
LAND AT LINDLEY MOOR,
HUDDERSFIELD, WEST YORKSHIRE.

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

OSA REPORT NO. OSA20EV08 (Revised)

July 2020

OSA

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Report Summary.

REPORT NO: OSA20EV08

SITE NAME: Land at Lindley Moor, Huddersfield

COUNTY: West Yorkshire

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE: SE 1089 1902

APPLICATION REFERENCE NO: 2013/60/93433/W

ON BEHALF OF: 2SH Developments
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1.0 Abstract.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology at land at Lindley Moor, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire during March, April and July 2020. The evaluation was commissioned to satisfy the requirements of outline planning permission for the development (Application Reference No. 2013/60/93433/W) and to support an application for full planning consent. The investigation comprised the machine excavation and archaeological investigation of 19 trenches and followed on from an earlier evaluation by geophysical survey that was carried out in 2013.

The evaluation trenching encountered a number of features indicative of former agricultural land use of the site. These included plough furrows, land drains and a possible field boundary. Limited areas close to the southern boundary of the site had also experienced stone quarrying, likely to be of early modern date. The identified features are all likely to date from the early 19th century or later, following the enclosure of this area of Lindley Moor in 1816. Several of the plough furrows and land drains followed the alignments of linear anomalies recorded by the geophysics.

Trenches 6, 16 to 19 were located along the presumed line of Roman Road 712. This road had previously been investigated both to the east and west of the site where cobbled surfaces and shallow roadside ditches were present. The excavations to the west had also suggested that the Roman road had been re-used as a post-medieval pack-horse route across the moor. Within the current evaluation no such cobble surfacing was present. Trench 6 recorded several post-medieval plough furrows, following the same alignment as Lindley Moor Road, that were likely to represent 19th century arable practices. Within some of the furrows, situated in the part of the trench where the line of the Roman road had been predicted, a high concentration of cobbles was noted in the furrow fills. These may represent ploughed out evidence for the Roman road surfacing and suggests that the road itself has been entirely truncated by 19th century agriculture.

The evaluation has not revealed any features pre-dating the early 19th century enclosure of Lindley Moor. The identified archaeology can be considered as having low, local archaeological significance. There is therefore no archaeological reason why the proposed development should not be granted planning permission. Any decision regarding the need for further archaeological fieldwork in association with the proposed development lies with the local Planning Authority and their archaeological advisor, the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. However, it is the view of On-Site Archaeology Ltd that based upon the 2013 geophysics and the current evaluation, further archaeological investigation of the site is unlikely to encounter any significant archaeological deposits or features.

2.0 Site Location and Geology.

The proposed development site, centred at National Grid Reference SE 1089 1902, lies to the north of the village of Lindley, West Yorkshire, approximately 4.5km to the northwest of the centre of Huddersfield. The site is bounded by Lindley Moor Road, the A643, to the northwest, Crosland Road to the west, Weatherhill Road to the east and former agricultural land which is undergoing development to the southeast.

The underlying geology is Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation mudstone, siltstone and sandstone in the southwestern quarter of the site with Soft Bed Flags comprising fine-grained sandstone interbedded with mudstone over the rest. Both rock groups are part of the Pennine coal measures group. No drift geology is present (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/>).

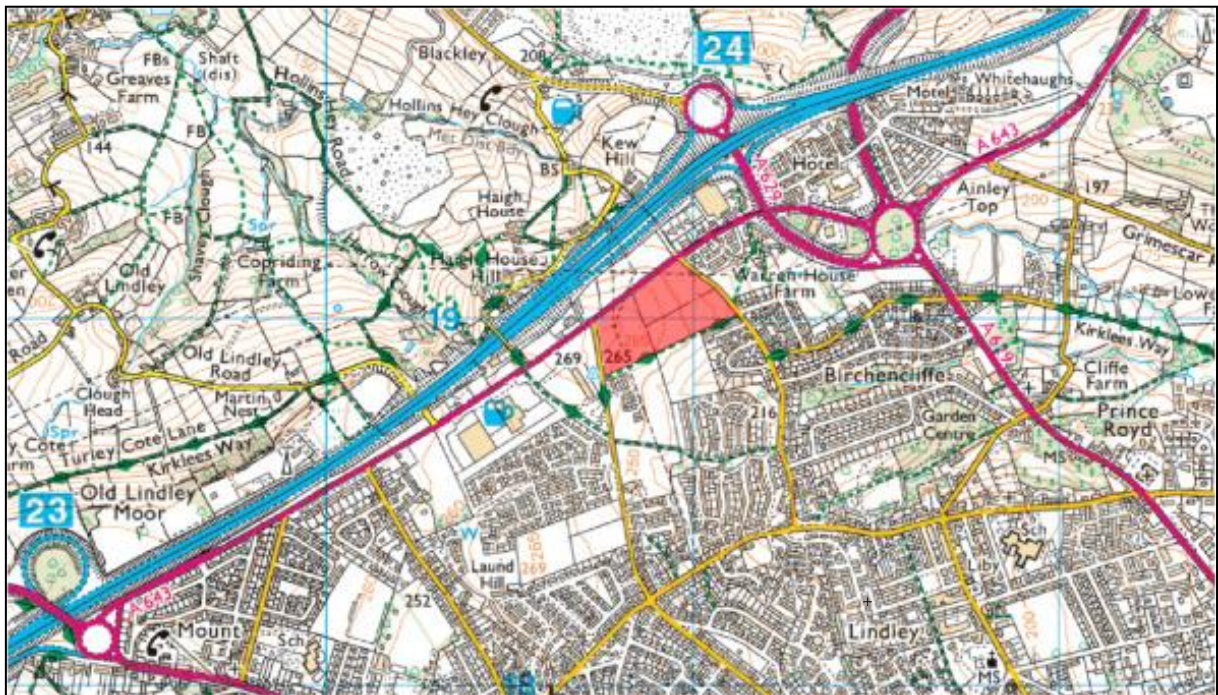


Figure 1. Site Location NGR SE 1089 1902

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3.0 Archaeological Background.

An archaeological desk-based assessment was compiled for the immediately adjacent site in 2009 (OSA, 2009). The results of that DBA are summarised below to provide an archaeological background for the area.

The area has produced evidence for the prehistoric period, dating from the Mesolithic period at the earliest. Mesolithic remains were found during archaeological investigations carried out in advance of a residential development to the northeast of the site. The remains of this date found during that excavation comprised a single pit, containing heat reddened clay, together with charred hazelnut shells. Radio-Carbon determination of these shells provided the Mesolithic date for the feature. The same excavation provides the only excavated remains of Neolithic date discovered within the study area. This period was also represented in that excavation by a single pit, from which a small assemblage of Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery was recovered. (NAA, 2001). Chance finds of a Neolithic flint axe and a leaf shaped arrowhead, from Flixby Park in 1959, represents the only other discoveries of this date. The later prehistoric periods do not benefit from discoveries made through modern excavations. The Bronze Age is represented by two barrows recorded by antiquarians on Lee Hill and an earthwork of possible later prehistoric date, recorded in the same location. Unfortunately these sites have suffered the effects of quarrying and therefore the suggested dates cannot be tested.

The Roman period is much better represented in the study area. The early Roman development of the area is heavily influenced by the establishment in c. AD 79 of the fort at Slack. This provides the most archaeologically investigated site identified in the area. This fort was a part of the early Roman system of military conquest and control of northern Britain, lying on a major trans-Pennine road (Road Number 712). The military occupation of the fort lasted for less than a century, and was almost certainly over by c. AD 160, when a military presence in the area was no longer deemed necessary. Three separate phases of construction have been identified at the fort; following its initial establishment it was rebuilt in the first few years of the 2nd century AD and then again in c. AD 120. The fort included a bathhouse complex outside the defences to the east and a larger enclosed annexe to the north. Occupation within the annexe presumably related to the associated civilian population. Such civilian settlements are common features of Roman military establishments. In the case of the site at Slack the civilian settlement continued after the withdrawal of the military, the main period of occupation being between AD 125 and 160. Activity continued in a reduced form at least to the early 3rd century. Recent fieldwork suggests that occupation may have continued to as late as the 4th century AD.

Many of the materials required for reconstruction and use within the fort were produced at the Roman industrial site discovered within Grimescar Woods (Purdy, J.G. & Manby, T.G. 1973). Tiles, for use in the fort buildings and the bathhouse, and pottery vessels were produced at this location. These products would have been brought to the fort along Road 712.

There is strong evidence that Roman Road 712 (see below) passes through the northern part of the site. Examination of this road further to the east revealed that it comprised a layer of sandstone cobbles, 5.8m wide and 0.3m thick, with a shallow roadside ditch. Parallel ditches, interpreted as the roadside ditches for a continuation of this road were recorded during an excavation to the northeast of the site (NAA, 2001), although no traces of the surface itself survived. Another programme of archaeological investigation carried out immediately to the west of Crosland Road in 2011 included trenching across the line of the Roman road. This trench appeared to reveal evidence of two phases of metalling. A possible medieval/post-medieval packhorse trackway sealed an earlier wider surface/foundation with an associated northern ditch. This earlier surface may be evidence of the Roman road although there was no conclusive dating evidence from either surface to confirm this. (OSA, 2011). No contemporary roadside features were recorded within that evaluation. A further scheme of evaluation trenching was carried out to the south of the current site, in the winter of 2011-12. That evaluation comprised a total of 35 trenches, more than half of which contained no archaeological features. Where features were present they could almost all be related to boundaries shown on late 19th and early 20th century maps. One ditch located in the southern part of this development site did not reflect the known historic boundaries and may potentially pre-date the 1816 enclosure of this area. (OSA, 2012). This implies that, despite the presence of the Roman road, the adjacent landscape was not intensively occupied during the Roman period.

Evidence from place names suggests that settlement was taking place within the locality during the early medieval period. The name of Lindley itself is likely to be a Saxon place name and is either derived from the word for meadow or more specifically a “Flax clearing”. Lindley is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, as Lillai(a) and it is likely that this refers to a Pre-Conquest site. The pure Scandinavian place name of Golcar, located to the southwest of the site, indicates another Pre-Conquest influence upon the vicinity, as do the potentially British elements to the place names Pendle Hill and Crikelez. Settlement within the area during this period is likely to have been in the form of scattered farms.

The district would have suffered following the Norman Conquest through the Harrying of the North, the retribution exacted by William I in response to the rebellion of much of Yorkshire in 1068-9. However, the basic settlement pattern of scattered farmsteads would have continued into the medieval period. The more recent local dominance of Huddersfield would not have existed for the medieval period. Although the parish church of St Peter was a Norman foundation, a market was not established until 1671. As has already been indicated above, Lindley is recorded in Domesday. The two hamlets of Lindley and Quarmby were recorded as separate villas in 1086, held by Ilbert de Lacy (Faull, M and Moorhouse, S, 1981), but they had been combined to form a single township by the 14th century. It is likely that throughout the medieval period the site lay on the common land of Lindley Moor, with the old Roman road still being used as the main route.

The post-medieval period saw the growth in the importance of the Huddersfield area. Much of this new prosperity was linked to the growth in the West Yorkshire textile industry. Although the right to a market had been granted in 1671 the massive industrial growth took

place later, during the late 18th and 19th centuries. Cartographic sources provide a more detailed view of the recent development of the site and surrounding area. The Jeffreys' map of 1775 shows that the site lay on open moorland prior to enclosure in 1816. Between initial enclosure and production of the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map in 1853 the site was further sub-divided, with dry-stone walls, many of which survive today. Recent development in the immediate vicinity of the site has included the construction of the M62 motorway in the 1960's, together with residential and commercial development of much of the land surrounding the site.

Geophysical survey was carried out on the site in 2013. The survey revealed the presence of a linear anomaly along the projected course of the probable Roman road, possibly indicating the presence of roadside ditches at this point, as well as a number of linear, curvilinear, rectangular and pit-like anomalies to the south of the Roman road that may represent roadside settlement. A number of other, more minor, anomalies were also present on the site of which some may be of recent date and others that are more likely to be of geological origin. Evidence for historic ploughing was also present throughout the survey area. (OSA, 2013). The interpreted results of the survey are shown on Figure 2 below.

