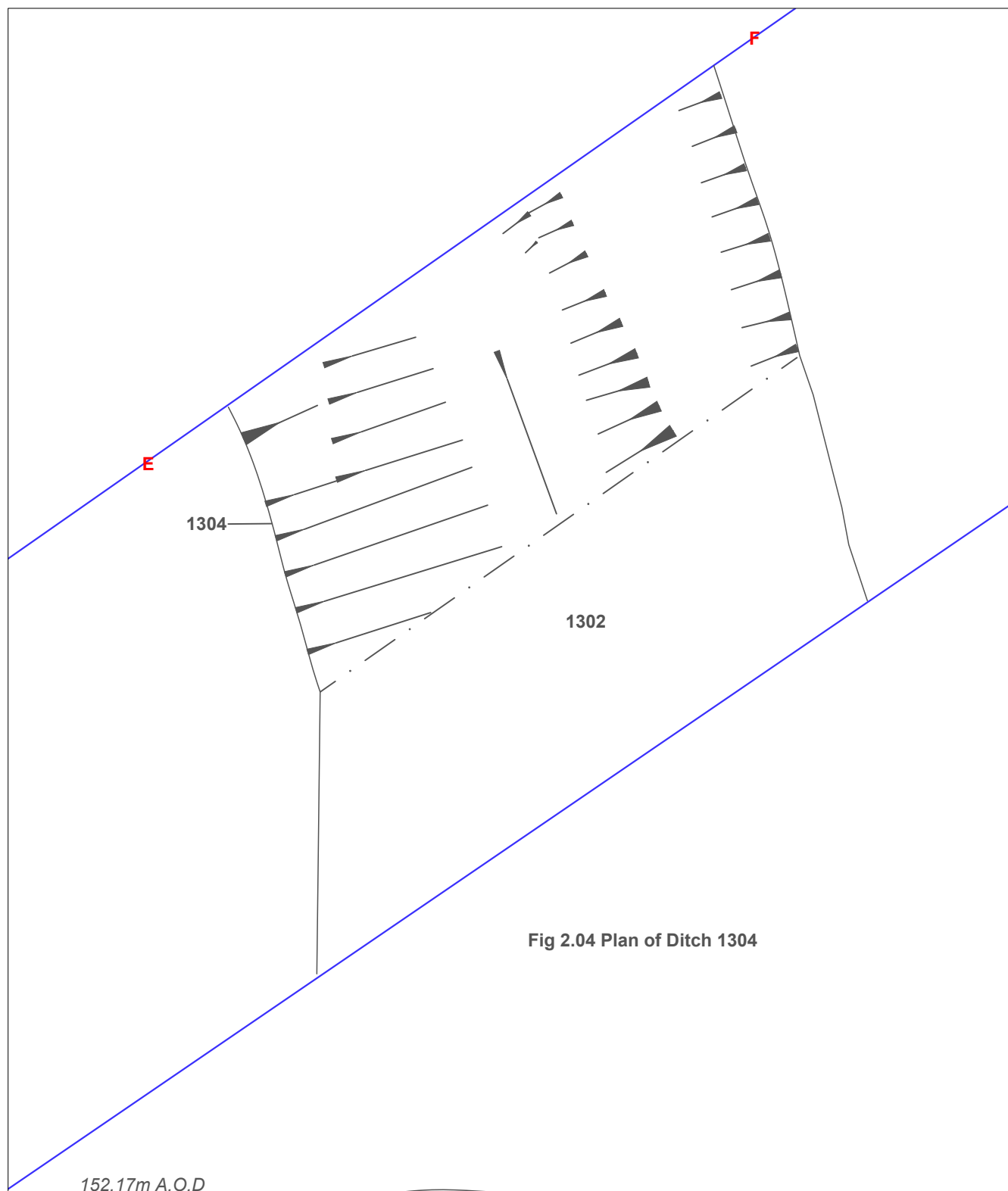


Fig 2.04 Plan of Ditch 1304

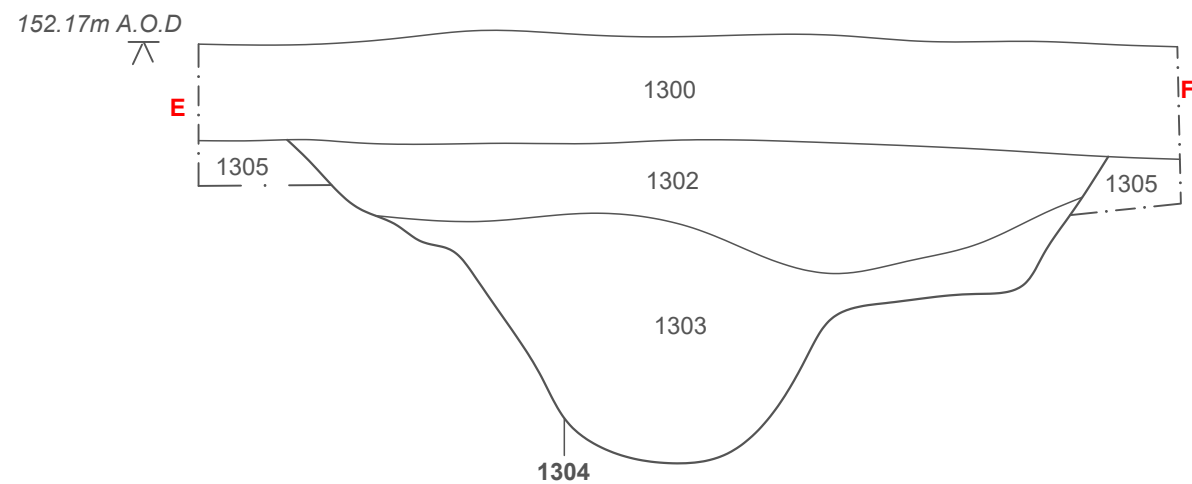


Fig 2.05 South-east facing section of Ditch 1304



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Plans and Sections of features in Trench 12 & 13

Project:
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Client:
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Scale at A3:
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Report No: Y501/21	Fig. No: 2.01 - 2.05
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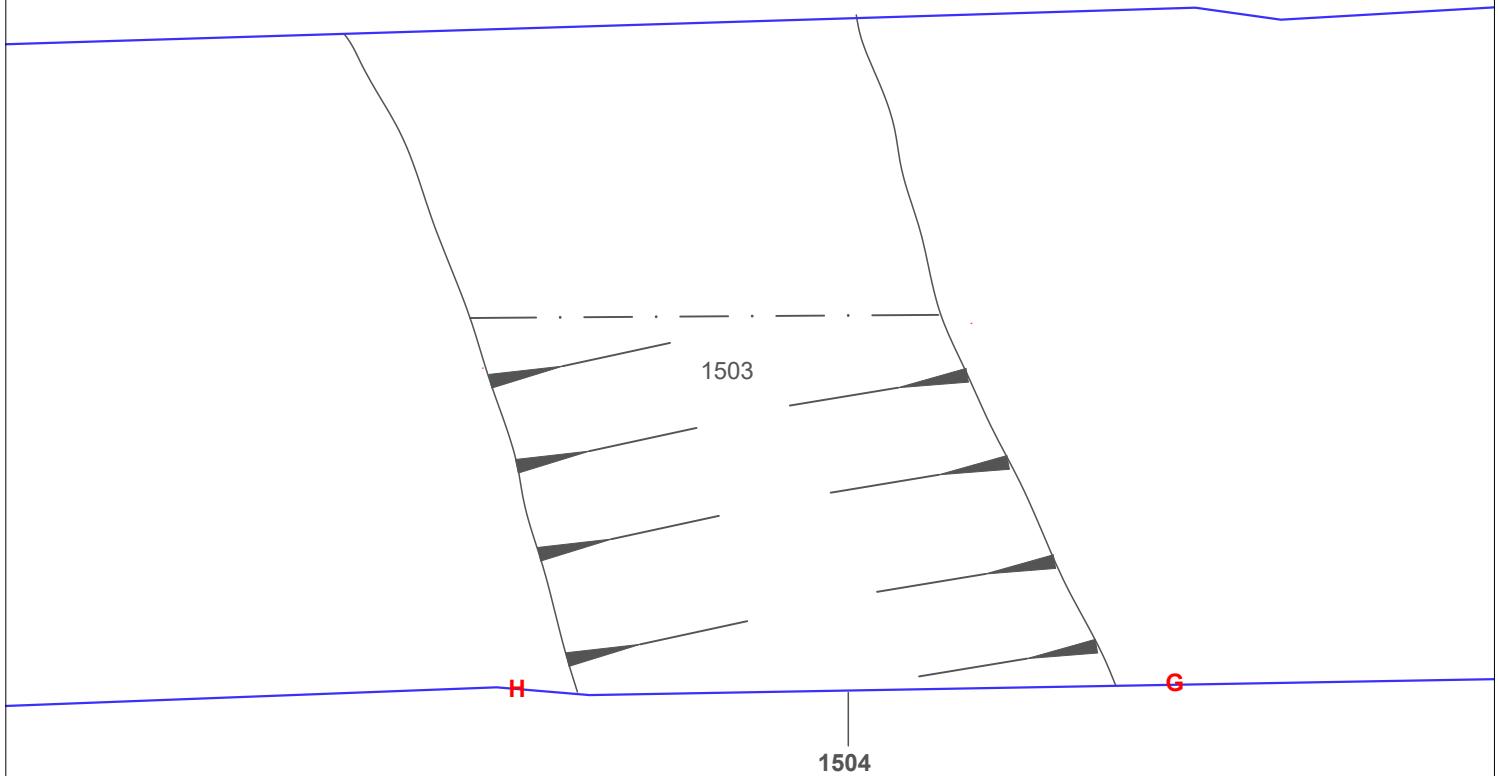


Fig 2.06 Plan of Ditch 1504

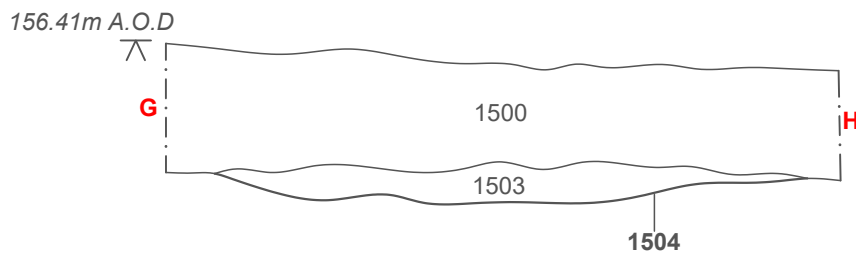



Fig 2.07 North facing section of Ditch 1504



Title: Plan and Section of features in Trench 15	Client: Prospect Archaeology
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Key:

Stone

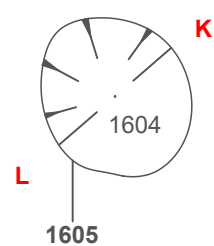
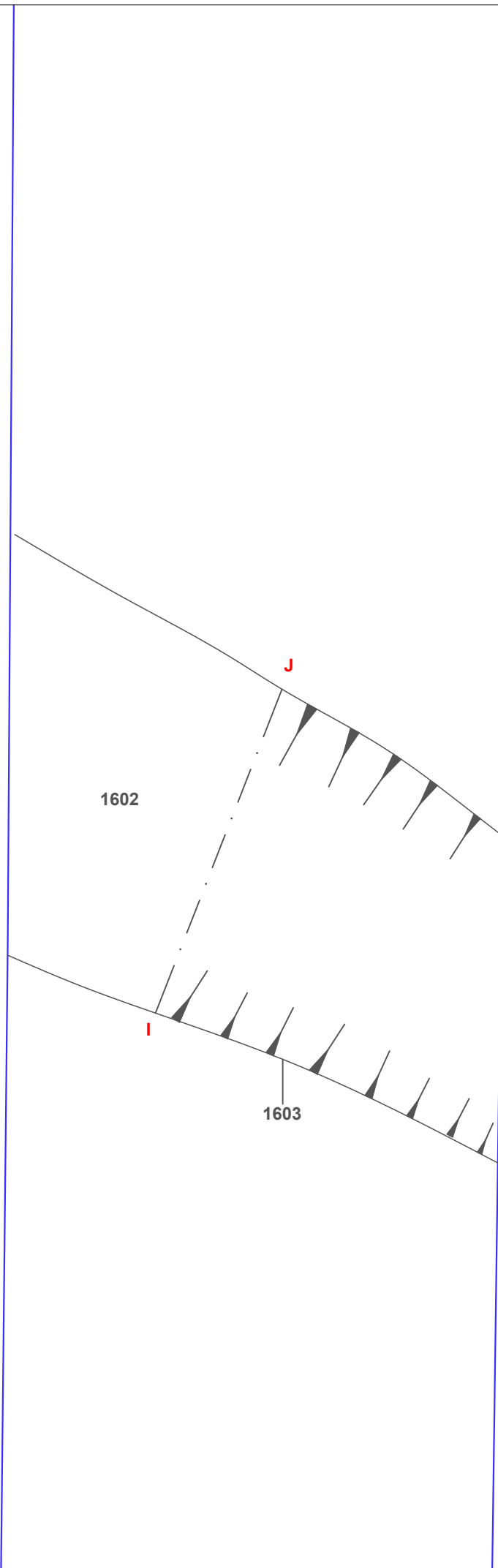


Fig 2.08 Plan of 1603 and 1605

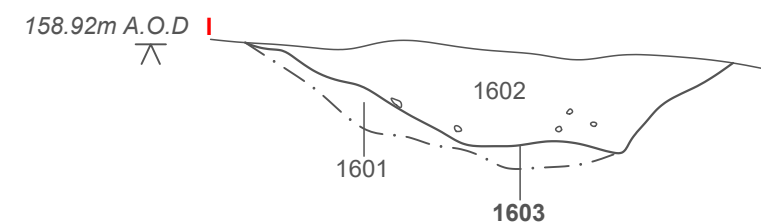


Fig 2.09 South-east facing section of Ditch 1603

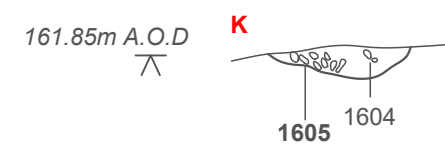


Fig 2.10 North-west facing section of Pit 1605



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Trench 16

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Client:
Prospect Archaeology

Scale at A3:
1:20

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Report No: Y501/21	Fig. No: 2.08 - 2.10
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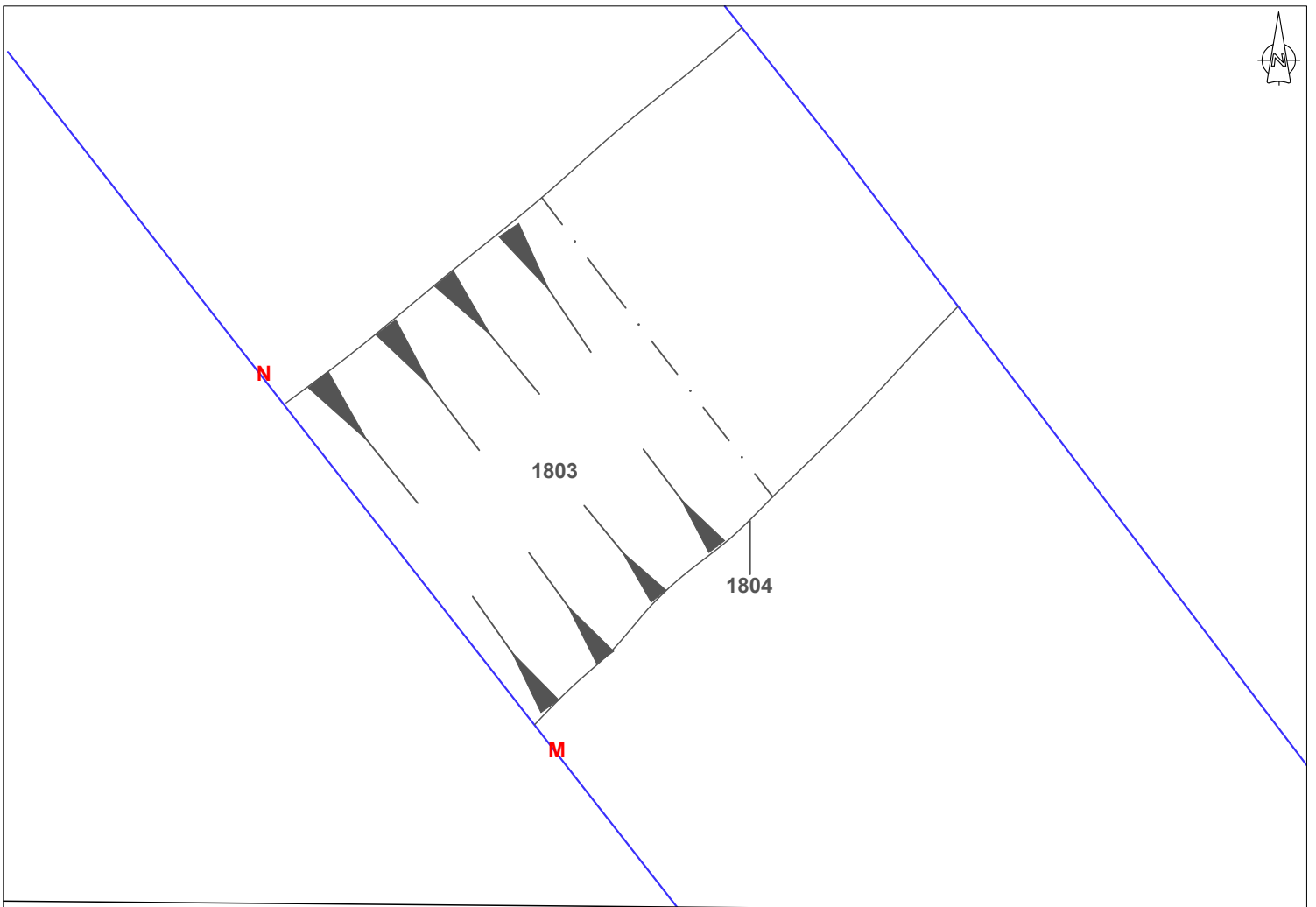


Fig 2.11 Plan of Ditch 1804

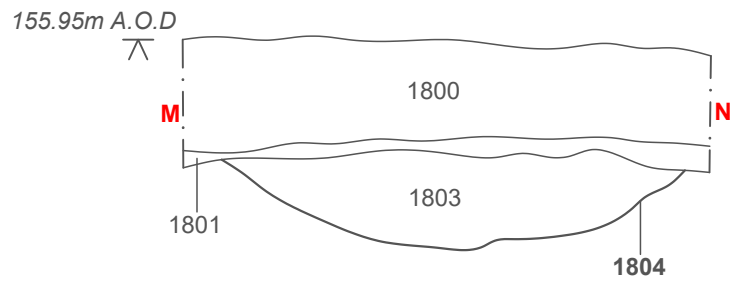


Fig 2.12 North-east facing section Ditch 1804



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Plan and Section of Trench 18

