



WYAS
**Archaeological
Services**

**Yew Tree Farm, Farnley Tyas,
West Yorkshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Report no. 4252
February 2025

Client: Orion Heritage Ltd



Yew Tree Farm, Farnley Tyas, West Yorkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

Summary

Archaeological Services WYAS was commissioned to undertake a watching brief during demolition and groundworks phases of a residential development in the historic village of Farnley Tyas, West Yorkshire. Structural remains were recorded in the northern part of the site including fragmentary cobbled surfaces and wall foundations and two well-preserved cellars. The structural remains appear to represent the expansion or reconstruction of the farmstead in the 19th century. No finds recovered from the site predated the late 18th century.



Report Information

Client: Orion Heritage Ltd
Address: Colony, 5 Piccadilly Place, Aytoun Street, Manchester, M1 3BR
Report Type: Watching Brief
Location: Yew Tree Farm, Farnley Tyas
County: West Yorkshire
Grid Reference: SE 16571 12824 (centre)
Period(s) of activity represented: Post-medieval
Report Number: 4252
Project Number: XN18
Site Code: YTF24
Planning Application No.: 2021/62/92969/E, 2021/62/93006/E, 2021/65/93007/E
Museum Accession No.: N/A
Date of fieldwork: July to November 2024
Date of report: February 2025
Project Management: Matt Wells
Fieldwork supervisor: Alex Davies, Rowan Kendrick, Jonathan Power, Marina Rose
Report: Tim Cobbold, Matt Wells
Illustrations: Matt Wells
Photography: ASWYAS staff
Specialists: Zoe Horn (post-medieval finds), Jane Richardson (animal bone)



© Archaeological Services WYAS 2025
Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ
Telephone: 0113 535 3007
Email: admin@aswyas.com



Contents

Report information	ii
Contents.....	iii
Document Issue Record	iv
List of Figures	iv
List of Plates.....	iv
List of Tables	v
1 Introduction.....	1
Site location, topography and land use	1
Soils and geology.....	1
2 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	1
3 Aims and Objectives	2
4 Methodology	3
5 Results	4
Structure 4.....	5
Structure 6.....	5
Structure 7.....	6
Structure 10.....	6
6 Artefact Record.....	6
Post-medieval finds.....	6
7 Environmental Record	9
Animal bone.....	9
8 Recommendations for Final Reporting.....	9
9 Discussion	9
10 Conclusion	10

Figures

Plates

Appendices

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive

Appendix 3: Concordance of contexts

Bibliography

Document Issue Record

Ver	Status	Author(s)	Reviewer	Approver	Date
1.0	Draft	TC, MW	JR	MW	Dec 24
2.0	Final				

List of Figures

- 1 Site location
- 2 Site plan showing structures and archaeological features
- 3 Plan of former flagstone surface in ST6
- 4 Plan of ST6 cellar
- 5 Plan of ST10

List of Plates

- 1 Historic structure preserved for reservation, following the demolition of Structure 1, looking northeast
- 2 Demolition of Structure 5, looking west
- 3 Structure 5 following demolition, looking west
- 4 Demolition of the southern elevation of Structure 5, looking west
- 5 Partial demolition of Structure 5
- 6 Excavation of the new roadway into the site, looking south
- 7 Ground reduction of a house plot in the western edge of the site, looking south
- 8 Foundation trench at the eastern edge of the site, looking northwest
- 9 Foundation trenches at the eastern edge of the site, looking north
- 10 Structure 4, roof timber with carpenter mark
- 11 Structure 4, cellar, looking north
- 12 Structure 4, cellar, looking south
- 13 Structure 6, northern elevation of Structure 7
- 14 Structure 6, Wall 600 and 601, looking north
- 15 Structure 6, Surface 602/603, looking west
- 16 Structure 6, Surface 602/603, looking east
- 17 Structure 6, cellar, looking southeast
- 18 Structure 6, cellar, looking west
- 19 Structure 6, cellar, looking east
- 20 Structure 7, prior to demolition, looking west
- 21 Structure 7, Surface 704, looking northwest
- 22 Structure 7, Surface 704, looking west
- 23 Structure 10, looking northwest
- 24 Structure 10, looking west

List of Tables

- 1 Summary of recorded structures
- 2 Summary of post-medieval finds

1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Orion Heritage to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Yew Tree Farm, Farnley Tyas, West Yorkshire. The work was carried out intermittently between the 29th July and the 7th November 2024. The work was undertaken in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Orion Heritage Ltd (Appendix 1).

Planning consent was granted by Kirklees Council for the demolition of agricultural buildings (Within a Conservation Area) (2021/62/92969/E), the conversion of existing barn to form eight dwellings, erection of nine dwellings, demolition of redundant agricultural buildings and associated works (Listed Building within a Conservation Area) (2021/62/93006/E), with Listed Building Consent granted for the same (2021/65/93007/E). Condition 4 (on all planning permissions) stated that a programme of archaeological work must be undertaken.

Site location, topography and land use

The site comprised an irregular parcel of land, measuring 0.83ha close to the centre of the village of Farnley Tyas, West Yorkshire (SE 16571 12824; Fig. 1). The site is bounded to the north by Honley Road/The Village, to the east by residences, to the south by agricultural land and to the west by St Lucius's Church (Fig. 2).

The ground within the site slopes gently down from the southern boundary to the north, situated at a height of approximately 245m – 250m above Ordnance Datum.

Soils and geology

The bedrock geology along the northern edge of the site comprises Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation. The remainder consists of Grenoside Sandstone (BGS 2025). The overlying soils are described as freely draining slightly acid loamy soils (Soilscapes 2025).

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

A historic environment assessment has been prepared for the site (Waterman 2016) and a surrounding 1km radius study area. A Heritage Statement (Bowman Riley 2022) has also been produced for the site. These documents are drawn upon below.

There are no records of prehistoric to medieval date recorded within 1km of the site. There are four listed buildings within the site, which is also located within the Farnley Tyas Conservation Area. The listed buildings are all Grade II listed and comprise:

- The barn at Yew Tree Farm (1392518) which dates to 1671;
- A former dairy (1392517) which also dates to 1671;

- 55 The Village (1392520) is a late 17th/early 18th century cottage; and
- Number 65 is a weaver's house and has an adjoining barn of 17th or 18th century origin (1313314).

Settlement at Farnley Tyas developed during the early medieval period, with part of the settlement's name deriving from Old English. By the time of the Domesday Survey, Farnley was a medium sized settlement, being in the ownership of the de Lacy family until the end of the 12th century. The suffix 'Tyas' was added to the settlement's name to differentiate it from other Farnleys in the region. During the medieval period, the land around the settlement was used for sheep farming, and therefore wool production became a key industry, although agriculture generally was the main occupation in the village.

Although agriculture likely remained the dominant occupation, other industries, including coal mining and stone quarrying, were also present across the settlement and by the time of the 19th-century tanneries (6010 & 6011) were present across the study area, as was a late 19th-century pumphouse (9640).

Late 18th century and early 19th century mapping shows the site as a roughly U-shaped complex of buildings, with a separate block towards the south of the site, with the rest of the southern half being formed by open fields. However, considerable change across the site had taken place by the 1854 Ordnance Survey (OS) map, with a number of new structures having been built. Subsequent historic mapping indicates further changes to the number of structures across the site, including the demolition of structures during the 20th century. Overall, the historic mapping evidence indicates that the site was in use as a farmstead, with a mixture of agricultural and domestic structures, from the post-medieval period onwards.

3 Aims and Objectives

All ground reduction in respect of the new foundations and associated services and drainage was carried out under archaeological supervision. The works were undertaken using an excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, although it was occasionally necessary to use a toothed bucket to remove modern deposits such as compact made ground.

The broad aims of the watching brief were to:

- assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any archaeological remains and deposits;
- assess how they might be affected by the development of the site;
- establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site; and

- assess what options should be considered for mitigation (e.g. further archaeological investigation and recording and/or engineering design to allow for meaningful preservation *in-situ*).

The specific aim of the watching brief was to determine the presence/absence of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon/mediaeval and post-medieval remains.

The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality. All works were carried out in accordance with the CIfA standards and guidance (CIfA 2023).

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

4 Methodology

The work involved the monitoring of all groundworks across the site. Close to the end of the groundworks, monitoring was curtailed as it was concluded there was very little potential for impact on archaeological features or deposits. Curtailment was agreed in writing with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS).

All work was undertaken in accordance with accepted professional standards and guidelines (Historic England 2008; CIfA 2023), in accordance with the ASWYAS site recording manual (ASWYAS 2020) and in compliance with the WSI (Appendix 1).

Groundworks were undertaken in a controlled manner using a 360 excavator using a flat-bladed ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. Use of toothed buckets was restricted to removal of bedrock or particularly stone-rich deposits. Machining stopped at the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. All excavations of archaeological deposits were undertaken manually with the stripped surface being investigated for archaeological remains before groundworks continued to their required depths.