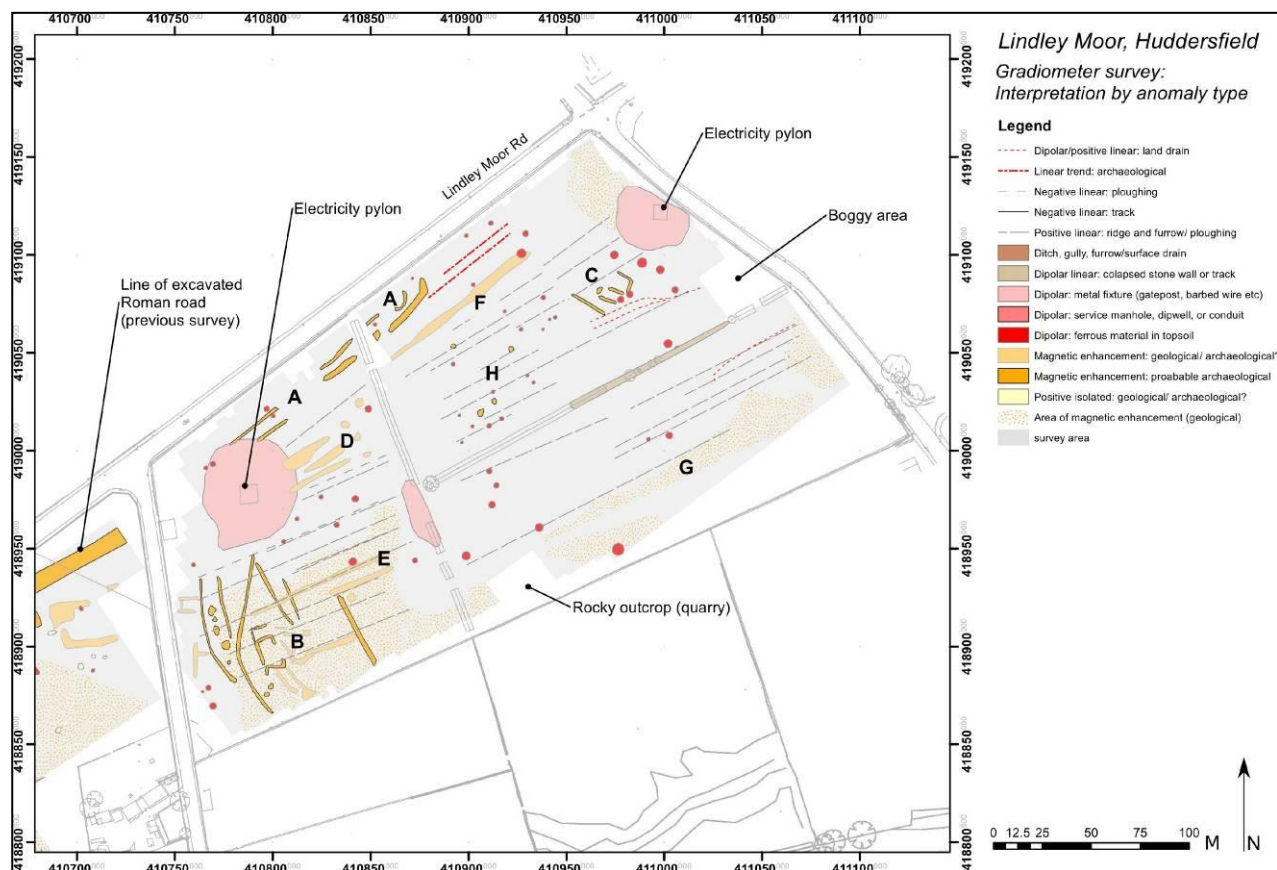


Figure 2. Geophysics results (OSA, 2013, Figure 8).

4.0 Methodology.

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to establish the presence/absence, nature, depth, extent and preservation of any archaeological remains. This will enable an assessment to be made of the potential and significance of the archaeology and the impact any development will have upon this. An informed decision can then be taken regarding the future treatment of any remains and any further mitigation measures appropriate, either in advance of or during the development.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of 19 trial trenches (Trenches 1 - 19; Figure 3). 18 trenches measured approximately 50m by 2m and a single trench (Trench 1) measured only 30m in length due to the presence of overhead cables. Trenches 1 - 15 were initially excavated during March to April and following a change in proposed development design a further four trenches were added to the investigation and were excavated during July. The trenches were positioned to investigate potential features identified by the geophysical survey and to provide a representative sample of the areas of the site to be impacted upon by the proposed development.

The topsoil/overburden within the trenches was removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under direct archaeological supervision down to the first archaeological horizon or natural deposit. The trenches were then investigated for any archaeological features revealed through textural and/or colour changes in the deposits.

Excavation was undertaken in accordance with stratigraphic principles. Standard *On-Site Archaeology* techniques were followed throughout the excavation. These involved the completion of a context sheet for each deposit, structure or cut encountered, along with plans and/or sections drawn to scale.

Heights above Ordnance Datum (AOD) were calculated by taking levels from a Temporary Benchmark (TBM), which was then tied in with an existing Ordnance Survey benchmark. Levels across the site vary considerably from a high point towards the west corner of 265.00m AOD, down to a low point of 236.50m AOD to the east. Recorded levels within each trench are shown on Figures 4 to 14. A photographic record of the deposits and features was also maintained.

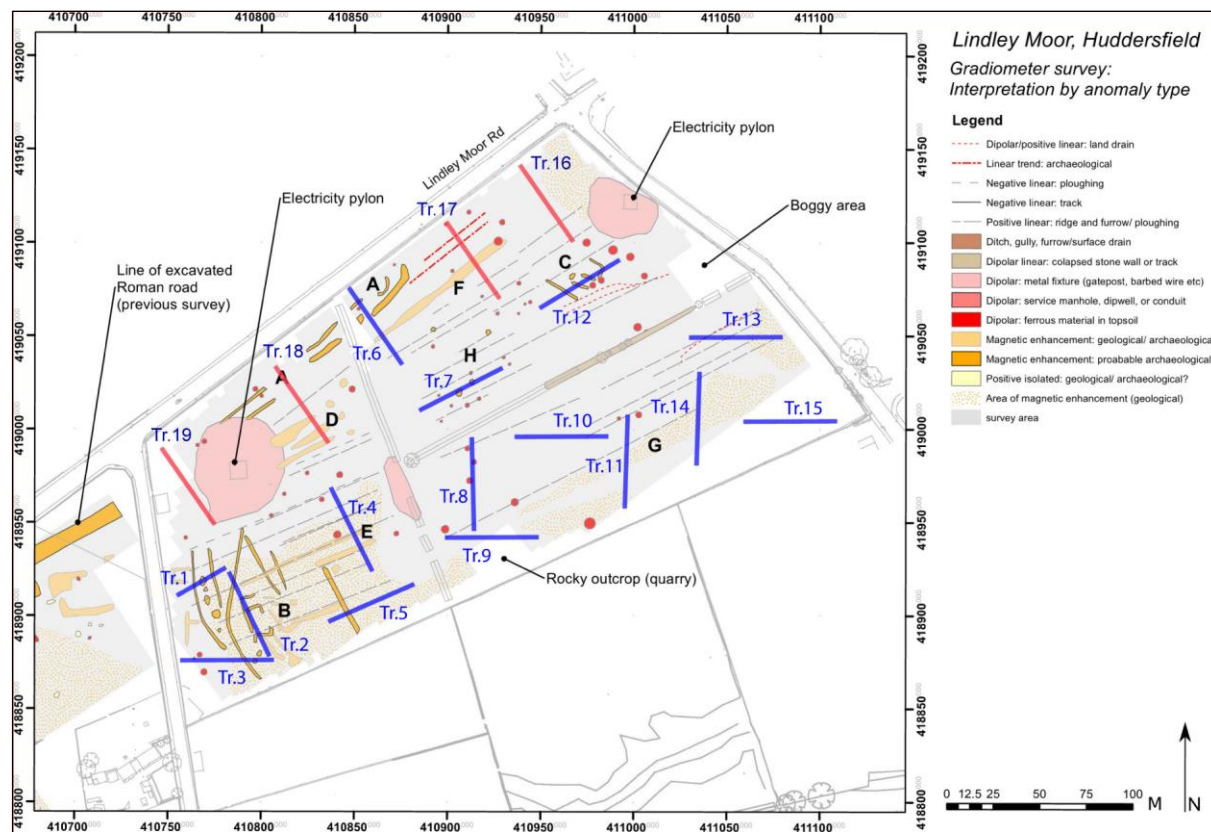


Figure 3. Trench locations, Trenches 1 to 15 (blue) March/April, Trenches 16 to 19 (red) July.

5.0 Results

Trench 1 (Figure 4)

Trench 1, orientated northeast-southwest, was positioned to investigate the western area of the proposed development site and two linear features identified by the geophysical survey.

The earliest deposit within the trench was the variable yellowish orangey brown clay and fragmentary sandstone natural (104). The natural was overlain by orangey brown clayey silt subsoil (103), measuring 0.25m in depth, which is thought to be the remnants of a former plough soil. The subsoil was also slightly undulating possibly indicating former ploughing.

The only features identified within the trench, which truncated the subsoil and natural deposits, consisted of two wide (approximately 1.5m) and shallow (approximately 0.2m) linear cuts [102] and [106] (Plates 1 and 2). These parallel, north-south aligned, features containing greyish brown clayey silt deposits (101) and (105) are thought to be 19th/20th century plough furrows. The furrows corresponded with the features identified by the geophysical survey.

The furrows and subsoil were sealed by the grey sandy clayey silt topsoil (100), measuring approximately 0.3m in depth.

No significant archaeological deposits were identified within the trench.

Trench 2 (Figure 4)

Trench 2, orientated northwest-southeast, was positioned to investigate the southwest area of the proposed development site and possible linear features identified by the geophysical survey.

The earliest deposit within the trench was the variable greyish orangey brown clay and fragmentary sandstone natural (204). The natural was overlain by orangey brown clayey silt subsoil (203), measuring 0.2m in depth, which is thought to be the remnants of a former plough soil. The subsoil was also slightly undulating possibly indicating former ploughing.

The only feature identified within the trench, which truncated the subsoil and natural deposits, consisted of a narrow (approximately 0.5m) and shallow (approximately 0.3m) linear cut [202] located towards the northern end of the trench (Plate 3). The cut, containing brown clayey silt and large angular stone fragments (201), is thought to be the remains of a disturbed 19th/20th century land drain or culvert. The drain corresponded with the feature identified by the geophysical survey.

The drain and subsoil were sealed by the brownish grey sandy clayey silt topsoil (200), measuring approximately 0.25m in depth.

No significant archaeological deposits were identified within the trench.

Trench 3 (Figure 5)

Trench 3, orientated east-west, was positioned to investigate the southwest corner of the proposed development site and a possible linear feature identified by the geophysical survey.

The earliest deposit within the trench was the variable greyish orangey brown clay and fragmentary sandstone natural (304). The natural was overlain by orangey brown clayey silt subsoil (303), measuring 0.15m in depth, which is thought to be the remnants of a former plough soil.

The only feature identified within the trench, which truncated the subsoil and natural deposits, consisted of a narrow (approximately 0.6m) and shallow (approximately 0.25m) linear cut [302] located towards the eastern end of the trench (Plate 4). The cut, containing brown clayey silt and occasional large angular stone fragments (301), is thought to be the remains of a disturbed 19th/20th century land drain/culvert. The drain corresponded with the results of the geophysical survey and also appears to be a continuation of the drain [202] previously identified in Trench 2.

The drain and subsoil were sealed by the brownish grey sandy clayey silt topsoil (300), measuring approximately 0.25m in depth.

No significant archaeological deposits were identified within the trench.

Trench 4

Trench 4, orientated northwest-southeast, was positioned to investigate the western area of the proposed development site and a possible linear feature identified by the geophysical survey (Plate 5).

The earliest deposit within the trench was the variable yellow clay and fragmentary sandstone natural (402). The natural was overlain by orangey brown clayey silt subsoil (401), measuring 0.1m in depth, which is thought to be the remnants of a former plough soil (Plate 6 and Figure 10). The subsoil was sealed by the brownish grey sandy clayey silt topsoil (400), measuring approximately 0.25m in depth.

No archaeological deposits were identified within the trench. The possible feature identified by the geophysical survey only appears to relate to a geological variation (band of bedrock) within the trench.

Trench 5 (Figure 5)

Trench 5, orientated northeast-southwest, was positioned to investigate the southwest area of the proposed development site and a possible linear feature identified by the geophysical survey.