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Fig. No:
2.11 & 2.12

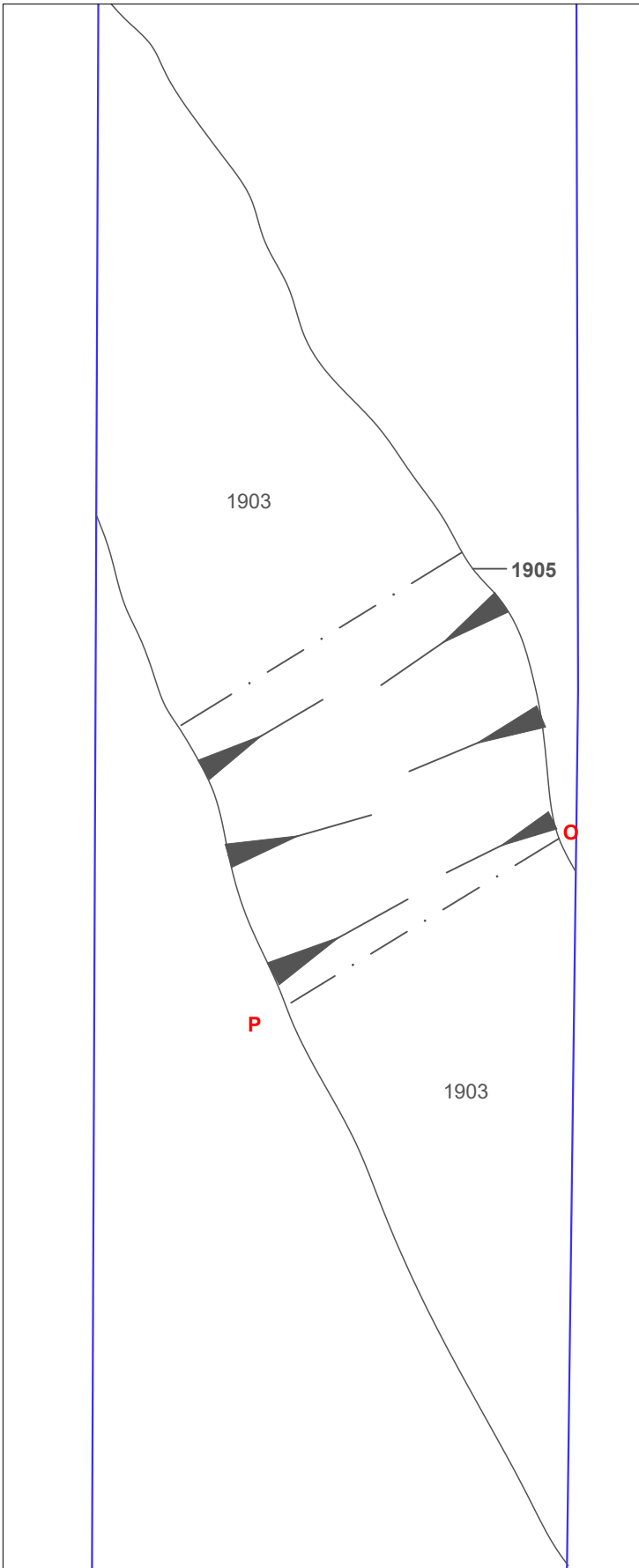


Fig 2.13 Plan of Ditch 1905



Scale 1:25

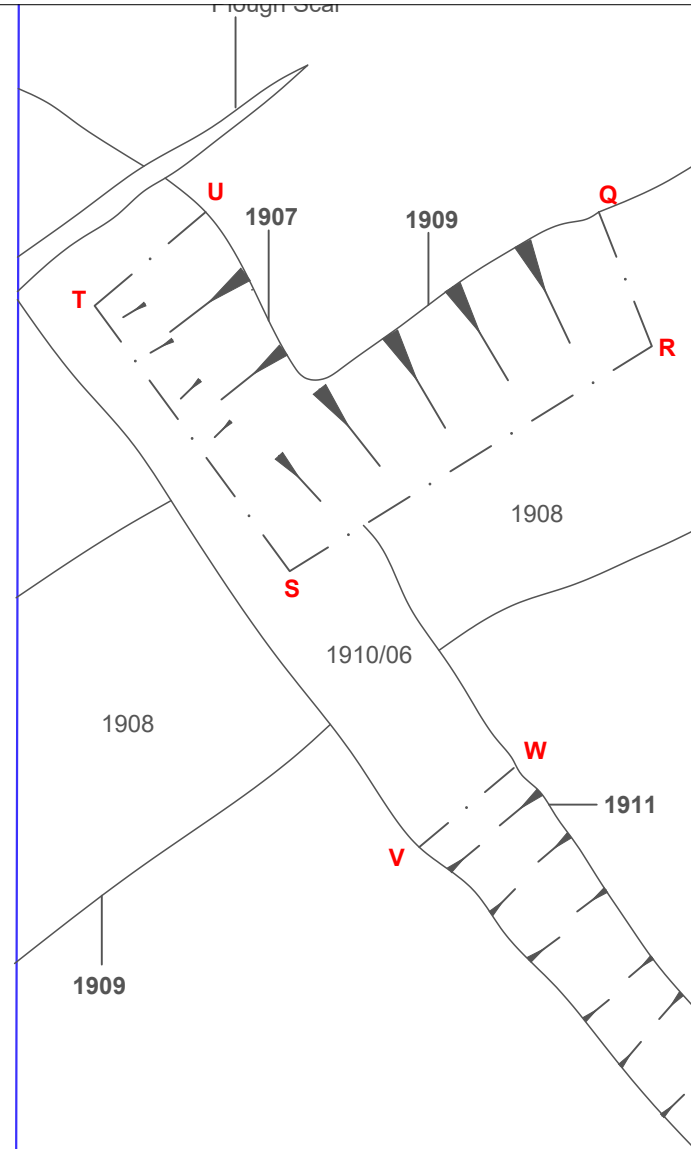


Fig 2.13 Plan of 1907, 1907 & 1911

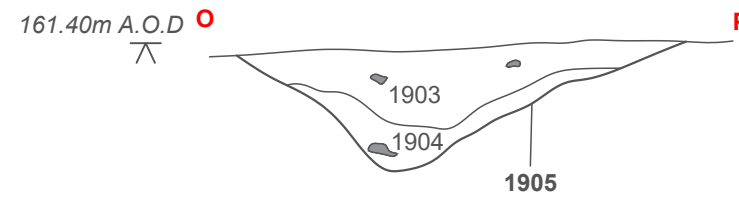


Fig 2.14 North-west facing section of Ditch 1905

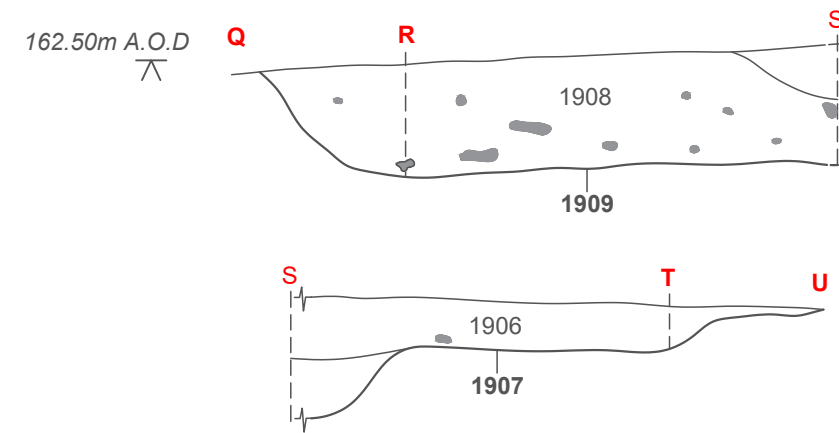


Fig 2.15 Relationship section of Ditches 1907 and 1909

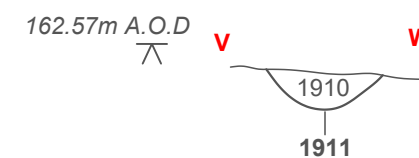


Fig 2.16 Section of Ditch 1911



Scale 1:20

Key:

Stone



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Project:
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Client:
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Scale at A3:
Varies

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Report No: Y501/21	Fig. No: 2.13 - 2.16
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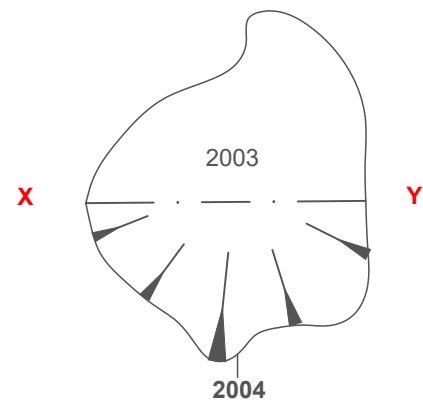


Fig 2.17 Plan of 2004

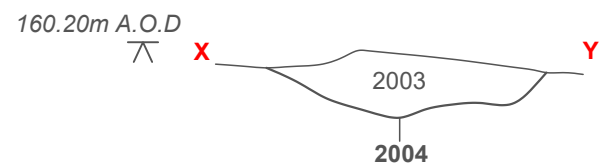


Fig 2.18 South-facing section of Pit 2004

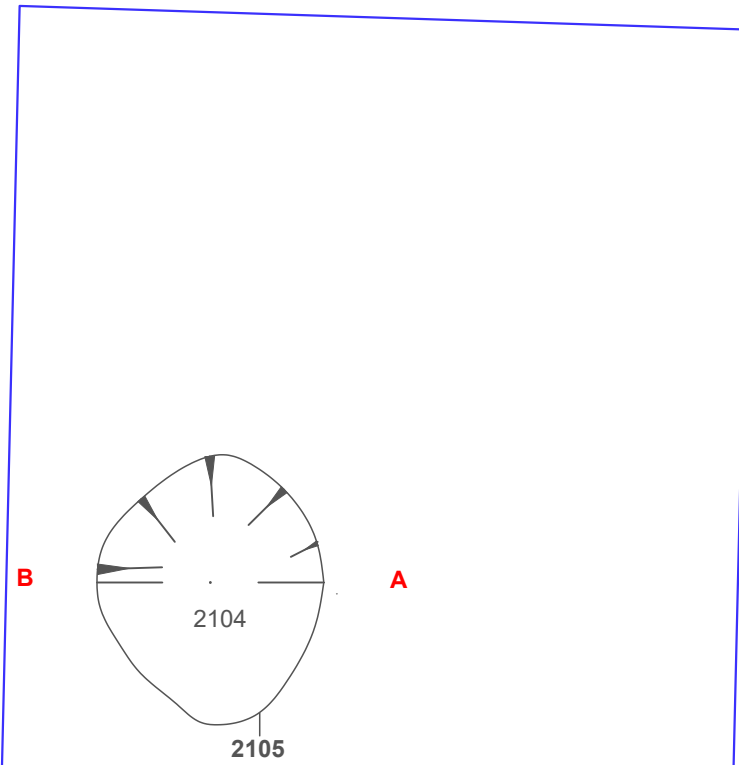


Fig 2.19 Plan of Pit 2105

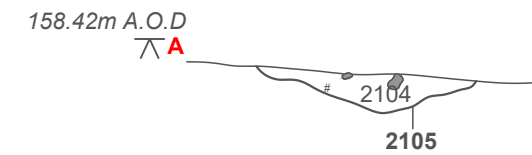


Fig 2.20 North-facing section of Pit 2105

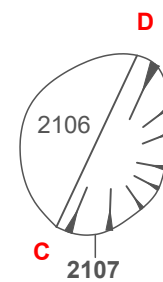


Fig 2.19 Plan of Pit 2107

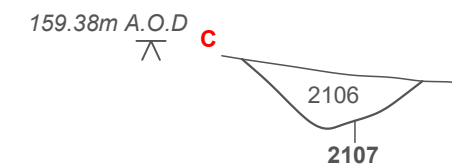


Fig 2.21 East-facing section of Pit 2107



Key:

- Stone
- # Charcoal



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Project:
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Client:
Prospect Archaeology

Scale at A3:
1:20

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Report.No: Y501/21	Fig. No: 2.17 - 2.21
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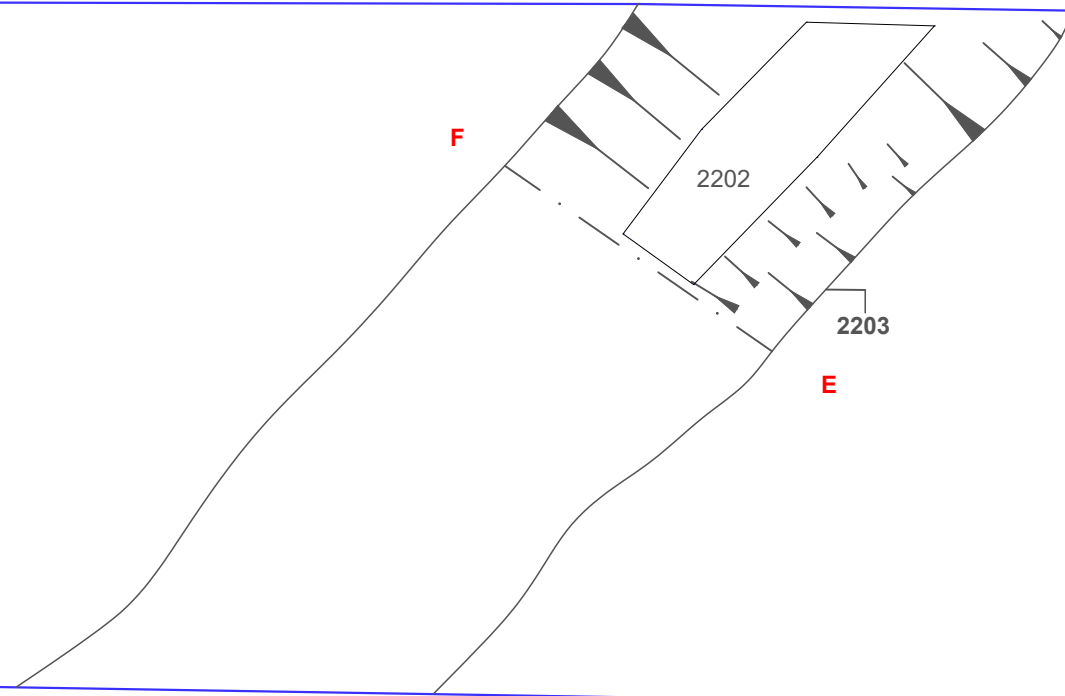


Fig 2.22 Plan of Ditch 2203

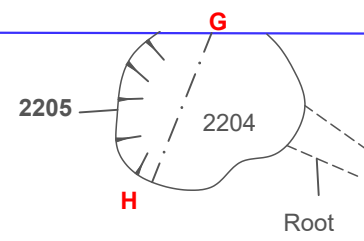


Fig 2.22 Plan of Post hole 2205

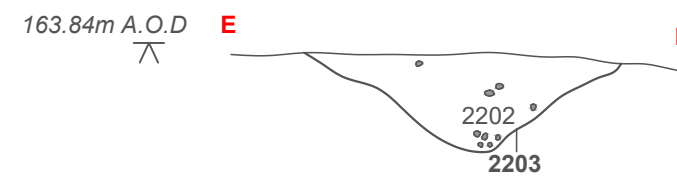


Fig 2.23 North-east facing section of Ditch 2203

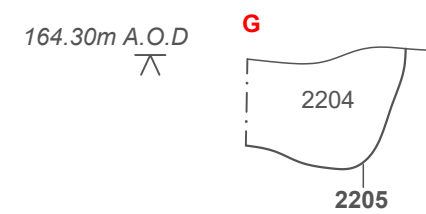


Fig 2.24 North-west facing section of of Post hole 2205



Key:

- Stone
- # Charcoal



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Title:
Plans and Sections of features in Trench 22

Project:
Land off Bradley Road, Huddersfield

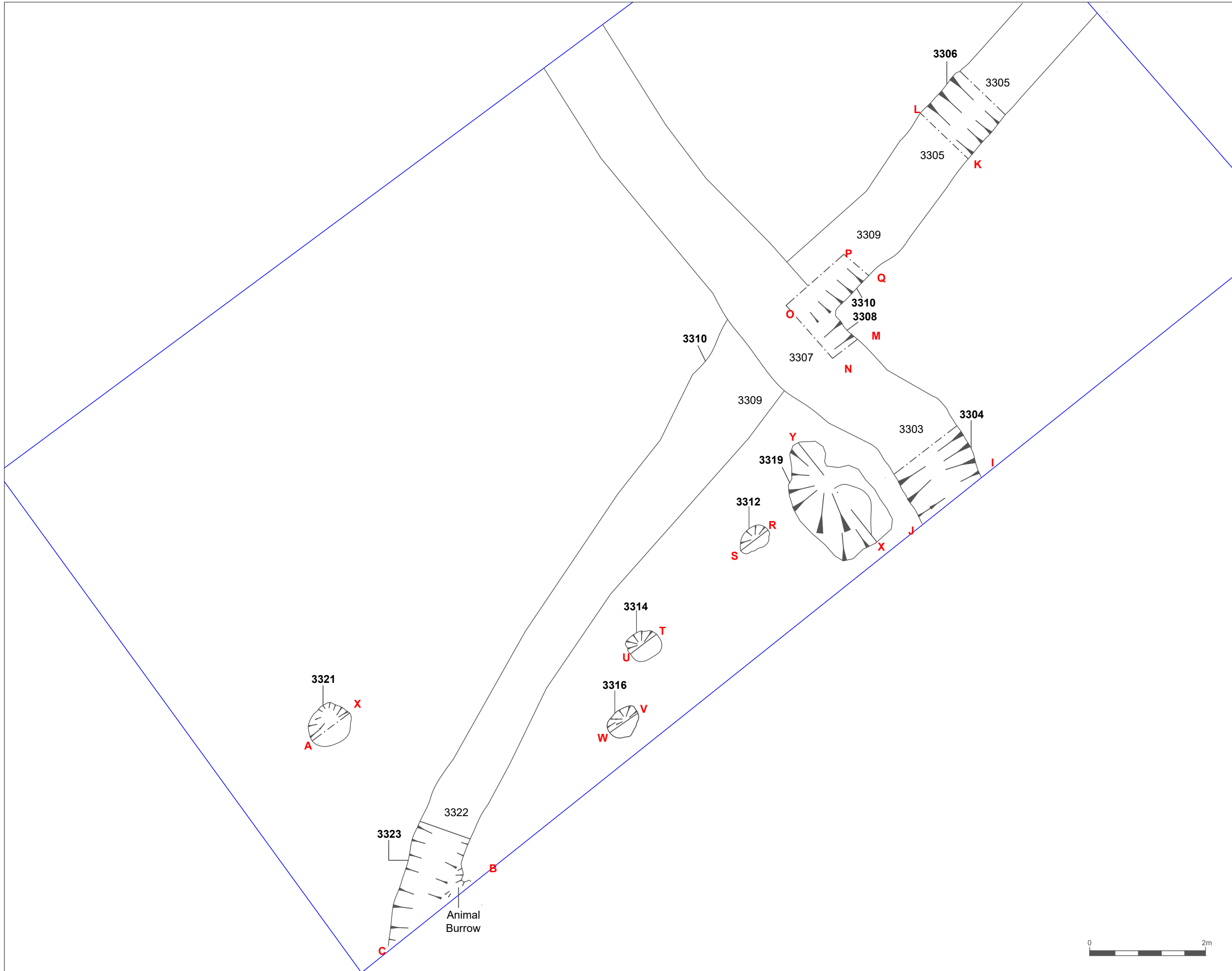
Client:
Prospect Archaeology

Scale at A3:
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Report No: Y501/21	Fig. No: 2.22 - 2.24
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Title:
Plan of features in Trench 33

Project:
**Land off Bradley Road,
 Huddersfield**

Client:
Prospect Archaeology

Scale at A3:
1:60

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Report No: Y501/21	Fig. No: 2.25
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Key:

