

---

# Blackmoorfoot Road, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Mitigation

---

**Site Code:** BMF25  
**Local Planning Authority:** Kirklees Council  
**Planning Application:** 2024/70/92614/W  
**Central National Grid Reference:** SE 11314 14427

**Written and Researched by:** Adam Slater  
**Project Manager:** Joe France  
**Commissioning Client:** BWB on behalf of Vistry Group Ltd. & Miller Homes Ltd.

**Contractor:** Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
Newark Office  
16 London Road  
Newark  
Nottinghamshire  
NG24 1TW

**Telephone:** 01636 370410  
**Email:** [rnichols@pre-construct.com](mailto:rnichols@pre-construct.com)  
**Web:** [www.pre-construct.com](http://www.pre-construct.com)

---

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

April 2026

PCA Report Number: R18395



## Contents

<b>SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND .....	5
1.2 PLANNING BACKGROUND .....	5
<b>2. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4. PROJECT AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES .....</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1 PROJECT AIMS.....	7
<b>5. METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>7</b>
5.1 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY .....	7
5.2 SCIENTIFIC DATING .....	8
5.3 POST-FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY .....	8
<b>6. RESULTS .....</b>	<b>9</b>
6.2 NATURAL DEPOSITS .....	9
6.3 ADDITIONAL DEPOSITS .....	9
6.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION AREA RESULTS .....	9
6.5 AREA 1.....	9
6.6 AREA 2.....	10
<b>7. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>11</b>
7.1 LINEAR DITCH FEATURES .....	11
7.2 CONCLUSION .....	12
<b>8. PERSONNEL .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>10. BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>FIGURES</b>	
Figure 1: Site Location .....	14
Figure 2: Detailed Site Plan .....	15
Figure 3: Mitigation Areas overlain on Geophysical Survey Results .....	16
Figure 4: Sections .....	17

## **PLATES**

Plate 1: Area 1, view facing north-east, ditch [11]. Scale , 1 x 1 m.....	18
Plate 2: Area 1, view facing west. Ditch [14]. Scale 1 x 1 m.....	18
Plate 3: Area 1 view facing west. Ditch [17] Scale 1 x 1 m.....	19
Plate 4, Area 2, view facing south-west. Ditches [7] left & [9] right. Scale 1 x 1 m.....	19
Plate 5: Area 2 view facing north-east. Ditch [4]. Scale 1 x 1 m.....	20
Plate 6: Area 2. View facing west. Eastern Terminus Ditch [21] Scale 1 x 0.5 m.....	20
Plate 7: Area 2, view facing west, Ditch [23]. Scale 1 x 1 m.....	21

## **APPENDICES**

Appendix 1: Site Photographs .....	18
Appendix 2: Context List .....	22
Appendix 3: Environmental Sample Results.....	24
Appendix 4: OSL Dating.....	26
Appendix 5: Oasis Form.....	27

## SUMMARY

*This report describes the results of a programme of archaeological mitigation on land off Blackmoorfoot Road, Huddersfield, hereafter 'the Site'. The works took place from 3rd to 7th November 2025.*

*The mitigation areas were located to expose and further characterise the linear features identified within trench 17 of the 2025 evaluation.*

*Two areas were excavated to either side of the original evaluation trench, and each of the linear features previously recorded within the north-western end of Trench 17 continued within both Area 1 and Area 2. The only discrepancy was that a recut previously recorded within Trench 17 was identified as a single feature in both of the excavation areas and likely represented a localised deposit or bioturbation. Two further linear features were also encountered and collectively appeared to represent an earlier field boundary and successive drainage ditches.*

*No chronologically diagnostic material was recovered, but an OSL sample taken from ditch [14] returned a date range 280 (+/- 30) to 360 (+/- 30) years before 2026.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND**

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was commissioned by BWB Heritage on behalf of Vistry Yorkshire Ltd, Countryside Properties (UK) Ltd & Miller Homes Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation on land off Blackmoorfoot Road, Huddersfield, hereafter 'the Site'. The mitigation areas were located to expose and further characterise the linear features identified within trench 17 of the 2025 evaluation (PCA 2025) and took place from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> November 2025.