All identified archaeological features were exposed and cleaned by hand and accurately drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50. All plans include spot heights that relate to Ordnance Datum in metres.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological work undertaken. An inventory of the primary archive is presented in Appendix 2 and a concordance of contexts is given in Appendix 3. ASWYAS currently hold the site archive in a stable and secure location.

5 Results

The demolition of a number of the standing buildings in the north of the site was monitored (Plates 1-5). This involved the careful dismantling of the walls and the total removal of floors and foundations. Further modern outbuildings to the south of the site had been subject to demolition prior to the watching brief. Several buildings on the site were retained for renovation as noted below in the tabulated summary (Table 1) and are not described further. The standing buildings of the site were the subject of a heritage statement (Bowman Riley 2022) carried out in advance of the watching brief.

Once the demolition phase was complete, the groundwork phase was also subject to archaeological monitoring. Monitored groundworks included excavation for a new access road (Plate 6), ground reduction for new house plots (Plate 7) and foundation trenches (Plates 8-9). During the course of these works, a number of archaeological features were recorded which included walls, surfaces and other structural elements. These were concentrated in the northern portion site and are located on Fig. 2. A selection of detail plans are shown in Figs 3-5.

The areas beyond the footprints of the demolished buildings comprised a grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil (003) overlying a mid-orange-brown sandy subsoil (002), which together sealed a mixed sand and sandstone geological natural (001). A number of finds were recovered from the subsoil including 20th-century glass vessels, a teapot fragment and a pottery plate dating from the late 18th century or later. Neonatal cattle and pig bones were also recovered from the subsoil.

Table 1. Summary of recorded structures

Structure	Notes
1	Former outbuildings attached to historic dairy. Demolition observed but no features of historic significance identified.
2-3	Structures retained for renovation.
4	Former farmhouse. Cellar recorded
5	Former outbuilding, Demolition observed but no features of historic significance identified.
6	Former outbuilding. Former floor surface, wall foundation and cellar recorded
7	Former outbuilding. Former floor surface recorded during demolition
8	Structure retained for renovation
9	Structure largely retained for renovation. Two previously recorded lean-to outbuildings demolished

Structure	Notes
10	Former outbuilding or external yard on the western edge of the site. Former floor surface recorded

Structure 4 (Plates 10-12)

Structure 4 represents the main farmhouse which dated to the 19th century. One of the removed roof timbers had a carpenter's mark 'III' at one end. No corresponding marks were observed on any other timbers.

The cellar (Plates 11-12) measured 3m long and 2.20m wide internally. It was constructed from sandstone and lay beneath the south-western corner of the structure's original footprint. A series of steps accessed the cellars from the north along the western edge. A sandstone table lay in the south-eastern corner of the cellar. A series of alcove shelves were inset into the eastern elevation of the cellar and an alcove and a coal chute were found in the western elevation of the cellar. The profile of the western and eastern walls suggested the cellar originally had a barrel vaulted ceiling. Twentieth-century finds were recovered from the cellar during demolition and included instructions for both an engine and a milking machine, a key, a pottery plate and a pair of woodworking planes.

Structure 6 (Figs 3-4, Plates 13-19)

At the northern end of Structure 6 a pair of sandstone wall foundations (600, 601) were recorded. Wall 600 formed an 'L' shape in plan, extending eastwards across the northern edge of the building and turning south before ending in a clear terminus. Wall 601 abutted wall 600 and extended westwards (Plate 14). These walls are likely to represent foundations of both the external and internal dividing walls of Structure 6.

Following the removal of a modern concrete surface within Structure 6, part of an earlier sandstone floor was identified (Fig. 3, Plates 15-16). Floor 602 measured 3m long and 2.6m wide and was constructed of unbonded sandstone flags laid over a thin layer of sand. The floor butted up to post base 603. Post base 603 was built from two sandstone blocks with a chiselled, square post-setting present on the upper surfaces, and was laid over the same thin sand layer as floor 602 suggesting contemporaneity.

Following demolition of Structure 4, the remains of a cellar was identified (Fig. 4, Plates 17-19). The cellar was built from walls 604, 605, 606, and 607, each built from a mix of handmade red brick, sandstone and a small amount of likely reused roofing slate. The internal faces of the wall had a patchy white render surviving. Alcoves were built into the internal faces of walls 604, 605, and 607. Cellar steps 608, built from sandstone blocks, were present in the northwest corner of the cellar forming access from the north. A dark grey-black silt deposit (609) was present in the base of the cellar which may indicate that an original flagstone floor of the cellar had been removed prior to demolition. Body sherds from a 20th-century teapot were recovered from deposit 609.

Structure 7 (Plates 20-22)

Walls 700-702 were the main exterior sandstone walls of the former outbuilding, enclosing its southern, western and northern sides, Wall 703 represented an area of concrete blockwork that either blocked a former entrance or represented repair work at the northern end of the western elevation. In the north-western corner of the outbuilding, surface 704 measured 2.12m long and 2.20m wide, was rectangular in plan and was constructed with neatly lain rectangular sandstone blocks. The surface was laid on a bed of sand (706) with clinker above (707).

Structure 10 (Fig. 5, Plates 23-24)

Walls 1002 and 1003 formed a corner of the drystone wall that marked the site boundary. A northeast to southwest orientated wall foundation 1001 was recorded butting up to the southwest face of wall 1002. A remnant of a flagstone surface 1004 was recorded to the north of wall 1001. Two additional flagstones (1000) were identified which appeared to be continuing beneath boundary wall 1002. It is likely that they were remnants of a former outbuilding and accompanying floor.

6 Artefact Record

Post-medieval finds by Zoe Horn

An assemblage of eight items consisting of glass, paper and pottery were recovered during the course of the watching brief. Each item was examined and quantified, and the details tabulated below. This report includes recommendations for any further work and retention or discard of the finds assemblage. The following report has been prepared in line with CifA standards and guidance (2020).

Discussion

This finds assemblage is consistent with material likely to be recovered from a post-medieval farm complex. The presence of household items like teapots, plates, and bottles suggests domestic use, while the schematic drawing and woodworking plane indicate some level of industrial or workshop activity, reflecting a mixed-use area where people lived and worked.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the assemblage is de-selected from the archive rather than being retained for museum deposition.

Table 2. Summary of post-medieval finds

Context	Material	ID	Description	Quantity	Date
Structure 4	Paper	Schematic drawing	General assembly of single cylinder vertical engine by A. J. REEVES & Co, BIRMINGHAM	1	1947
Structure 4	Paper	Instruction poster	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE AND CLEANSING OF THE "FULLWOODD" MILKING MACHINE. Produced by R. J. FULLWOOD & BLAND LTD.	1	Post 1948
Structure 4	Metal	Key	Keys for three lever mortice locks, flat oval handles. No makers name visible.	2	1900s
Structure 4	Pottery	Plate	A complete Portland Pottery plate with wire hanger, decorated with postage stamps from around the world.	1	1940s
Structure 4	Metal	Woodworking plane	<p>Front part of a broken plane - Manufacturer: William Marples & Sons, Sheffield, England.</p> <p>Model: No. 5 Jack Plane.</p> <p>The Marples No. 5 jack plane is a versatile woodworking tool, commonly used for general-purpose tasks such as smoothing rough lumber, flattening boards, and preparing wood for finer planing. This plane is approximately 14 inches long, making it a balanced choice for both rough and intermediate planing tasks.</p>	1	1900s to the 1960s
003	Glass	Jar	Clear round glass jar, ribbed with space for a label. Probably will have contained meat or fish paste jar.	1	1900s to 1960s
003	Glass	Bottle	Fragment of thick clear bottle glass with embossed decoration depicting a swan or goose.	1	1900s
003	Pottery	Flatware	Body sherd from a possible charger or large serving plate. Blue and White Willow pattern decoration, depicting a Chinese-inspired landscape with willow trees, pagodas, bridges, and boats.	1	1790 to present

Context	Material	ID	Description	Quantity	Date
003	Pottery	Teapot	Rim fragment of a brown betty teapot	1	1900s
609	Pottery	Teapot	Body sherds from a brown glazed teapot with impressed circles and dots	1	1900s
Unstratified	Glass	Bottle	Complete round glass bottle – clear glass, screw top. Probably contained fizzy pop.	1	1970s
Unstratified	Glass	Bottle	<p>Complete clear glass, hexagonal bottle, cork still in place, it is plain to three sides then one side ribbed, next side embossed 'NOT TO BE TAKEN', next side ribbed. The phrase "NOT TO BE TAKEN" embossed on the bottle is a strong indicator that it was used to store poisonous substances or dangerous chemicals. These bottles were designed to be easily distinguishable to prevent accidental ingestion.</p> <p>Poisonous substances like arsenic or strychnine. Medicinal compounds that were dangerous if taken internally, such as iodine or carbolic acid.</p> <p>Household chemicals like disinfectants or insecticides.</p> <p>The ribbed sides were likely added to provide a tactile warning, especially useful in low-light conditions</p>	1	late 1800s to early 1900s

7 Environmental Record

Animal bone by Jane Richardson

Neonatal cattle bones, likely representing a single animal, and a neonatal pig metapodial fragment were recovered from the subsoil (002). The cattle bones include right metacarpal, left and right tibia and left calcaneus indicating that both fore and hind limbs are represented here.