- Stone
- Roots

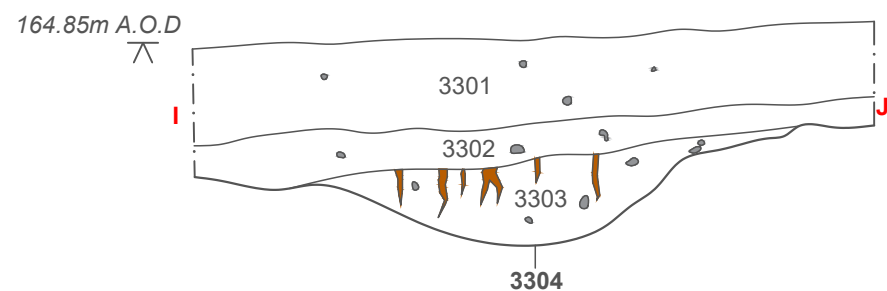


Fig 2.26 North-west facing section of Ditch 3304

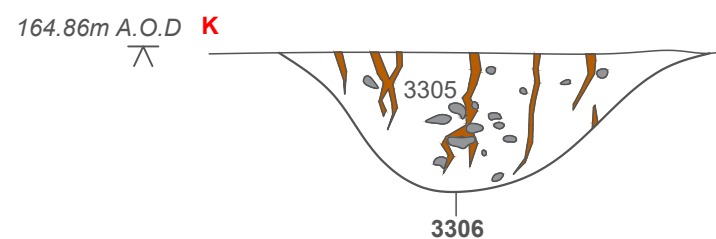


Fig 2.27 North-east facing section of Ditch 3306

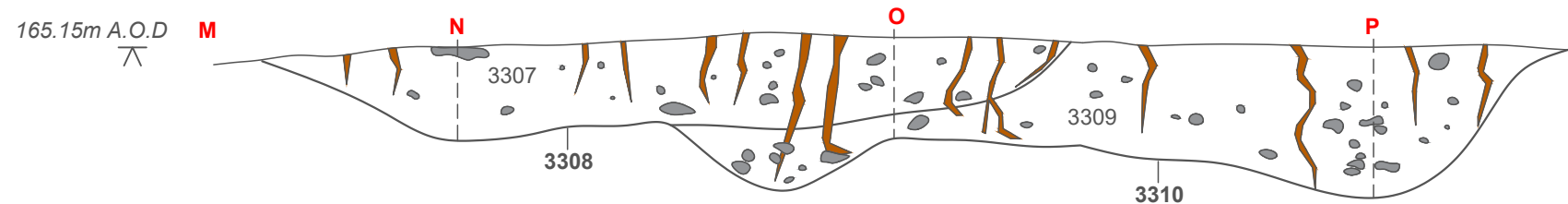


Fig 2.28 Section of Ditch 3308 and 3310

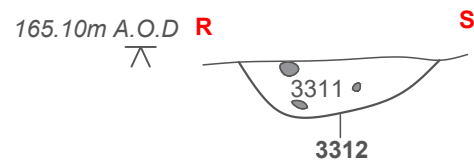


Fig 2.29 North-west facing section of Pit 3312

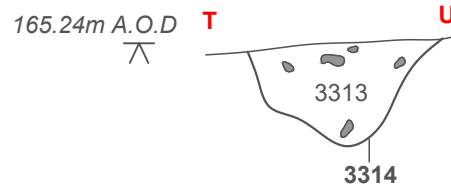


Fig 2.30 North-west facing section of Pit 3314

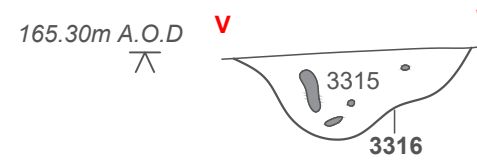


Fig 2.31 South-east facing section of Pit 3316

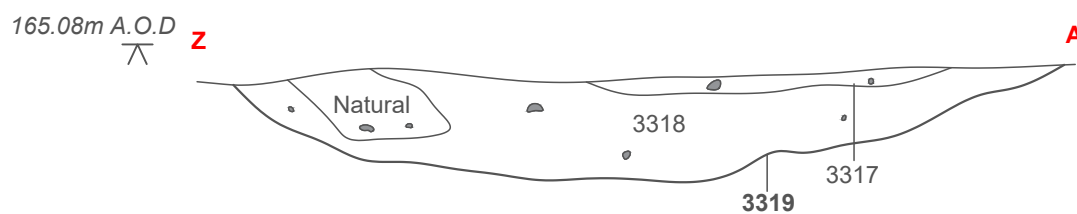


Fig 2.32 South-west facing section of Tree throw 3319

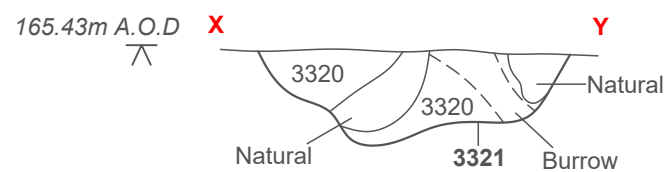


Fig 2.33 North-west facing section of Pit 3321

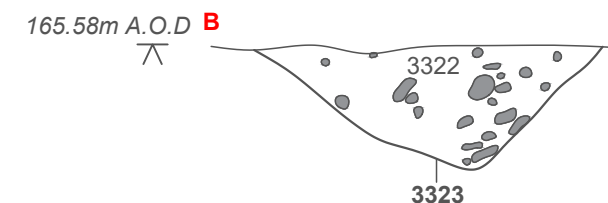


Fig 2.34 North-west facing section of Ditch 3323



Title: Sections of features in Trench 33		
Project: Land off Bradley Road, Huddersfield		
Client: Prospect Archaeology		
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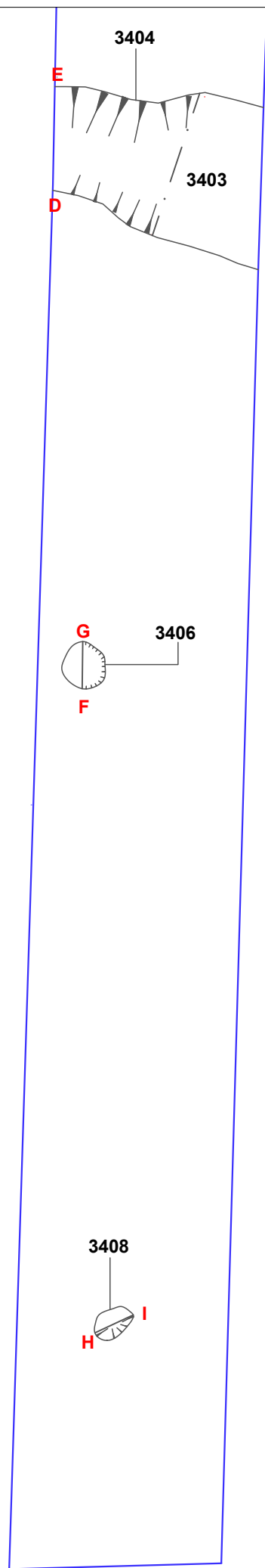


Fig 2.35 Plan of features 3404,3406 and 3408

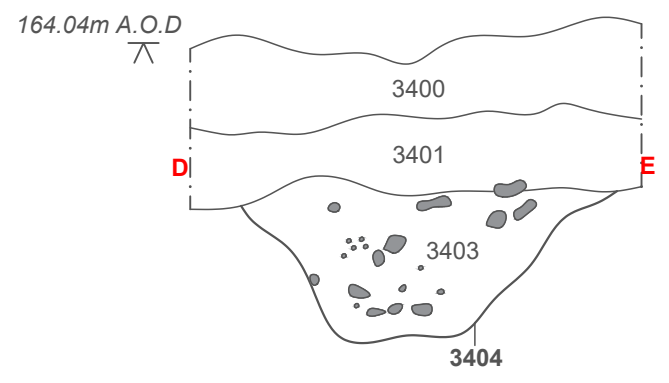


Fig 2.36 East-facing section of Ditch 3404

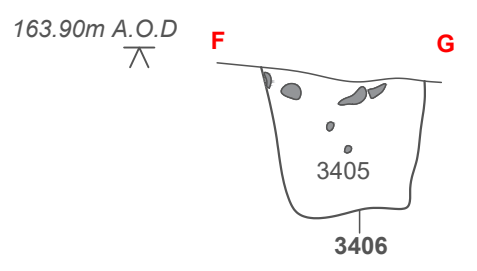


Fig 2.37 East-facing section of Post hole 3406

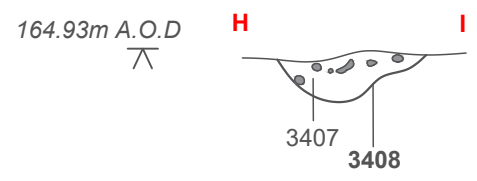


Fig 2.38 South-east facing section of Pit 3408



Key:
 Stone

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Title:
Plan and Sections of features in Trench 34

Project:
Land off Bradley Road, Huddersfield

Client:
Prospect Archaeology

Scale at A3:
Varies

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Report No: Y501/21	Fig. No: 2.35-2.38
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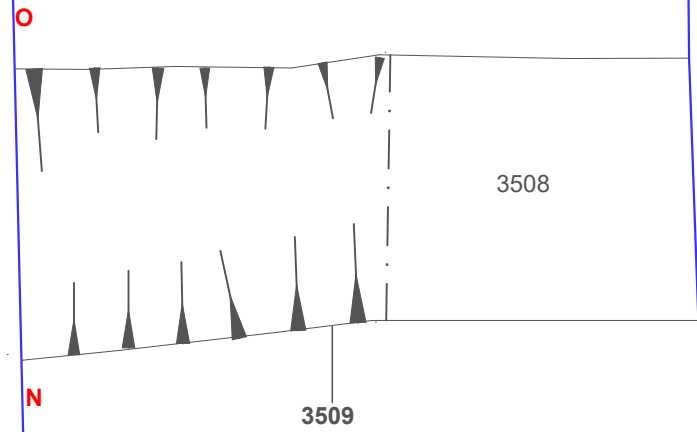


Fig 2.39 Plan of Ditch 3509

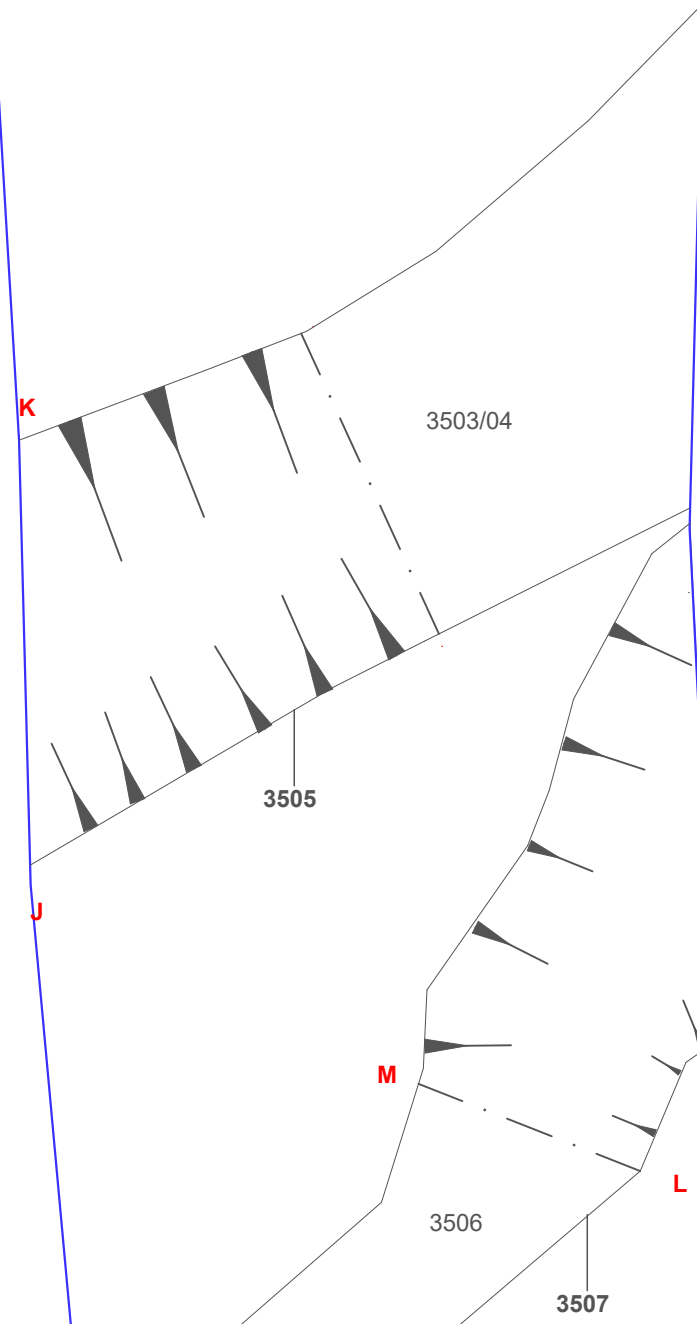


Fig 2.39 Plan of Ditch 3505 & 3507

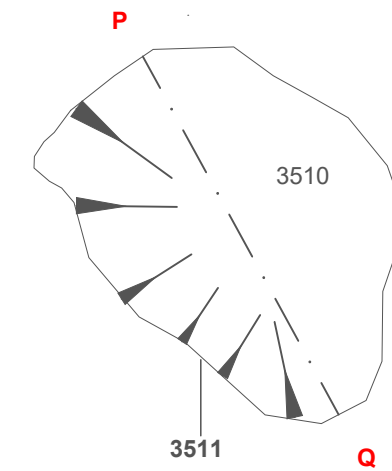


Fig 2.39 Plan of Pit 3011



Key:



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Title:
Plan of features in Trench 35

Project:
**Land off Bradley Road,
 Huddersfield**

Client:
Prospect Archaeology

Scale at A3:
1:20

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Report No: Y501/21	Fig. No: 2.39
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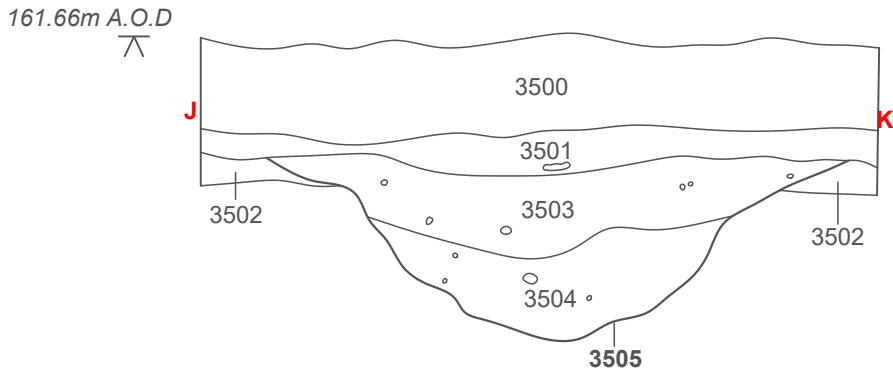


Fig 2.40 East facing section of Ditch 3505

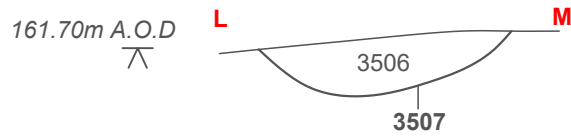


Fig 2.41 East facing section of Ditch 3507

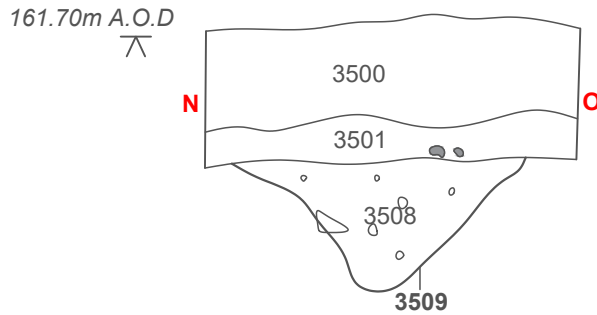


Fig 2.42 East-facing section of Ditch 3509

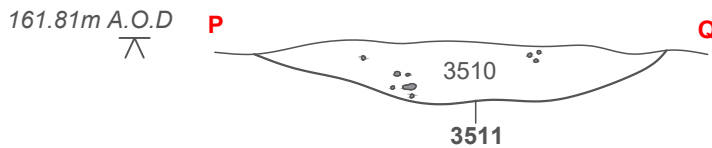


Fig 2.43 South-west facing section of Pit 3511

Key:

■ Stone



Title:
Sections of features in Trench 35

Client:
Prospect Archaeology

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Project:
Land off Bradley Road,
Huddersfield

Scale at A4:
1:20

Drawn by:
SB

Checked:
SW

Date:
23/04/2021

Report.No:
Y510/21

Fig. No:
2.40-2.43

Key:

- Stone
- Natural

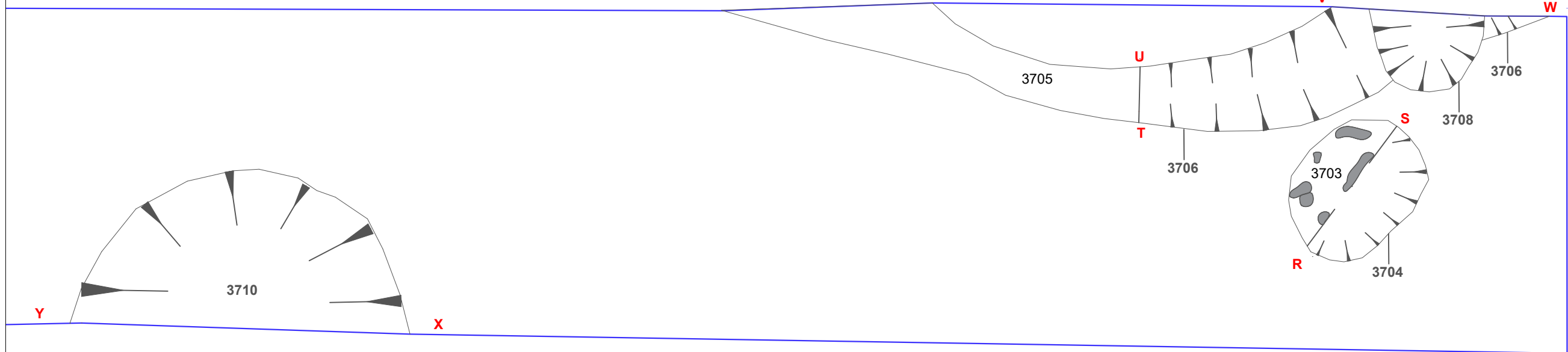


Fig 2.44 Plan of features in Trench 37



Fig 2.45 Section of Pit 3704

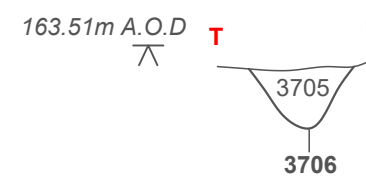


Fig 2.46 East-facing section of Gully 3706

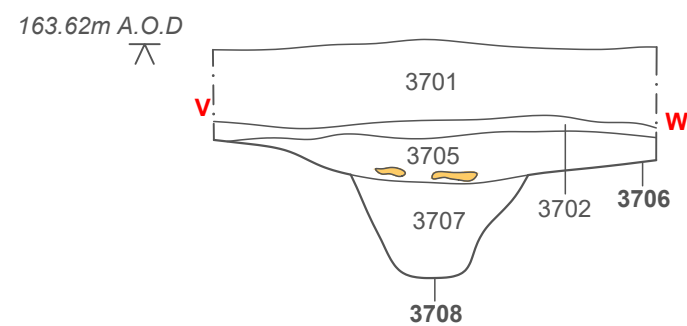


Fig 2.47 Section of Pit 3708

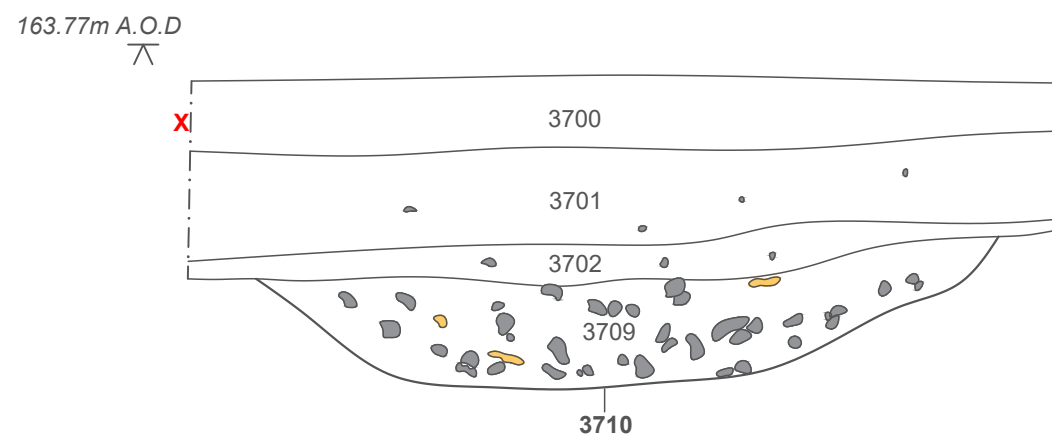


Fig 2.48 North-facing section of Pit 3710



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Title:
 Plan of features in Trench 37

