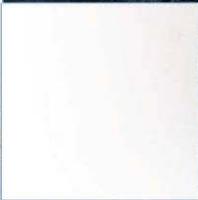
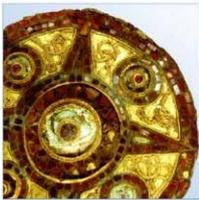


# Land at Ainley Top, Huddersfield West Yorkshire Archaeological Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation

National Grid Reference Number: SE 12029 19026

AOC Project No: 51778

Date: October 2017



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

---

# Land at Ainley Top, Huddersfield West Yorkshire

## Archaeological Evaluation

### Written Scheme of Investigation

---

**On Behalf of:** Harron Homes Ltd  
Colton House  
Temple Point  
Bullerthorpe Lane  
Leeds  
LS15 9JL

**National Grid References (NGR):** SE 12029 19026

**AOC Project No:** 51778

**Prepared by:** Charlie Morris and Anne-Aymonne Marot

**Illustrations by:** Stephen Potten

**Date:** October 2017

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

**Authors:** Charlie Morris / Anne-Aymonne Marot      **Date:** October 2017

**Approved by:** Stephen Potten      **Date:** October 2017

**Document Stage:** Final draft      **Date:** October 2017

**Enquiries to:** AOC Archaeology Group  
The Raylor Centre  
James Street  
York  
YO10 3DW

Tel. 01904 413404  
e-mail. [york@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:york@aocarchaeology.com)



[www.aocarchaeology.com](http://www.aocarchaeology.com)

## Contents

1	Introduction.....	1
2	Site Description .....	1
3	Summary of Proposed Development Plans.....	1
4	Archaeological and Historical Background .....	1
5	Aims .....	2
6	Scope of Works .....	3
7	Methodology.....	3
8	Timetable.....	7
9	Capability Statement .....	8
10	Health and Safety.....	8
11	Insurance.....	9
12	Quality Assurance and Standards .....	9
13	Copyright and Confidentiality.....	9
14	Monitoring.....	10
15	Bibliography.....	10

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Interpretation of gradiometer survey results and proposed trial trenches

Figure 3: Location of proposed trial trenches

## 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by AOC Archaeology Group on behalf of Harron Homes Ltd and details the methodology for undertaking an archaeological evaluation on a proposed development site at Ainley Top, Huddersfield, which has access from Yew Tree Road and Burn Road. Any variations to the methodology outlined in this document will be discussed with, and approved by, West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) prior to implementation.
- 1.2 The archaeological work will be undertaken to meet the requirements of nationally recognised archaeological guidance, including the professional standards published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) in their publication *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014a).
- 1.3 All work will be managed in accordance with Historic England's publications *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers Guide* (2006a), and the *MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation (PPN3)* (2008). It will also meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 12: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', DCLG 2012).

## 2 Site Description

- 2.1 The site is situated at Ainley Top, Huddersfield, and occupies two parcels of land (Figure 1). The areas directly affected by the development occupy a total of approximately 6 hectares. One of the parcels of land lies to the east of Burn Road, the second to the north of Yew Tree Road (centred at SE 12029 19026: see Figure 1).
- 2.2 The more northerly of the two parcels of land, is bounded to the east by Burn Road and two properties, to the south by Yew Tree Road, to the north by a stream and a narrow ribbon of woodland and by a walled boundary to the west. This area comprises a single field, currently rough scrubland, on a gradient running downhill from north to south.
- 2.3 The southern parcel of land occupies two individual fields separated by a stream within a small tree fringed valley and bounded to the north by a lane and farm track, to the west by Burn Road, to the south by a stone boundary wall and agricultural land, and to the east by agricultural land and trees. The northern field is on a south-to-south-east facing slope, and the southern field on a north-facing slope which runs downhill towards the stream and valley.
- 2.4 The bedrock geology within the proposed development site as a whole is divided into sandstone of the Stanningley Rock formation on the northern part of the site and mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Upper Coal Measures across the site's southern half (BGS 2017). No superficial deposits are recorded for this area (BGS 2017). The overlying soil comprises slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils (Soilscapes 2017).

## 3 Summary of Proposed Development Plans

- 3.1 It is proposed to construct 95 houses on the development site.

## 4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The archaeological and historical background below is derived from information contained within a planning consultation response from the West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (WYAAS). A geophysical survey of the site was also undertaken by AOC Archaeology in 2016 and its results are also considered briefly below (AOC Archaeology 2017).

### **Prehistoric and Roman Periods (up to c. AD 410)**

- 4.2 The site is located approximately 700m south of known Mesolithic and Neolithic activity recorded to the east of the junction of the A643 and Kew Hill. Additional evidence of prehistoric activity is known further to the west around Peak Ponds Farm.
- 4.3 The Roman Road running from Adel to Manchester via Slack Roman fort lies approximately 300m to the north of the site.
- 4.4 The site may have been in a suitable location for early communities to settle as it lies on a south-to-south-east facing slope with a small stream running to the south.