1.1.2 The Site is located to the south of the former Standard Fireworks Factory and lies adjacent to the junction of Blackmoorfoot Road and Felk Stile Road, Huddersfield (**Figures 1 & 2**). The investigation site lies about 3.5km southwest of the centre of Huddersfield and 0.8km east of the village of Lintwhite and is centred on National Grid Reference SE 11314 14427. A planning application (2024/70/92614/W) for a mixed-use residential development with associated infrastructure has been submitted to Kirklees Council. An archaeological evaluation undertaken by PCA in January 2025 identified undated parallel linear features within the south of the Site (Trench 17)

1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:

- The Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation (BWB Heritage 2025);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).
- Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and will operate within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct' (CIfA 2025)

1.1.4 This report describes the results of the archaeological mitigation. The site archive will be deposited with Kirklees Museums.

### **1.2 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

1.2.1 The site is the subject of a planning application (2024/70/92614/W) that has been submitted to Kirklees Council for the development of up to 770 residential dwellings (Use Class C3), including up to 70 care apartments (Use Classes C2/C3), vehicular and pedestrian access points off Blackmoorfoot Road and Felks Stile Road, and associated works. West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (WYAAS), as archaeological advisor to Kirklees Council, advised that trial trenching should be carried out so that the results can inform the decision on the application and whether there would need to be any further requirements for archaeological mitigation.

- 1.2.2 Following the identification of several undated linear features within the south-west of the Site area, West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (WYAAS) requested that a programme of further archaeological investigation be carried out in the area around the trench.

## **2. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 2.1.1 Bedrock geology across the Site comprises Rough Rock sandstone. No superficial deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey 2025).

The Site as a whole comprises eight fields which surround buildings associated with the former Standard Fireworks Factory site, including the former office block, factory buildings, stores, sheds, distribution units, and former quarries. The Archaeological Mitigation Areas are located in the southwest of the former Standard Fireworks Factory site (**Figure 2**), within a ploughed agricultural field sloping gradually down to the south-east between 237 and 230m AOD.

## **3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 3.1.1 A historic environment desk-based assessment was prepared by RPS in 2020. This states that there are no known archaeological sites or assets within the areas on either side of the former Standard Fireworks Site, which occupies much of the central part of the site. The assessment refers to various 19th-century maps, including the 1850 South Crosland Tithe Map, which shows the area in agricultural use, with small fields to the south and open areas to the north. The aforementioned map also depicts two small quarries roughly within the centre of the site.

- 3.1.2 The Standard Fireworks Site occupied the centre of the site from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, but the current areas of evaluation, to the northeast and southwest of the factory complex, have been agricultural land from at least the time of enclosure, with very little suggestion of medieval agricultural activities commensurate with the surrounding rugged hillsides, where the quality of vegetation is too poor for most types of farming.

### **Geophysical Survey and Previous Archaeological Works**

- 3.1.3 In 2023, Phase Site Investigation undertook a geophysical survey of those parts of the Site which had not been disturbed by the former quarries or the fireworks factory. The survey identified a large number of isolated responses, which likely related to spreads of modern material.

- 3.1.4 A programme of trial trenching was undertaken by PCA in January 2025 in response to a Specification approved by WYAAS. The works comprised the excavation of 18 trenches, which were targeted at possible anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and apparent blank areas.

3.1.5 The trenching determined the presence of archaeological features within four of the trenches within the northwest and southwestern corners of the Site. These were all associated with agricultural land use from the medieval to modern periods.

3.1.6 However, within the northern extent of evaluation-Trench 17, five undated features were recorded within its northern extent, whose morphology was notably different from the other agricultural features recorded within the site. No dating materials were present within these features (**Figure 3**).