Project:
 Land off Bradley Road,
 Huddersfield

Client:
 Prospect Archaeology

Scale at A3:
 Varies

Drawn by: SB
 Checked: SW
 Date: 19/04/2021

Report No: Y501/21
 Fig. No: 2.44 - 2.48

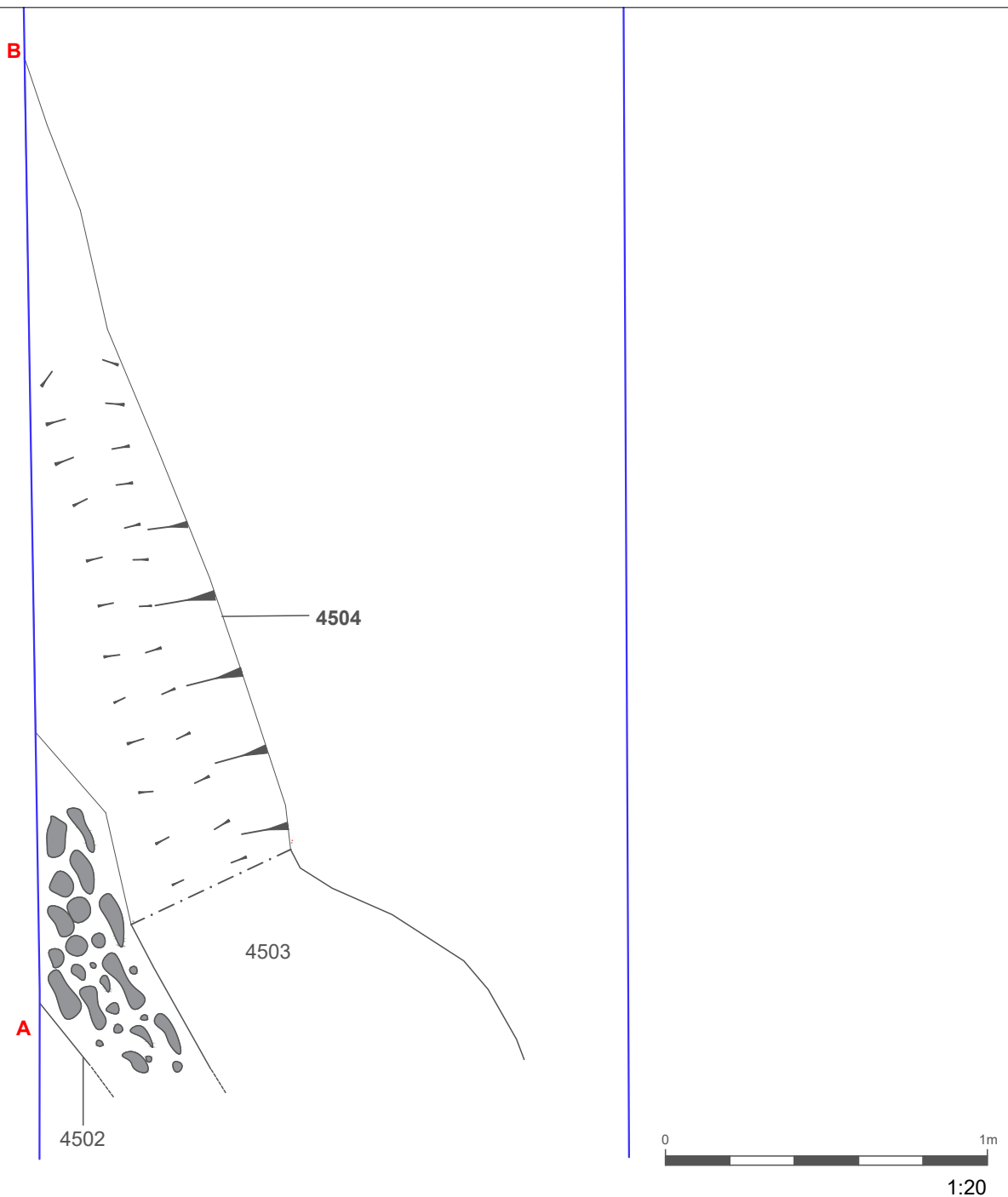


Fig 2.49 Plan of Ditch 4504

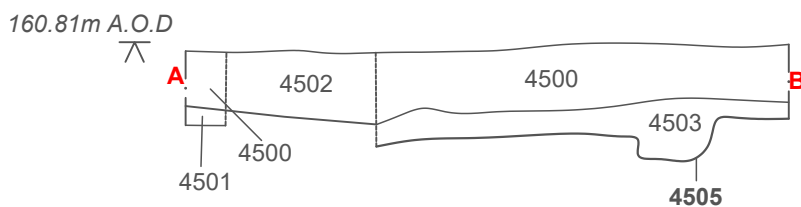


Fig 2.50 East-facing Section of Ditch 4504

Key:
 Stone

Title:
 Sections of features in Trench 45

Client:
 Prospect Archaeology

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Project:
 Land off Bradley Road,
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Scale at A4:
 Varies

Drawn by:
 SB

Checked:
 SW

Date:
 23/04/2021

Report.No:
 Y510/21

Fig. No:
 2.49-2.50

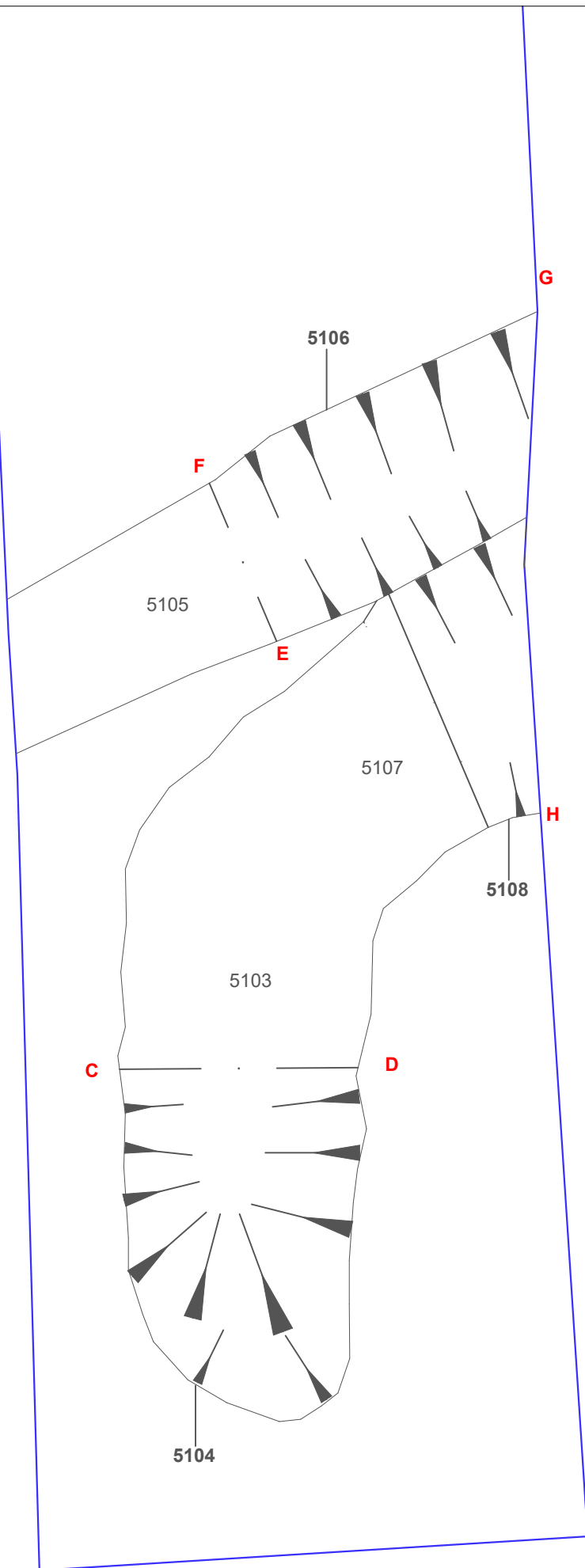


Fig 2.51 Plan of features in Trench 51

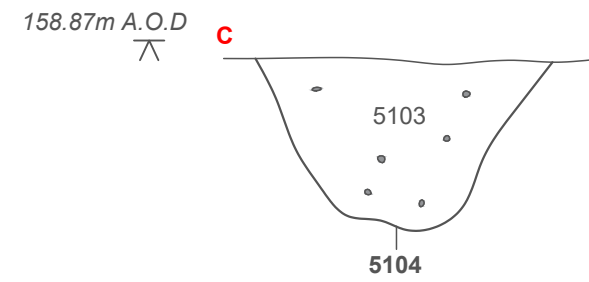


Fig 2.52 South-facing section of Terminus 5104

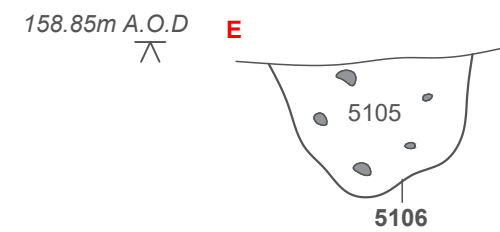


Fig 2.53 North-east facing Section of Ditch 5106



Fig 2.54 Section of Ditch 5108 and 5106



Key:

Stone



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Title:
Plan of features in Trench 51

Project:
Land off Bradley Road,
Huddersfield

Client:
Prospect Archaeology

Scale at A3:
1:20

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 Date: 19/04/2021

Report No: Y501/21
 Fig. No: 2.51 - 2.54

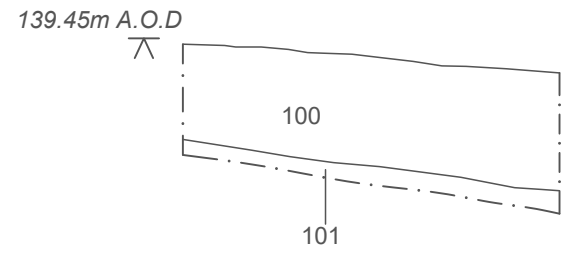


Fig 3.01 Representative Section of Trench 1

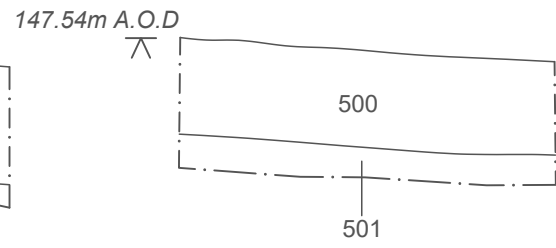


Fig 3.05 Representative Section of Trench 5

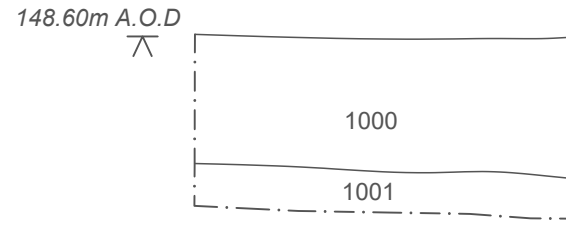


Fig 3.09 Representative Section of Trench 10

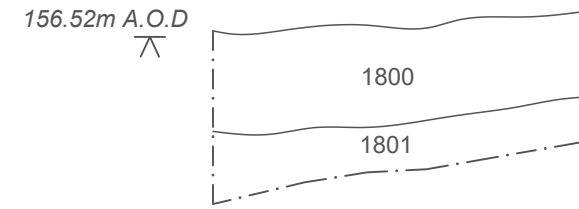


Fig 3.13 Representative Section of Trench 18

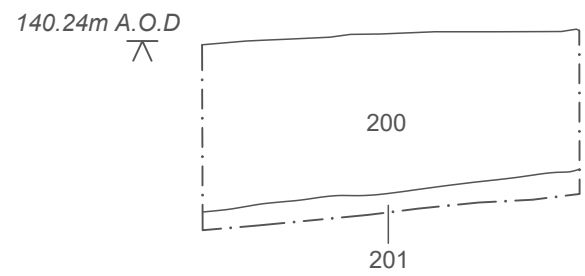


Fig 3.02 Representative Section of Trench 2

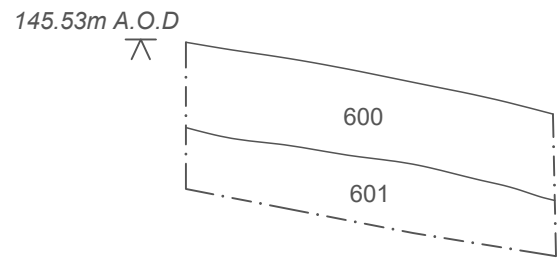


Fig 3.06 Representative Section of Trench 6

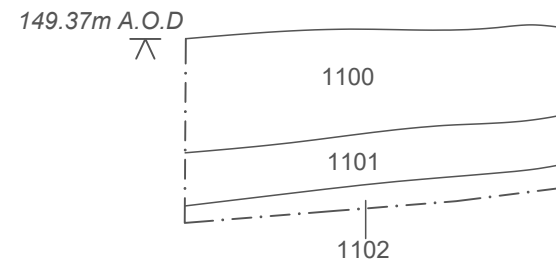


Fig 3.10 Representative Section of Trench 11

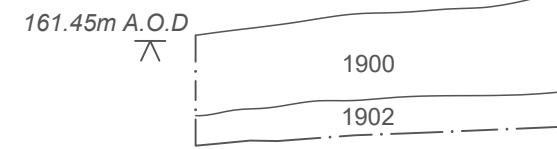


Fig 3.14 Representative Section of Trench 19

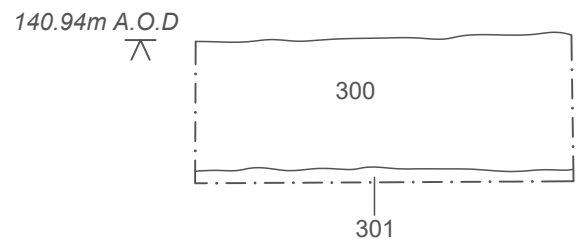


Fig 3.03 Representative Section of Trench 3

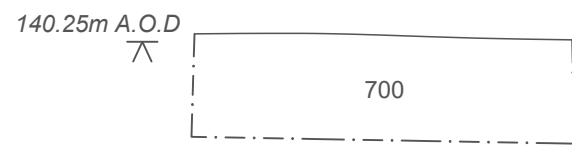


Fig 3.07 Representative Section of Trench 7

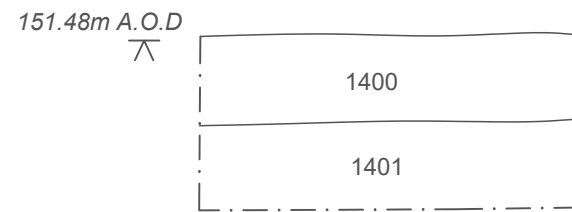


Fig 3.11 Representative Section of Trench 14

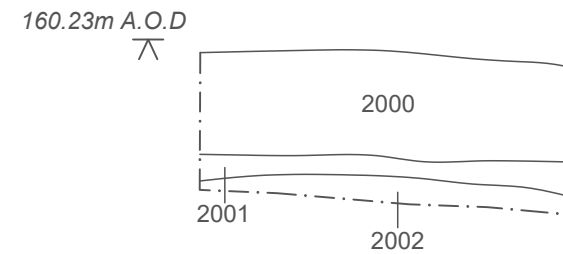


Fig 3.15 Representative Section of Trench 20

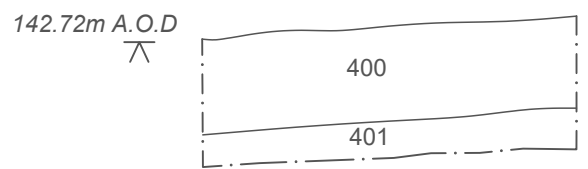


Fig 3.04 Representative Section of Trench 4

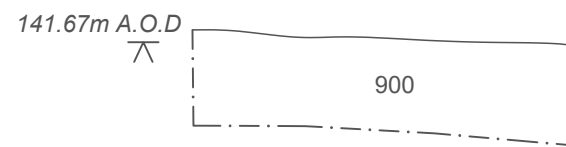


Fig 3.08 Representative Section of Trench 9

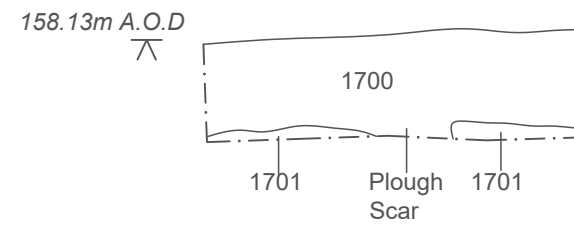


Fig 3.12 Representative Section of Trench 17

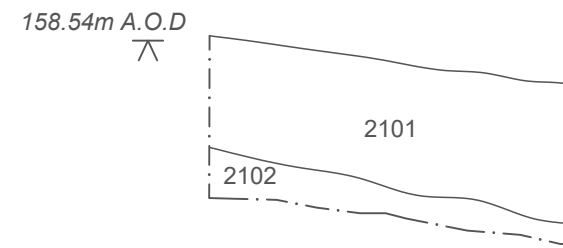


Fig 3.16 Representative Section of Trench 21



Title:
Representative Sections

Project:
Land off Bradley Road,
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Client:
Prospect Archaeology

Scale at A3:
1:20

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Report No: Y501/21	Fig. No: 3.01 - 3.16
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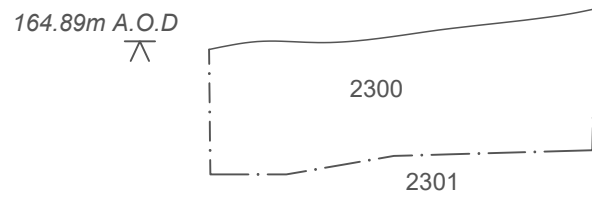