The earliest deposit within the trench was the variable yellow clay and fragmentary sandstone natural (505). The natural was overlain by orangey brown clayey silt subsoil (504), measuring 0.1m in depth, which is thought to be the remnants of a former plough soil.

The only feature identified within the trench, which truncated the subsoil and natural deposits, consisted of a shallow, northwest-southeast, linear cut [503], measuring approximately 1.35m wide and 0.2m deep. The cut was located towards the western end of the trench and contained a reddish brown clayey silt deposit (502) and had an upper layer of large angular, un-bonded stone fragments (501) (Plate 7). The feature is thought to be the remains of a former 19th/20th century dry-stone boundary wall. The wall corresponded with the feature identified by the geophysical survey.

The wall and subsoil were sealed by the brownish grey sandy clayey silt topsoil (500), measuring approximately 0.25m in depth.

No significant archaeological deposits were identified within the trench.

Trench 6 (Figure 6)

Trench 6, orientated northwest-southeast, was positioned to investigate the northern area of the proposed development site and a possible linear feature identified by the geophysical survey along the projected course of the probable Roman road.

The earliest deposit within the trench was the variable yellow clay and laminated fragmentary sandstone natural (609).

Excavation revealed several northeast-southwest linear features truncating the natural deposit, although none appeared to relate to the potential Roman road.

Three wide (0.9 to 3m), shallow (0.2m) and parallel linear cuts [602] (Plate 8), [604] and [606] (Plate 9) are thought to represent 19th/20th century plough furrows. They contained sandy silt deposits (601), (603) and (605) and all had moderate inclusions of pebbles and cobbles. The frequency of the pebbles and cobbles within the furrows, not seen elsewhere across the site, may indicate the presence of the ploughed out Roman road within the vicinity of the trench.

A shallow, narrow V-shaped cut [608] for a stone capped, 19th/20th century, culvert/drain (607) was also recorded towards the centre of the trench (Plate 9).

The features and natural deposit were sealed by the brownish grey sandy clayey silt topsoil (600), measuring approximately 0.3m in depth.

No significant archaeological deposits were identified within the trench but the lack of subsoil and the presence of pebbles and cobbles within features in this area of the site may indicate the possible truncation of the Roman road by ploughing.

Trench 7

Trench 7, orientated northeast-southwest, was positioned to investigate the central area of the proposed development site (Plate 10).

The earliest deposit within the trench was the variable yellow and orange clay and fragmentary sandstone natural (702). The natural was overlain by orangey brown clayey silt subsoil (701), measuring 0.1m in depth, which is thought to be the remnants of a former plough soil (Figure 10 and Plate 11). The subsoil was sealed by the brownish grey sandy clayey silt topsoil (700), measuring approximately 0.3m in depth.

No archaeological deposits were identified within the trench.

Trench 8 (Figure 7)

Trench 8, orientated north-south, was positioned to investigate the central area of the proposed development site.

The earliest deposit within the trench was the variable yellow and orange clay natural (807).

The only features identified within the trench, truncating the natural deposit, consisted of three phases of 19th/20th century land drains located in the central area of the trench. A shallow, narrow, northwest-southeast aligned linear cut [802] for a collapsed stone lined and capped culvert (801) (Plate 13) formed a junction with a possibly slightly earlier, northeast-southwest, drainage channel cut [804] (Plate 12). This contained grey silty clay deposit (803).

A wider cut [806] for a shallow shale/mudstone filled (805) rubble/French drain was also visible towards the southern end of the trench (Plates 12 + 13).

The drains and natural deposit were sealed by the brownish grey sandy clayey silt topsoil (800), measuring approximately 0.25m in depth.

No significant archaeological deposits were identified within the trench.

Trench 9 (Figure 7)

Trench 9, orientated east-west, was positioned to investigate the southern area of the proposed development site and a potential linear feature identified by the geophysical survey.

The earliest deposit within the trench was the variable orangey brown clay and loose sandstone natural (904). The natural was overlain by orangey brown clayey silt subsoil (903), measuring 0.1m in depth, which is thought to be the remnants of a former plough soil.

The only feature identified within the trench, which truncated the subsoil and natural deposits, consisted of a large, irregular shaped cut [902] which was located towards the eastern end of the trench and continued beyond the width of the trench. It contained shale fragments (quarry waste) and grey clayey silt (901) (Plates 15 and 16). The feature, which was not fully excavated, is thought to be the backfill of 19th/20th century quarrying of the rocky outcrop within this area of the site.

The quarrying disturbance and subsoil were sealed by the grey sandy clayey silt topsoil (900), measuring approximately 0.25m in depth.

No significant archaeological deposits were identified within the trench. The possible linear feature identified by the geophysical survey only appears to relate to a geological variation (band of clay) within the trench.

Trench 10 (Figure 8)

Trench 10, orientated east-west, was positioned to investigate the central area of the proposed development site.

The earliest deposit within the trench was the variable grey and yellow clay (1003).

The only feature identified within the trench, which truncated the natural deposit, consisted of a wide (approximately 0.9m) and shallow (approximately 0.1m) linear cut [1002] (Plate 17). This northeast-southwest aligned feature contained brownish grey clayey silt deposit (1001) and is thought to be 19th/20th century plough furrow. The furrow corresponded with the recent ploughing indicated by the geophysical survey.

The furrow and natural were sealed by the grey sandy clayey silt topsoil (1000), measuring approximately 0.3m in depth.

No significant archaeological deposits were identified within the trench.

Trench 11

Trench 11, orientated north-south, was positioned to investigate the eastern area of the proposed development site (Plate 18).

The earliest deposit within the trench was the variable greyish orangey brown natural (1102). The natural was overlain by orangey brown clayey silt subsoil (1101), measuring 0.15m in depth, which is thought to be the remnants of a former plough soil (Figure 10 and Plate 19). The subsoil was slightly undulating possibly indicating former ploughing.

The subsoil was sealed by the brownish grey clayey silt topsoil (1100), measuring approximately 0.25m in depth.

No archaeological deposits were identified within the trench.

Trench 12 (Figure 9)

Trench 12, orientated northeast-southwest, was positioned to investigate the northeast area of the proposed development site and possible linear features identified by the geophysical survey.

The earliest deposit within the trench was the variable orange and grey clay natural (1207). Excavation revealed three phases of 19th/20th century, northwest-southeast aligned, drainage features truncating the natural deposit.

In the eastern half of the trench five parallel, contemporary, rubble/French drains [1202], measuring approximately 0.8m in width and 0.35m in depth, contained shale fragments (probable quarry waste) and grey clayey silt deposit (1201). To the west of these drains there was also a shallow (0.25m), narrow (0.4m) V-shaped cut [1204] for a stone filled (2103) land drain. At the western end of the trench a shallow (0.15m), narrow (0.3m) cut [1206] formed a stone lined and capped (1205) culvert (Plate 20). The drainage features corresponded with the features identified by the geophysical survey.

The features and natural deposit were sealed by the grey clayey silt topsoil (1200), measuring approximately 0.3m in depth.

Trench 13

Trench 13, orientated east-west, was positioned to investigate the eastern area of the proposed development site (Plate 21).

The earliest deposit within the trench was the variable yellow clay and fragmentary sandstone natural (1302). The natural was overlain by orangey brown clayey silt subsoil (1301), measuring 0.1m in depth, which is thought to be the remnants of a former plough soil (Figure 10 and Plate 22). The subsoil was slightly undulating possibly indicating former ploughing.

The subsoil was sealed by the brownish grey sandy clayey silt topsoil (1300), measuring approximately 0.3m in depth.

No archaeological deposits were identified within the trench.

Trench 14 (Figure 8)

Trench 14, orientated north-south, was positioned to investigate the southeast area of the proposed development site.

The earliest deposit within the trench was the variable brownish yellow clay and fragmentary sandstone natural (1404). The natural was overlain by yellowish brown clayey silt subsoil (1403), measuring 0.1m in depth, which is thought to be the remnants of a former plough soil. The subsoil was slightly undulating possibly indicating former ploughing.

The only feature identified within the trench was a 19th/20th century culvert, which truncated the subsoil and natural deposits. It consisted of a narrow (approximately 0.4m) and shallow (approximately 0.1m) linear cut [1402] for a stone capped (collapsed) culvert (1401) located towards the northern end of the trench (Plate 23).

The drain and subsoil were sealed by the brownish grey sandy clayey silt topsoil (1400), measuring approximately 0.25m in depth.

No significant archaeological deposits were identified within the trench.

Trench 15

Trench 15, orientated east-west, was positioned to investigate the southeast corner of the proposed development site (Plate 24).

The earliest deposit within the trench was the variable yellow and orange clay and fragmentary sandstone natural (1502). The natural was overlain by orangey brown clayey silt subsoil (1501), measuring 0.2m in depth, which is thought to be the remnants of a former plough soil (Plate 25). The subsoil was slightly undulating possibly indicating former ploughing.

The subsoil was sealed by the brownish grey sandy clayey silt topsoil (1500), measuring approximately 0.25m in depth.

No archaeological deposits were identified within the trench.

Trench 16 (Figure 11)

Trench 16, orientated northwest-southeast, was positioned to investigate the northern most area of the proposed development site within an apparently blank area indicated by the geophysical survey. However, it was situated along the conjectured course of the probable Roman road (Plate 28).

The earliest deposit identified within this trench was a variable yellow and orange clay and fragmentary sandstone natural (1607). The northwestern half of the trench was bedrock natural that sloped up to the southeast then drop sharply onto level clay natural that had ground water seepage. Located central to and at the lower level of the bedrock was a northeast to southwest 4m wide linear [1606]. An investigation slot proved this to be a natural formation 0.35m deep and filled with naturally formed silting/colluvium deposits (1605) and (1604) (Plate 29). It is possible that this feature was once a natural geological water course formed by water running down from the sloping moorland. Sealing the upper deposit (1604) was a 0.3m thick pale yellowish-brown clayey-silt deposit (1603). This deposit was interpreted as a probable former plough soil that was cut into by a northeast to southwest aligned stone-capped drain [1602] (Plate 30). The drain was overlaid by brownish grey clayey silt topsoil (1600) that was 0.2m thick.

No evidence for the conjectured Roman road was identified within this trench. However the trench revealed the presence of a band of bedrock natural that rises and becomes more obvious in trenches further upslope to the southwest along the conjectured line of the Roman road. The drain is indicative of early modern drainage. No finds were recovered during excavation of Trench 16.

Trench 17 (Figure 12)

Trench 17, orientated northwest-southeast, was positioned to the southwest of Trench 16 to investigate possible linear trends identified by the geophysical survey along the projected course of the probable Roman road (Plate 31).

The natural deposit (1704) comprised of variable yellow and orange clay and fragmentary sandstone. The northwestern extent of the trench was bedrock natural that sloped slightly (but relatively level) up to the southeast onto clay natural. Two closely situated amorphous features investigated at the northwestern extent of the trench proved to be natural formations. These features were sealed by a 0.15m thick pale yellowish-brown clayey-silt deposit (1703) that was identified as a probable former plough soil. A northeast to southwest aligned stone capped drain (1701) and a soakaway (1702) were identified cut into the former plough soil (1703) (Plates 32 and 33). These drainage features were sealed by a 0.25m thick brownish grey clayey silt topsoil (1700).

No evidence for the conjectured Roman road was identified within this trench. Two investigated natural features identified to the northwest extent of the trench appear to correspond with the geophysical anomalies. A northeast to southwest linear anomaly F (Figure 3) was not identified and is most likely a deeper geological feature. Drain (1701) is probably the continuation of the drain identified within Trench 16 and along with the soakaway are probably early modern in date. No finds were recovered during excavation of Trench 17.

Trench 18 (Figure 13)

This trench was orientated northwest-southeast and positioned to the southwest of Trench 6 to investigate the continuation of possible linear trends identified by the geophysical survey along the projected course of the probable Roman road (Plate 34).

The natural deposit (1805) within this trench comprised of variable yellow and orange clay and fragmentary sandstone. The natural bedrock covered the majority of this trench, it was raised within the centre of the trench and sloped away to the northwest and southeast, sloping steeper to the northwest. Identified at the break of slope on the steeper northwest side was a north-northeast - south-southwest aligned linear [1804]. This linear was 0.9m wide with a U-shaped profile 0.3m deep and contained a single fill (1803) that was a grey/brown clayey silt with patches of re-deposited clay natural, interpreted as probable deliberate backfilling (Plate 35 and 36). Sealing (1803) was a light yellowish brown gravelly clayey silt (1802) that was 0.2m thick and identified as probable colluvium. Overlying (1802) was a possible former plough soil (1801) comprised of pale yellowish-brown clayey-silt, 0.15m thick. This was sealed by topsoil (1800) that was 0.25m thick.