No further analysis is recommended, and given the sample size and relatively recent date, retention for museum deposition is not recommended.

8 Recommendations for Final Reporting

No further work on the finds is recommended and they can be discarded upon completion of the project. The project paper archive should be digitised and archived along with the photographic record on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). This report, once finalised, should be uploaded to OASIS.

9 Discussion

The archaeological remains recorded during the watching brief were all structural. Patches of floor-level remains were recorded but all were fragmentary. The only well-preserved features were the two cellars underlying Structures 4 and 6. This suggests previous activities have resulted in poor survival of surface level deposits on the site.

Structure 4 has been dated to the 19th century (Bowman Riley 2022) with historic mapping suggesting it was in existence by 1851. It is likely then to have been early 19th-century in date. It is presumed the cellar found in the watching brief was of contemporary date. Material collected from the structure is representative of its use as a farmhouse in the 20th century.

Structure 6 was most recently used as an agricultural outbuilding with an open side, facing east. It has been modified for this purpose reusing original sandstone structures with brick and timber additions (see Plate 13). Structure 6 was likely constructed as a barn attached the northern side of the farmhouse (Structure 4). Laithe house plans of this type are typical of 19th-century farms in the region. Internal structural elements (602, 603) indicate the barn contained a flagstone surface and the walls recorded represent foundations for the northern elevation. A possible setting for a timber post in one flagstone may represent internal sub-division. Historic mapping indicates a square building was originally appended to the eastern side of the barn and its footprint covers the cellar recorded here during the watching brief. The sandstone elements in northern elevation of Structure 6 (see Plate 13) represent the remains of both the northern elevation of the barn and the square building and suggests they were contemporary. The cellar itself, which underlay the square building, suggests the

building had a domestic function. Historic mapping, along with pottery recovered from its cellar, suggests the square building stood at least into the mid-20th century.

Historic mapping suggests Structure 7 was constructed on the footprint of a much smaller structure in the mid to late 19th century. The floor surface recorded during the watching brief is likely to be contemporary with the later, larger structure. The structure is likely to have been used as an outbuilding for storage or for keeping livestock.

Structure 10 was the only archaeological feature that could not be tied to an extant building. It represents a former surface with some structural elements that may have formed wall foundations. Historic mapping indicates a small structure was constructed here between 1851 and 1888 but was demolished between 1914 and 1929. It is likely that Structure 10 formed an outbuilding or shed, perhaps used for storage or keeping livestock such as pigs.

10 Conclusion

The archaeological remains recorded during the course of works at Yew Tree Farm represent the expansion or rebuilding of the farmstead in the 19th century. Both domestic and agricultural structures were recorded, clustered to the north of the site. It is possible that the farmstead expanded from a post-medieval focus in the north-eastern corner of the site during the 19th century or that the 19th-century structures replaced earlier examples. No archaeological remains were present in the monitored areas in the southern part of the site. No evidence was found to suggest the site was occupied during the medieval period. Given the site's proximity to the historic core of Farnley Tyas, it is likely that medieval features or deposits have either been truncated by later activity or are restricted to the north-eastern corner of the site where the historic structures were preserved in-situ and groundworks were limited.

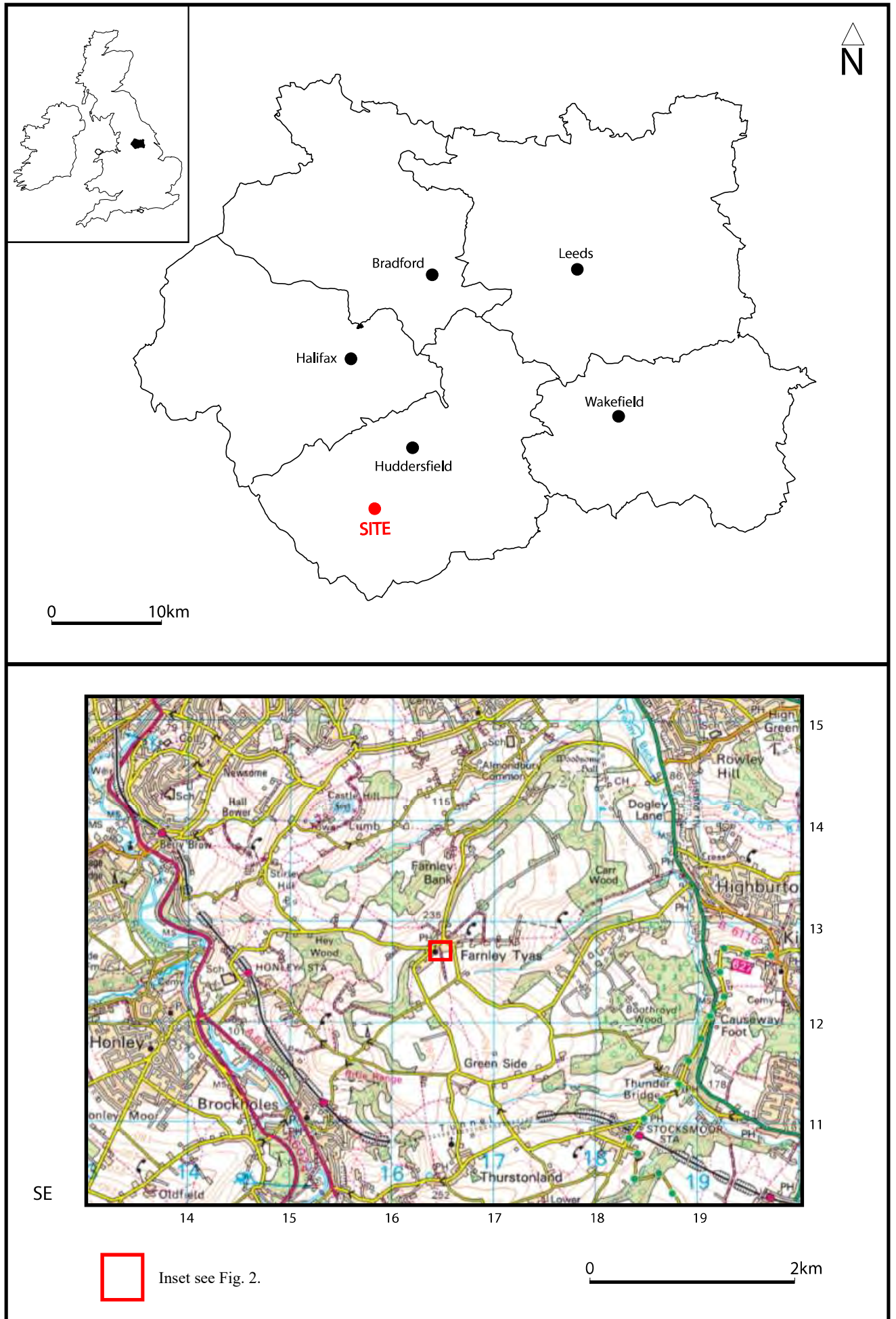
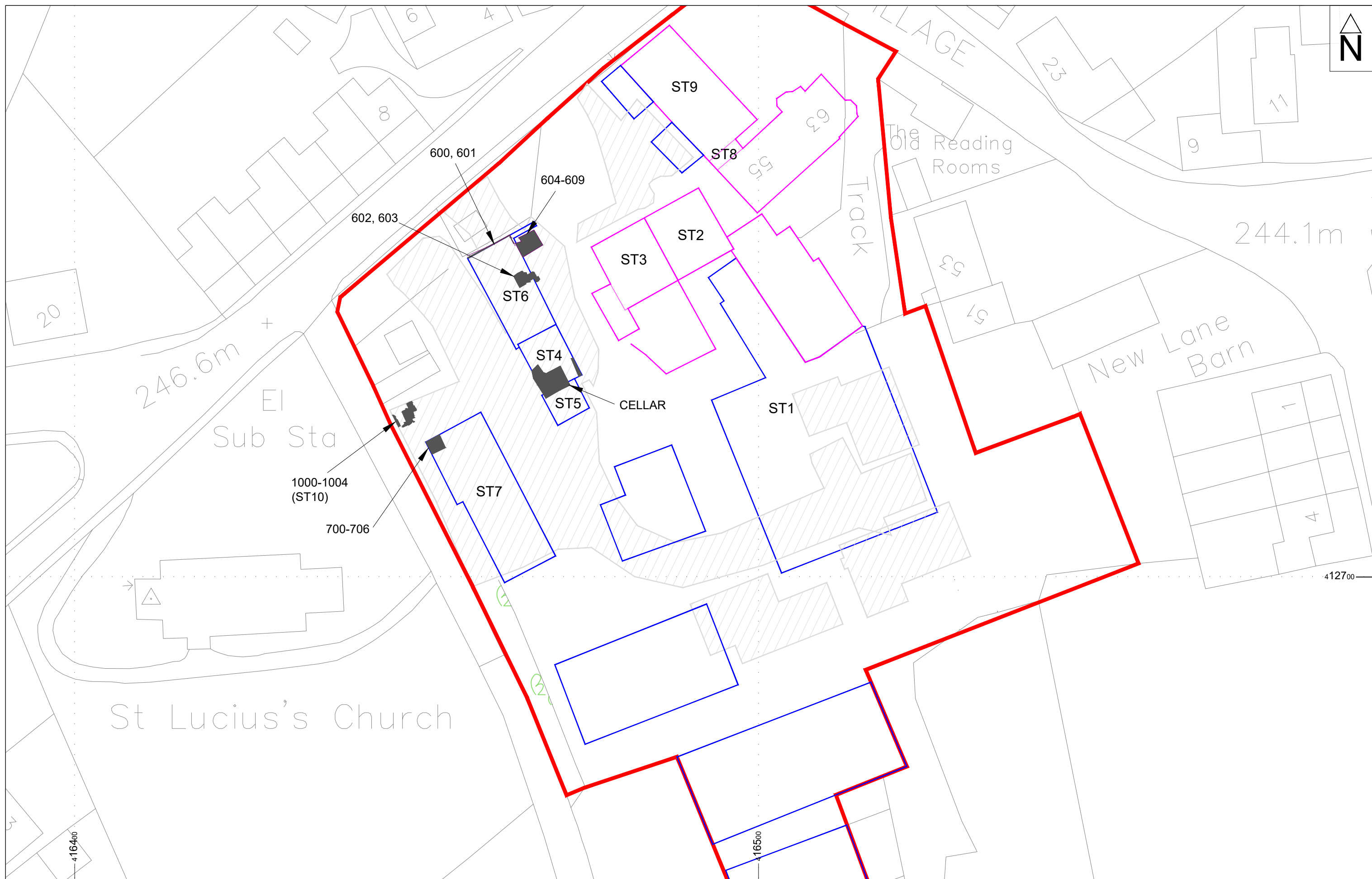