Fig 3.17 Representative Section of Trench 23



Fig 3.21 Representative Section of Trench 27

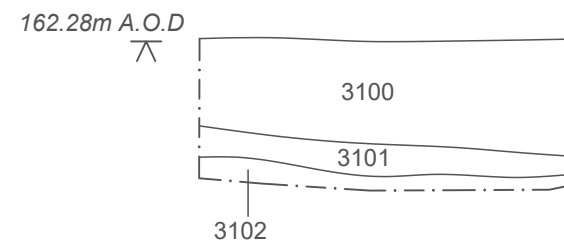


Fig 3.25 Representative Section of Trench 31

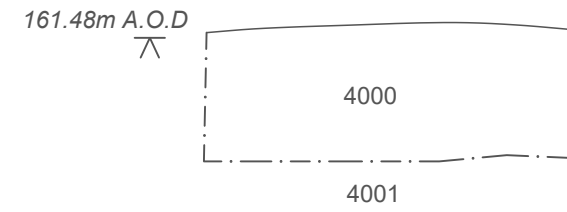


Fig 3.29 Representative Section of Trench 40



Fig 3.18 Representative Section of Trench 24

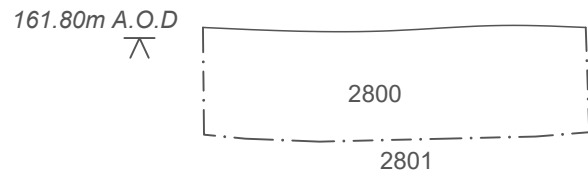


Fig 3.22 Representative Section of Trench 28

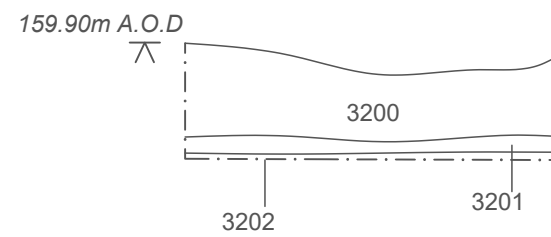


Fig 3.26 Representative Section of Trench 32

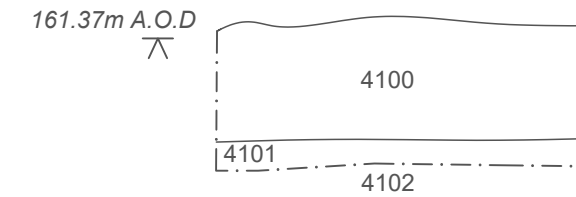


Fig 3.30 Representative Section of Trench 41



Fig 3.19 Representative Section of Trench 25



Fig 3.23 Representative Section of Trench 29

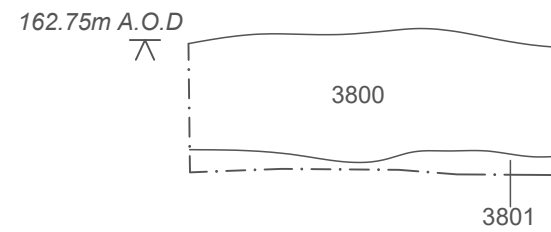


Fig 3.27 Representative Section of Trench 38

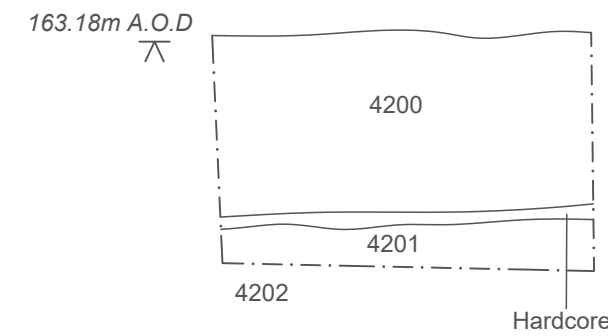


Fig 3.31 Representative Section of Trench 42

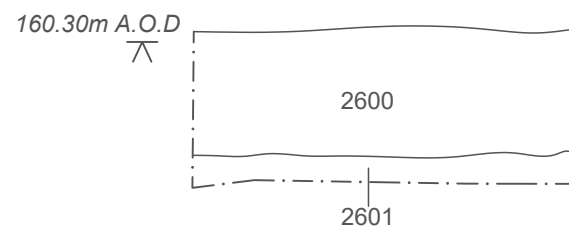


Fig 3.20 Representative Section of Trench 26

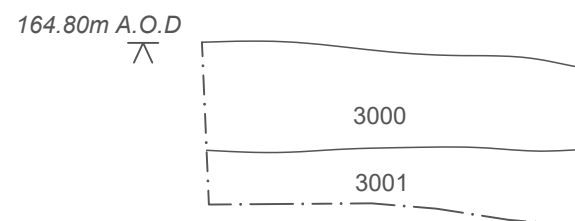


Fig 3.24 Representative Section of Trench 30

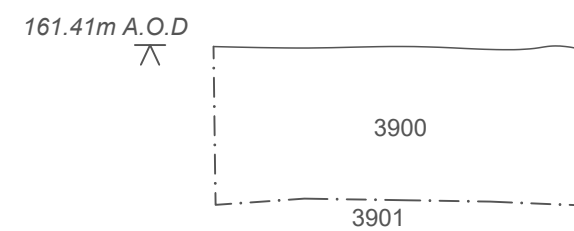


Fig 3.28 Representative Section of Trench 39

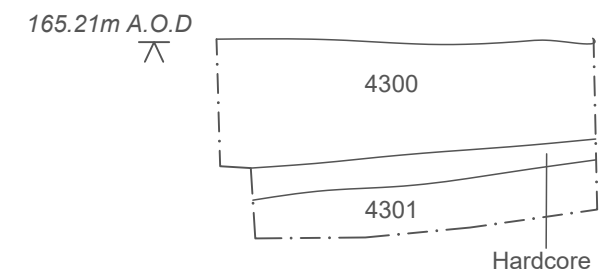


Fig 3.32 Representative Section of Trench 43



Title:
Representative Sections

Project:
Land off Bradley Road,
Huddersfield

Client:
Prospect Archaeology

Scale at A3:
1:20

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Report No: Y501/21	Fig. No: 3.16 - 32
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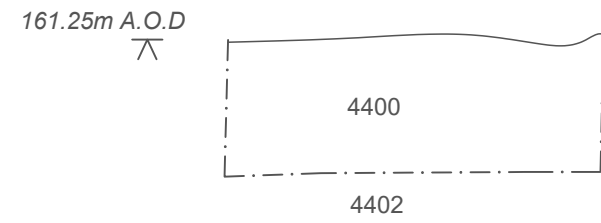


Fig 3.33 Representative Section of Trench 44

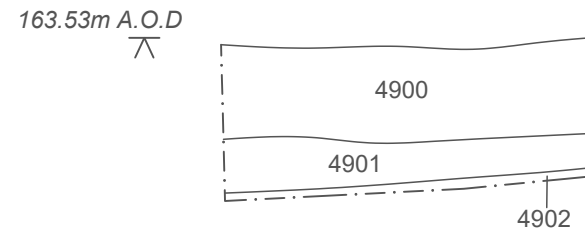


Fig 3.37 Representative Section of Trench 49

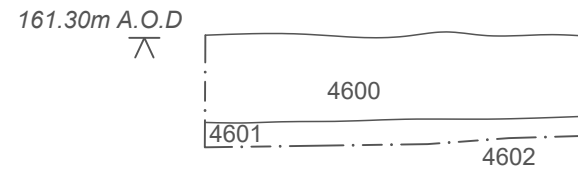


Fig 3.34 Representative Section of Trench 46

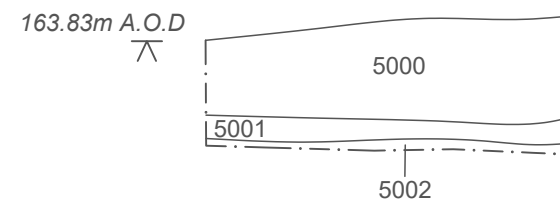


Fig 3.38 Representative Section of Trench 50

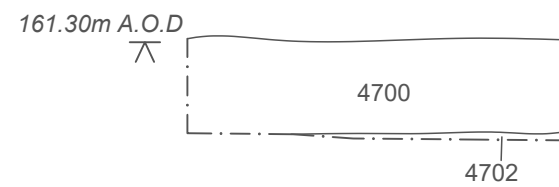


Fig 3.35 Representative Section of Trench 47



Fig 3.39 Representative Section of Trench 52

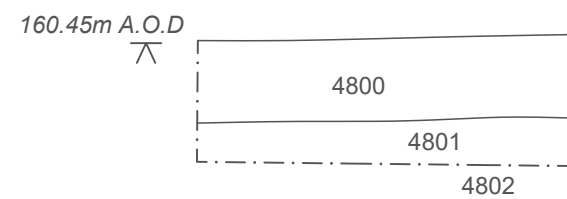


Fig 3.36 Representative Section of Trench 48



Title:
Representative Sections

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Huddersfield

Client:
Prospect Archaeology

Scale at A3:
1:20

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Report No: Y501/21	Fig. No: 3.32 - 3.39
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Fig. 4.01 South facing photo of Trench 9



Fig. 4.02 North-east facing photo of Trench 25

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Fig. 4.03 North facing photo Trench 46

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Fig. 4.04 South-east facing section of Ditch 1304



Fig. 4.05 General view of mining material 2403

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Fig. 4.06 North-east facing section of Ditch 3306



Fig. 4.07 South-east facing section of Pit 3314

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Fig. 4.08 South-east facing section of Pit 3321



Fig. 4.09 South-west facing section of Ditch 3323

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Fig. 4.10 East-facing section of Ditch 3404

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Fig. 4.11 Plan shot of Pit 3704 and Gully 3706

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Fig. 4.12 North-east facing section of Gully 3507

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Fig. 4.13 East-facing Section of Ditch 4504

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Fig. 4.14 North-east facing section of Ditch 5106



Fig. 4.15 South-facing section of Terminus 5104

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Fig. 4.16 South-west facing section of of Pit 5110

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Report No: Y510/21		Fig. No: 4.16

Appendix 1: Context Register

Context No.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
100	1	Layer						0.25-0.30m	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy clay.
101	1	Layer							Natural. Orange-grey clay.
200	2	Layer						0.26-0.27m	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy clay.
201	2	Layer							Natural. Orange-grey clay.
300	3	Layer						0.28-0.25m	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy clay.
301	3	Layer							Natural. Light brown clay.
400	4	Layer						0.30-0.44m	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy clay.
401	4	Layer							Natural. Orange-grey clay.
500	5	Layer						0.23-0.26m	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy clay.
501	5	Layer							Natural. Orange-grey clay.
600	6	Layer						0.21-0.28m	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy clay.
601	6	Layer							Natural.
700	7	Layer						0.28-0.30m	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy clay.
701	7	Layer							Natural.
900	9	Layer						0.27-0.29m	Topsoil. Dark brown-grey sandy clay.
901	9	Layer							Natural. Light grey clay.
1000	10	Layer						0.22-0.35m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black loam.
1001	10	Layer							Natural. Light orange-yellow clay.
1100	11	Layer						0.20-0.34m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black loam.
1101	11	Layer						0.01-0.20m	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown silty clay.
1102	11	Layer							Natural. Light yellow clay.
1200	12	Layer			>50m	>1.80m		0.25-0.30m	Topsoil, dark brown-grey sandy clay with inclusions of modern pot, CTP, oyster shell, small stones and coal fragments.

Context No.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
									Extends across field and has been regularly ploughed by the current farmer.
1201	12	Layer			>50m	>1.80m		0.15m	Subsoil, various shades of mid-brown to brown-grey sandy clay with inclusions of coal fragments.
1202	12	Fill	1204		>1.90m	0.70m		0.12m	Upper fill of ditch. Black, loose coal fragments.
1203	12	Fill	1204		>1.90m	0.55m		0.90m	Lower fill of ditch. Mid-brown sandy clay with inclusions of small stones, thinner at the south-west side
1204	12	Cut		1202, 1203	>1.90m	0.69m		0.16m	Cut of curvilinear ditch, orientated south-west to north-east. Gently sloping curve towards the east-north-east and steeper sides at the south-east with a broad base.
1205	12	Layer			>50m	>1.80m			Natural geology, light yellow and light brown silty sand with inclusions of sub-angular sandstone fragments.
1206	12	Fill	1207		0.36m	0.38m		0.29m	Fill of post hole. Mid-brown silty clay with inclusions of frequent sub-angular stones.
1207	12	Cut		1206	0.36m	0.25- 0.38m		0.29m	Cut of sub-square post hole. Near vertical sides with broad, flat base.
1300	13	Layer			>50m	>1.80m		0.26m	Topsoil, dark grey sandy clay with inclusions of occasional small stones, modern pot sherds and CTP stem fragments. Extends across field and used for silage and cattle pasture, ploughed by current farmer.
1301	13	Layer			>50m	>1.80m		0.20m	Subsoil, mid-red-brown, loose, clay sand with inclusions of moderate small stones, thicker towards the west.
1302	13	Fill	1304		>2m	>1.90m		<0.36m	Upper fill of ditch. Mid-brown, loose, sandy silt with inclusions of frequent small stones.
1303	13	Fill	1304		>2m	1.75m		0.60m	Lower fill of ditch. Light yellow-brown, loose, silty clay with frequent inclusions of flat sandstone fragments up to 0.17m x 0.15m x 30mm. Appears to form deliberate backfilling event.
1304	13	Cut		1302, 1303	>2m	0.40- 2.20m		0.85m	Cut of linear ditch, orientated north-west to south-east. Eastern side of cut features a broad, flat step, possibly from a separate cut event. Steep sloping slides with a broad, flat base.
1305	13	Layer			>50m	>1.80m			Natural geology, soft, sandy silt, highly fragmented remains of bedded sandstones and areas of thin layers of sandstone.

Context No.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
1400	14	Layer						0.28-0.34m	Topsoil. Mid brown-grey clay.
1401	14	Layer							Natural. Light orange-brown clay.
1500	15	Layer			>50m	>1.80m		0.32-0.34m	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clay sand.
1501	15	Layer			11m	>1.80m		0-0.15m	Subsoil. Mid brown clay sand, only present in western c.11m of trench.
1502	15	Layer			>50m	>1.80m			Natural geology. Light grey and brown sandy clay with occasional small stones, varying slightly across the trench with occasional lighter patches.
1503	15	Fill	1504		>1m	1.58m		0.11m	Single fill of ditch. Mid-grey-brown, firm, silty clay with occasional inclusions of pebbles.
1504	15	Cut		1503	>1m	1.58m		0.11m	Cut of linear ditch, orientated north to south. Very gentle sides with a mostly flat base. The shallowness suggests it may be a furrow.
1600	16	Layer			>50m	>1.80m		0.27-0.34m	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey silty loam with occasional small pebbles and small sherds of post-medieval pottery.
1601	16	Layer			>50m	>1.80m			Natural geology. Light orangish yellow clay with occasional bands of angular sandstone.
1602	16	Fill	1603		>1.80m	1.40m		0.26m	Fill of ditch. Mid-brown grey, firm, silty clay with inclusions of occasional charcoal and small stones.
1603	16	Cut		1602	>1.80m	1.40m		0.26m	Cut of linear ditch orientated north-west to south-east. Steep sloping sides and an uneven, flat base.
1604	16	Fill	1605		0.44m	0.38m	0.38m	0.08m	Fill of pit. Mid-dark brown-grey, firm, sandy clay with frequent inclusions of small flat stones.
1605	16	Cut		1604	0.44m	0.38m	0.38m	0.08m	Circular cut of pit. Gentle to moderately sloping sides with a rounded base.
1700	17	Layer						0.22-0.28m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black loam.
1701	17	Layer							Natural. Light orange-yellow clay.
1800	18	Layer			>50m	>1.80m		0.26-0.29m	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey clay sand with occasional CTP stems.
1801	18	Layer						0.08m	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy clay, not present for full length of trench.

Context No.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
1802	18	Layer			>50m	>1.80m			Natural geology. Light bluish grey clay with light orange mottling throughout.
1803	18	Fill	1804		>1m	1.23m		0.25m	Fill of ditch. Mid-orange-brown, firm, silty clay with rare inclusions of small stones.
1804	18	Cut		1803	>1m	1.23m		0.25m	Cut of linear ditch orientated north-east to south-west. Moderate sloping sides and a round base.
1900	19	Layer			>50.5m	>1.80m		0.25-0.28m	Topsoil. Dark brownish black silty loam with rare small rounded rocky inclusions.
1901	19	Layer							No subsoil was present, as recorded on trench sheet.
1902	19	Layer			>50.5m	>1.80m			Natural geology. Light orangish yellow clay with common small subangular rocky inclusions.
1903	19	Fill	1905		>6m	1.16m		0.21m	Upper fill of ditch. Mid-yellow grey-brown, clay silt with occasional inclusions of small sandstone fragments and charcoal flecks. Likely formed by slow flowing water.
1904	19	Fill	1905			0.86m		0.13m	Lower fill of ditch. Mid-light yellow-grey, firm, silty clay with occasional inclusions of manganese and charcoal.
1905	19	Cut		1903, 1904	>6m	1.16m		0.34m	Cut of linear ditch orientated north-west to south-east. Uneven sharp to moderate sloping sides and a rounded V-shaped base.
1906	19	Fill	1907		3m	0.31m		0.12m	Single fill of ditch. Mid-grey-brown, soft, clay silt with occasional inclusions of fragmented sandstone.
1907	19	Cut		1906	3m	0.31m		0.12m	Cut of linear ditch orientated north-west to south-east. Uneven gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Truncates (1908) at north-west. Does not appear to be effective land drain or furrow.
1908	19	Fill	1909		>2m	0.74m		0.28m	Single fill of ditch. Mid-light mottled-orange grey-brown, firm, silty clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal, manganese and ironstone.
1909	19	Cut		1908	>2m	0.74m		0.28m	Cut of linear ditch orientated north-east to south-west. Moderate sloping sides and a rounded base. Possibly a boundary ditch and served as drainage. Cut by [1907].
1910	19	Fill	1911		2.82m	0.31m		0.11m	Single fill of linear feature. Mid-dark grey-brown, soft, clay silt with occasional inclusions of sandstone fragments.

Context No.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
1911	19	Cut		1910	2.82m	0.31m		0.11m	Cut of linear narrow feature orientated north-west to south-east. Gently sloping sides and a rounded base.
2000	20	Layer			>50m	>1.80m		0.18-0.31m	Topsoil. Dark brownish black silty loam with occasional small rocky inclusions.
2001	20	Layer						0.13-0.20m	Subsoil. Mid orangish brown silty clay.
2002	20	Layer			>50m	>1.80m			Natural geology. Light orangish whitish yellow clay with occasional rocky inclusions.
2003	20	Fill	2004		>0.43m	0.74m	0.74-0.84m	0.17m	Single fill of pit. Mid-orange-brown, friable, silty clay with rare inclusions of small round stones.
2004	20	Cut		2003	>0.43m	0.74m	0.74-0.84m	0.17m	Cut of irregular circular pit. Gently sloping sides and a round base.
2100	21	Layer			>50m	>1.80m		0.25-0.27m	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey clay sand.
2101	21	Layer			13m	>1.80m		0.20m	Subsoil. Mid brown clay sand with moderate small stones, only present for 13m at north end of trench.
2102	21	Layer			>50m	>1.80m			Natural geology. Light grey clay with light orange mottling throughout, with small patches of a sandy, stony deposit but uniform along the length of the trench.
2103	21								Number not used, not in register.
2104	21	Fill	2105				0.61m	0.15m	Single fill of pit. Dark brown, friable, silty clay with occasional inclusions of various stones, burnt stones and rare inclusions of charcoal. Possibly formed by tree throw.
2105	21	Cut		2104			0.61m	0.15m	Cut of sub-circular pit. Gradual sloping sides and an irregular base. Possibly formed by tree throw.
2106	21	Fill	2107		0.40m	0.50m		0.15m	Fill of pit. Mid-orange-brown, friable, silty clay with rare inclusions of small stones.
2107	21	Cut		2106	0.40m	0.50m		0.15m	Cut of sub-circular pit. Steep sloping sides and a V-shaped base. Possibly a burrow.
2200	2	Layer			>50m	>1.80m		0.27-0.29m	Topsoil. Dark brownish black silty loam with occasional small, rounded stones.
2201	2	Layer			>50m	>1.80m			Natural geology. Mid orangish yellow silty clay with regular large rocky inclusions in the western half of the trench.

Context No.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
2202	22	Fill	2203		>2.40m	0.83m		0.25m	Single fill of ditch. Mid-grey-brown, firm, silty clay with occasional inclusions of subangular and rounded stones and rare inclusions of CBM.
2203	22	Cut		2202	>2.40m	0.83m		0.25m	Cut of linear ditch orientated north-east to south-west. Moderately sloping sides and a slightly rounded base.
2204	22	Fill	2205		0.49m	>0.42m	>0.42m	0.32m	Single fill of post hole. Dark yellow-brown, firm, silty clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks.
2205	22	Cut		2204	0.49m	>0.42m	>0.42m	0.32m	Cut of irregular circular post hole. Nearly vertical sides and a mostly flat base.
2206	22	Fill	2207		6m	>1.80m		0.18m	Fill of irregular pit or ditch orientated north-east to south-west. Various layers of backfill, including mid-grey-brown, firm, silty clay with common inclusions of various types and sizes of stone. The fill includes an area of mixture of charcoal spread with light white-yellow clay (natural), brown silty clay, and natural.
2207	22	Cut		2206	6m	>1.80m		0.18m	Cut of irregular modern feature, possibly a wide ditch or large irregular pit. Irregular moderately sloping sides and a generally flat base.
2300	23	Layer						0.27-0.30m	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy clay.
2301	23	Layer							Natural. Light grey, sandstone fragments.
2400	24	Layer			>50m	>1.80m		0.26m	Topsoil, dark grey sandy clay with inclusions of occasional small stones. Currently used as cattle pasture and ploughed every five years by current farmer to a depth of approximately 0.3m.
2401	24	Layer			8.50m	>1.80m		0.25m	Reposited layer, mid-grey, firm, clay sand, with inclusions of coal and shale fragments.
2402	24	Fill	2403		>3.90m	>1.04m		unknown	Fill of pit. Mid-grey, firm, sandy clay with frequent inclusions of coal and shale fragments. Likely backfill, deliberately filling large cut feature 2403, likely comprising the spoil excavated from pit. Inclusions suggest the feature was dug in search of coal deposits.
2403	24	Cut		2402	>3.90m	>1.04m		unknown	Cut of circular pit. Steep sloping sides and the base was not found as excavation revealed the north edge of the feature.