### **Medieval period (c. 410 to c.1500)**

- 4.5 There is no recorded evidence for medieval activity within the proposed development site.

### **Post-medieval period (c. 1500 to c.1900)**

- 4.6 Historic Ordnance Survey mapping shows the proposed development site and the surrounding area remained primarily agricultural in character through the post-medieval period. The 1854 Ordnance Survey County Series Map (1:10560) shows the eastern side of the field of the northern parcel of the site was occupied by Burn Quarry (sandstone). The quarry area is L-shaped and flanked Burn Lane before turning 90 degrees and running part way across the site. The quarry had disappeared by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and is not depicted on the 1893 Ordnance Survey Map.

### **Modern Period (c. 1900 to present)**

- 4.7 The two parcels of land forming the site appear to have remained as agricultural land in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, as there is no evidence of disturbance on Ordnance Survey mapping up to the 1990's.

### **Previous archaeological investigations**

- 4.8 In 2017 a geophysical survey of the proposed development site was undertaken by AOC Archaeology (AOC Archaeology 2017, and see Figure 3).
- 4.9 The survey identified several linear and curvilinear trends, although due to their poor strength and patterning, it was unclear whether they have an archaeological origin.
- 4.10 Several areas of magnetic disturbance were also identified. Magnetic anomalies most likely caused by geology were identified in the eastern half of the development area. The magnetic disturbance identified in the central area was possibly caused by mining activity. Other magnetic disturbances are probably the result of modern activity.

## **5 Aims**

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological remains within the areas to be impacted by the development, and to inform further archaeological mitigation strategies should they be necessary.
- 5.2 The specific objectives of the archaeological fieldwork are to:
- Locate, record, characterise, and determine the extent of any surviving sub-surface archaeological remains
  - Excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance
  - Report the results of the fieldwork and place them within their local and national context
  - Produce a comprehensive site archive and a descriptive and interpretive report

- 5.3 The specific research objectives of the archaeological fieldwork are to:
- Determine whether significant deposits and features pre-dating the post-medieval period survive at the site, and at what depth.
  - Determine whether the recorded geophysical anomalies at the site relate to archaeological features of significance.
  - Provide an assessment of the impact of the development on any significant archaeological deposits and features to assist in the formulation of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy

## 6 Scope of Works

- 6.1 It is proposed to excavate 27 evaluation trenches at the site, 21 of which will be 50m long and 2m wide, and 6 of which will be 25m long by 2m wide. This represents a 4% sample of the proposed development area (2400 square metres of trenching). The trenches have been sited to coincide with areas affected by the proposed development including the house plots and also to target geophysical anomalies and provide a reasonably even sample of the entire development area (Figures 2 and 3).
- 6.2 Should WYAAS require any additional archaeological works beyond the scope of this WSI, including the extension of any of the trenches, the extent and locations of the additional works will be agreed in advance with Harron Homes and AOC Archaeology and will be detailed in a separately costed addendum to this WSI.

### Further Archaeological Mitigation

- 6.3 The results of the evaluation will be used to formulate an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy for the proposed development works, if one is required. This might involve additional excavation at the site, carried out as a follow-on mitigation strategy or following the production of an updated archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation. In either instance, the strategy would need to be discussed and approved by WYAAS. Following any additional excavation, a further stage of analysis and reporting would be required.

## 7 Methodology

- 7.1 The archaeological evaluation trenches will be accurately located using survey-grade GPS (Trimble R8) equipment. All surveys will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Datum Newlyn heights.
- 7.2 Trenches will initially be excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket down to the first significant archaeological horizon. All machining will be monitored and supervised by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 7.3 Following completion of the initial machine excavation all excavation will be undertaken by hand, although mechanical equipment may be used to remove modern deposits or structural elements if required and with the agreement of WYAAS. Exposed surfaces will be thoroughly cleaned in order to aid the identification of any features.
- 7.4 Any excavation, by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be demonstrably worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 7.5 Where depth of excavation is required to be greater than 1.2m, suitable stepping will be employed.
- 7.6 The sampling policy will be as follows:

- a 100% sample will be taken of all stake-holes
- a 50% sample will be taken of all discrete features
- a minimum 20% sample will be taken of all linear features, each sample section to be a minimum of 1m in length; for linear features that are less than 5m in length, a 1m sample section will be excavated
- Deposits at junctions (and interruptions) in linear features will be excavated to determine the relationships between the different components
- Any *in situ* building remains will be fully recorded for the extent that they are exposed; brick and stone samples may be taken if potentially diagnostic of date or function.
- Significant features will be 100% excavated, if required by WYAAS