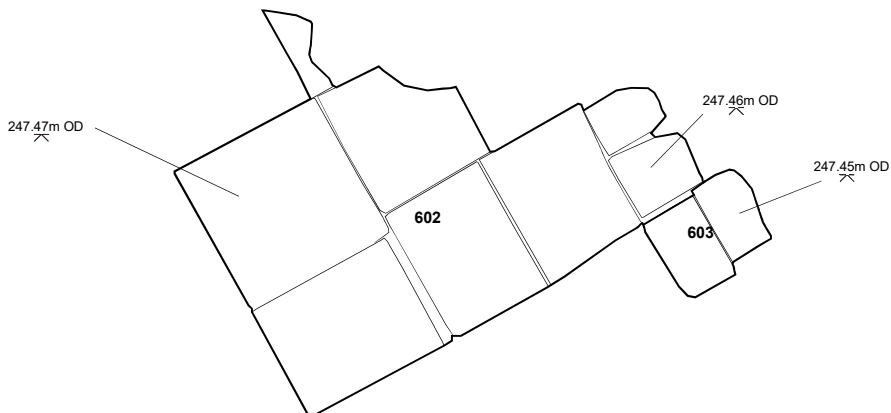


Fig. 1. Site location



	SITE BOUNDARY		MONITORED AREA
	RETAINED STRUCTURE		ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE
	DEMOLISHED STRUCTURE		

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office.
 © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
 Wakefield Metropolitan District Council licence 100019374, 2024.



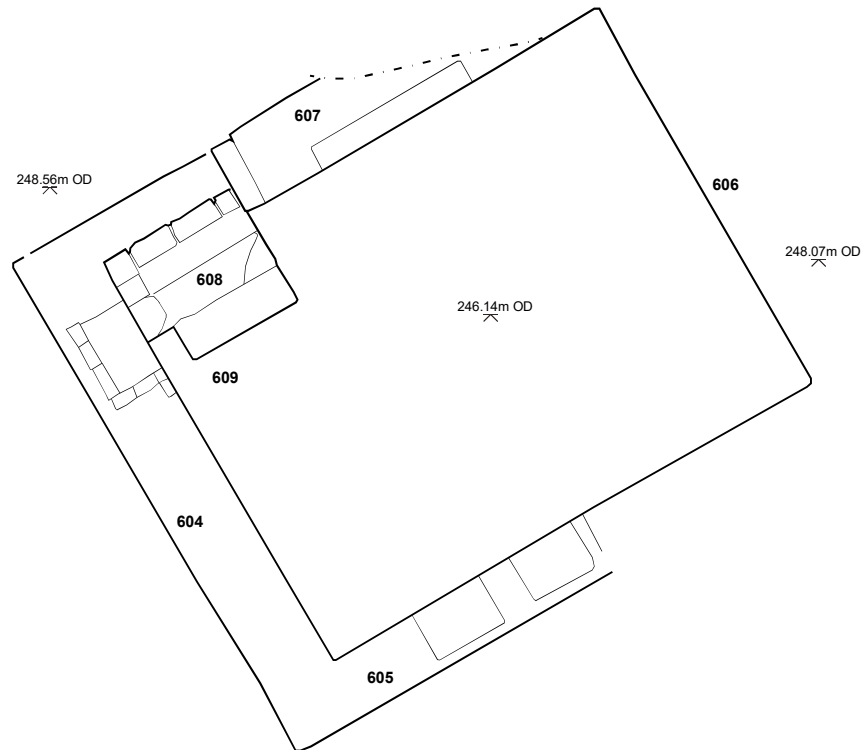
© ASWYAS 2025.
Archaeological Services W Y A S,
Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 7JQ
Tel: 0113 535 3007
Email: archaeology@wyjs.org.uk
www.aswyas.com

Project No. XN18

Project Code: YTF24

Fig. 3

Plan of former flagstone surface in ST6



0 2m (1:50)



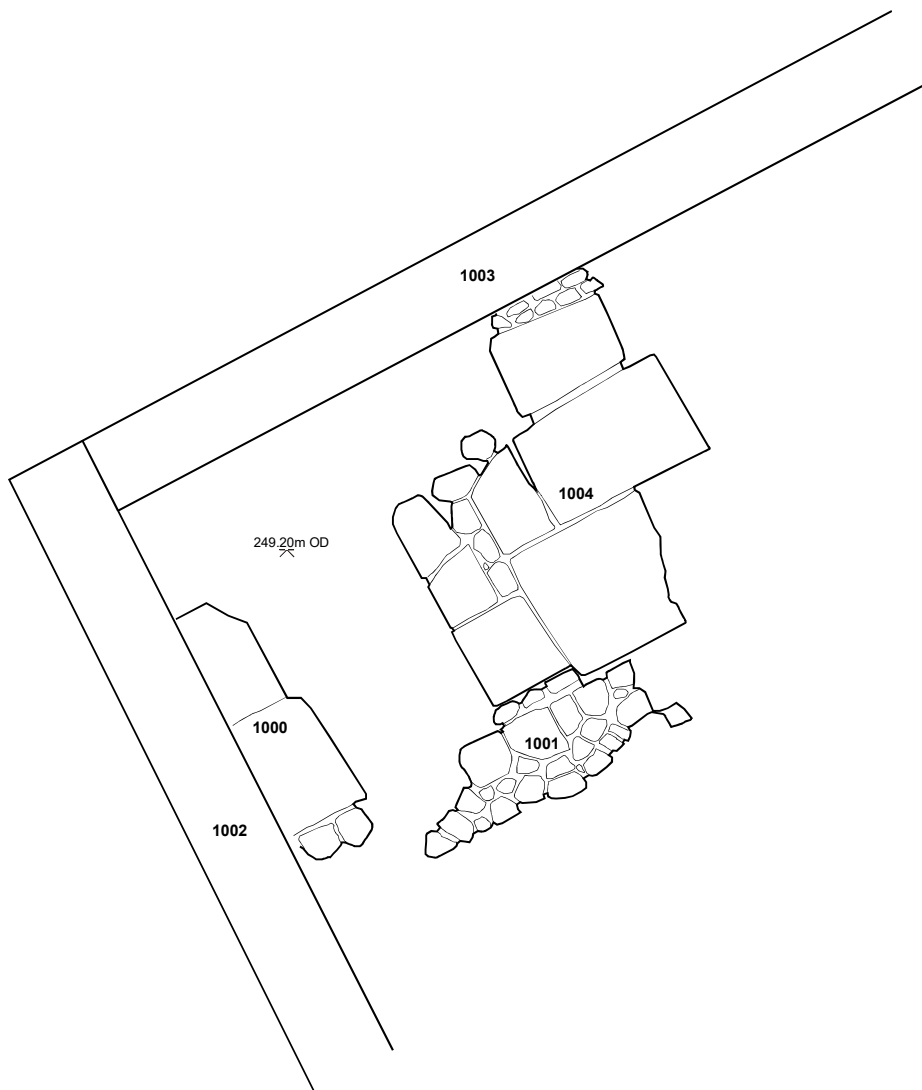
© ASWYAS 2025.
Archaeological Services W Y A S,
Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 7JQ
Tel: 0113 535 3007
Email: archaeology@wyjs.org.uk
www.aswyas.com