## **4. PROJECT AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

### **4.1 PROJECT AIMS**

4.1.1 The principal aims of the investigation were to:

- Further characterise the features identified with the previous evaluation.
- Adequately sample the features to aid in their understanding.
- Establish if the activity relates to one or several phases of activity.
- Retrieve material to date the features.
- Obtain environmental evidence.
- Confirm and enhance the results of the previous evaluation.
- Understand the function and purpose of the features.

4.1.2 Additional aims of the project were:

- to compile a Site Archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and provide information for accession to the Lincolnshire HER
- to compile a report that contains an assessment of the nature and significance of all data derived from the investigation

## **5. METHODOLOGY**

### **5.1 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

5.1.1 Fieldwork techniques and approaches were set out in a detailed WSI produced by BWB (2025) prior to the investigation. The fieldwork and post-excavation work were conducted in accordance with the relevant ClfA standard and guidance documents (ClfA 2023a & b).

5.1.2 Two Areas of mitigation were excavated during the works (**Figure 2**), located on either side of Trench 17 from the earlier evaluation, 6m away and running parallel to it. Area 2, the northeastern area, was 13.5 x 1.8 m, and Area 1, to the southwest of Trench 17, was 30m x 1.8m. The mitigation areas were set out using a Geomax GPS rover unit

with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

- 5.1.3 A supervising archaeologist monitored the removal of all non-archaeological overburden to the level of the first archaeological horizon. The overburden was removed using a 360° excavator with a flat-bladed ditching bucket. Deposits were reduced in spits no greater than 100mm until the top of the first significant archaeological horizon was uncovered. Exposed deposits/layers were then cleaned using hand tools to define archaeological features and deposits.
- 5.1.4 Following the initial investigation of the two mitigation areas, WYAAS requested that both areas were extended to further characterise the features exposed as well as extend the excavated slots within the features to maximise the possibility of recovering datable material culture from them (**Figure 3**).
- 5.1.5 A Geomax GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction was used to map all observed remains and set out baselines for planning.
- 5.1.6 Once the archaeological horizon was reached, investigation of archaeological remains was undertaken by hand. Archaeological features and deposits were identified, excavated, and recorded in both plan and section, where appropriate, by trained archaeologists using appropriate hand tools. Investigations were conducted in accordance with the methods set out in PCA's site manual (PCA 2018). Written descriptions of deposits, features, and fills were compiled on PCA pro-forma record
- 5.1.7 Deposits were assessed for their palaeo-environmental potential in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* (second edition) (English Heritage 2011).

## **5.2 SCIENTIFIC DATING**

- 5.2.1 At the request of the Senior Archaeologist from WYAAS, samples of the fill of a ditch were taken for optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating. The results are described in Section 6 as well as Appendix 4.

## **5.3 POST-FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

- 5.3.1 Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (HE 2015a) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.
- 5.3.2 Following the fieldwork phase, site records were collated and checked. Contexts were grouped and phasing was assigned based on stratigraphic relationships. A written summary of the archaeological sequence was then compiled and is described in Section 4.
- 5.3.3 No artefactual material was present within any of the excavated features.
- 5.3.4 Bulk paleoenvironmental samples of several features were taken during the

excavation. No other categories of organic or inorganic artefactual material were represented.

- 5.3.5 The complete Site Archive will be packaged for long-term storage and curation. In preparing the site archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown 2011), the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker 1990), and the relevant ClfA publication (ClfA 2020) will be adhered to.

## **6. RESULTS**

- 6.1.1 During the investigation, unique 'context numbers' were assigned to each distinguishable depositional event and are indicated in the following text as, for example, [6] for cuts and (7) for deposits/ fills. The archaeological sequence is described by placing stratigraphic sequences within broad phases, assigned on a site-wide basis. The results of the evaluation will inform the mitigation strategy for the Site, if required.

- 6.1.2 Where possible, the results of the current mitigation areas have been combined with those from the previous evaluation trench (Trench 17) and included in the discussion below.