Linear [1804] may represent a ditch but its function is undetermined. The alignment of this linear differs slightly to that of the suggested post-medieval agricultural linears identified within Trench 6 to the northeast and the conjectured alignment of the Roman road. It is seen to pre-date the plough soil (1801) and a probable colluvium (1802). There may be a slight chance that this is a narrower well formed version of the broad natural feature identified within Trench 16, however its fill appears not to have been naturally formed. No finds were recovered during the excavation of Trench 18.

Trench 19 (Figure 14)

Trench 19 was orientated northwest-southeast and positioned to the southwest of Trench 18 within an area that was partly covered by the geophysical survey that revealed no results but is along the projected course of the probable Roman road (Plate 37).

The earliest deposit within the trench was the variable yellow clay and laminated fragmentary sandstone natural (1905). Clay natural was seen within the southeastern half of the trench that was reasonably level. The natural bedrock in the northwest half of the trench sloped sharply to the northwest onto natural clay. It was at this steepest point in the trench that a probable former plough soil (1904) was recorded, the plough soil was not seen elsewhere within the trench. This comprised of pale yellowish-brown clayey-silt, 0.3m thick that petered out towards the southeast. A northwest - southeast aligned stone capped drain (1903) was situated midway along the trench. This was sealed by a modern levelling deposit (1902) that was 0.24m thick, this was superseded by a recently modern levelling of gravel stone (1901) noted towards the northwestern end of the trench (this was a base for a temporary construction compound during installation of new traffic lights at the junction of Crosland Road and Lindley Moor Road, landowner pers comm. 14-07-20). Sealing both (1902) and (1901) was a topsoil (1900) that was 0.25m thick.

Trench 19 revealed that this area had undergone modern disturbance from the laying down of levelling probably for a hard-standing area around the access gate leading onto Crosland Road and recent modern road development.

6.0 Discussion & Conclusion.

The evaluation trenching encountered a number of features indicative of former agricultural land use of the site. These included plough furrows, land drains and a possible field boundary. Limited areas close to the southern boundary of the site had also experienced stone quarrying, likely to be of early modern date. The identified features are all likely to date from the early 19th century or later, following the enclosure of this area of Lindley Moor in 1816. Several of the plough furrows and land drains followed the alignments of linear anomalies recorded by the geophysics.

Trenches 6, 16 to 19 were located along the presumed line of Roman Road 712. This road had previously been investigated both to the east and west of the site where cobbled surfaces and shallow roadside ditches were present. The excavations to the west had also suggested that the Roman road had been re-used as a post-medieval pack-horse route across the moor. Within the current evaluation no such cobble surfacing was present. Trench 6 recorded several post-medieval plough furrows, following the same alignment as Lindley Moor Road that was likely to represent 19th century arable practices. Within some of the furrows, situated in the part of the trench where the line of the Roman road had been predicted, a high concentration of cobbles was noted in the furrow fills. These may represent ploughed out evidence for the Roman road surfacing and suggests that the road itself has been entirely truncated by 19th century agriculture. The excavation of these trenches, with the exception of Trench 17, revealed a band of bedrock natural with sloping sides that may have been exploited during the past as thoroughfare.

The evaluation has not revealed any features pre-dating the early 19th century enclosure of Lindley Moor. The identified archaeology can be considered as having low, local archaeological significance. There is therefore no archaeological reason why the proposed development should not be granted planning permission. Any decision regarding the need for further archaeological fieldwork associated with the proposed development lies with the local Planning Authority and their archaeological advisor, the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. However, it is the view of On-Site Archaeology that based upon the 2013 geophysics and the current evaluation, further archaeological investigation of the site is unlikely to encounter any significant archaeological deposits or features.

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8.0 Appendix 1 ~ List of Contexts.

8.1 Context Register

Context no.	Description	Thickness	Extent
Trench 1			
100	Grey sandy clayey silt. Topsoil	0.3m	Trench
101	Greyish brown clayey silt, angular stone fragments. Furrow Fill	0.25m	Trench
102	Wide, shallow N-S linear Cut. Furrow Cut	0.25m	1.4m x Trench
103	Orangey brown clayey silt. Subsoil	0.15m	1.4m x Trench
104	Variable yellowish and orangey brown clay and fragmentary sandstone. Natural	-	Trench
105	Greyish brown clayey silt, angular stone fragments. Furrow Fill	0.15m	1.65m x Trench
106	Wide, shallow, N-S linear Cut. Furrow Cut	0.15m	1.4m x Trench
Trench 2			
200	Brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Topsoil	0.25m	Trench
201	Brown clayey silt, large flat angular stone fragments. Land drain/culvert	0.3m	0.5m x Trench
202	Narrow, shallow, N-S linear Cut. Drain Cut	0.3m	0.5m x Trench
203	Orangey brown clayey silt. Subsoil	0.2m	Trench
204	Variable greyish orangey brown clay and fragmentary sandstone. Natural	-	Trench
Trench 3			
300	Brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Topsoil	0.25m	Trench
301	Brown clayey silt, occasional angular stone fragments. Drain Fill	0.25m	0.7m x Trench
302	Narrow, shallow, NW-SE linear Cut. Land drain/culvert	0.25m	0.7m x Trench
303	Orangey brown clayey silt. Subsoil	0.15m	Trench
304	Variable greyish orangey brown clay and fragmentary sandstone. Natural	-	Trench
Trench 4			
400	Brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Topsoil	0.25m	Trench
401	Orangey brown clayey silt. Subsoil	0.1m	Trench
402	Variable yellow clay and fragmentary sandstone. Natural	-	Trench
Trench 5			
500	Brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Topsoil	0.25m	Trench
501	Layer of large angular, un-bonded stone fragments. Dry-stone wall	0.1m	0.9m x Trench
502	Reddish brown clayey silt. Wall foundation deposit	0.2m	1.35m x Trench
503	Shallow, NW-SE, linear Cut. Wall foundation Cut	0.2m	1.35m x Trench
504	Orangey brown clayey silt. Subsoil	0.1m	Trench
505	Variable yellow clay and fragmentary sandstone. Natural	-	Trench
Trench 6			
600	Brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Topsoil	0.3m	Trench
601	Yellowish brown sandy silt, moderate inclusions of pebbles and cobbles. Furrow Fill	0.2m	0.9m x Trench
602	Wide, shallow, NE-SW linear Cut. Furrow Cut	0.2m	0.9m x Trench
603	Yellowish brown sandy silt, moderate inclusions of pebbles and cobbles. Furrow Fill	0.2m	3m x Trench
604	Wide, shallow, NE-SW linear Cut. Furrow Cut	0.2m	3m x Trench
605	Reddish brown sandy silt, moderate inclusions of pebbles and cobbles. Furrow Fill	0.2m	1.3m x Trench
606	Wide, shallow, NE-SW linear Cut. Furrow Cut	0.2m	1.3m x Trench
607	Stone capped drain/culvert.	0.3m	0.35m x Trench
608	Shallow, narrow, NE-SW, V-shaped Cut. Land drain/culvert	0.3m	0.35m x Trench
609	Variable yellow clay and laminated fragmentary sandstone natural	-	Trench
Trench 7			
700	Brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Topsoil	0.3m	Trench
701	Orangey brown clayey silt. Subsoil	0.1m	Trench

Context no.	Description	Thickness	Extent
702	Variable yellow and orange clay and fragmentary sandstone. Natural	-	Trench
Trench 8			
800	Brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Topsoil	0.25m	Trench
801	Collapsed stone lined and capped culvert	0.3m	0.48m x Trench
802	Shallow, narrow, NW-SE, linear Cut. Culvert Cut	0.3m	0.48m x Trench
803	Grey silty clay. Drain Fill	0.25m	0.22m x Trench
804	Shallow, narrow, NE-SW drainage channel Cut	0.25m	0.22m x Trench
805	Shale/mudstone deposit. Drain Fill	0.2m	0.65m x Trench
806	Wide, shallow, NE-SW linear Cut. Rubble/French drain	0.2m	0.65m x Trench
807	Variable yellow and orange clay natural	-	Trench
Trench 9			
900	Brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Topsoil	0.25m	Trench
901	Shale fragments and grey clayey silt, quarry waste. Quarry backfill	0.1m Exc	7m x Trench
902	Large, irregular shaped cut. Quarry disturbance	0.1m Exc	7m x Trench
903	Orangey brown clayey silt. Subsoil	0.1m	Trench
904	Variable orangey brown clay and loose sandstone. Natural	-	Trench
Trench 10			
1000	Grey sandy clayey silt. Topsoil	0.3m	Trench
1001	Brownish grey clayey silt deposit. Furrow fill	0.15m	1m x Trench
1002	Wide, shallow, NE-SW linear cut. Furrow Cut	0.15m	1m x Trench
1003	Variable grey and yellow clay. Natural	-	Trench
Trench 11			
1101	Brownish grey clayey silt. Topsoil	0.25m	Trench
1102	Orangey brown clayey silt. Subsoil	0.15m	Trench
1103	Variable greyish orangey brown natural	-	Trench
Trench 12			
1200	Grey clayey silt. Topsoil	0.3m	Trench
1201	Shale fragments (probable quarry waste) and grey clayey silt. Drain Fill	0.35m	0.8m x Trench
1202	Five NW-SE Rubble/French drains	0.35m	0.8m x Trench
1203	Stone filled Land Drain.	0.25m	0.4m x Trench
1204	Shallow, narrow, NW-SE, V-shaped Cut. Land Drain	0.25m	0.4m x Trench
1205	Stone lined and capped Culvert	0.15m	0.3m x Trench
1206	Shallow, narrow, NW-SE Cut for Culvert.	0.15m	
1207	variable orange and grey clay natural	-	Trench
Trench 13			
1300	Brownish grey clayey silt. Topsoil	0.3m	Trench
1301	Orangey brown clayey silt. Subsoil	0.1m	Trench
1302	Variable yellow clay and fragmentary sandstone. Natural	-	Trench
Trench 14			
1400	Brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Topsoil	0.25m	
1401	Stone capped (collapsed) Culvert	0.1m	0.4m x Trench
1402	Narrow, shallow, E-W linear Cut for Culvert	0.1m	0.4m x Trench
1403	yellowish brown clayey silt subsoil	0.1m	Trench
1404	Variable brownish yellow clay and fragmentary sandstone natural	-	Trench
Trench 15			
1500	brownish grey sandy clayey silt topsoil	0.25m	Trench
1501	orangey brown clayey silt subsoil	0.2m	Trench
1502	variable yellow and orange clay and fragmentary sandstone natural	-	Trench
Trench 16			
1600	Brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Topsoil	0.25m	Trench
1601	Shale fragments (probable quarry waste) and grey clayey silt. Drain Fill	0.4m	>1.6m x 0.5m

Context no.	Description	Thickness	Extent
1602	NE - SW aligned soakaway. Cut.	0.4m	>1.6m x 0.5m
1603	Pale yellowish brown clayey-silt. Former plough soil or colluvium.	0.3m	>12m
1604	Pale brown clayey-silt gravel. Colluvium.	0.2m	>4m
1605	Pale yellow sandy silt. Colluvium.	0.15m	>4m
1606	Sloping sides of natural linear feature.	0.35m	>4
1607	Variable brownish yellow clay and fragmentary sandstone natural	-	Trench
Trench 17			
1700	Brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Topsoil	0.25m	Trench
1701	NE - SW aligned soakaway.	>0.3m	>1.6m x 0.4m
1703	NE - SW aligned stone-capped drain.	>0.3m	>1.6m x 0.4m
1704	Variable brownish yellow clay and fragmentary sandstone natural	-	Trench
Trench 18			
1800	Brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Topsoil	0.25m	Trench
1801	Pale yellowish brown clayey-silt. Former plough soil or colluvium.	0.15m	>3m
1802	Pale yellowish brown gravelly clayey-silt. Former plough soil or colluvium.	0.2m	>3m
1803	Grey/brown clayey-silts with patches of re-deposited natural clay. Fill of ditch [1804].	0.3m	>2m x 0.9m
1804	Cut of NNE - SSW aligned ditch.	0.3m	>2m x 0.9m
1805	Variable brownish yellow clay and fragmentary sandstone natural	-	Trench
Trench 19			
1900	Brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Topsoil	0.25	Trench
1901	Modern gravel base.	0.3m	>12m
1902	20 th century levelling.	0.24m	Trench
1903	NE - SW aligned soakaway. Cut.	-	>1.6m x 0.3m
1904	Pale yellowish brown clayey-silt. Former plough soil or colluvium.	0.3m	>4m
1905	Variable brownish yellow clay and fragmentary sandstone natural	-	Trench