- 7.7 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all features revealed during the course of the archaeological evaluation trenching, including representative sample sections for each trench at an appropriate scale. Plans will be completed at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 (as appropriate), with section drawings at a scale of 1:10. Monochrome photography (35mm format) and digital photography will be employed. Any digital photography will be undertaken using a camera with a resolution of at least 10 megapixels.
- 7.8 All identified finds and artefacts will be collected and retained. Certain classes of material, such as post-medieval building material, may on occasion be discarded after recording if a representative sample is kept. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of WYAAS.
- 7.9 All finds will be bagged according to their context, and significant finds will be allocated a recorded finds number and their positions surveyed individually. Finds requiring further analysis, excavation or conservation will be lifted and packed using suitable archival standard storage materials, and assessed in a relevant conservation laboratory.
- 7.10 Where required, suitable specialists will be employed during fieldwork to advise, date or excavate significant finds or features.
- 7.11 The palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy will comprise the removal of a bulk sample from securely sealed and hand-excavated contexts, excepting those with excessive levels of residuality or those with minimal 'soil' content (such as building rubble). Bulk samples will comprise a representative 40 litre sample. However, where a context does not yield 40 litres of material, smaller samples will be taken (generally the maximum amount of material that it is practicable to collect). Bulk samples will be used to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts. Suitable deposits will also be sampled for industrial residues. If buried soils or other deposits are encountered, column samples may be taken for micromorphological and pollen analysis. Environmental material will be stored in controlled environments and environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the work if necessary.
- 7.12 Harron Homes Ltd, the coroner and WYAAS will be informed if human remains are found. Disturbance of human skeletal remains will be kept to a minimum. Any human remains encountered will be accurately recorded in plan to identify the date and character of the remains, but no further investigation will occur and the remains will be covered and protected.
- 7.13 Removal of human remains will only take place under appropriate government and environmental health regulations, in compliance with the Burial Act 1857 and after obtaining a Section 25 exhumation licence from the Ministry of Justice.

- 7.14 The recovery of material suitable for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic and/or dendrochronological dating will be sought, as appropriate.
- 7.15 All finds of gold and silver will be moved to a safe place. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage. All finds of gold and silver, and associated objects, will be reported to the coroner in line with the Treasure Act 1996 (as amended in 2003), after discussion with Harron Homes Ltd and WYAAS.
- 7.16 On completion of all archaeological excavation and recording, and following the agreement of WYAAS, the trenches will be backfilled with excavated spoil. No engineered re-instatement will be undertaken.

### **Finds assessment and conservation**

- 7.17 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the appropriate receiving museum. Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and stored in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No. 2* and the ClFA guidelines *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014d).
- 7.18 If required, conservation will be undertaken by approved conservators in line with the guidelines set out in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998). In accordance with the procedures outlined in Historic England's MoRPHE PPN3 (2008), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy will be X-radiographed before assessment.
- 7.19 Material considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration will be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues in or on pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material).
- 7.20 Waterlogged organic materials will be dealt with in line with Historic England's guidance documents, *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (2012) and *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood* (2010).
- 7.21 The preservation state, density and significance of material retrieved will be assessed, following methods presented in the Historic England publication *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2011).

### **Unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries**

- 7.22 Should there be, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries of potentially national significance which warrant more detailed recording, AOC Archaeology will contact Harron Homes Ltd and WYAAS with the relevant information to enable a suitable mitigation strategy to be agreed. Should immediate additional work be required on site, this would be agreed in advance by Harron Homes Ltd, WYAAS and AOC Archaeology.

### **Reporting**

- 7.23 An assessment report outlining the results of the archaeological evaluation will be produced. The report will assess the significance and extent of any archaeological features identified. The artefacts, soil samples and stratigraphic information will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis.
- 7.24 The report will be prepared in accordance with AOC Archaeology's standard procedures, and will contain the following:

- A concise non-technical summary of the results of the work, and its aims and objectives
- A frontispiece and introduction including the site code/project number, planning reference number, dates when the fieldwork took place and a full National Grid Reference
- A descriptive text detailing the aims and objectives of the project, methodologies employed, the work undertaken and the results obtained, including a full discussion of the features identified and descriptions of the structural data, associated finds and/or environmental data recovered
- An interpretation of the date, form and function of the archaeological features, including phasing of the site sequence and dating of ceramics. This will be clearly separated from descriptive statements, and supported by cross-referenced photographs, drawings and specialist assessments
- A site location plan and an overall site plan accurately identifying the location of the trenches
- Individual trench plans at a suitable scale, as excavated, indicating the location of all archaeological features
- Plans and sections at an appropriate scale showing features, deposits and the extent of archaeology identified
- Photographic records of selected archaeological features and finds
- Specialist assessments of the artefacts recovered including an assessment of their potential for further analysis and study, and recommendations for retention / discard and illustration (where appropriate), in line with national guidelines
- A specialist assessment of environmental and industrial samples taken, with a view to their potential for subsequent study
- Tabulation of data in relation to site phasing and contexts, including non-technical summaries. The objective presentation of data will be clearly separated from interpretation
- Recommendations for further archaeological mitigation if required, and following discussion with WYAAS. These will be clearly separated from the results and interpretation.
- An assessment of the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, in relation to other sites in the region
- A conclusion with recommendations for further post-excavation analysis, if required
- Appropriate lists and diagrams summarising the contexts and artefacts recovered, and the records made of them
- A table summarising the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds
- Proposals and timescales for any post-excavation analysis, if required and not conducted prior to the production of the report.
- A description of the site archive and the name of the institution with which it will be deposited
- Appendices and figures as appropriate, including an overall phased site plan showing all archaeological features recorded and a selection of artefact illustrations / photographs
- References and bibliography of all sources used

7.25 Copies of the report will be submitted to Harron Homes Ltd, the Local Planning Authority and WYAAS for inclusion in the Historic Environment Record (HER), within an agreed timetable and subject to any contractual requirements for confidentiality. Both a digital copy and a hard copy will

be submitted to WYAAS. A copy of the report will also be sent to the Historic England Regional Science Advisor for the Yorkshire and Humber region, Dr Andy Hammon, if required. Digital copies of the final report will be also be submitted to OASIS to allow the results of the work to be accessible on-line to the wider archaeological community and general public.