Project No. XN18

Project Code: YTF24

Fig. 4

Plan of ST6 cellar



0 2m (1:50)



© ASWYAS 2025.
Archaeological Services W Y A S,
Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 7JQ
Tel: 0113 535 3007
Email: archaeology@wyjs.org.uk
www.aswyas.com

Project No. XN18

Project Code: YTF24

Fig. 5

Plan of ST10



Plate 1. Historic structure preserved for reservation, following the demolition of Structure 1, looking northeast



Plate 2. Demolition of Structure 5, looking west



Plate 3. Structure 5 following demolition, looking west



Plate 4. Demolition of the southern elevation of Structure 5, looking west



Plate 5. Partial demolition of Structure 5



Plate 6. Excavation of the new roadway into the site, looking south



Plate 7. Ground reduction of a house plot in the western edge of the site, looking south



Plate 8. Foundation trench at the eastern edge of the site, looking northwest



Plate 9. Foundation trenches at the eastern edge of the site, looking north



Plate 10. Structure 4, roof timber with carpenter mark



Plate 11. Structure 4, cellar, looking north



Plate 12. Structure 4, cellar, looking south



Plate 13. Structure 6, northern elevation of Structure 7



Plate 14. Structure 6, Wall 600 and 601, looking north



Plate 15. Structure 6, Surface 602/603, looking west



Plate 16. Structure 6, Surface 602/603, looking east



Plate 17. Structure 6, cellar, looking southeast



Plate 18. Structure 6, cellar, looking west



Plate 19. Structure 6, cellar, looking east



Plate 20. Structure 7, prior to demolition, looking west



Plate 21. Structure 7, Surface 704, looking northwest



Plate 22. Structure 7, Surface 704, looking west



Plate 23. Structure 10, looking northwest



Plate 24. Structure 10, looking west

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

Yew Tree Farm, Farnley Tyas
Archaeological Watching Brief
Written Scheme of Investigation
February 2024

**Yew Tree Farm, Farnley Tyas
Archaeological Watching Brief
Written Scheme of Investigation
February 2024**

© Orion Heritage Ltd 2024

No part of this report is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort is made to provide detailed and accurate information, however, Orion Heritage Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies of 3rd party data used within this report.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the controller of HM Stationery Office.
Licence No: 100056706

Report

Archaeological Watching Brief
Written Scheme of Investigation

Site

Yew Tree Farm, Farnley Tyas

Date

February 2024

Planning Authority

Kirklees Council

Grid Reference

SE 16571 12824

Prepared By

Becky Ryan BA MCIfA

Checked By

Dr Rob Smith MCIfA

Report Status

Final

Orion Ref

PN4194/WSI/1

QA Ref

RQA-00600-00578

Contents

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Archaeological Background
- 3.0 Aims and Objectives
- 4.0 Methodology
- 5.0 Monitoring
- 6.0 Other Matters

Sources

Figures

Appendix A – Proposed Development Plans

List of Illustrations

Figure 1 Site Location

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for undertaking a programme of archaeological work (comprising an archaeological watching brief) at Yew Tree Farm, Farnley Tyas (hereinafter referred to as the "Site"). The Site is centered on (NGR) SE 16571 12824 (Figure 1).

1.2 Planning consent has been granted by Kirklees Council for the demolition of agricultural buildings (Within a Conservation Area) (2021/62/92969/E), the conversion of existing barn to form eight dwellings, erection of nine dwellings, demolition of redundant agricultural buildings and associated works (Listed Building within a Conservation Area) (2021/62/93006/E), with Listed Building Consent granted for the same (2021/65/93007/E). Condition 4 (on all planning permissions) states that:

"No development shall take place/commence within the red line boundary identified on the hereby approved Location Plan until a written scheme of archaeological investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives, and • The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works; and • The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication and dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI."

1.3 This WSI has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording (2023) and Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording (2023). All work will be reported upon in line with guidelines set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; Historic England 2015). It will be submitted to all parties for approval prior to the commencement of work at the Site. This document also conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy (including *National Planning Policy Framework 2023*).

1.4 A programme of historic building recording will be undertaken under a separate WSI (Bowman Riley).

2.0 Archaeological Background

- 2.1** A historic environment assessment has been prepared for the Site (Waterman 2016) and a surrounding 1km radius study area. A Heritage Statement (Bowman Riley 2022) has also been produced for the Site. These documents are drawn upon below.
- 2.2** There are four listed buildings within the Site, which is also located within the Farnley Tyas Conservation Area. The listed buildings are all Grade II listed and comprise the barn at Yew Tree Farm (1392518) and a former dairy (1392517), both of which date to 1671, 55 The Village (1392520), a late 17th/early 18th century cottage, Number 65 and adjoining barn (1313314), a weaver's house and adjoining barn of 17th Or 18th century origin.
- 2.3** There are no records of prehistoric to medieval date recorded within the study area.
- 2.4** Settlement at Farnley Tyas developed during the early medieval period, with part of the settlement's name deriving from Old English. By the time of the Domesday Survey Farnley was a medium sized settlement, being in the ownership of the de Lacy family until the end of the 12th century. The suffix 'Tyas' was added to the settlement's name to differentiate from other Farnleys in the region. During the medieval period, the land around the settlement was used for sheep farming, and therefore wool production became a key industry, although agriculture generally was the main occupation in the village.
- 2.5** Although agriculture likely remained the dominant occupation, other industries, including coal mining and stonequarrying, were also present across the settlement and by the time of the 19th century tanneries (6010 & 6011) were present across the study area, as was a late 19th century pumphouse (9640).
- 2.6** Late 18th century and early 19th century mapping shows the Site as a roughly U-shaped complex of buildings, with a separate block towards the south of the Site, with the rest of the southern half being formed by open fields. However, considerable change across the Site had taken place by the 1854 Ordnance Survey (OS) map, with a number of new structures having been built. Subsequent historic mapping indicates further changes to the number of structures across the Site, including the demolition of structures during the 20th century. Overall, the historic mapping evidence indicates that the Site was in use as a farmstead, with a mixture of agricultural and domestic structures, from the post-medieval period onwards.

3.0 Aims and Objectives

- 3.1** In general, all ground reduction in respect of the new foundations and associated services and drainage will be carried out under archaeological supervision. The works should be undertaken using an excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, although it may be necessary to use a toothed bucket to remove modern deposits such as compact made ground.
- 3.2** It may also be necessary to monitor some of the other groundworks in respect of the development, such as landscaping, should it become apparent that these have the potential to disturb any below-ground archaeological remains.
- 3.3** The exact scope of the watching brief will be discussed with the West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (hereafter referred to as the Archaeological Advisor) prior to, and during the groundwork phase of the development.
- 3.4** The broad aims of the watching brief are:
- To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any archaeological remains and deposits;
 - To assess how they might be affected by the development of the Site;
 - To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the Site; and
 - To assess what options should be considered for mitigation (e.g. further archaeological investigation and recording and/or engineering design to allow for meaningful preservation in situ).
- 3.5** The specific aims of the watching brief are defined as being:
- To determine the presence/absence of prehistoric remains;
 - To determine the presence/absence of Roman remains;
 - To determine the presence/absence of Saxon/Medieval remains; and
 - To determine the presence/absence of Post-Medieval remains.
- 3.6** The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality.
- 3.7** All works will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA standards and guidance (ClfA 2023). Any variations to the scope of work will be agreed with Orion Heritage and the archaeological advisor to the LPA prior to implementation.

Consideration of Outreach and Engagement

- 3.8** It is considered that outreach and engagement for a watching brief is not feasible or appropriate.

4.0 Methodology

- 4.1 An archaeological watching brief will be undertaken on the groundworks associated with the development proposals. The existing agricultural buildings will be demolished in the first instance but any grubbing out will be archaeologically monitored.