8.2 Drawing Register

Drawing no.	Description	Scale	Initials	Date
1	Trench 5 Plan	1:20	GB	02 04 20
2	S Facing Section Trench 5	1:10	GB	02 04 20
3	W Facing Section Trench 4	1:10	GB	02 04 20
4	Trench 8 Plan	1:20	GB	02 04 20
5	NW Facing Section [802]	1:10	GB	02 04 20
6	SW Facing Section [804]	1:10	GB	02 04 20
7	W Facing Section [806]	1:10	GB	02 04 20
8	Trench 1 Plan	1:100	JS	02 04 20
9	SE Facing Section [102]	1:10	JS	02 04 20
10	SE Facing Section [106]	1:10	JS	02 04 20
11	Trench 2 Plan	1:50	JS	03 04 20
12	NE Facing Section Trench 2	1:10	JS	03 04 20
13	Trench 3 Plan	1:50	JS	03 04 20
14	S Facing Section Trench 3	1:10	JS	03 04 20
15	NW Facing Section Trench 7 (SW End)	1:10	GB	03 04 20
16	NW Facing Section Trench 7 (NE End)	1:10	GB	03 04 20
17	S Facing Section [302]	1:10	JS	03 04 20
18	Trench 6 Plan	1:100	GB	06 04 20
19	E Facing Section [602]	1:10	GB	06 04 20
20	E Facing Section [604]	1:10	GB	06 04 20
21	E Facing Section [606] and [608]	1:10	GB	06 04 20

Drawing no.	Description	Scale	Initials	Date
22	Trench 10 Plan	1:50	GB	06 04 20
23	SW Facing Section [1002]	1:10	GB	06 04 20
24	N Facing Section [1002]	1:20	GB	06 04 20
25	Trench 12 Plan	1:100	JS	06 04 20
26	NW Facing Section [1202]	1:10	JS	06 04 20
27	NW Facing Section [1204]	1:10	JS	06 04 20
28	W Facing Section [1206]	1:10	JS	06 04 20
29	Trench 14 Plan	1:20	GB	06 04 20
30	E Facing Section [1402]	1:10	GB	06 04 20
31	W Facing Section Trench 11	1:10	JS	06 04 20
32	S Facing Section Trench 13	1:10	GB	07 04 20
33	S Facing Section Trench 15	1:10	JS	07 04 20
34	Trench 9 Plan	1:100	JS	07 04 20
35	S Facing Section Trench 9	1:10	JS	07 04 20
36	Trench 16 plan	1:100	BJMcC	14 07 20
37	SW facing section [1606]	1:20	BJMcC	14 07 20
38	Trench 17 plan	1:100	BJMcC	14 07 20
39	NE facing sample section Trench 17	1:10	BJMcC	14 07 20
40	Trench 18 plan	1:100	BJMcC	15 07 20
41	SW facing oblique section [1804]	1:20	BJMcC	15 07 20
42	NNE facing section [1804]	1:10	BJMcC	15 07 20
43	Trench 19 plan	1:100	BJMcC	15 07 20
44	SW facing sample section Trench 19	1:20	BJMcC	15 07 20
45	NE facing sample section Trench 19	1:20	BJMcC	15 07 20

8.3 Photographic Register

Frame No.	Description	Download Date
<i>Digital images</i>		
1-48	Trench 5	05 04 20
49-63	Trench 4	05 04 20
64-116	Trench 8	05 04 20
117-147	Trench 1	05 04 20
148-161	Trench 2	05 04 20
162-172	Trench 3	05 04 20
173-174	Trench 2	05 04 20
175-176	Trench 3	05 04 20
177-186	Trench 7	05 04 20
187-237	Trench 6	05 04 20
238-250	Trench 12	05 04 20
1-18	Trench 6	07 04 20
19-41	Trench 10	07 04 20
42-65	Trench 12	07 04 20
66-85	Trench 14	07 04 20
86-96	Trench 11	07 04 20
97-109	Trench 13	07 04 20
110-123	Trench 15	07 04 20
124-140	Trench 9	07 04 20
1 - 27	Trench 16	14 07 20
28 - 47	Trench 17	14 07 20

Frame No.	Description	Download Date
48 - 68	Trench 18	15 07 20
69 - 89	Trench 19	15 07 20
<i>35mm black & white images</i>		
1 - 5	Trench 16	14 07 20
6 - 9	Trench 17	14 07 20
10 - 14	Trench 18	15 07 20
15 - 16	Trench 19	15 07 20
17 - 36	General site shots	15 07 20

9.0 Appendix 2 ~ Plates.



Plate 1. Southeast facing section of furrow [102].



Plate 2. Southeast facing section of furrow [106].



Plate 3. Drain [202], looking south.



Plate 4. Land drain/culvert [302], looking west.



Plate 5. Trench 4, looking northwest.



Plate 6. Southwest facing sample section of Trench 4.



Plate 7. Southeast facing section of dry stone wall (501).



Plate 8. Northeast facing section of furrow [602].



Plate 9. Furrow [606] and land drain/culvert [608] (pre-ex), looking southwest.



Plate 10. Trench 7, looking northeast.



Plate 11. Northwest facing sample section of Trench 7.



Plate 12. Culvert [802], drain [804] and French drain [806] (pre-ex), looking north.



Plate 13. Northwest facing section of culvert [802].



Plate 14. Northeast facing section of French drain [806].



Plate 15. Trench 9 showing quarrying [903], looking west.



Plate 16. West facing section of quarrying [903].



Plate 17. Southwest facing section of furrow [1002].



Plate 18. Trench 11, looking south.



Plate 19. West facing sample section of Trench 11.



Plate 20. Culvert [1206], looking west.



Plate 21. Trench 13, looking west.



Plate 22. South facing sample section of Trench 13.



Plate 23. Culvert [1402], looking east.



Plate 24. Trench 15, looking west.



Plate 25. South facing sample section of Trench 15.



Plate 26. Trench 4, showing electricity pylons in background.



Plate 27. Trench 12, showing electricity pylon in background.



Plate 28. Trench 16 looking southeast.



Plate 29. Trench 16 natural feature [1606] looking east.



Plate 30. Trench 16 soakaway [1602] looking southeast.



Plate 31. Trench 17 looking southeast.



Plate 32. Trench 17 drain (1701) looking southeast.



Plate 33. Trench 17 soakaway (1702) looking southeast.



Plate 34. Trench 18 looking southeast.



Plate 35. Trench 18 linear [1804] looking northeast.



Plate 36. Trench 18 linear [1804] looking south-southwest.



Plate 37. Trench 19 looking southeast.

10.0 Appendix 3 ~ Figures.

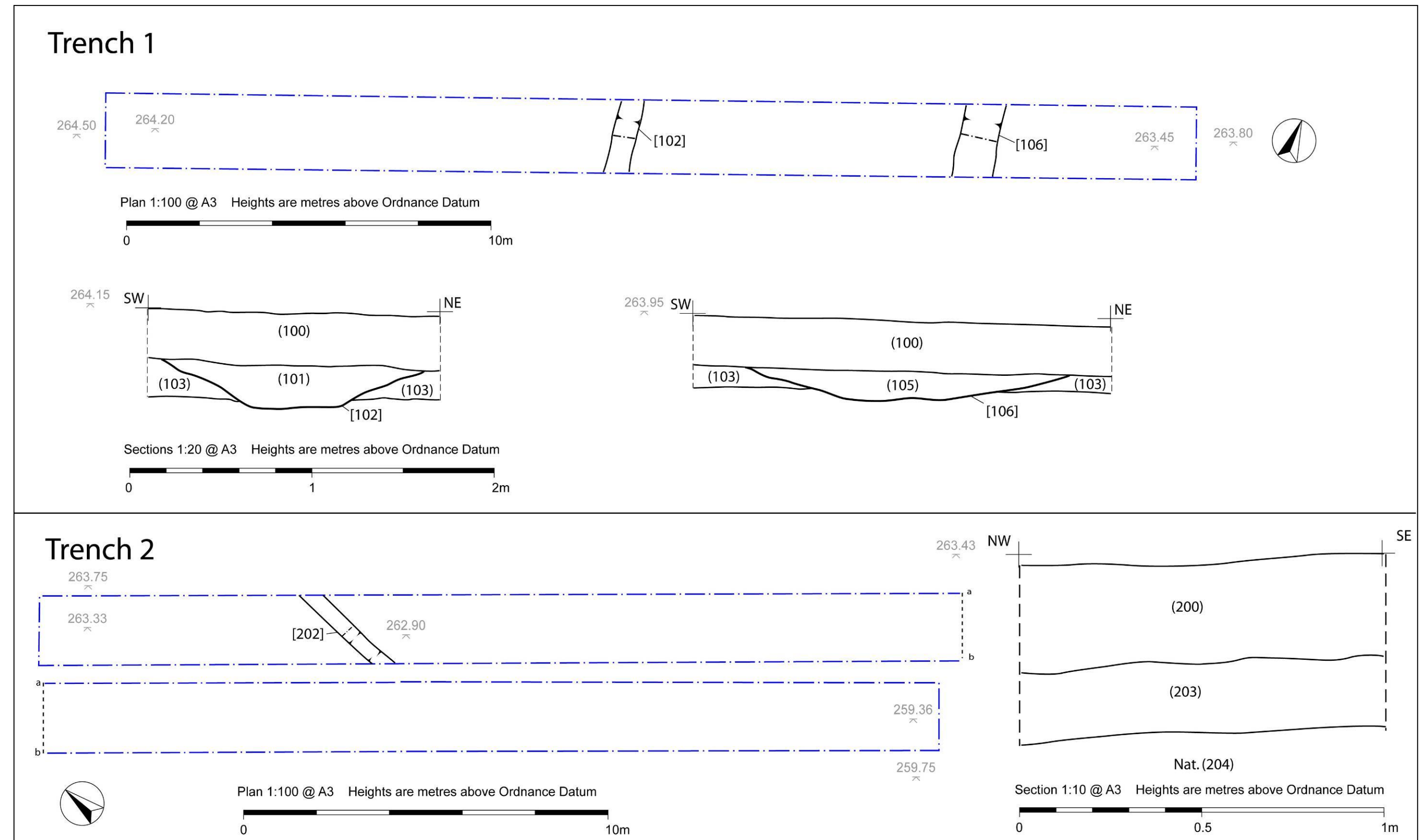
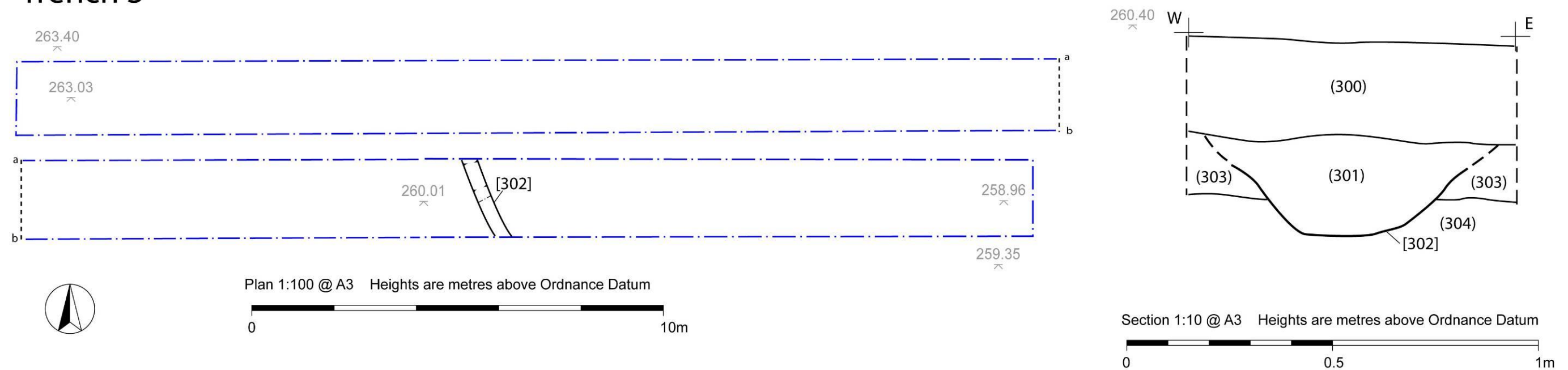


Figure 4. Trenches 1 and 2 - plans and sections.