- 7.26 The preparation of a publication report for an appropriate journal (or another agreed form) will be required if WYAAS considers the results significant enough to warrant dissemination to a wider audience.

### Archiving

- 7.27 The archive will be deposited with the appropriate receiving institution and will adhere to their guidelines for deposition and long-term storage. A copy of the archive will also be offered to the Historic England Archives, if required.
- 7.28 The archive will contain all the data collected during the archaeological works, including all digital and paper records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. Adequate resources will be provided during fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent.
- 7.29 Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork and will include the following work:
- the site record will be checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary
  - all retained finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum
  - all retained finds will be assessed and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff or appointed specialists. Initial artefact dating will be integrated within the site matrix
  - all retained environmental and industrial samples will be processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff or appointed specialists
- 7.30 The archive will be assembled in line with the recommendations provided in Historic England's MoRPHE *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation (PPN3)* (2008). In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain:
- site matrices where appropriate
  - a summary report synthesising the context record
  - a summary of the artefact record
  - a summary of the environmental and industrial sample record

- 7.31 The archive will be prepared in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994).

- 7.32 An OASIS form will be completed and an electronic copy of the report deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

## 8 Timetable

- 8.1 It is envisaged that the evaluation fieldwork will begin the week commencing 16<sup>th</sup> October, and that it will take approximately two weeks to complete. A final report on the archaeological works, including

all appropriate post-excavation assessment, could be produced within three months of the completion of all archaeological work, provisional on the extent, nature and complexity of the archaeological features or finds identified. Archiving would take place following the completion of the final report, or following the completion of any subsequent phase of archaeological mitigation at the site.

## 9 Capability Statement

- 9.1 AOC Archaeology was established in 1991, and is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Registered Organisation offering a full range of archaeological expertise, advice and services, from a network of offices across the UK, including York, Edinburgh and London.
- 9.2 AOC offer an exceptional portfolio of services that makes the most effective use of the company's skills, specialised knowledge and experience, based on key expert services including archaeological excavation and survey, consultancy and heritage management, building recording, geophysical survey and geomatics, laser scanning, post-excavation analysis and conservation, and community archaeological services.
- 9.3 Our in-house expertise includes sedimentology, soil micromorphology, soil chemistry, dendrochronology, palaeobotany, palynology, faunal analysis, osteoarchaeology, artefact conservation and analysis, building materials and lithics. AOC has a strong association with other highly regarded organisations and individuals and we can cover the entire spectrum of artefact and ecofactual analysis. AOC Archaeology has a well-equipped conservation laboratory that offers practical conservation and artefact care for archaeological material.
- 9.4 All work in relation to the evaluation will be undertaken by suitably qualified staff, and appropriate specialist advice will be obtained with regard to specialist assessment of finds and samples. AOC Archaeology will consult with, and gain the agreement of, SYAS when appointing specialists.

## 10 Health and Safety

- 10.1 AOC Archaeology maintains the highest standards of health and safety, both on-site and in our premises, and a copy of our Health and Safety policy can be supplied on request. AOC Archaeology will prepare a site specific Risk Assessment for the project.
- 10.2 Where AOC Archaeology is not the main contractor on site, the main contractor's Risk Assessment will have primacy over the AOC Archaeology document given that:
- The main contractors' risk assessment takes account of AOC Archaeology's working practices and does not compromise normal and safe archaeological procedure as set out in the WSI and Risk Assessment.
  - AOC Archaeology is notified of the full suite of hazards present prior to arriving on site.
  - There is a proper induction and monitoring process in place and AOC Archaeology staff have been through this process.
  - There is no significant conflict between AOC Archaeology health and safety procedures and those proposed by the main contractor.
  - AOC Archaeology is made aware of new threats or hazards as they arise.
- 10.3 Where archaeological work is carried out at the same time as the work of other contractors, regard will be taken of any reasonable additional constraints that these contractors may impose.

- 10.4 Harron Homes Ltd will provide any available service plans for the site. AOC Archaeology will use CAT scanners to identify any services in the specific locations being excavated.
- 10.5 Where previous works have identified the presence of contaminated ground, AOC Archaeology must be notified of the nature and extent of the contamination and given guidance as to the appropriate Health and Safety precautions required. Where these precautions comprise more than the use of thin over-suits and nitrate gloves, AOC Archaeology will provide the necessary equipment following agreement with Harron Homes Ltd.