Recording

- 4.2 All archaeological finds/features will be accurately tied into the National Grid, preferably by an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) or Total Station and located onto a 1: 2,500 scale map of the area.
- 4.3 Overburden will be machine-excavated under continuous archaeological supervision to expose the uppermost horizon of archaeological remains or, where absent, the upper interface of geological deposits. Machine excavation should be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision. However, it may be necessary to use a toothed bucket to remove compacted deposits, such as made ground.
- 4.4 All structures, deposits and finds will be recorded according to accepted professional standards.
- 4.5 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features exposed or excavated will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo record cards will also be used.
- 4.6 Plans indicating the location of all archaeological features encountered will be drawn at an appropriate scale. The location and extent of archaeological features will be recorded by EDM or Total Station.
- 4.7 Archaeological features will be plotted on an overall plan at a scale of either 1:100 or 1:50. Areas of significant remains or areas of complex stratigraphy will be planned in greater detail at 1:20 or 1:10 scale as appropriate. Plans and sections will include context numbers and Ordnance Datum (OD) spot heights for all principal strata and features.
- 4.8 A photographic record of the project will be maintained. This will include black and white and colour prints, and digital images, illustrating the detail and context of the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the progress of the programme of archaeological works. Digital photography is to be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice (July 2015) and the relevant museum's accession policies. Any digital images are to be supplied to WYAAS on archive quality gold CD and ISO19005-1 compliant PDF/A by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report. They will also be archived on the Archaeological Data Service. As of April 2022 the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service no longer requires the use of 35mm black and white film photography. When archaeological remains are encountered good quality digital photography may be employed. Images must be archived with the Archaeology Data Service. These images will assume the role of the "permanent photographic record" in place of monochrome 35mm photographs. The archaeologist must plan for using this digital photography and prepare a Data Management Plan (see Chartered Institute for Archaeology <https://www.archaeologists.net/digidigital/>) to track the various components of the site archive and their archiving procedures. A copy of this plan should be included in the report and with any material supplied to the ADS. Images should be archived with the ADS following the ADS Guidelines for Depositors. In general good quality digital photography using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels; RAW format may be used to capture images on site but

these must be archived as .tiff Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice, July 2015. The contractor must include metadata embedded in the image file. This metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name (Castleford) the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. If monochrome photography is to be used then please contact the WYAAS for details of the necessary film and archiving requirements.

Finds and Samples

- 4.9** A high priority will be given to dating any finds exposed. All artefactual and ecofactual material revealed during the excavation will be retained for recording and assessment and, where appropriate, further analysis and will be treated in accordance with the ClFA *Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological material* ([Revised] 2020).
- 4.10** All finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No 2* (1983). Appropriate guidelines set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1991) will also be followed.
- 4.11** Should finds and features be made that might constitute 'Treasure' under the definition of the *Treasure Act* (1996), these will, if possible, be archaeologically excavated and removed to a safe place. Such finds will also be reported immediately to the local coroner (within 14 days, in accordance with the Act).
- 4.12** Any human remains that are discovered will initially be left in-situ, covered and protected, and the Archaeological Advisor will be informed of their discovery. If removal is necessary, this will comply with the relevant legislation, including any Ministry of Justice and local environmental health regulations, and the appropriate Historic England advice.

Reporting and Archive

- 4.13** Details of style and format will be determined by the archaeological contractor. The watching brief report will include as a minimum the following:
- Non-technical summary;
 - Introductory statement;
 - Aims and purpose of the project;
 - Methodology;
 - An objective summary statement of results;
 - Conclusion;
 - Supporting illustrations at appropriate scales, all to include levels tied to Ordnance Datum. Drawings should follow the conventions developed in the MoLAS Archaeological Site Manual (1994);
 - Illustrative site photography, including key features and working shots;
 - Illustrations or photographs, as appropriate of significant finds;
 - Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices, including as a minimum a basic quantification of all artefacts, ecofacts and structural data;
 - HER enquiry number and the HER summary sheet;
 - Specialist reports;
 - Details of archive location; confirmation of archive transfer arrangements including a provisional timetable for deposition;
 - References; and
 - A copy of the OASIS form.

- 4.14 A full HER search will inform the report.
- 4.15 Copies of the report will be submitted to the Archaeological Advisor, in order to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the archaeological programme of works. Copies will also be uploaded as part of the ADS OASIS database record.
- 4.16 A detailed method statement can be provided upon request.

5.0 Monitoring

- 5.1 The Archaeological Advisor will be notified of the start date of the work with at least five working days' notice.
- 5.2 Orion Heritage will continue to keep the Archaeological Advisor informed of the progress of work and will notify the Archaeological Advisor immediately if particularly important archaeological remains are encountered.
- 5.3 **Due to the nature of watching briefs it is unlikely that it will be necessary for the Archaeological Advisor to visit the site, unless significant remains are uncovered.**

6.0 Other Matters

Contractor

- 6.1** The appointed contractor will be a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisation and have extensive experience of working on similar sites in the County.
- 6.2** The field team deployed by the contractor will include only full time professional archaeological staff. All staff in supervisory positions should be members of the ClfA at the appropriate level.
- 6.3** The composition of the project team must be detailed and agreed in advance with Orion Heritage (this is to include any subcontractors).

Programme

- 6.4** The demolition of the existing agricultural buildings is anticipated to commence at the end of February 2024, with the groundworks commencing in April 2024.

Communication

- 6.5** All queries and communications are to be directed through Orion Heritage. No comment is to be made about this specification or project to the media or other parties.

Copyright

- 6.6** It is recognised that the copyright of written, graphic and photographic records and the report rests with the originating body. However, Orion Heritage and their client require an agreement to facilitate the copying and use of any or all materials resulting from this project.

Codes of Practice

- 6.7** The following statutory provisions and codes of practice are to be adhered to where relevant:
- All statutory provisions and by-laws relating to the work in question, especially the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974;
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct; and
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.
- 6.8** Should the archaeological contractor recover or encounter any finds believed to fall within the statutory definition of Treasure as defined by the Treasure Act, they will immediately advise Orion Heritage and notify to the relevant Coroner's Office.

Variations

- 6.9** Variations to the specification or project design that the contractor may wish to make must be approved, in advance, by Orion Heritage and the Archaeological Advisor.

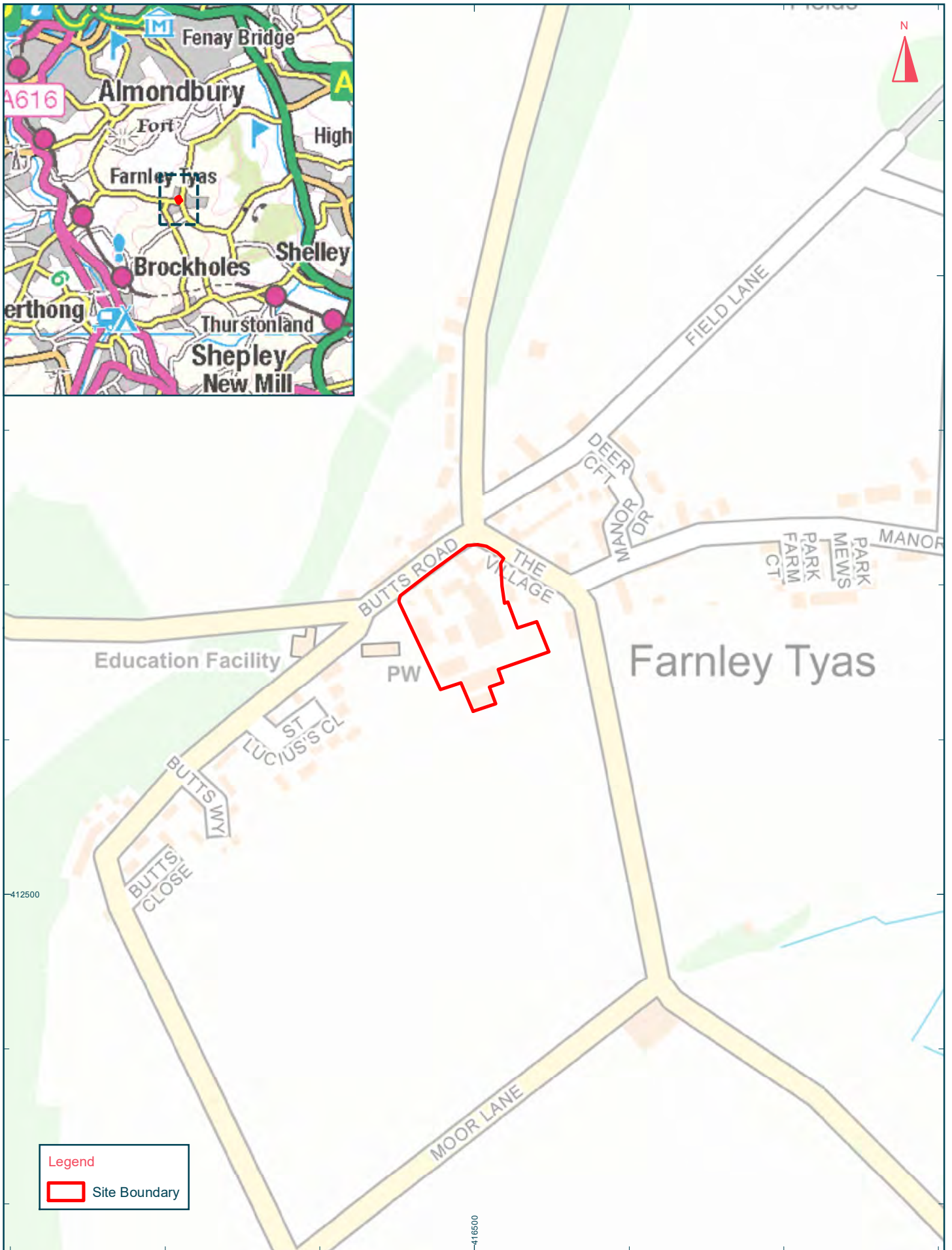
Sources

Websites

Archaeological Data Service – www.ads.ahds.ac.uk
 British Geological Society GeoIndex - <http://bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/>
 Historic England National Heritage List for England -
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>
 Heritage Gateway - www.heritagegateway.org.uk
 MAGIC - www.magic.gov.uk
 PastScape - www.pastscape.org.uk
 Bing Maps - <https://www.bing.com/maps/>
 Environment Agency - <https://data.gov.uk/publisher/environment-agency>