Trench 3



Trench 5

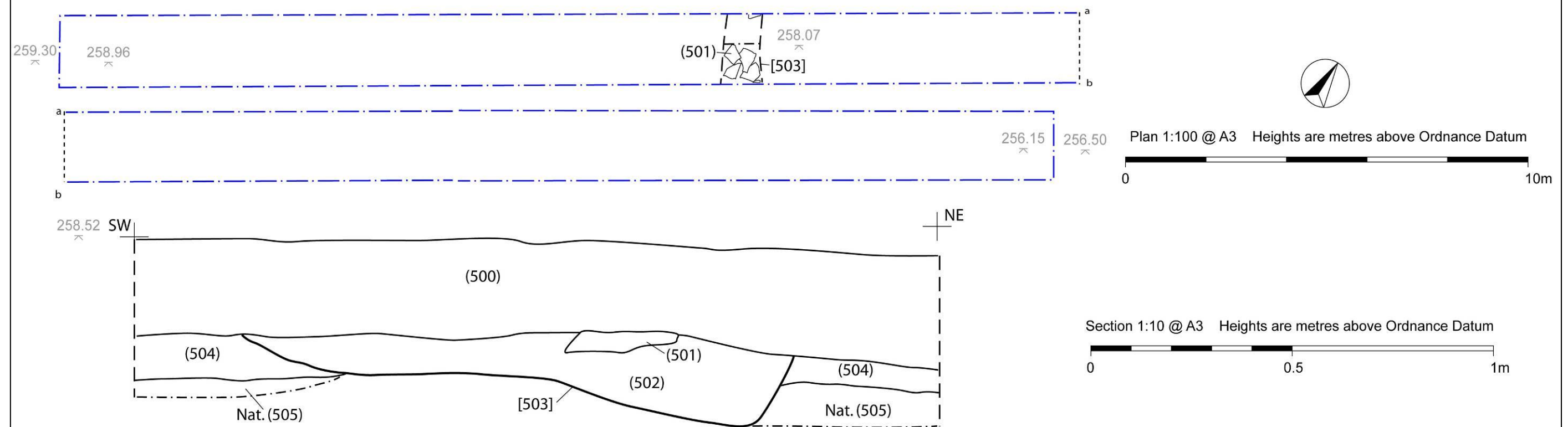


Figure 5. Trenches 3 and 5 - plans and sections.

Trench 6

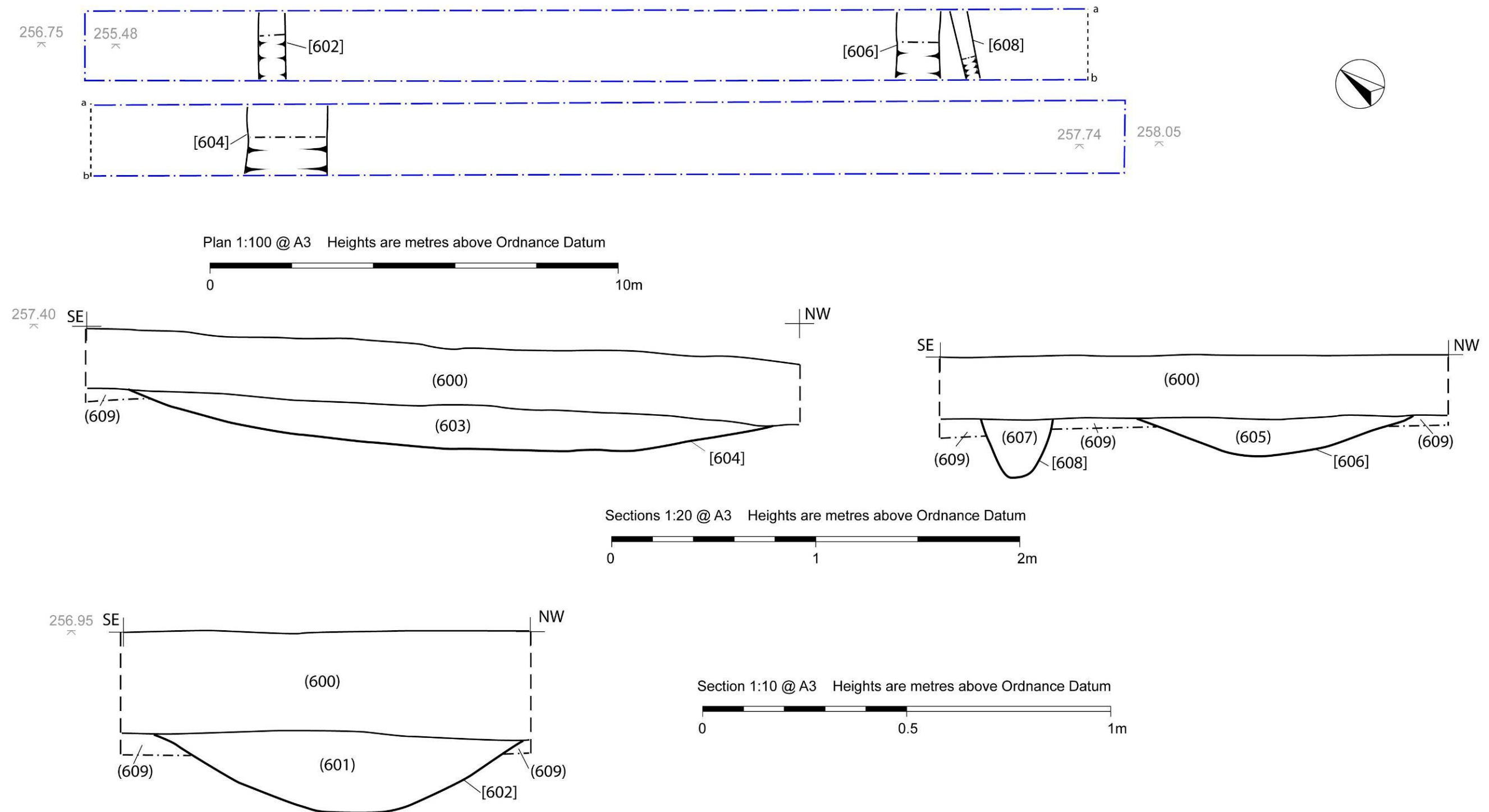


Figure 6. Trench 6 - plan and sections.

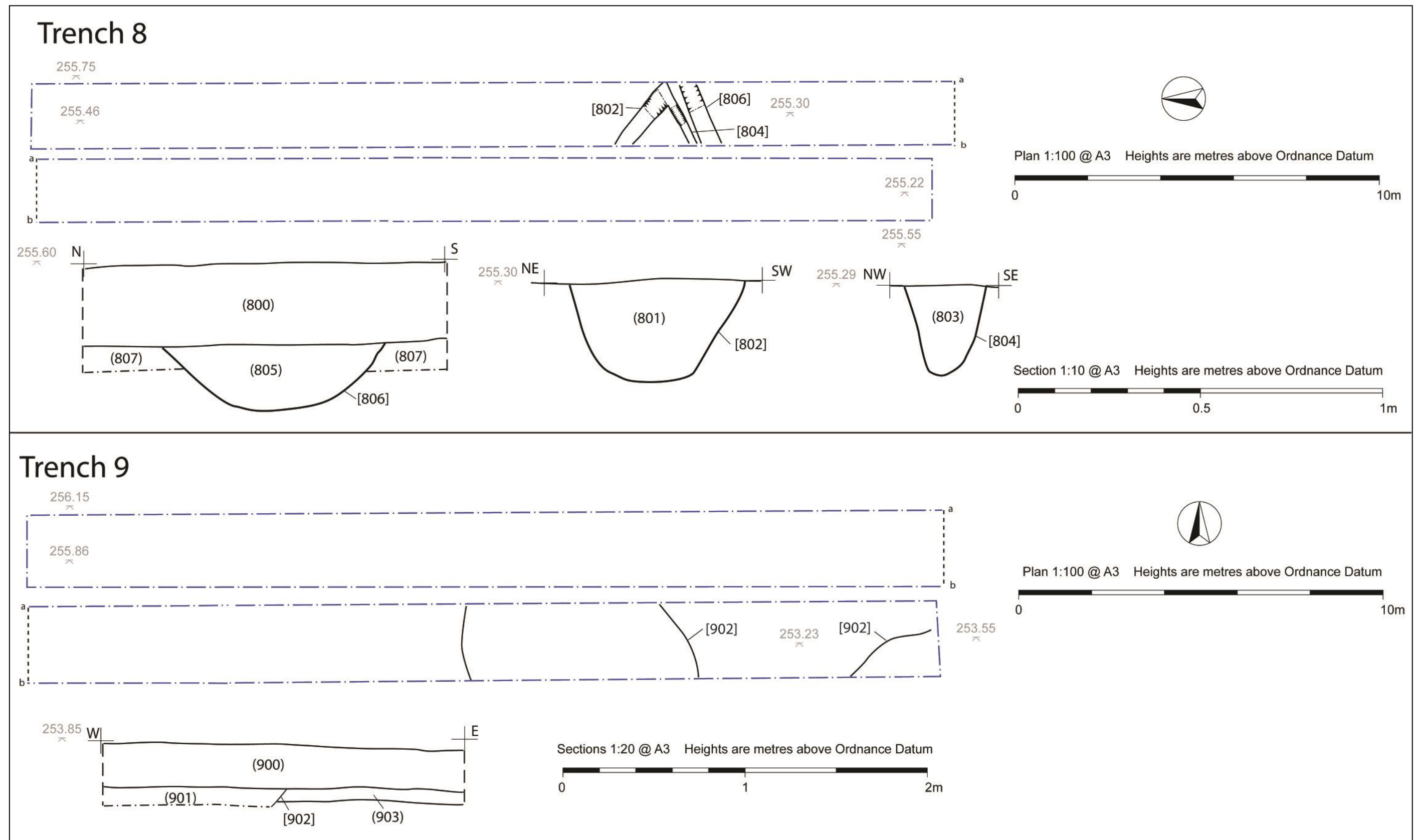


Figure 7. Trenches 8 and 9 – plans and sections.