## 11 Insurance

- 11.1 AOC Archaeology holds Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the following amounts. Copies of certificates for the following insurance can be provided on request.

- Public Liability £10,000,000
- Employer's Liability £10,000,000
- Professional indemnity (for any single claim) £5,000,000

- 11.2 Full details of AOC Archaeology's insurance policies can be provided on request.

## 12 Quality Assurance and Standards

- 12.1 AOC Archaeology is an accredited **ISO 9001:2008** organisation and a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the ClfA, operating to nationally agreed guidelines, processes and procedures. These are set within a framework that endeavours to carry out the required work and submit the final report in a manner that meets Harron Homes Ltd's specific needs, providing quality assurance throughout the project and for the end product.
- 12.2 AOC Archaeology conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the ClfA *Code of Conduct*, the ClfA *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations etc.*, as well as the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.

## 13 Copyright and Confidentiality

- 13.1 AOC Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to Harron Homes Ltd in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the WSI.
- 13.2 AOC Archaeology will assign copyright to Harron Homes Ltd upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.
- 13.3 AOC Archaeology will advise Harron Homes Ltd of any such materials supplied in the course of projects which are not AOC Archaeology's copyright.
- 13.4 AOC Archaeology will respect all requirements for confidentiality regarding Harron Homes Ltd's proposals, provided that these are clearly stated. In addition AOC Archaeology further undertakes to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that Harron Homes Ltd respect AOC Archaeology's and the ClfA's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

## 14 Monitoring

- 14.1 WYAAS and the Historic England Regional Science Adviser will be responsible for monitoring the project and will be afforded the opportunity to inspect the site and all records at any stage of the work.

## 15 Bibliography

- AOC Archaeology 2017 'Land off Burn Road, Grimescar Valley, Huddersfield: Archaeological Geophysical Survey', unpublished report
- BGS 2017 British Geological Survey website, (last accessed October 2017)
- Brickley M. and McKinley J. I. (eds.), 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper No. 7*
- Church of England/ Historic England, 2005 *Guidance for the Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*
- CIfA, 2014a *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*
- CIfA, 2014b *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*
- CIfA, 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*
- CIfA, 2014d *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
- DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department for Communities and Local Government
- Historic England, 2004 *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*
- Historic England, 2006a *Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions: Best Practice Guidance for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists*
- Historic England, 2006b *Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions: Best Practice Guidance for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists*
- Historic England, 2008 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE). PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation*
- Historic England, 2010 *Waterlogged Wood. Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*
- Historic England, 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*
- Historic England, 2012 *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation*
- MOLAS, 1994 *Archaeological Field Manual*
- Museums and Galleries Commission, 1994 *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*
- Ordnance Survey, 1854 First Edition County Series 6 inch map (Yorkshire), sheet 290 (surveyed 1850-51)
- Ordnance Survey, 1903 County Series 6 inch map (Yorkshire), sheet 290.SW (surveyed 1901)
- Ordnance Survey, 1931 County Series 6 inch map (Yorkshire), sheet 290.SW (revised 1928)
- Ordnance Survey, 1950 County Series 6 inch map (Yorkshire), sheet 290.SW (revised 1948)

RMBC, 2014 *Rotherham Local Plan. Core Strategy 2013-2028*

Sanderson G, 1835 *20 miles around Mansfield*

Soilscapes, 2017 National Soil Resources Institute website, <https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>  
(last accessed April 2017)

SYAS 2011 *Yorkshire, the Humber and the North East: a regional statement of good practice for archaeology in the development process.*

Turnpenny, M., 2012 *Archaeological archive deposition policy for museums in Yorkshire and the Humber*, MLA Renaissance Yorkshire

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage*

Watkinson, D. And Neal, V., 1998 *First Aid for Finds*

GRIMESCAR VALLEY, HUDDERSFIELD  
(AOC PROJECT NO. 51778)