Context No.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
2404	24	Layer			>50m	>1.80m			Natural geology, light grey clay with light orange mottling throughout, giving an overall light orange appearance along the base of the trench.
2500	25	Layer						0.26-0.27m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black clay sand.
2501	25	Layer							Natural. Light grey clay.
2600	26	Layer						0.32-0.35m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black clay sand.
2601	26	Layer							Natural. Light grey clay.
2700	27	Layer						0.25-0.28m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black clay sand.
2701	27	Layer							Natural. Light grey clay.
2800	28	Layer						0.28m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black clay sand.
2801	28	Layer							Natural. Light grey clay.
2900	29	Layer						0.25-0.32m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black clay sand.
2901	29	Layer							Natural. Light grey clay.
3000	30	Layer						0.23-0.27m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black clay sand.
3001	30	Layer							Natural. Light grey clay.
3100	31	Layer						0.20-0.27m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black clay loam.
3101	31	Layer						0.04-0.09m	Subsoil. Mid orange-brown silty clay.
3102	31	Layer							Natural. Light orange-yellow clay.
3200	32	Layer						0.20-0.30m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black clay loam.
3201	32	Layer						0.02-0.08m	Subsoil. Mid orange-brown silty clay.
3202	32	Layer							Natural. Light orange-yellow clay.
3301	33	Layer			>50m	>1.80m		0.26m	Topsoil, dark grey-brown, soft, sandy clay silt, humic, with occasional inclusions of coal and sandstone fragments.
3302	33	Layer			>50m	>1.80m		0.08m	Subsoil, mid-grey-brown, clay silt with occasional inclusions of coal and sandstone fragments. Contained high levels of bioturbation and rooting and ceramic, CBM, a clay pipe and burnt bone.

Context No.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
3303	33	Fill	3304		>10.4m	1.29m		0.29m	Single fill of ditch. Mid-light yellow-grey-brown, clay silt with occasional inclusions of various sized sandstone fragments. Alluvial deposit contained a high degree of contamination via rooting.
3304	33	Cut		3303	>10.4m	1.29m		0.29m	Cut of linear ditch orientated north-west to south-east. Steep to moderate sloping sides becoming gentler towards the bottom and a rounded base, shown as a field boundary on historical maps.
3305	33	Fill	3306		>1m	1.12m		0.37m	Single fill of ditch. Mid-dark orange-brown, clay silt with frequent inclusions of sandstone fragments concentrated towards the centre and high levels of contamination via rooting.
3306	33	Cut		3305	>1m	1.12m		0.37m	Cut of linear ditch orientated north-east to south-west. Steep sloping sides and a rounded base. Possibly a boundary ditch.
3307	33	Fill	3308		>10.4m	1.29m		0.29m	Single fill of boundary ditch. Mid-light yellow-grey-brown, clay silt with frequent inclusions of fragmented sandstone and a high degree of contamination via rooting. Finds include flint (likely residual), glass, clay pipe, CBM and ceramic. Same as [3304].
3308	33	Cut		3307	>10.4m	1.29m		0.26m	Cut of linear ditch orientated north-west to south-east. Gently sloping sides and an undulating base. Possibly a boundary ditch. Truncates fill (3309) and cuts [3310] and possibly from a post-medieval date.
3309	33	Fill	3310		>10.4m	1.29m		0.44m	Single fill of ditch. Mid-dark orange-brown, clay silt with frequent inclusions of sandstone fragments and occasional ironstone and manganese. High levels of contamination via rooting.
3310	33	Cut		3309	>10.4m	1.29m		0.26m	Cut of linear ditch orientated north-east to south-west. Moderate sloping sides and a rounded base. Possibly a boundary ditch, cut by [3308].
3311	33	Fill	3312		0.51m	0.44m		0.15m	Single fill of post hole or pit. Mid-dark grey-brown, soft, clay silt with occasional inclusions of burnt sandstone and charcoal. Humic deposit with a high degree of contamination via rooting.

Context No.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
3312	33	Cut		3311	0.51m	0.44m		0.15m	Cut of subcircular post hole or pit. Moderate to steep sloping sides with a rounded base. The relationship to other features indicates a shared function.
3313	33	Fill	3313		0.51m	0.50m		0.28m	Single fill of post hole or pit. Mid-yellow grey-brown clay silt with inclusions of occasional burnt sandstone and fragmented sandstone. Highly contaminated in upper 13cm via rooting.
3314	33	Cut		3313	0.51m	0.50m		0.28m	Cut of subcircular post hole or pit. Moderate sloping sides and a rounded base.
3315	33	Fill	3316		0.62m	0.46m		0.24m	Single fill of post hole or pit. Mid-yellow grey-brown, claylike-silt with inclusions of small to medium sized fragmented sandstones. Moderately contaminated via rooting.
3316	33	Cut		3315	0.62m	0.46m		0.24m	Cut of subcircular post hole or pit. Steep sloping sides and a rounded base.
3317	33	Fill	3319		0.91m	>0.60m		0.05m	Upper fill of tree throw. Mid-light brown-grey, silty clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks and occasional inclusions of small, fragmented sandstone. Appears to have sealed deposit (3318) after the material contained within the tree roots had reconsolidated and is somewhat residual. It contained possible early Iron Age or late Bronze Age pottery.
3318	33	Fill	3319		2.15m	1.15m		0.26m	Lower fill of tree throw. Mid-light grey-brown, firm, silty clay with inclusions of high amounts of mottling of dark reddish-brown clay and occasional ironstone.
3319	33	Cut		3317, 3318	2.15m	1.15m		0.26m	Cut of a possible tree throw.
3320	33	Fill	3321		0.82m	0.70m		0.25m	Single fill of pit. Mid-grey-brown, clay silt with occasional inclusions of small, fragmented sandstone and finds of pottery. High levels of contamination via rooting and animal burrowing.
3321	33	Cut		3320	0.82m	0.70m		0.25m	Cut of subcircular pit. Moderate to steep sloping sides and a rounded base.
3322	33	Fill	3323		>1.18m	0.93m		0.33m	Single fill of curvilinear ditch. Dark-orange-brown, firm, silty clay with regular inclusions of small to medium angular stones.

Context No.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
3323	33	Cut		3322	>1.18m	0.93m		0.33m	Cut of a curvilinear ditch orientated north to south. Moderate sloping sides and a rounded base. Animal burrow on south-east side and close to pits with Iron Age pottery.
3400	34	Layer			>50m	>1.80m		0.18-0.28m	Topsoil. Dark brownish black loam.
3401	34	Layer						0.06-0.08m	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay.
3402	34	Layer			>50m	>1.80m			Natural geology. Light orangish yellow clay with bands of angular stony inclusions.
3403	34	Fill	3404		>1m	1m		0.44m	Fill of irregular linear ditch. Mid-brown grey, firm, silty clay with frequent inclusions of small to medium angular stones and occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks.
3404	34	Cut		3403	>1m	1m		0.44m	Cut of irregular linear ditch orientated east to west. Steep sloping sides and a flat base.
3405	34	Fill	3406		0.38m	0.43m	0.43m	0.39m	Fill of post hole. Mid-white grey, firm, silty clay with occasional inclusions of small, angular stones and charcoal flecks.
3406	34	Cut		3405	0.38m	0.43m	0.43m	0.39m	Cut of circular post hole. Vertical sides and a flat base.
3407	34	Fill	3408		0.23m	0.39m	0.39m	0.12m	Single fill of pit. Dark-brown-black, friable, silty clay and charcoal with frequent inclusions of small, angular sandstone.
3408	34	Cut		3407	0.23m	0.39m	0.39m	0.12m	Cut of ovular pit. Moderate sloping sides and a rounded base.
3500	35	Layer			>50m	>1.80m		0.21-0.32m	Topsoil. Dark brownish black silty loam with occasional small, rounded stones.
3501	35	Layer						0.10-0.14m	Subsoil. Mid orangish brown silty clay.
3502	35	Layer			>50m	>1.80m			Natural geology. Light orangish yellow clay, with patches of light yellowish grey clay and occasional angular rocky deposits.
3503	35	Fill	3505		>1m	>1.55m		0.22m	Upper fill of linear ditch. Mid-orange-brown, firm, silty clay with occasional inclusions of small subangular stones.
3504	35	Fill	3505		>1m	>0.97m		0.31m	Lower fill of linear ditch. Mid-brown grey, firm, silty clay with occasional inclusions of small subangular stones.
3505	35	Cut		3503, 3504	>1m	>1.55m		0.51m	Cut of linear ditch orientated east to west. Steep sloping sides and a round base.

Context No.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
3506	35	Fill	3507		>1.60m	0.67m		0.14m	Single fill of gully. Mid-orange-brown, firm, silty clay with rare inclusions of small, round stones.
3507	35	Cut		3506	>1.60m	0.67m		0.14m	Cut of curvilinear gully orientated north-east to south-west. Gently sloping sides and a rounded base.
3508	35	Fill	3509		>1m	0.79m		0.35m	Single fill of ditch. Mid-dark orange-brown, firm, silty clay with occasional inclusions of small, subangular stones, charcoal or manganese flecks.
3509	35	Cut		3508	>1m	0.79m		0.35m	Cut of linear ditch orientated east to west. Steep sloping sides and a round base.
3510	35	Fill	3511		0.36m, 0.66m	1.20m	1.20m	0.17m	Single fill of pit. Mid-red brown, firm, silty clay with occasional inclusions of small, round stones and flecks of charcoal.
3511	35	Cut		3510	0.36m, 0.66m	1.20m	1.20m	0.17m	Cut of irregular circular pit. Gently sloping sides and a flat base.
3600	36	Layer			>50m	>1.80m		0.22-0.30m	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey clay sand with occasional small stones.
3601	36	Layer						0.06-0.23m	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown clay sand with moderate small stones, thinning from west end to the middle and not present at the east end of the trench.
3602	36	Layer			>50m	>1.80m			Natural geology. Light yellowish brown and light reddish brown clay sand with small stone fragments in western half, changing to sandstone fragments in light grey and orange clay to east.
3603	36	Fill	3604		>0.85m	>1.82m		0.21m	Fill of mining-related feature. Dark-brown-black, hard, silty clay with frequent inclusions of angular stones, charcoal and coal. Finds include clay pipe, glass, and porcelain suggesting a post-medieval date.
3604	36	Cut		3603	>0.85m	>1.82m		0.21m	Cut of irregular mining-related feature, possibly orientated north to south and extends east. Very gently sloping sides and an undulated base.
3605	36	Fill	3606		>0.85m	1.34m		0.35m	Fill of mining-related ditch. Mixed orange-brown and light orange-yellow, firm, silty clay with common inclusions of

Context No.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
									small to medium sized angular stones and pockets of redeposited natural.
3606	36	Cut			>0.85m	1.34m		0.35m	Cut of irregular linear ditch orientated approximately north to south. Moderate to steep sloping sides and an undulated round base. The ditch likely relates to mining activity.
3700	37	Layer			>50m	>1.80m		0.25-0.26m	Topsoil. Dark brownish black silty loam with occasional small, rounded stones and rare small post-medieval pot sherds.
3701	37	Layer						0.04-0.12m	Subsoil. Mid orangish brown to mid greyish brown silty clay.
3702	37	Layer			>50m	>1.80m			Natural geology. Light orangish yellow clay with common bands of stony inclusions.
3703	37	Fill	3704		0.86m	0.60m		0.32m	Single fill of pit. Mid-grey-brown, soft, clay silt with frequent inclusions of large angular fragmented sandstone and occasional burnt sandstone.
3704	37	Cut		3703	0.86m	0.60m		0.32m	Cut of subcircular pit. Steep sloping sides and a flat base onto bedrock.
3705	37	Fill	3706			0.28m		0.16m	Single fill of curvilinear feature. Mid-grey-brown, clay silt with occasional inclusions of small angular sandstone, somewhat distorted by rooting.
3706	37	Cut		3705		0.28m		0.16m	Cut of curvilinear feature, possibly drip gully. Moderately sloping sides and a rounded V-shaped base. Widens and truncates [3708] likely due to rooting.
3707	37	Fill	3708			0.48m		0.30m	Single fill of pit or post hole. Mid-grey-brown, soft, clay silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal fragments, indicating possibility of backfill deposit.
3708	37	Cut		3707		0.48m		0.30m	Cut of subcircular pit or post hole. Moderate sloping sides and a rounded base.
3709	37	Fill	3710			1.95m	0.86m Radius	0.29m	Single fill of pit. Mid-light grey, sandy clay silt with >70% various sized fragmented sandstone and occasional charcoal flecks. Finds include one potentially polished cobble, suggesting fill was deliberate backfill.
3710	37	Cut		3709		1.95m	0.86m Radius	0.29m	Cut of circular pit. Steep sloping sides and an undulating, flat base.
3800	38	Layer						0.26-0.33m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black silty loam.

Context No.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
3801	38	Layer						0.06-0.11m	Subsoil. Mid orange-brown silty clay.
3802	38	Layer							Natural. Light orange-yellow clay.
3900	39	Layer						0.29-0.30m	Topsoil. Dark brown-grey clay sand.
3901	39	Layer							Natural. Light grey clay.
4000	40	Layer						0.26-0.28m	Topsoil. Dark brown-grey clay sand.
4001	40	Layer							Natural. Light grey clay.
4100	41	Layer						0.28-0.35m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black silty loam.
4101	41	Layer						0.02-0.10m	Subsoil. Mid orange-brown silty clay.
4102	41	Layer							Natural. Light orange-yellow clay.
4200	42	Layer						0.24-0.53m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black loam.
4201	42	Layer						0.20m	Subsoil. Dark red-brown silty clay.
4202	42	Layer							Natural. Mid grey-brown clay.
4300	43	Layer						0.26-0.45m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black loam.
4301	43	Layer							Natural. Light orange-yellow clay.
4400	44	Layer						0.20-0.33m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black loam.
4401	44	Layer						0.06-0.08m	Subsoil. Dark red-brown silty clay.
4402	44	Layer							Natural. Mid grey-brown clay.
4500	45	Layer			>50m	>1.8m		0.23m	Topsoil. Dark grey, firm sandy clay with occasional fragments of 19 th /20 th C pot.
4501	45	Layer			>50m	>1.8m		0.14m	Subsoil. Light yellowish brown, friable clay sand.
4502	45	Fill			>3.5m	0.37m			Drain cut and fill recorded as one context. Fill constituted of light grey and yellowish grey sandstone fragments. Laid within and on same alignment as earlier infilled Ditch 4504.
4503	45	Fill	4504		>5m	0.60m		0.36m	Single fill of ditch. Mid grey, soft, sandy clay with occasional stones and coal fragments. Finds include 19 th /20 th C pot in the upper portion of fill.

Context No.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
4504	45	Cut		4503	>5m	0.60m		0.36m	Cut of linear ditch. Sides shallow and concave except for 0.14m wide deeper channel in ditch base, up to 0.20m deeper than the rest with near vertical sides. Truncated by Drain 4502.
4505	45	Layer			>50m	>1.8m			Natural geology. Light orange and grey firm clay, with plough scars visible in surface.
4600	46	Layer						0.26-0.28m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black loam.
4601	46	Layer						0.01-0.10m	Subsoil. Mid grey silty clay.
4602	46	Layer							Natural. Light orange-yellow clay.
4700	47	Layer						0.20-0.30m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black loam.
4701	47	Layer						0.05-0.06m	Subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay.
4702	47	Layer							Natural. Light orange-yellow clay.
4800	48	Layer						0.22-0.27m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black loam.
4801	48	Layer						0.04-0.12m	Subsoil. Mid grey silty clay.
4802	48	Layer							Natural. Light orange-yellow clay.
4900	49	Layer						0.20-0.26m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black loam.
4901	49	Layer						0.04-0.20m	Subsoil. Mid orange-brown silty clay.
4902	49	Layer							Natural. Light orange-yellow clay.
5000	50	Layer						0.20-0.27m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black loam.
5001	50	Layer						0.04-0.05m	Subsoil. Mid red-brown silty clay.
5002	50	Layer							Natural. Light orange-grey clay.
5101	51	Layer			>50m	>1.8m		0.16-0.27m	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown, firm sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments. 19 th /20 th c pot sherds.
5102	51	Layer			>50m	>1.8m		0.21m	Subsoil. Mid-dark reddish brown, firm sandy silt with occasional sandstone fragments. Colluvial deposit of varying depth due to undulating topography.
5103	51	Fill	5104		1.16m	0.79m		0.44m	Single fill of ditch terminus. Mid-light yellowish brown, soft clay silt with rare small sandstone fragments. Mostly

Context No.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
									homogeneous except for small lenses of redeposited natural. Same as 5107.
5104	51	Cut		5103	1.16m	0.79m		0.44m	Cut of curvilinear ditch terminus. Steep sides with concave base. Oriented north to south but curving to northeast, where it is truncated by [5106]. Same as 5108.
5105	51	Fill	5106		>1.8m	0.52m		0.34m	Single fill of ditch. Mid-dark reddish brown, soft sandy clay silt with rare small sandstone fragments. Similar composition to subsoil.
5106	51	Cut		5105	>1.8m	0.52m		0.34m	Cut of linear ditch. Steep sides with concave base, oriented north-east to south-west. Truncates curvilinear feature [5104].
5107	51	Fill	5108		>2m	0.42m		>0.31m	Single fill of curvilinear feature. Mid-light yellowish brown, soft clay silt with rare small sandstone fragments. Only excavated to depth necessary to prove relationship with [5106] in section. Same as 5103.
5108	51	Cut		5107	>2m	0.42m		>0.31m	Cut of curvilinear ditch. Moderated sides, base unexcavated. Truncated by linear feature [5106]. Only excavated to depth necessary to prove relationship with [5106] in section. Same as [5104].
5109	51	Fill	5110		5m	>1.8m		>0.82m	Single fill of pit. Mid-dark grey-brown, firm sandy clay silt with frequent angular sandstone fragments and occasional flecks of coal. Occasional small lenses of redeposited natural in possible tip lines.
5110	51	Cut		5109	5m	>1.8m		>0.82m	Cut of subcircular pit. Shallow sides, base unexcavated.
5111	51	Fill	5112		6m	>1.8m		>0.80m	Single fill of pit. Mid orangey brown, firm sandy clay silt with frequent sandstone fragments and occasional flecks of coal. Occasional small lenses of redeposited natural and one larger lens.
5112	51	Cut		5111	6m	>1.8m		>0.80m	Cut of subcircular pit. Steep sides, base unexcavated.
5200	52	Layer							Topsoil. Dark brown-grey sandy clay.
5201	52	Layer							Natural. Light grey clay.