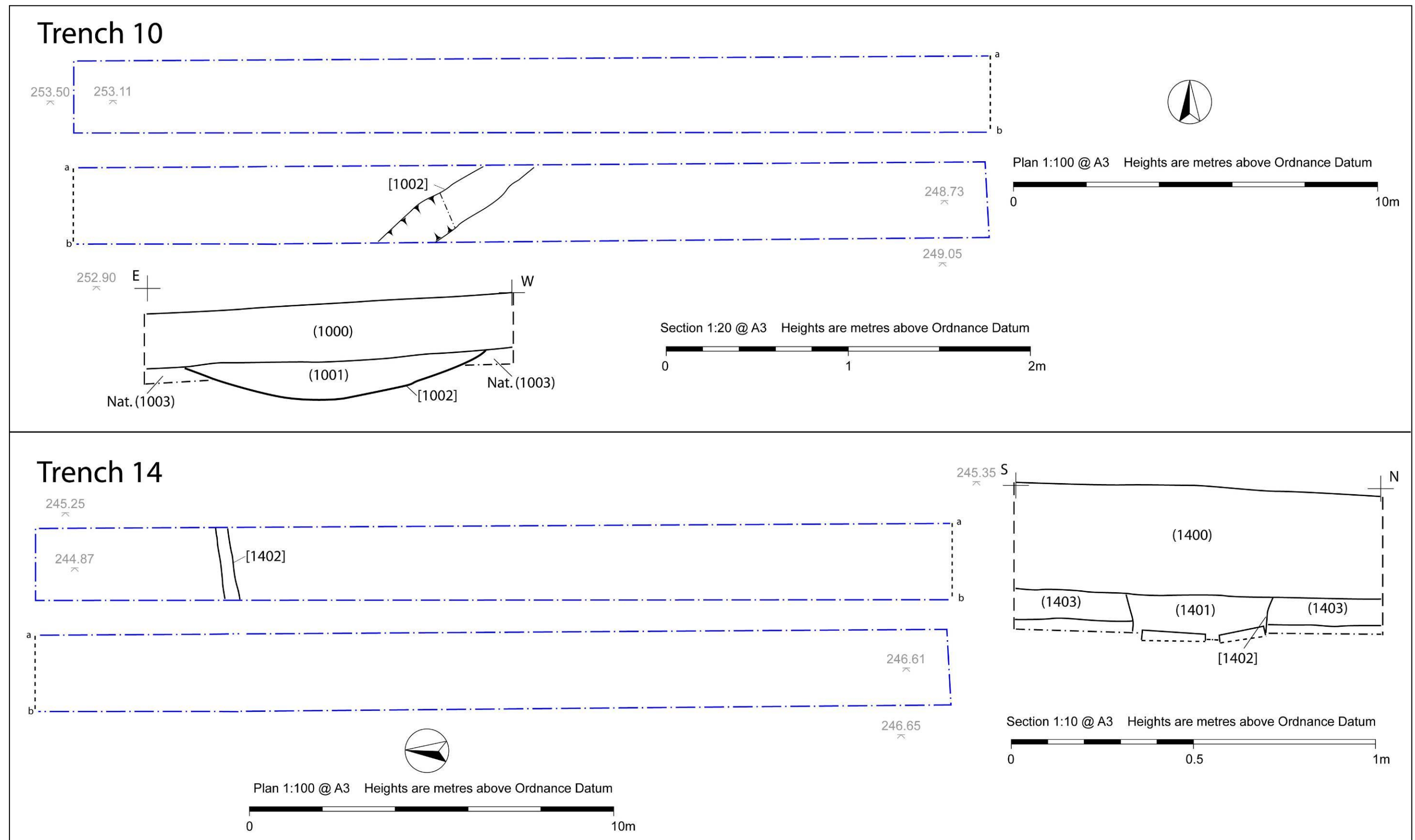
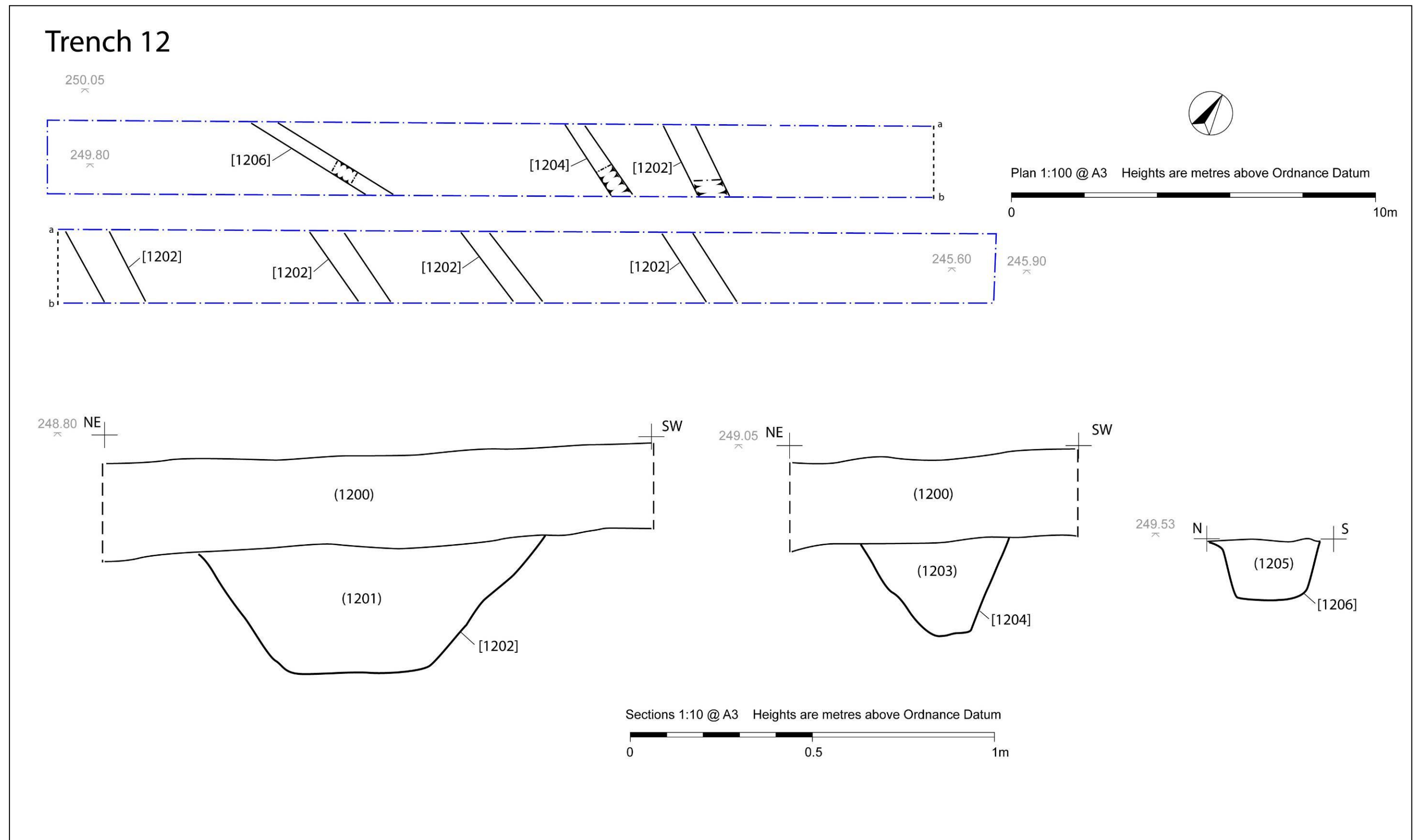


Figure 8. Trenches 10 and 14 – plans and sections.



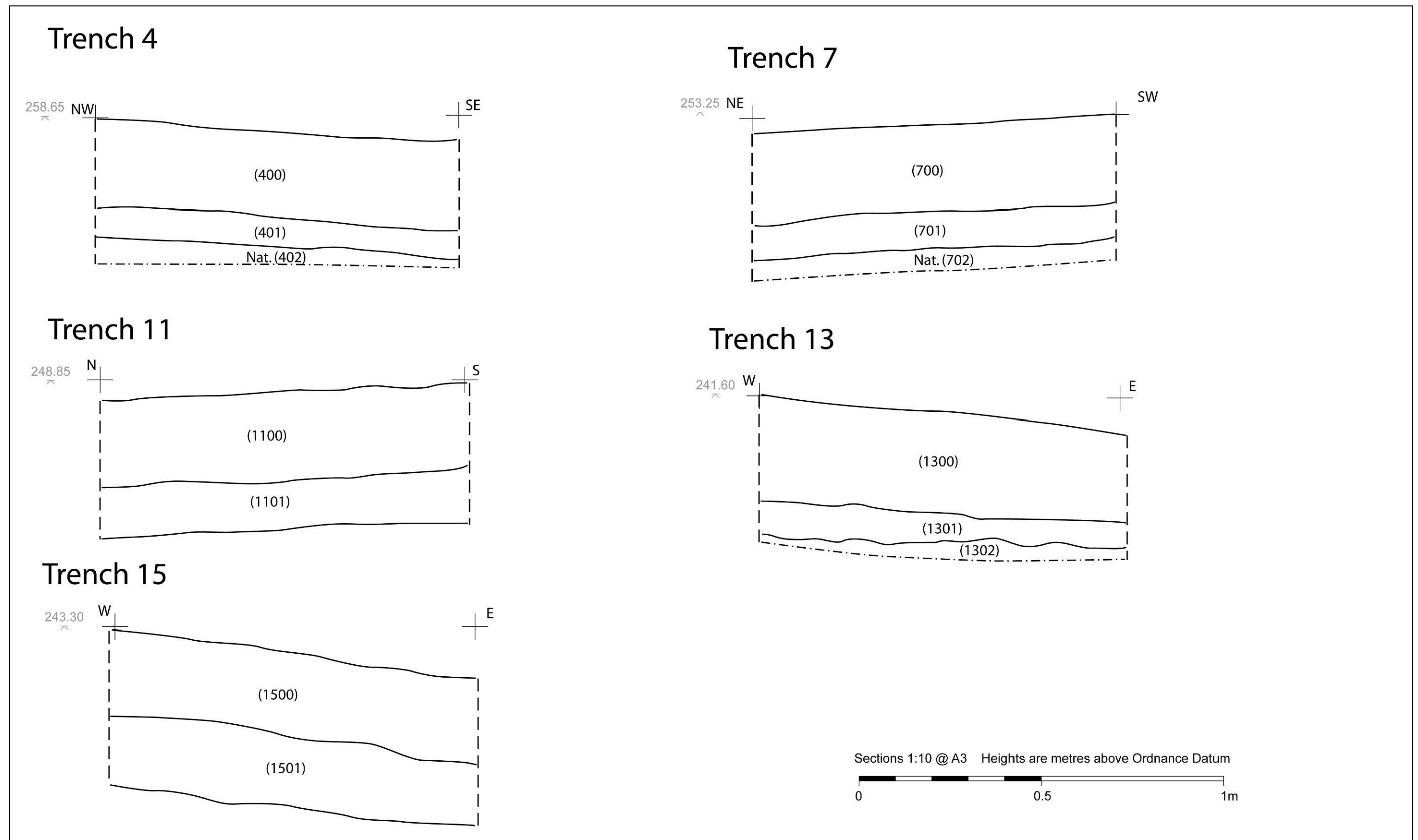


Figure 10. Sample sections of Trenches 4, 7, 11, 13 and 15.

Trench 16

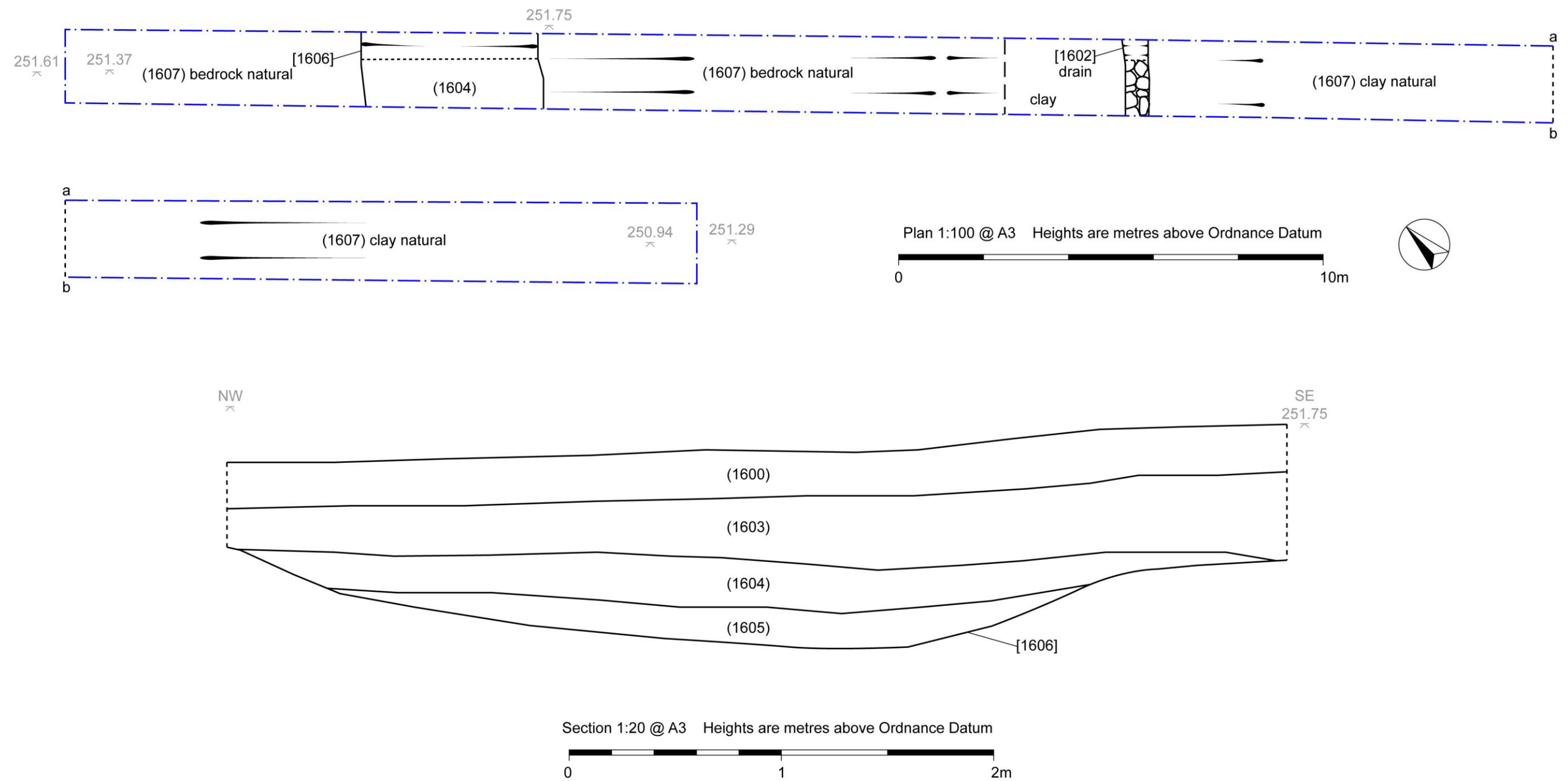


Figure 11. Trench 16 plan and section.