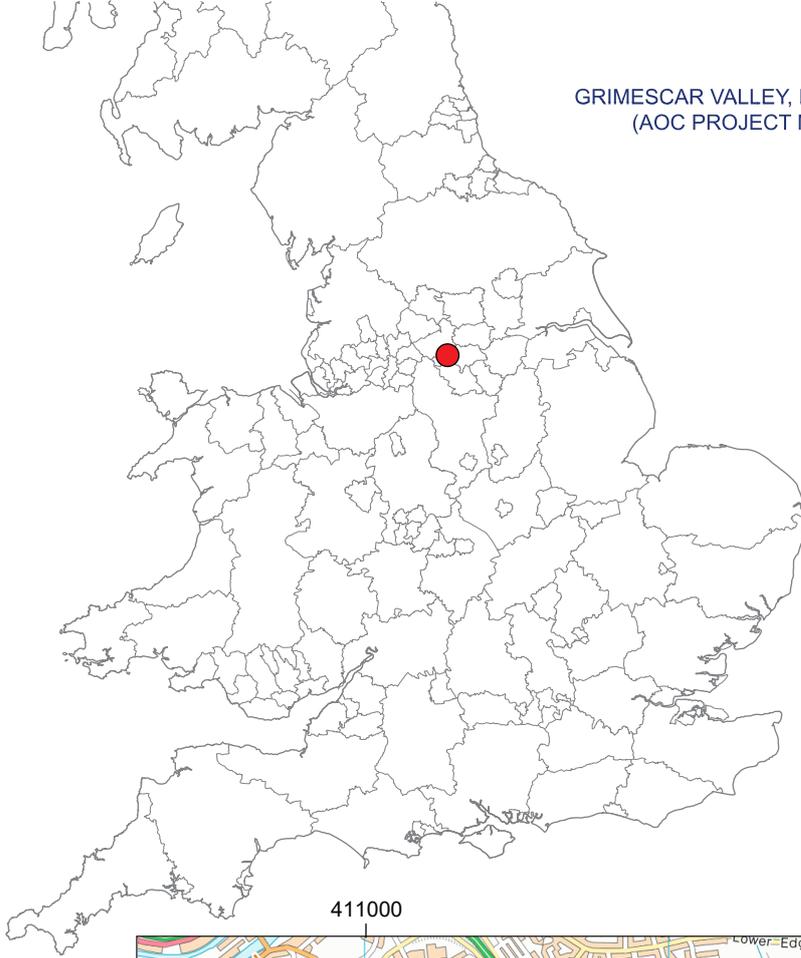


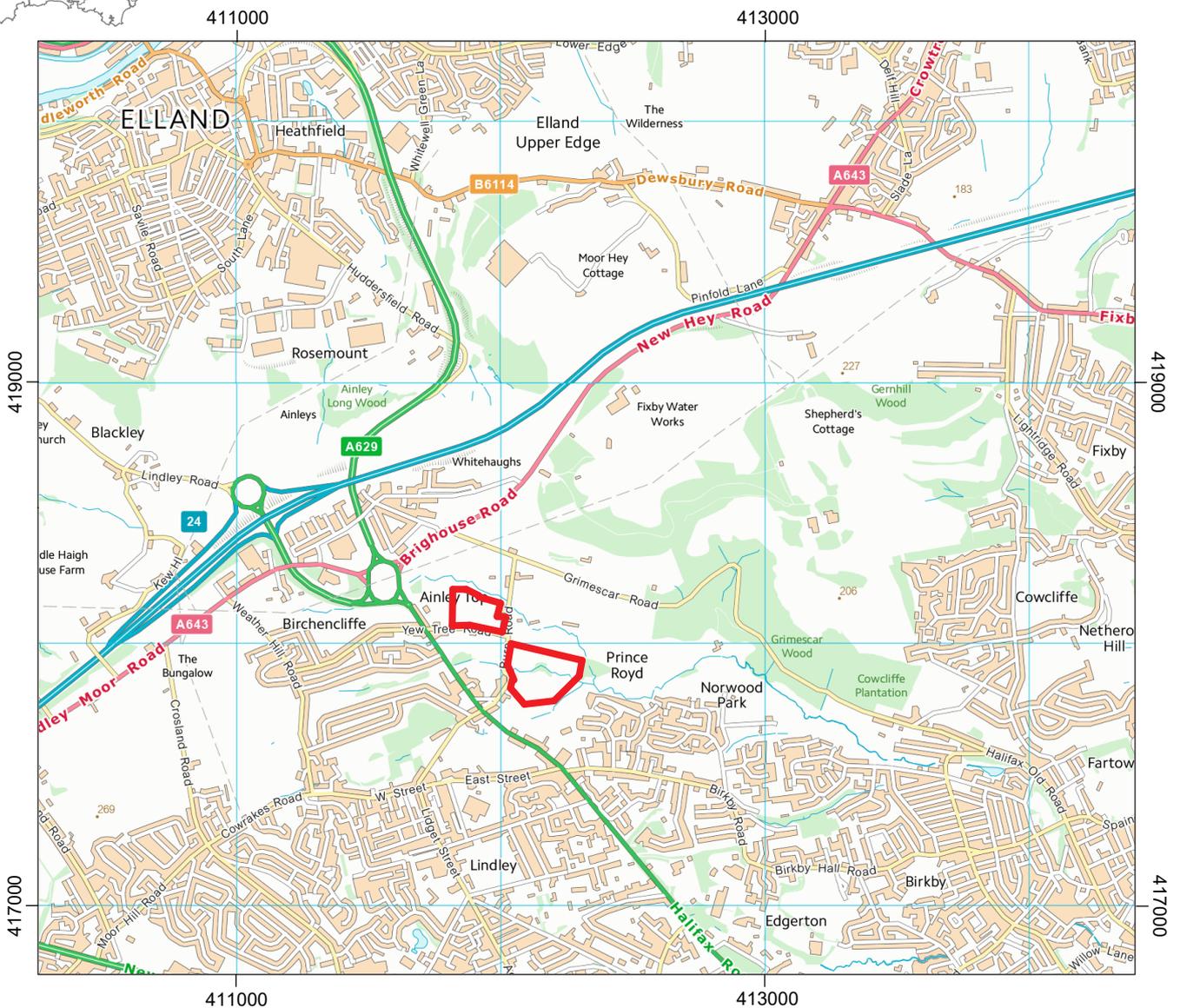
Figure  
1

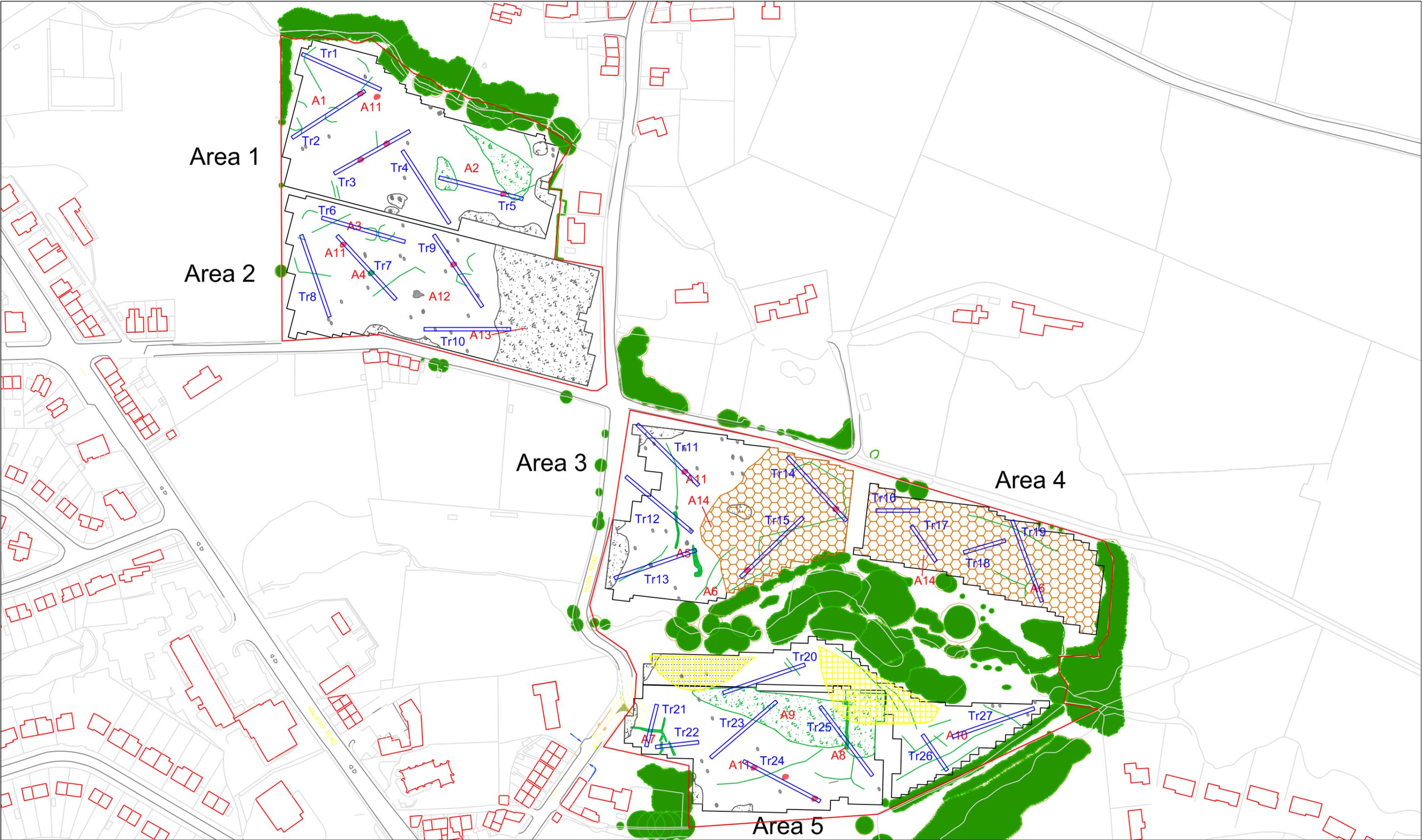


Site location



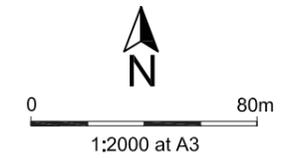
Based on data provided by the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.  
© Crown Copyright. Licence no. AL 100023757