### **6.2 NATURAL DEPOSITS**

- 6.2.1 Natural deposits across the Site (3) largely consisted of mid orangish brown sand and sand-clays with frequent sandstone brash.

### **6.3 ADDITIONAL DEPOSITS**

- 6.3.1 Neither of the mitigation areas contained any subsoil, with the geological substrate immediately overlain by a topsoil deposit (1) of very dark grey to black loosely compacted silt-clay, 0.25- 0.4m in thickness. Infrequent 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century pottery and clay tobacco pipe stems were noted in the topsoil but were not retained.

### **6.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION AREA RESULTS**

- 6.4.1 Both of the mitigation areas contained archaeological features (**Figure 3**); these are discussed below, and sections of all excavated features are shown in **Figure 4**. Following consultation with the archaeological advisor from WYAAS, both areas were enlarged, and further features were excavated, and existing excavated slots were extended to confirm their stratigraphic relationship.

### **6.5 AREA 1**

- 6.5.1 Area 1 was aligned north-west to south-east with an average depth of 0.4 m. Three roughly east to west-aligned linear features were recorded (**Figures 3 & 4**).

- 6.5.2 Ditch [14] (**Plate 2**) was located within the northwestern end of Area 1. It measured 3m wide, with complex irregular sides, becoming deeper on the northern side, and a maximum depth of 0.58m. Primary slumping fills of mid brown-grey silt-sand (15) & (16) were overlaid by a main fill (20) of light yellow-brown silt-sand. Bulk samples from fill (20) contained high quantities of modern rooting as well as charcoal and vermiturbation throughout. OSL sample taken from fill (20) returned a date range 280 (+/- 30) to 360 (+/- 30) years before 2026
- 6.5.3 Ditch [11] (**Plate 1**) was located Immediately south of [14]. It measured 2.5m wide, with an irregular complex profile, and was 0.56m in depth. It's a lower fill (12) comprised loose, yellow-brown silt sand containing high concentrations of angular sandstone fragments (12), which was overlain by an upper fill of brown-grey silt-sand (13).
- 6.5.4 Ditch [17] (**Plate 3**) was to the south of [11]. It measured 1.2m in width and has moderately steeply sloping sides to a concave base 0.36m in depth. Its lower fill (18) was formed of loose, yellow-brown silt sand, and was overlain by a deposit of mid brown-grey silt-sand (19).
- 6.5.5 The interventions within ditches [11] and [14] were extended, but no relationship could be established due to the shallow depths of the intersecting fills.
- 6.6 AREA 2**
- 6.6.1 Area 2 was an L shape in plan, generally aligned north-west to south-east, had an average depth of 0.45m, and contained five linear features.
- 6.6.2 The stratigraphically earliest feature was a short north-west to south-east aligned ditch base [7]/ [26] (**Plate 4**). It measured 2.91m in exposed length and 1.97m wide. It had moderately sloping irregular sides, and an irregular concave base 0.4m in depth. Two interventions were excavated into ditch [7]/ [26], demonstrating it contained a lower fill of grey-brown silt-sand (27) containing high concentrations of angular sandstone fragments, which was overlain by mid yellow-brown silt-sand (8)/ (28).
- 6.6.3 Ditch [7]/[26] was truncated to the north by ditch [23]/[29], and ditch [9] to the south.
- 6.6.4 Ditch [23]/[29] (**Plate 7 & 8**) extended beyond the north, east, and western limits of the excavation area, , and measured 16.6m in exposed length, and 3m in exposed width. A full profile could not be excavated due to the proximity of a field wall, but two interventions were excavated into the ditch; revealing it to have moderately sloping sides. A lower fill (24) of mid red-brown silt-sand with a high concentration of unworked sandstone fragments was overlain by (25)/ (31) of mid red-brown silt-sand.
- 6.6.5 Ditch [9] (**Plate 4**) measured 1.17m wide with irregular concave profile which was up to 0.25m in depth. It contained a single fill of mid-yellow-brown silt-sand with a high concentration of angular sandstone fragments (10).
- 6.6.6 Ditch [4] (**Plate 5**) was located 3.6m south of ditch [9] was a aligned broadly east-west.