Appendix 2: Trench Summaries

No.	Description
1	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated NE to SW (repositioned to avoid cable buffer zone), located on gently sloping, north facing hillside.</p> <p>Topsoil was 0.25-0.30m thick. The topsoil was a dark brownish grey sandy clay. No subsoil was present. Natural geology, a clean light orange and grey clay, was present only in western half of trench (Fig. 3.01).</p> <p>A mixed deposit was present across the central and eastern parts of the trench, which comprised a light and mid grey silty clay, with was either a mixed natural associated with slate deposits or a modern dump. A large concrete block (0.8m x 1.4m x 0.25m) was found in the eastern half of the trench, perhaps deposited during construction of the M62. One of the farm laborers suggested that a former natural ravine had been infilled.</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>
2	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated NE to SW, located along contour of NW facing hillside which extends down to the M62 embankment. The trench was shifted approx. 5m to SW to avoid fence line. The base of the trench was highest at the ends, and dipped towards the centre.</p> <p>Topsoil was a dark brownish grey sandy clay, 0.26-0.28m thick. No subsoil was present. Underlying the topsoil, the majority of the trench was filled with a mixed deposit: mid grey clay with black shale fragments mixed with patches of light orange clay, thought to be redeposited material, perhaps deposited during construction of the M62. Natural geology, a clean light orange clay, was present only in the east 3m of the trench (Fig. 3.02).</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>
3	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated NE to SW, located at the bottom of a north facing hillside where land levels off slightly, alongside the M62.</p> <p>Topsoil was a dark brownish grey sandy clay, 0.25-0.28m thick. No subsoil was present. Underlying the topsoil across approx. two thirds of the trench were mixed deposits up to 0.25m thick, of dark grey and black shale fragments in a mid grey clay matrix, perhaps deposited during construction of the M62. Natural geology, a light grey and brown clay, was present only in the SW third of the trench (Fig. 3.03).</p> <p>A 60mm drain/pipe (filled with sub rounded stones) crosses the centre of the trench.</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>
4	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated east to west, sloping down gently from the east west. The trench was located towards the bottom of a north facing hillside near to a small area of level ground alongside the M62.</p> <p>Topsoil was 0.23-0.30m thick (increasing east to west). The topsoil was a dark brownish grey sandy clay. No subsoil was present. Underlying the topsoil in the eastern half of the trench were mixed deposits of dark grey and black shale mixed with grey clay and light brown clay, perhaps deposited during construction of the M62. Natural geology, a light grey clay with light orange mottling. Clean clay was only present in patches across the west half of the trench (Fig. 3.04)..</p> <p>A recent 0.70m wide test pit was present at the west end of the trench.</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>
5	<p>The trench was shortened slightly due to the presence of a fence at the west end and a ditch at the east end. The trench was orientated east to west. The base of the trench sloped down from east to west.</p> <p>Topsoil was a dark brownish grey sandy clay, 0.23-0.26m thick. No subsoil was present. Underlying the topsoil across much of the trench was a mixed deposit of dark grey and black shale fragments in a mid grey clay matrix, perhaps deposited during construction of the M62 or may have been associated with the local iron working industry. The farmer present stated that clay had been extracted at this location during the construction of the M62 resulting in the steep bank just beyond the east end of the trench (Fig. 3.05).</p> <p>Natural geology, a light grey clay with light orange mottling, the only clean patch of this was present at the east end of the trench.</p>

No.	Description
	<p>NE/SW plough scars were present.</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>
6	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated north to south and ran town the contours of a north facing hillside. The base of the trench slopes down from south to north.</p> <p>Topsoil was a dark brownish grey sandy clay, 0.21-0.28m thick. No subsoil was present. Underlying the topsoil across the trench was a mixed deposit of mid grey and black shale mixed with light grey and orange clay. No clean clay (natural) was observed (Fig. 3.06).</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>
7	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated NE to SW, located on a north facing hillside.</p> <p>Topsoil was a dark brownish grey sandy clay, 0.28-0.30m thick. No subsoil was present. Underlying the topsoil across the trench was a mixed deposit of mid grey and black shale mixed with mid grey and light yellowish-brown clay. At the west end of the trench, black shale fragments stop at an edge, beyond which lies cleaner light grey and orange clay (unclear if in situ or redeposited). Deposited material might be from construction of the M62 (Fig. 3.07).</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>
8	<p>Trench 8 was not excavated as it intended location spanned an extant field boundary which included a 2m drop between Area 2 and Area 1.</p> <p>Richard Kershaw (landowner) stated that the 2m drop was created by removal of clay to be used in the construction of the M62.</p> <p>Insufficient space and little of interest in the geophysical interpretation to warrant repositioning this trench between Trenches 6, 7 and 9.</p>
9	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated NE to SW. The base of the trench sloped down very slightly from west to east and lies along the contours of a north facing hillside (Fig. 4.01).</p> <p>Topsoil was a dark brownish grey sandy clay, 0.27-0.29m thick. No subsoil was present. Natural was a light grey clay with light orange mottling throughout and uniform across the trench (Fig. 3.08).</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>
10	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated NE to SW. Trench was mostly flat, running across a NW sloping hill. 10m to the north, a 2m drop marks the line of the NW/SW boundary to the next field.</p> <p>Topsoil was a dark brownish / black loam, 0.22-0.35m thick. Subsoil was a mid-brown sandy clay, present only in the west half of the trench, 0.15m thick. Natural was a light orangish whitish yellow clay with occasional rocky inclusions (Fig. 3.09).</p> <p>NE/SW plough scars visible. N/S field boundary shown on geophysics results visible towards the NE end of the trench, though further excavation did not find clear evidence for this ditch (just a deeper lens of darker overburden). More extensive excavation not possible due to the trench partly flooding.</p>
11	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated NW to SE. The trench sloped down to the NW, following the slope of the hill.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black loam with rare small post-medieval pot sherds, 0.20-0.34m thick. Subsoil was a mid-reddish brown silty clay with abundant small rocky inclusions, 0.01-0.20m thick. Natural was a light whitish yellowish clay with abundant small rocky inclusions to SE, few rocks to NW (Fig. 3.10).</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>
12	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated NW to SE. The trench sloped to the SE, following the slope of a natural ridge.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black loam, 0.25-0.30m thick. Subsoil was a dark reddish brown silty clay with abundant small rocky inclusions, ranging from 0.15m in NW, 0.08m in the centre and 0.23m in the SE. Natural was a light brownish yellow sandy clay with very abundant rocks.</p>

No.	Description
	One ditch [1204] and one posthole was identified [1207].
13	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated NE to SW. The trench base was mostly flat, though sloped slightly up to the north and down to the south.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black loam, 0.22-0.32m thick. Subsoil was a dark reddish silty clay with regular small angular rocky inclusions, 0.06-0.32m thick, heavily disturbed by the roots of the nearby hedge. Natural was a light orangish yellow clay with occasional rocky inclusions at SW end, and a light brownish yellow sandy clay with frequent rocky inclusions at the NE end.</p> <p>One large ditch [1304] was recorded which matched the geophysics results.</p>
14	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated east to west, located at the base of a north facing slope, in the lowest part of the field.</p> <p>The topsoil was a mid-brownish grey clayey sand, 0.28-0.34m thick. No subsoil was present. Natural was a light orangey brown and light blueish grey clay, uniform across the trench (Fig. 3.11).</p> <p>Numerous plough scars were noted but no archaeological features were present.</p>
15	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated east to west, located near the base of a NW facing hillside. The base of the trench sloped down from east to west.</p> <p>The topsoil was a mid-brown-grey clayey sand, 0.32-0.34m thick. Subsoil was a mid-brown clayey sand, only present across the western c.11m of the trench. Natural was a light grey and brown sandy clay containing occasional small stones, slightly varying across the length of the trench with occasional lighter patches.</p> <p>Plough scars and field drains evident. One ditch/furrow [1504] recorded.</p>
16	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated north to south. The trench sloped downwards to the north, following the line of the hillside.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish silty loam with occasional small pebbles and small sherds of post-medieval pottery, 0.27-0.34m thick. No subsoil was present. Natural was a light orangish yellow clay with occasional bands of angular stone (sandstone).</p> <p>A ditch [1603] running NW to SE and a pit [1605] were recorded.</p>
17	<p>The trench measured 51m x 1.8m and was orientated NW to SE. The trench sloped downwards to the northwest, following the slope of the hill, and was midway up the hill.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black loam with rare small, rounded stones, 0.22-0.28m deep. No subsoil was present. Natural was a light orangish yellow clay with frequent small angular rocky inclusions. Some darker patches towards southeast end possibly caused by root action (Fig. 3.12).</p> <p>NE-SW plough scars visible. Two field drains evident.</p> <p>No archaeological features were present.</p>
18	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated NW to SE. The trench sloped down from SE to NW, and was located on a NW-facing slope.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish grey clay sand, 0.26-0.29m deep with occasional CTP stems. Subsoil was a mid greyish brown sandy clay 0.08m deep but not present for the full length of the trench. Natural was a light bluish grey clay with light orange mottling throughout (Fig. 3.13).</p> <p>Plough scars visible. A ditch [1804] running NE to SW was recorded towards the NW end of the trench.</p>
19	<p>The trench measured 50.5m x 1.8m and was orientated north to south. The trench sloped gently down to the north, following the line of the hill. The southern end of the trench was near the top of the hill.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black silty loam with rare small rounded rocky inclusions, 0.25-0.28m deep. No subsoil was present. Natural was a light orangey yellow clay with common small subangular rocky inclusions, with plough scars visible (Fig. 3.14).</p>

No.	Description
20	<p>Four ditches [1905], [1907], [1909] and [1911] were recorded in the trench.</p> <p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated east to west. The trench sloped gently down to the east, and is on a more level part of a larger east-facing slope.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black silty loam with occasional small rocky inclusions, 0.18-0.31m deep. Subsoil was a mid orangey brown silty clay, 0.13-.0.20m deep. Natural was a light orangish whitish yellow clay with occasional rocky inclusions (Fig. 3.15).</p> <p>Plough scars and one field drain were evident.</p> <p>One pit [2004] was recorded in the trench.</p>
21	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated north to south. The trench sloped down to the north, on a northwest to north facing slope.</p> <p>Topsoil was a dark brownish grey clay sand, 0.25-0.27m deep. Subsoil was a mid-brown clay sand with moderate small stones, 0.20m deep but only present for 13m at the north end of the trench. Natural was a light grey clay with light orange mottling throughout, with small patches of a sandy, stony deposit but fairly uniform along the length of the trench (Fig. 3.16).</p> <p>NW-SE and NE-SW plough scars were visible.</p> <p>Two pits [2105] and [2107] were recorded.</p>
22	<p>The trench measured 49.2m x 1.8m and was orientated east to west. The trench sloped down gently to the east, and is located at the top of a hill which slopes more steeply down to the west.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black silty loam with occasional small, rounded stones, 0.27-0.29m deep. No subsoil was present. Natural was a mid-orange-yellow silty clay with regular large rocky inclusions in the western half of the trench.</p> <p>One ditch [2203], one posthole [2205] and one modern deposit [2207] were recorded.</p>
23	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated north to south. The trench was located on a slope dropping down to the NE.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish grey clay sand with moderate small stones and occasional 19th/20th C pottery, 0.27-0.30m deep. No subsoil was present. Natural was a fine-grained light to mid grey fragmented sandstone giving way to light brownish yellow clay sand 18m from south end of trench (Fig. 3.17).</p> <p>Two field drains were evident.</p> <p>No archaeological features were recorded.</p>
24	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated east to west. The trench sloped down to the west, on a west to northwest facing hillside.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish grey clay sand, 0.20-0.26m deep. Subsoil was a mid-brown sandy clay with moderate small stones, 0.10-0.12m deep and not present in the middle of the trench. Natural was a light grey clay with light orange mottling throughout, with occasional sandy patches (Fig. 3.18).</p> <p>NE-SW and NW-SE plough scars and one field drain visible.</p> <p>One pit [2403] was recorded in the trench (Fig. 4.05).</p>
25	<p>The trench measured 20m x 10m and was orientated NE-SW. The trench sloped down to the east, located towards the base of a north-facing slope (Fig. 4.02).</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish grey clay sand with occasional 19th/20th C pottery, 0.26-0.27m deep. No subsoil was present. Natural was a light grey clay with light orange mottling throughout (Fig. 3.19).</p> <p>E-W plough scars and backfill of recent test pit visible.</p> <p>No archaeological features were recorded.</p>

No.	Description
26	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated NE-SW. The trench sloped down very gently to NE, following line of hill.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish grey clay sand with moderate small stones, 0.32-0.35m deep. No subsoil was present. Natural was a light grey fragmented sandstone with mid brown clay sand matrix. Small area of sandstone bedrock visible at SW end of trench (Fig. 3.20).</p> <p>No archaeological features were recorded.</p>
27	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated east to west. The trench sloped down very gently to the west, and was located in a flatter part of the field away from higher ground to the east.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish grey clay sand, 0.25-0.28m deep. No subsoil was present. Natural was a light orange and grey mottled clay (Fig. 3.21).</p> <p>NE-SW plough scars and one field drain visible.</p> <p>No archaeological features were recorded.</p>
28	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated north to south. The trench was mostly level with a gentle slope down at the north end, located at the base of a west-facing hill.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish grey clay sand, 0.28m deep. No subsoil was present. Natural was a light grey clay with light orange mottling throughout (Fig. 3.22).</p> <p>NE-SW plough scars and one E-W field drain visible.</p> <p>No archaeological features were recorded.</p>
29	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated north to south. The trench sloped down gently to north, following the slope of the field.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish grey sandy clay with moderate small stones, occasional 20th C pot sherds and CTP stem and bowl fragments, 0.25-0.32m deep. No subsoil was present. Natural was a light grey clay with light orange mottling throughout, changing to mid brown clay sand with frequent stone inclusions 6m from north end of trench (Fig. 3.23).</p> <p>NE-SW plough scars and two field drains visible.</p> <p>No archaeological features recorded.</p>
30	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated east to west. The trench sloped down to west, located on a west-facing slope.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish grey clay sand with moderate small stones, 0.23-0.27m deep. No subsoil was present. Natural was a light grey clay with light orange mottling throughout (Fig. 3.24).</p> <p>NE-SW plough scars, one stone lined drain and one stone filled field drain visible.</p> <p>No archaeological features were recorded.</p>
31	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated east to west. The trench sloped down to the east, with the west end near the crest of the hill.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black silty loam with occasional small, rounded stones and rare small sherds of post-medieval pot, 0.20-0.27m deep. Subsoil was a mid-orange-brown silty clay, 0.04-0.09m deep. Natural was a light orangish yellow clay with occasional angular rocky inclusions (Fig. 3.25).</p> <p>Two NW-SE stone lined drains were visible.</p> <p>No archaeological features were recorded.</p>
32	<p>The trench measured 51m x 1.8m and was orientated north to south. The trench was level, located at the base of a small hill to the west.</p>

No.	Description
	<p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black silty loam with occasional round stones, 0.20-0.30m deep. Subsoil was a mid-orange-brown silty clay, 0.02-0.08m deep. Natural was a light orangish whitish yellow clay with occasional sandstone (Fig. 3.26).</p> <p>NE-SW plough scars and two stone lined drains visible.</p> <p>No archaeological features were recorded.</p>
33	<p>The trench measured 20.4m x 10.6m and was orientated NE-SW. The trench was located on the crest of a hill with a slightly slope down to NE. The hill dropped steeply away to north and west outside trench.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black loam, 0.16-0.23m deep. Subsoil was a dark orangish brown silty clay, 0.07-0.15m deep. Natural was a light orangish yellow clay with frequent angular rocky inclusions.</p> <p>The trench contained two ditches [3304/3308] and [3306/3310/3323], four pits [3312], [3314], [3316] and [3321] and a tree throw [3319].</p>
34	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated north to south. The trench was on the top of a hill with a very gentle slope to the south.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black silty loam with occasional small, rounded stones, 0.18-0.28m deep. Subsoil was a mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.06-0.08m deep. Natural was a light orangish yellow clay with bands of angular stony inclusions.</p> <p>One E-W ditch [3404], one post hole [3406] and one pit [3408] were recorded.</p>
35	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated north to south. The trench gently sloped down to the south, located near the crest of the hill.</p> <p>The topsoil was dark brownish black loam with occasional small, rounded stones, 0.21-0.32m deep. Subsoil was a mid-orange-brown silty clay, 0.10-0.14m deep. Natural was a light orangish yellow clay, with patches of light yellowish grey clay and occasional angular rocky deposits.</p> <p>Two ditches [3505] and [3509], one gully [3507] and one pit [3511] were recorded.</p>
36	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated east to west. The trench sloped down gently to the east, on a gentle south-east-facing slope.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish grey clay sand with occasional small stones, 0.22-0.30m deep. Subsoil was a mid-reddish-brown clay sand with moderate small stones, 0.06-0.23m deep, thinning from west end to the middle and not present at the east end of the trench. Natural was a light yellowish brown and reddish-brown clay sand with small stone fragments in western half, changing to sandstone fragments in light grey and orange clay to east.</p> <p>NE-SW plough scars visible.</p> <p>Quarrying disturbance [3604] and [3606] recorded at east end of trench.</p>
37	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated east to west. The trench was mostly level, at the crest of a hill sloping down eastwards beyond the trench.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black silty loam with occasional small, rounded stones and rare small post-medieval pot sherds, 0.25-0.26m deep. Subsoil was a mid-orange-brown to mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.04-0.12m deep. Natural was a light orangish yellow clay with common bands of stony inclusions.</p> <p>NE-SW plough scars and three stone lined drains visible.</p> <p>The trench contained three pits [3704], [3708] and [3710] and a gully [3706].</p>
38	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated NE-SW. Trench sloped down to southwest, with north-east end located at crest of the hill.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black silty loam with occasional small, rounded stones, a few post-medieval CTP stems and pot sherds, 0.26-0.33m deep. Subsoil was a mid-orange-brown silty clay with occasional small to medium rounded and subangular stones, 0.03-0.11m deep. Natural was a light orangish whitish yellow clay with bands of sandstone inclusions (Fig. 3.27).</p>

No.	Description
	<p>Two stone lined drains visible.</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>
39	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated east to west. The trench was fairly level, located at the base of a SW-facing slope.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish grey clay sand with occasional 19th-20th C pot sherds, 0.29-0.30m deep. No subsoil was present. Natural was a light grey clay with light orange mottling throughout (Fig. 3.28).</p> <p>NE-SW plough scars and eight field drains were visible.</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>
40	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated north to south. The trench was level, located in a flat part of the field.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish grey clay sand, 0.26-0.28m deep. No subsoil was present. Natural was a light grey clay with light orange mottling throughout (Fig. 3.29).</p> <p>NE-SW plough scars and seven field drains were visible.</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>
41	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated east to west. The trench was mostly level, with a very slight slope up to the west.</p> <p>The topsoil was dark brownish black loam, 0.28-0.35m deep. Subsoil was a mid greyish brown silty clay with regular small stone and charcoal inclusions, 0.02-0.10m deep. Natural was a light orangish and whitish yellow clay (Fig. 3.30).</p> <p>Five stone lined drains and one field drain were visible.</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>
42	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated north to south. The trench was level, lying across an east-facing slope.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black loam with rare small post-medieval pot sherds, 0.24-0.53m deep. Subsoil was a dark reddish brown silty clay with abundant rocks, 0.20m deep but only present at the north end of the trench. Natural was a mid greyish brown sandy clay with abundant small to large bedrock inclusions (Fig. 3.31).</p> <p>A farm labourer stated that when a large poultry barn was being constructed, the spoil from the building was spread across this field, raising the ground level and accounting for the greater depth of topsoil at the north end of the trench.</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>
43	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated east to west. The trench sloped gently down to the east to a slight dip between two hills.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black loam with occasional small post-medieval pot sherds, 0.26-0.45m deep. No subsoil was present. Natural was a light brownish orange to greyish brown rocky sandy clay (Fig. 3.32).</p> <p>A farm labourer stated that when a large poultry barn was being constructed, the spoil from the building was spread across this field, raising the ground level and accounting for the greater depth of topsoil.</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>
44	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated east to west. The trench was mostly level with a slight slope down to the west.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black loam, 0.20-0.30m deep. Subsoil was a mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.06-0.08m deep. Natural was a light orangish yellow clay with regular angular stony inclusions (Fig. 3.33).</p>