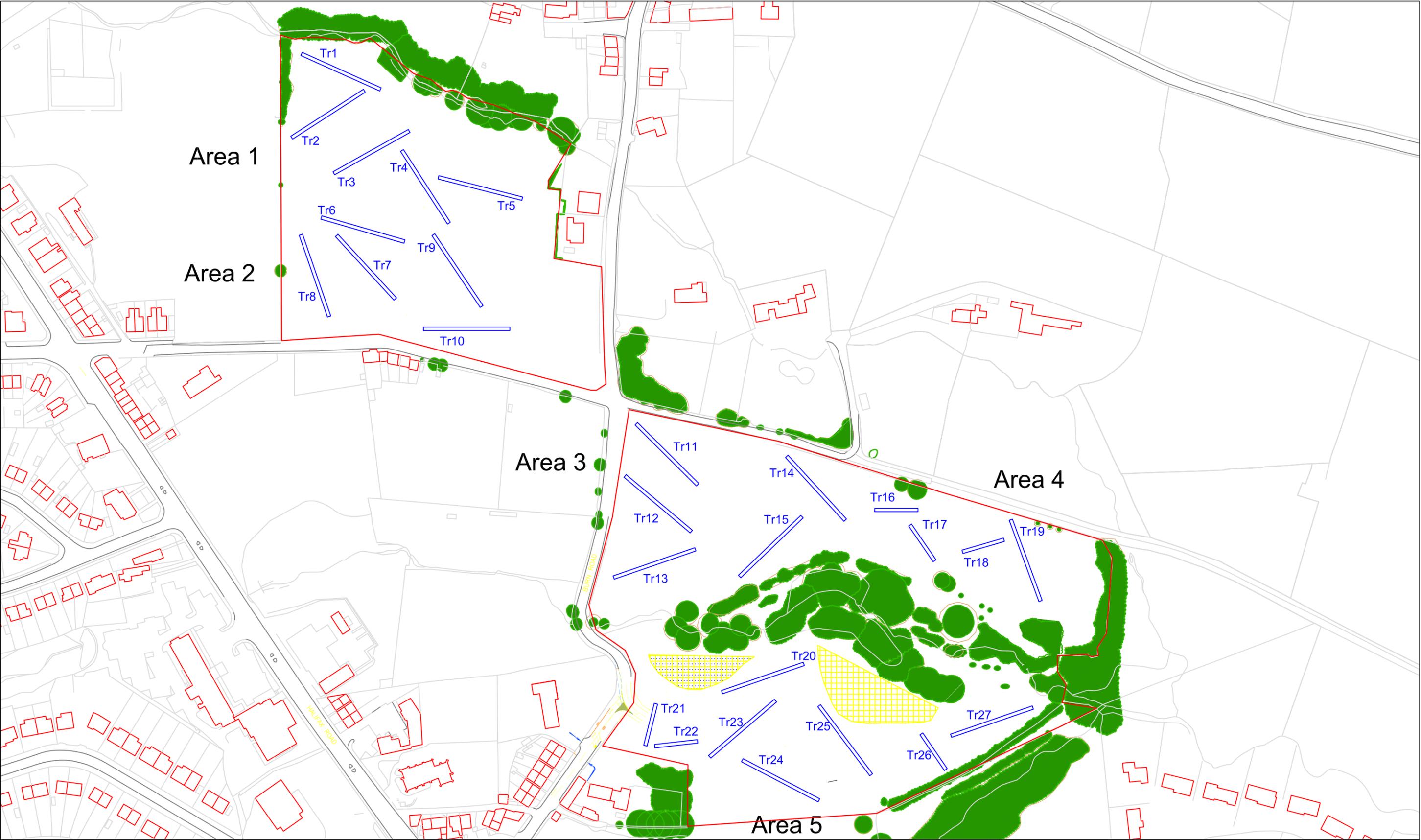




Interpretation of Gradiometer survey results and Proposed Trial Trenches

<p><b>Figure 2</b></p>	<p> Trend (Unclear Origin)</p>	<p> Geology / Natural</p>	<p> Trial Trench</p>
	<p> Area of Disturbance (Unclear Origin)</p>	<p> Area of Disturbance (Modern)</p>	<p> BADGER RESTRICTED AREA</p>
	<p> Discrete Pit (Unclear Origin)</p>	<p> Ferrous / Iron Spikes</p>	
	<p>Project Title: Land off Burn Road, Grimescar Valley Project No: 51778</p>		
	<p>Drawing Title: Figure 2 Interpretation of Gradiometer survey results and Proposed Trial Trenches V1/51776/FW/F2/10.10.17</p>		
	<p>Drawn by: RM 10/10/2017</p>	<p>Checked by: SP 10/10/2017</p>	<p>Approved by: SP 10/10/2017</p>

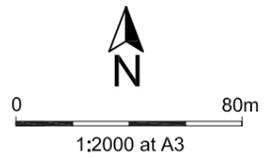




Location of Proposed Trial Trenches

Figure 3

- Site Boundary
- ▬ Trial Trench
- BADGER RESTRICTED AREA



Project Title: Land off Burn Road, Grimescar Valley		
Project No: 51778		
Drawing Title: Figure 3		
Interpretation of Gradiometer survey results and Proposed Trial Trenches		
V1/51776/FW/F3/10.10.17		
Drawn by: RM	Checked by: SP	Approved by: SP
10/10/2017	10/10/2017	10/10/2017





**AOC Archaeology Group**, The Raylor Centre, James Street, York, YO10 3DW  
tel: 01904 413 404 | fax: 01904 430 303 | e-mail: [york@aacarchaeology.com](mailto:york@aacarchaeology.com)

[www.aocarchaeology.com](http://www.aocarchaeology.com)