Bibliographic

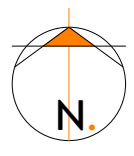
Bowman Riley, 2022, Heritage Statement, Yew Tree Farm, Farnley Tyas
 Brown D H, 2011, Archaeological Archives A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation
 Cifa, 2020, Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
 Cifa, 2023, Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
 Cifa, 2023, Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
 Cifa, 2022, Code of Conduct (revised). Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
 Historic England, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects 2
 Historic England, 2008, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment
 Historic England, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation
 Historic England, 2015, Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (2nd ed).
 Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993, Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections.
 United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983, Conservation Guidelines No.2
 United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990, Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice
 Waterman Infrastructure and Environment Ltd, 2016, Yew Tree Farm, Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire: Historic Environment Appraisal



Title:
Figure 1: Site Location
Address:
Yew Tree Farm, Farnley Tyas

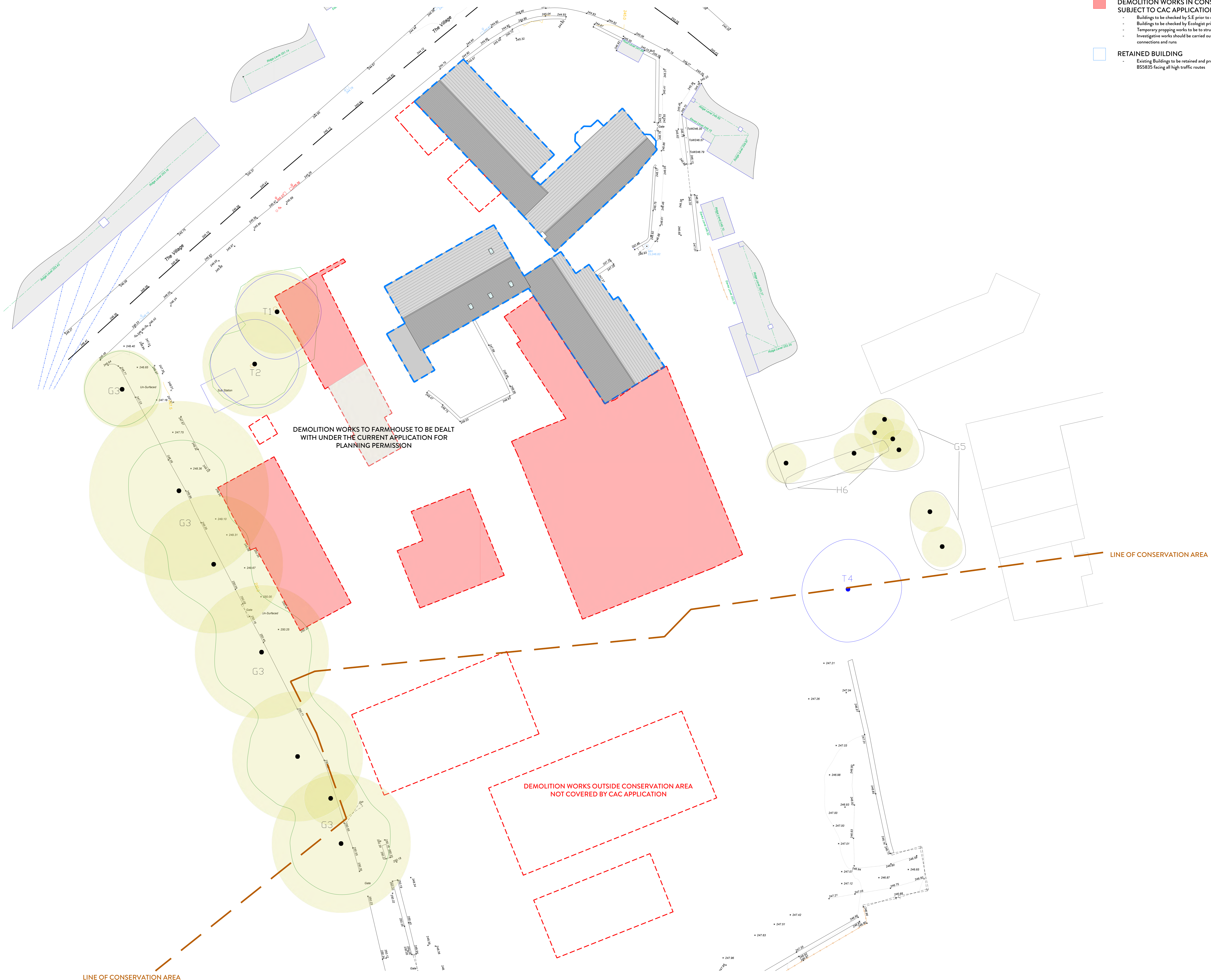
Scale at A4: 1:4,000
0 100m





WORKS KEY.

- DEMOLITION WORKS IN CONSERVATION AREA SUBJECT TO CAC APPLICATION**
 - Buildings to be checked by S.E prior to demolition
 - Buildings to be checked by Ecologist prior to demolition
 - Temporary propping works to be to structural engineers specification
 - Investigative works should be carried out prior to demolition for existing service connections and runs
- RETAINED BUILDING**
 - Existing Buildings to be retained and protected with protection fencing to BS5835 facing all high traffic routes



DEMOLITION WORKS TO FARMHOUSE TO BE DEALT WITH UNDER THE CURRENT APPLICATION FOR PLANNING PERMISSION

DEMOLITION WORKS OUTSIDE CONSERVATION AREA NOT COVERED BY CAC APPLICATION

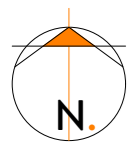
LINE OF CONSERVATION AREA

LINE OF CONSERVATION AREA

REVISION	DESCRIPTION	DATE	NOTES

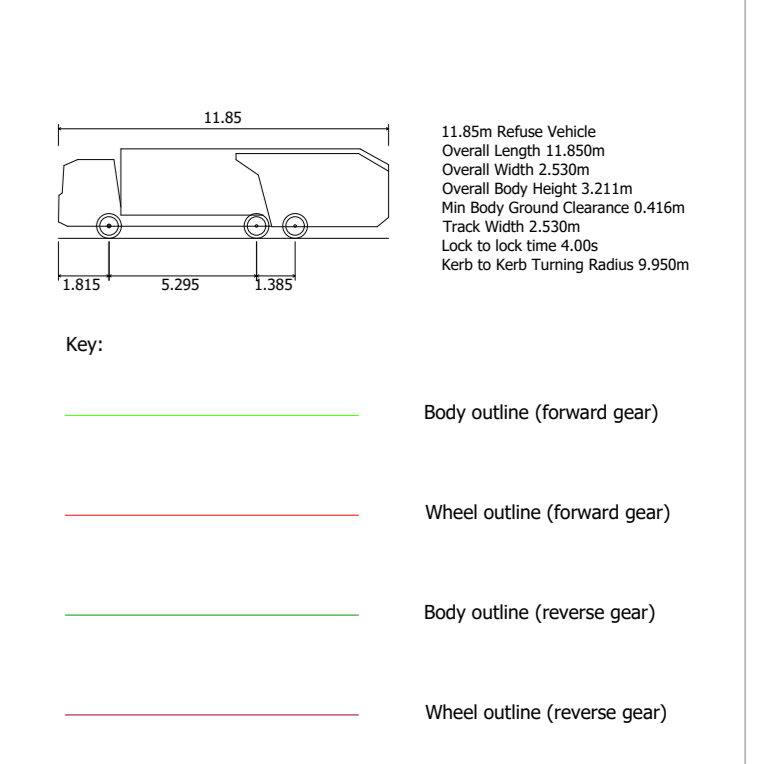


STATUS	PLANNING DRAWING	PROJECT TITLE	YEW TREE FARM
DRAWING TITLE	ORANGE DESIGN STUDIO ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE	DRAWING TITLE	CONSERVATION AREA DEMOLITION PLAN
SCALE	1:200	DRAWING	JH
CHECKED	JH	PROJECT REFERENCE	ODS_20/294
DATE	3/4/21	REVISION	A
CLIENT	RADCLIFFE DEVELOPMENTS (FARNLEY)	CONTACT	01924 650930