No.	Description
	<p>Five field drains and five stone lined drains were visible.</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>
45	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated north to south. The trench was mostly level with a slight slope down to the south, located south-west of the crest of the big hill.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black loam, 0.20-0.24m deep. Subsoil was mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.04-0.16m deep but not present at the south end of the trench. Natural was a mottled mid orange and grey clay changing to light orangish yellow clay with occasional stony inclusions.</p> <p>NE-SW plough scars and two stone lined drains were visible.</p> <p>One boundary ditch [4504] and a field drain [4502] were recorded.</p>
46	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated east to west. The trench sloped gently down to the west, located southwest of the crest of the big hill (Fig. 4.03).</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black loam, 0.26-0.28m deep. Subsoil was a mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.03-0.10m deep. Natural was a light orangish yellow clay with common angular rocky inclusions (Fig. 3.34).</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>
47	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated NE-SW. The trench was mostly level with a slight slope to SW, located in SW corner of field and SW of hill.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black loam, 0.20-0.30m deep. Subsoil was a mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.05-0.06m deep. Natural was a light orangish yellow clay with common angular rocky inclusions (Fig. 3.35).</p> <p>NE-SW plough scars and three stone lined drains visible.</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>
48	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated NW-SE. The trench was level, running across east-facing slope of the hill.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black loam with rare post-medieval pot sherds, 0.22-0.27m deep. Subsoil was a mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.04-0.12m deep. Natural was a light orangish yellow clay with occasional rocky inclusions and patches of light grey sandy clay (Fig. 3.36).</p> <p>NW-SE plough scar and two stone lined drains visible.</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>
49	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated north to south. The trench was mostly level with a slight dip to the south, located just south of the crest of the big hill.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black loam with occasional small, rounded stones, 0.20-0.26m deep. Subsoil was a mid-orange-brown silty clay with post-medieval CTP, porcelain and pot sherds, 0.04-0.20m deep. Natural was patches of light orangish yellow clay and light brownish grey sandy clay with abundant angular rocky inclusions (Fig. 3.37).</p> <p>NE-SW plough scars and three stone lined drains visible.</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>
50	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated east to west. The trench sloped down to east, into possible 'sinkhole' area to east of trench, southeast of the crest of the big hill.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish black loam, 0.20-0.27m deep. Subsoil was a mid-reddish-brown silty clay, not visible everywhere, 0.04-0.5m deep. Natural was light orangish grey bedrock to the east, mixed light-yellow clay and abundant angular rocky inclusions to the west (Fig. 3.38).</p> <p>NE-SW and NW-SE plough scars visible.</p>

No.	Description
	No archaeological features were identified.
51	<p>The trench measured 50m x 1.8m and was orientated north to south. The trench undulated along its length, located in low ground with the field rising gently to the NW and north of the trench. It lay along the eastern edge of a broad rounded depression, possibly indicating the position of a former quarry or area of mining extraction.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish grey clay sand, 0.22-0.28m deep. Subsoil was a mid-reddish brown clay sand at the southern 5m of trench, mid brown clay sand, where present, elsewhere, 0.08-0.30m deep, not visible at the north end of trench. Natural was a light grey sandy clay with light orange mottling throughout, with moderate small sub angular sandstone fragments, changing to bedded sandstone in the south end of the trench.</p> <p>Two possible areas of mining disturbance towards north and middle of trench.</p> <p>Trench contained three ditches [5104], [5106] and [5108] and two pits [5110] and [5112].</p>
52	<p>The trench measured 38.5m x 1.8m (shortened from 50m due to overhead power line buffer zone at NW end) and was orientated NW-SE. The trench sloped down gently to the NW, located at the base of a NW-facing hillside and the land dropped down more steeply to the NW beyond the trench.</p> <p>The topsoil was a dark brownish grey sandy clay, 0.26-0.30m. A mixed mid grey sandy clay deposit, with occasional pot sherds and up to 0.25m deep, was present across all but the very northwest end of the trench. This was the same type of material observed in TR 4, possibly representing material deposited during the construction of the M62 with topsoil reinstated over the top of it. No subsoil was present. Natural was a compact light grey clay with light orange and brown mottling throughout (Fig. 3.39).</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified.</p>

Appendix 3: Specification

**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE: SPECIFICATION
FOR A PRE-DETERMINATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL
TRENCHING AT LAND OFF BRADLEY ROAD, HUDDERSFIELD WEST
YORKSHIRE (Revised 19-1-21)**

SE 15154 20714

Specification prepared on behalf of Kirklees Council at the request of Mr Jim Bonner of Prospect Archaeology to inform a forthcoming planning application.

1. Summary

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

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

2. Site Location & Description Grid Reference: centred SE 15154 20714

- 2.1 The irregular shaped development site lies to the north of Bradley Road, east? of Bradford Road and east? of Shepherds Thorn Lane. The M62 Motorway forms the northern boundary. The site slopes away gently to the south-west from Bradley Villa Farm towards the north-east, falling in level from just over 160m AOD to below 150m AOD..
- 2.2 The site has an area of c. 13.66ha and the underlying geology comprises the Pennine Lower Coal Measures; the overlying deposits are not recorded.
- 2.3 The site was on use for pasture/silage and subdivided by a number of drystone walls with occasional trees and bushes along these boundaries. It is located in the historic township of Huddersfield.

3. Background

- 3.1 Planning permission is being sought for a housing development off Bradley Road. The cultural heritage of the site has been explored by both desktop research and a geophysical survey. This has established that there is reason to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that an archaeological evaluation is required to establish the degree of archaeological recording that is necessary.
- 3.2 This specification has been prepared by WYAAS, at the request of Mr Jim Bonner of Prospect Archaeology Prospect House Garden Lane Sherburn-in-Elmet Leeds LS25 6AT Email: 0792 7289763 Tel.: 0792 7289763) to detail what work is required and to allow an archaeological contractor to provide a quotation.

4. Archaeological Interest

- 4.1 The site is in an area of known archaeological potential considered to date from the Iron Age and Roman/Romano-British periods through medieval, post medieval and even 20th century. Recent archaeological work in the Pennine Hills of West Yorkshire has highlighted that systematic archaeological investigation can recover fragile evidence of early communities including relatively rare Neolithic remains at Yew Tree Road, Ainley Top (PRN 18632) and unexpected Bronze Age Bronze Age cremation burials at Woodward Court, Mirfield (PRN 18541). Scientifically dated evidence of Bronze and Iron Age settlement activity has also been excavated in a similar upland setting at Allerton Park, Bradford (PRN 18632).
- 4.2 Some evidence of buried prehistoric and Roman activity is known in the vicinity from aerial photography. However this technique has not proved very successful in the Pennine Hills due to ground conditions and the type of crops grown not generally being compatible with the technique.
- 4.3 The results of the geophysical survey may point to agricultural activity from these periods but since the technique cannot reliably differentiate between field systems and ditches of different periods further evaluation by trenching is required confirm this. The geophysical survey suggests a slightly irregular north-east to south-west aligned enclosure is present. This has dimensions of c. 110m x 90m. If this enclosure was more regular a Roman military origin might be advanced. The presence nearby of two possible routes followed by the Roman road to Manchester add strength to this suggestion. However, the enclosure appears too irregular in plan form and is linked to other ditches beyond its north-eastern and south-western corners.
- 4.4 Circular anomalies towards the south-west of the site are also suggestive of prehistoric origin. Unenclosed prehistoric settlement is known in the region and scientifically dated examples of both Bronze Age and Iron Age unenclosed round houses have been found. A small late Iron Age round house was excavated at Allerton Park, Bradford.
- 4.5 Evidence of medieval iron stone mining and iron working is better represented in the vicinity with a documented site lying in Bradley Woods to the north of the M62 and earthwork remains in Fell Grieve Wood and Dyson Woods 250m – 800m to the south and east (PRN 9155, 18496). This early iron making used

a bloomer type furnaces to produce a bloom of iron, not molten cast iron. Whilst water power for bellows and a hammer to work the bloom were often employed this level of sophistication was not necessary. However, medieval iron manufacture on any scale would require large quantities of charcoal with a concomitant need for extensive managed woodlands to supply it. A wooded environment is suggested by the Domesday Book and the “ley” element of the place name Bradley is further evidence of a once wooded environment. Managed woodland was often subdivided into blocks or plots in separate ownership and this division could be the origin of the geophysical anomalies.

4.6 The poor geophysical response from the central and southern parts of the site may be due to modern green waste but in our opinion the very mixed response to the rear of 398 – 420 Bradley Road, at the south of the site, look similar to land which has undergone mining in the post medieval period. That this obscures linear geophysical anomalies may confirm the antiquity of the anomalies.

4.7 None of the non-invasive techniques employed give any assistance in locating the Second World War anti-aircraft gun position(s) (PRN 6401). Any of the small number of circular geophysical anomalies might represent a single gun position but equally remains of this period may have been ephemeral and lost to more recent ploughing.

4.8 An archaeological evaluation is necessary in order to determine the site’s archaeological potential.

5. Aim of the Evaluation

5.1 The aim of the evaluation is to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the area of interest. The information gained will allow the Planning Authority to make a reasonable and informed decision on the planning application as to whether archaeological deposits should be preserved in-situ, or more appropriately, be recorded prior to destruction (whether this be a summary record from a salvage excavation or watching brief, or a detailed record from full open area excavation).

6. General Instructions

6.1 Health and Safety

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

6.2 Location of Services, etc.

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

6.3 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

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

6.4 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

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

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

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

6.5 Notification

6.5.1 The project will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the WYAAS, in its role as “curator” of the region’s archaeology. The WYAAS should receive as much notice as possible, and certainly one week, of the intention to start fieldwork. This notification is to be supplied in writing, and copied to the relevant District Museum (see para. 9.1 below).

6.5.2 Andy Hammon, Historic England’s Science Advisor should also be notified that the excavation is commencing (email andy.hammon@HistoricEngland.org.uk Tel.: 01904 601983).

6.5.3 Kirklees Museum Service’s Katina Bill should be notified in writing of the commencement of fieldwork at the same time as WYAAS (The Tolson Memorial Museum, Ravensknowle Park, Wakefield Road, Huddersfield HD5 8DJ Tel. 01484 221000 ext 74537: Katina.Bill@kirklees.gov.uk).

6.6 Documentary Research

6.6.1 A desk based assessment of the development site has been prepared by Prospect Archaeology (July 2020). Prior to the commencement of

fieldwork the site supervisor must study this document or visit the Historic Environment Record in order to gain an overview of the archaeological/historical background of the site and its environs (a copy of the DBA is held by the WYHER). In addition to providing a knowledge base for the work in hand, the results of this assessment may be incorporated into the contractor's report where they are considered to contribute to that report, but any extraneous material should be omitted.

6.6.2 The results of this exercise should be used to inform the whole project. Please note, however, that an additional formal desk-based report is not required and the results of this stage of work should be incorporated in the final report. Please note that the WY HER makes a charge for consultations of a commercial nature.

6.6.3 At the time of writing, the HER is generally shut to external visitors due to the Covid-19 situation (December 2020). The contractor should check with David Hunter (contact details at the end of this document) if the HER is open, if not any available information will be provided digitally.

7. Fieldwork Methodology

7.1 Evaluation Trenches; Size and Placement (Fig. 1)

7.1.1 The evaluation will comprise the excavation of 50 50m x 2m evaluation trenches and two 20m x 10m areas which will be positioned in a semi-random distribution with reference to the results of the geophysical survey. The trench locations are shown on Figure 1. The evaluation trenches can be machine-opened.

7.1.2 The contractor should also allow for a contingency amount of 540m². The use of the contingency will depend upon the results obtained in the initial trial trenching, which should be discussed with WYAAS. The use of the contingency will be at the decision of the WYAAS, whose decision will be issued in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions.

7.1.3 Note, specific anomalies identified by geophysical survey should be evaluated.

Site area: **136000m²**

Area of trial trenching: **5400m²**

Contingency trenching: **540m²**

7.2 Method of Excavation

7.2.1 The trial trenches may be opened and the topsoil and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.1m thickness, by the use of an appropriate machine using a wide toothless ditching blade. **Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits.** Any machine work must be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine halted if significant

archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon may be exposed by the machine, but must then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features and then dug by hand.

7.2.2 No archaeological deposits should be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable in achieving the objectives of this evaluation, although all features identified are expected to be half-sectioned and the full depth of archaeological deposits must be assessed. It is likely that 19th-century structures will be present in many areas of the site. These will be recorded in full and then removed in order to investigate the remainder of the sequence down to natural deposits. All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base.

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

7.3 Method of Recording

7.3.1 The trenches are to be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. The stratigraphy of each trial trench is to be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified. Where no archaeological features are present representative sections or soil profiles must be recorded and illustrated in the report. Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include heights A.O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features.

7.3.2 At least one section of each trench edge, showing a representative and complete sequence of deposits from the modern ground surface to the natural geology, will be drawn. In trenches where no archaeological features are present a 1m long profile illustrating the soils present should be drawn & illustrated in the report.

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

7.3.4 Black and white photography using orthodox monochrome chemical development will form the primary photographic record. Film should be no faster than ISO400. Slower films should be used where possible as their smaller grain size yields higher definition images. Technical Pan (ISO 25), Pan-F (ISO50), FP4 (ISO125) and HP5 (ISO400) are recommended. The use of dye-based films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN is unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. Black and white photography

should be supplemented by colour photography; this should be in transparency format (i.e. slides or digital photography as an acceptable alternative to colour transparencies, see paragraph 7.4.6 below).

- 7.3.5 Digital photography may be employed as an alternative to the use of colour transparencies. Good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels; RAW format may be used to capture images but these must be archived as described below. Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice, July 2015. Digital images will only be acceptable as an alternative to colour slide photography if each image is supplied as both a JPEG and a TIFF versions. The latter as an uncompressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs (See section 2.3 of the Historic England guidance). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the TIFF file. The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name, **Huddersfield**, the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. Any digital images are to be supplied to WYAAS on gold "archive quality" CDs the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.

7.4 Use of Metal Detectors on Site

- 7.4.1 Spoil heaps and trench bases are to be scanned for both ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination, operated by an experienced metal detector user (if necessary, operating under the supervision of the contracting archaeologist). Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (19th-century material and earlier should be retained.)
- 7.4.2 The make and model of the instrument used and any artefacts recovered by metal detecting should be clearly identified in the final report.
- 7.4.3 If a non-professional archaeologist is to be used to carry out the metal-detecting, a formal agreement of their position as a sub-contractor working under direction must be agreed in advance of their use on site. This formal agreement will apply whether they are paid or not. To avoid financial claims under the Treasure Act a suggested wording for this formal agreement with the metal detectorist is: "In the process of working on the archaeological investigation at [location of site] between the dates of [insert dates], [name of person contributing to project] is working under direction or permission of [name of archaeological organisation] and hereby waives all rights to rewards for objects discovered that could otherwise be payable under the Treasure Act 1996 (as amended).

7.5 Environmental Sampling Strategy

- 7.5.1 Soil samples must be taken from **all** securely stratified deposits using a strategy which combines systematic and judgement sampling, but which also follows the methodologies outlined in the English Heritage (2011)

'Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second Edition)' guidance.

- 7.5.2 Samples for scientific dating (radiocarbon dating, archaeomagnetic dating, optically stimulated luminescence etc.) should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the excavation. The Historic England Science Advisor should be consulted (email andy.hammon@HistoricEngland.org.uk) and provision should be made for an appropriate specialist(s) to visit the site, take samples and discuss the sampling strategy, if necessary.

7.6 Conservation Strategy

- 7.6.1 A conservation strategy must be developed in collaboration with a recognised laboratory. All finds must be assessed in order to recover information that will contribute to an understanding of their deterioration and hence preservation potential, as well as identifying potential for further investigation. Furthermore, all finds must be stabilised and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum. As a guiding principle only artefacts of a “displayable” quality would warrant full conservation, but metalwork and coinage from stratified contexts would be expected to be X-rayed if necessary, and conservation costs should also be included as a contingency.
- 7.6.2 The report should include a discussion of geology, soils and drainage with specific reference to the potential for the site to contain water-logged remains or localised anoxic conditions and have specific reference to the nature and degree of preservation of different classes of artefacts and ecofacts that have been recovered and that may be anticipated across the rest of the site.

7.7 Human Remains

- 7.7.1 Any human remains that are discovered must initially be left in-situ, covered and protected. WYAAS will be notified at the earliest opportunity. If removal is necessary the remains must be excavated archaeologically in accordance with the ClfA Technical Paper 14 “Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Remains (Mckinley and Roberts 1994). The treatment of human remains will be in accordance with Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England 2017), a valid Ministry of Justice licence and any local environmental health regulations.

7.8 Treasure Act

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

8. Monitoring

- 8.1 The representative of the WYAAS will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time. It is usual practice that the visit is arranged in advance at a time that the site's archaeological potential has been investigated and is available to inspect.
- 8.2 The WYAAS' representative will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the senior archaeologist present and should be afforded the opportunity to view all trenches, any finds made that are still on site, and any records not in immediate use. It is anticipated that the records of an exemplar context that has previously been fully recorded will be examined. Any observed deficiencies during the site visit are to be made good to the satisfaction of the Advisory Service's representative, by the next agreed site meeting. Access is also to be afforded at any reasonable time to Historic England's Archaeological Science Advisor.
- 8.3 Please note that WYAAS now make a charge for site monitoring visits. An invoice will be raised on the archaeological contractor. Up to two monitoring visit will be charged for this evaluation phase of the project. Please contact us for the current charge.
- 8.4 During fieldwork monitoring visits WYAAS officers will take digital photographs which may be published on the Advisory Service's social media feeds as part of an ongoing strategy to enable public access to information about current fieldwork in the county.

9. Archive Deposition

- 9.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological organisation must contact Kirklees Museum Service's Katina Bill should be notified in writing of the commencement of fieldwork at the same time as WYAAS (The Tolson Memorial Museum, Ravensknowle Park, Wakefield Road, Huddersfield HD5 8DJ Tel. 01484 221000 ext 74537: Katina.Bill@kirklees.gov.uk).
- 9.2 It is the policy of the Tolson Memorial Museum to accept complete excavation archives, including primary site records and research archives and finds, from all excavations carried out in the District, which it serves.
- 9.3 It is the responsibility of the archaeological organisation to meet the Tolson Memorial Museum's requirements with regard to the preparation of fieldwork archives for deposition.

10. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

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

11. Post-excavation Assessment and Analysis

11.1 Finds and Samples

- 11.1.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken shall be processed and any finds shall be cleaned, identified, assessed/analysed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines.
- 11.1.2 Samples should be processed for the recovery of artefactual material, animal/fish/human bones, industrial residues (including hammerscale), shell, molluscs, charcoal and mineralised plant remains as a minimum. 'Specialist' samples (e.g. monoliths, cores, plant/invertebrate macrofossils) should be processed separately as appropriate.
- 11.1.3 Material suitable for scientific dating (e.g. charcoal) should be identified to species and assessed for suitability by an environmental specialist prior to submission to a dating laboratory. Any human remains submitted for C14 dating should also have carbon ($\delta 13C$) and nitrogen isotope analysis carried out by the radiocarbon laboratory.
- 11.1.4 All finds and biological material must be analysed by a qualified and experienced specialist.
- 11.1.5 Following identification, finds of 20th-century date should be noted, quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds which are of 19th century or earlier date should be retained and archived.
- 11.1.6 Any samples taken shall be processed and any finds shall be cleaned, identified, assessed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines and reporting on ceramic artefacts and pottery should follow the guidance given in 'A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (2016) and endorsed by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group; the Study Group for Roman Pottery & the Medieval Pottery Research Group. A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. An index to the field archive is to be deposited with the WYAAS (preferably as an appendix in the report).
- 11.1.7 The original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds, in a publicly accessible archive (see para. 9.1 above). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the WYAAS.

11.2 Field Archive

- 11.2.1 A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints/slides. Standards for archive

compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2011). An index to the field archive is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (preferably as an appendix in the report).

11.2.2 The original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive (see para. 8.4 above). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

12. Report Format and Content

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

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

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

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

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

12.2 Summary for Publication

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

12.3 **Publicity**

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

12.4 **Consideration of Appropriate Mitigation Strategy**

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

13. Report Submission and Deposition with the WY HER

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

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

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

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

13.5 Copyright - Please note that by depositing this report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used

by the WYAAS, in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the WYAAS to reproduce material, including for commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

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

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

14. General Considerations

14.1.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

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

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

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

14.2 **Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor**

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

14.3 **Technical Queries**

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

14.4 **Valid Period of Specification**

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

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December 2020

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Figurer 1 Site location and indicative trench positions



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