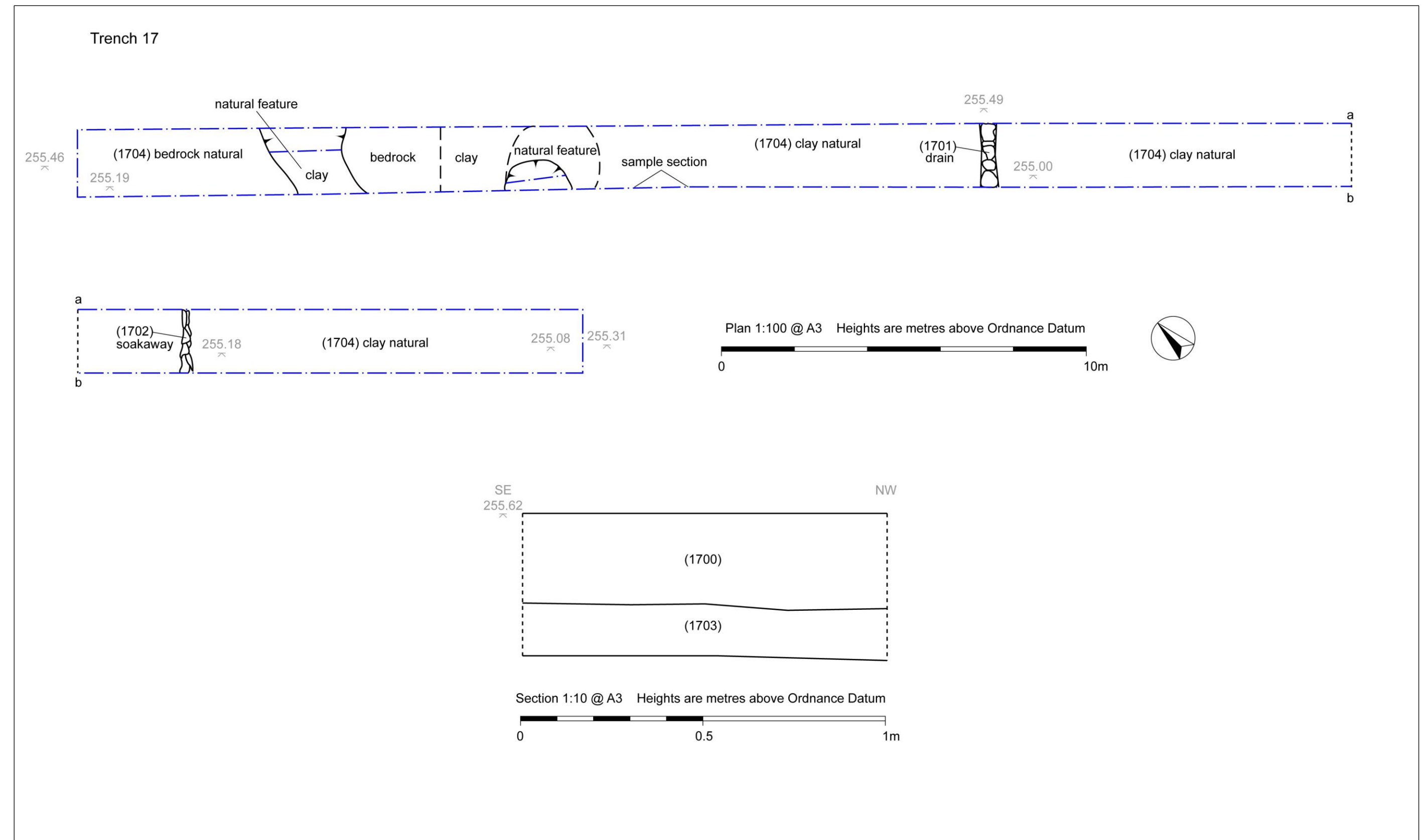


Figure 12. Trench 17 plan and section.

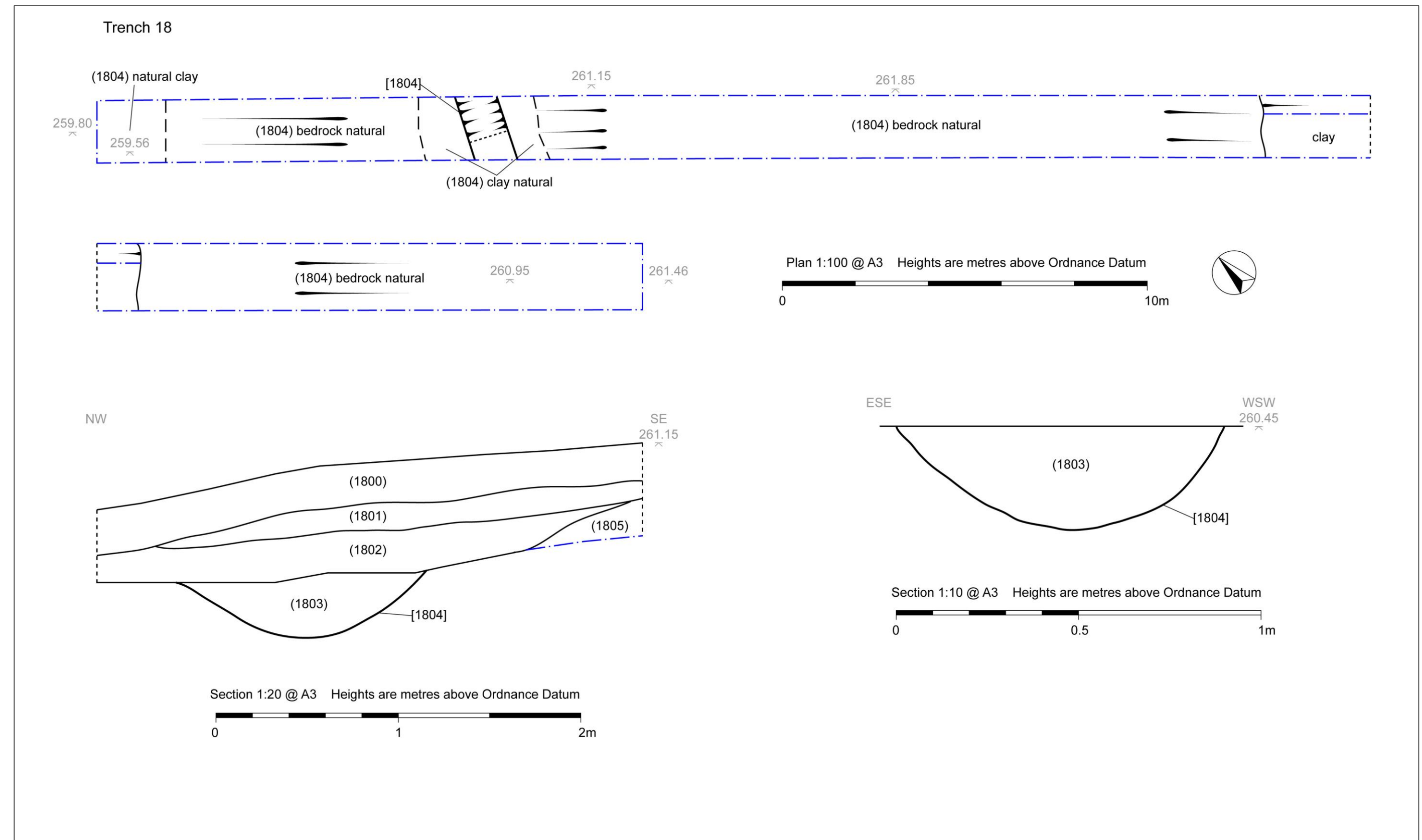


Figure 13. Trench 18 plan and sections.

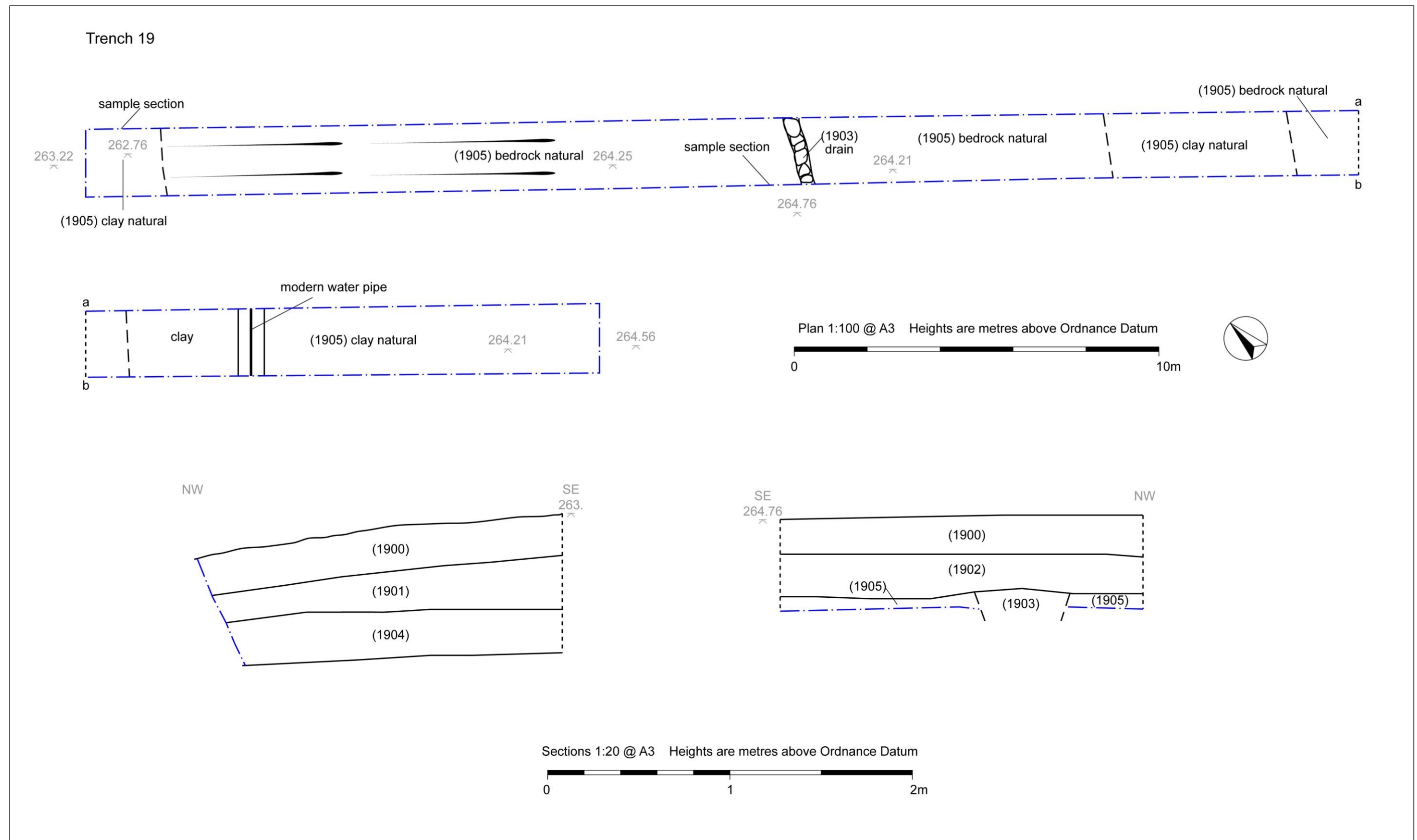


Figure 14. Trench 19 plan and sections.