- LANDSCAPE KEY.**
- Grassed Area**
Established from Seed or Turf
 - Planted Area**
Established from Seed or Turf
 - Dry Stone Wall**
Wall Height Specified, See (20)004
 - Back to Back Timber Fence**
1.8m Fence Height, See (20)004
Vertical Feathered Edge Timber
 - Metal Feature Railings**
1.0m Fence Height, See (20)004
Horizontal Estate Railings
 - Block Paving**
Marshalls Priors Permeable Paving
Colour - Harvest
 - Block Paving**
Marshalls Priors Permeable Paving
Colour - Grey
 - Indian Stone Paving**
Colour - Green Gasy
 - Tarmacadam Highway**
Permeable Water Run Off
Level Specific Gulleys
 - LED Street Light Bollard**
1.5m 60 Watt
 - Proposed Road Signage**
Share Space Sign
TSRGD 2016 Diag. 886
 - Bin Storage & Presentation**
 - Electric Vehicle Charging point**
 - BAT BOX**
ENCLOSED IBSTOCK TYPE C
SMOOTH BUFF

- TREE IDENTIFICATION KEY.**
- Tree root protection area (RPA)
 - Tree stem
 - Tree canopy (for retention categories see below)
 - Category A trees of high quality
 - Category B trees of moderate quality
 - Category C trees of low quality
 - Removed Tree
 - Replanted Trees
See Tree Schedule
JCA LTD



REVISION	DESCRIPTION	DATE	NOTES
A	ALTERATIONS TO COMMUNITY CONSULTATION COMMENTS	15/6/21	
B	ALTERATIONS TO DESIGN TEAM COMMENTS	12/12/21	
C	ALTERATIONS FROM PLANNING COMMENTS	30/08/22	
D	ALTERATIONS TO ACCESS TO RETAIN T1	29/09/22	
E	ALTERATIONS TO GREENBELT BOUNDARY, POSITION OF PLOT 14&15,	14/12/22	
F	AND REMOVAL OF GARAGE TO PLOT 17	18/01/23	
G	ALTERATIONS TO POSITION OF PLOT 13 & 14	17/03/23	
H	BOUNDARY ADDED BETWEEN PLOTS 3&4, COMMENTS FROM WYP LIAISON	28/4/23	
I	LINE OF GREENBELT SHOWN IN LINE WITH ADOPTED LOCAL PLAN	10/05/23	



ORANGE DESIGN STUDIO.
ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE

59A, Huddersfield Road, Mirfield, WF14 5AA
01924 650930

PLANNING DRAWING

YEW TREE FARM
PROPOSED SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1:200
DRAWN: JH
CHECKED: JH
PROJECT REFERENCE: ODS_201924

PAPER SIZE: A0
DWG NUMBER: (20)001
DATE: 3/4/21
REVISION: 1

CUSTOMER: RADCLIFFE DEVELOPMENTS (FARNLEY)

Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive

File/Box No	Description	Quantity
File no.1	Daily site recording sheets	5
	Watching Brief Daily Monitoring Form	20
	Digital photograph record sheet	22
	Trench record sheets	2
	Context register sheets	3
	Context sheets	33
	Trench record sheets trenches	10
	Miscellaneous notes/sketches	2
	Permatrace drawing sheets	3

Appendix 3: Concordance of contexts

Context	Description	Site Sub-division	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation
001	Light brown-orange sand deposit with small sandstone inclusions	-	-	-	>1.30	Natural geology
002	Mid orange-brown silty sand deposit with moderately frequent rounded pebble inclusions	-	-	-	0.20	Subsoil
003	Dark grey-brown sandy silt deposit with moderately frequent rounded stone inclusions.	-	-	-	0.20	Topsoil
004	Northwest to southeast orientated brick wall built from machine made bricks bonded with a hard grey modern mortar	-	0.60	0.11	0.40	Part of demolished modern farm buildings identified during strip for new roadway
005	Northwest to southeast orientated modern brick wall built from machine made bricks bonded with a hard grey modern mortar	-	0.20	0.22	0.21	Part of demolished modern farm buildings identified during strip for new roadway
006	Dark grey brown demolition backfill overlying natural and 005 and 006 contained worked stones from demolition	-	-	-	0.20-0.90	Identified in curve of cut for modern roadway identified in section
600	Northeast to southwest sandstone wall built from well-dressed stones bonded with white lime mortar remains of a lime wash on NE face northwest face had a later concrete skin butted by 6:01	ST6		0.56	0.56	Northern wall of barn
601	Northwest to southeast sandstone wall built from well-dressed stone bonded with white lime mortar butts 600	ST6	0.90	0.50 0.56	-	Eastern wall of barn
602	Stone flagstone surface on a rough northeast to southwest orientation laid on a thin bed of sand	ST6	3.0	2.6	0.09	Internal floor surface likely a remaining element of an earlier floor surface
603	Sandstone blocks on a rough northeast to southwest orientation no bonding laid over sand	ST6	0.70 0.55		0.10	Internal post base with no recognisable truncation likely a base of post for an earlier layout of barn ST6
604	Sandstone wall built from rough sandstone bonded with white lime mortar with handmade red brick elements, alcove present at North End of wall. Traces of limewash/plaster present	ST6	2.77	0.52	1.50	Western wall of cellar

Context	Description	Site Sub-division	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation
605	Northeast to southwest orientated sandstone wall. Red brick and slate alcoves with stone shelves present in upper half of wall	ST6	3.59	0.52	1.90	Southern wall of cellar
606	Northwest to southeast orientated sandstone wall built from sandstone blocks bonded with white lime mortar	ST6	2.77	0.52	1.90	Eastern wall of cellar truncated during demolition
607	Northeast to southwest orientated sandstone wall built from sandstone blocks bonded with white lime mortar elements of white wash or plaster present on internal face	ST6	2.63	0.52	1.47	Northern wall of cellar with possible remains of steps and window also present
608	Northwest to southeast orientated steps built from sandstone blocks and slabs bonded with white lime mortar three steps remain	ST6	1.04	0.87	0.47	Stone steps in northwest corner of cellar
609	Dark grey black soft silt	ST6	-	-	0.10	Silting in corner of cellar close to steps
700	Northeast to southwest orientated sandstone wall built from sandstone blocks bonded with lime mortar bricked up element present in face	ST7	5.90	0.49	-	Agricultural building recently used as a store
701	Northeast to southwest sandstone wall built from sandstone blocks bonded with lime mortar modern concrete breeze block repair present at northwest extent	ST7	9.44	-	-	External wall of agricultural building recently used as a store
702	Northeast to southwest orientated sandstone wall built from sandstone blocks bonded with lime mortar parallel to 700	ST7	5.02	0.53	-	External wall of agricultural building recently used as a store
703	Cobbled surface built from rounded grey stones with larger blocks also present blocks are squared dressed stone creating flat surface butts 700	ST7	2.20	2.13	-	Floor surface, function unknown
704	Modern repair of wall 701 built from modern concrete breeze blocks	ST7	3.0	-	-	Modern repair of agricultural building
705	Compacted layer of dark grey to black clinker and coarse mixed silt and grit	ST7	-	-	0.04	Levelling deposit 4 cobbled surface 703
706	Coarse mid orange brown clayey sand deposit levelling sand deposit	ST7	-	-	-	Levelling deposit
1000	Flagstones	10	0.8	0.56	0.09	Former floor
1001	Possible wall foundation/flagstone surface	10	2.65	0.56		Former floor?

Context	Description	Site Sub-division	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation
1002	Drystone boundary wall	10	5.50	0.50	1.40	Existing boundary wall
1003	Drystone boundary wall with brick patching	10	9+	0.50	2.00	Existing boundary wall
1004	Flagstone surface	10	2.38	2.10		Former floor

Bibliography

- ASWYAS, 2020, *Archaeological Recording Manual* (unpubl.)
- Bowman Riley, 2022, Heritage Statement, Yew Tree Farm, Farnley Tyas
- British Geological Survey, 2025, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (viewed February 2025)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023, *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*
- Historic England, 2008, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. Archaeological Excavation (PPN3)*
- Soilscapes, 2025, <https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/> (viewed February 2025)
- Waterman, 2016, Yew Tree Farm, Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire: Historic Environment Appraisal, Waterman Infrastructure and Environment Ltd

Historic mapping

- OS Six-inch England and Wales, Yorkshire Sheet 260, Surveyed: 1848 to 1851, Published: 1854
- OS 25 inch England and Wales, Yorkshire CCLX.8, Surveyed: 1888, Published: 1893
- OS 25 inch England and Wales, Yorkshire CCLX.8, Revised: 1904, Published: 1906
- OS 25 inch England and Wales, Yorkshire CCLX.8, Revised: 1913 to 1914, Published: 1916
- OS 25 inch England and Wales, Yorkshire CCLX.8, Revised: 1929, Published: 1932