It measured 1.8m wide, and had moderately sloping concave sides to a wide concave base 0.37m in depth. Its primary fill of (5) was formed of yellow-brown silt-sand with frequent sandstone fragments, and was overlain by a mid-yellow-brown silt-sand (6).

6.6.7 Within the southern end of Area 2 was a east-west aligned, narrow, irregular, shallow ditch or gully [21] (**Plate 6**). It measured at least 6.8m in length and 0.85m wide. It had with a sub-rounded terminus located at the north-eastern end, and had moderate to steep concave sides and a generally flat base, 0.13m in depth, and contained a single fill (22) of dark brown-grey silt-sand.

## 7. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

### 7.1 Linear ditch features

7.1.1 The archaeological mitigation areas were located to expose and further characterise the linear features identified within trench 17 during the evaluation of January 2025.

7.1.2 Two areas were excavated to either side of the original evaluation trench, and each of the linear features previously recorded within the north-western end of Trench 17 continued within both Area 1 and Area 2. The only discrepancy was that a recut previously recorded within Trench 17 was identified as a single feature in both of the excavation areas (ditches [11] and [4] respectively). Two further linear features were also encountered and collectively appeared to represent an earlier field boundary and successive drainage ditches.

**Table 1:** Progression of the features from west to east within Area 1, Trench 17, and Area 2.

Location:	Area 1	Equivalent within Evaluation Trench 17	Equivalent within Evaluation Trench 17 Area 2
Cut/ Fills:	[14], (5), (6)	[6], (7), (8)	[9], (10)
	[11], (12), (13)	[9], (10), (11), [12], (13)	[4], (5), (6)
	[17], (18), (19)	[14], (15)	[21], (22)

7.1.3 The stratigraphically earliest feature within the mitigation areas was a short section of north-west to south-east aligned ditch [7]/ [26] within Area 2, the extent of which was not determined but may represent a land boundary or subdivision. No clear relationship between gully [21], [14] (evaluation) and [17] with ditch [11] could be determined. Ditch [9] also truncated ditch [7]/ [26].

7.1.4 The OSL sample of fill (20) of ditch [14] ] returned a date range 280 (+/- 30) to 360 (+/- 30) years before 2026.

7.1.5 The northernmost feature excavated within Area 2, [23]/ [29], appeared to represent a field boundary ditch located close to and running parallel with the current field wall, the location of which is shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey (1830-1880), suggesting the ditch to be a drainage feature along the field edge.

7.1.6 The alignment of the features broadly appeared to follow the downward slope of the field, suggesting that they may have represented the remains of a several phases of drainage ditches respecting the existing field boundaries. The presence of a pond or spring within the western corner of the field on later 19th-century maps may support this.

## **7.2 CONCLUSION**

7.2.1 The main aim of the Archaeological Mitigation was to categorise further and recover any material culture or paleoenvironmental material to allow the date of the features to be determined. Both of the mitigation areas were expanded to further sample the exposed features, but no artefacts were present. Bulk environmental samples were similarly devoid of indicators of date, although did emphasise the features were of probable agricultural origin. OSL dating provided a 17th-18<sup>th</sup> century date for the fill of ditch [14].

## **8. PERSONNEL**

The evaluation was managed by Joe France, and the fieldwork was supervised by Charlie Crawford, both of PCA Newark. This report was written by Adam Slater of PCA Newark. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by the PCA CAD department.

## **9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank BWB on behalf of Vistry Group Ltd. & Miller Homes Ltd for commissioning the work.

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Written Sources

Brown, D. H., 2011 *Archaeological Archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)

BWB Heritage, 2025, *Blackmoorfoot Road, Huddersfield; written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020 *Standards and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2023a, *Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2025, *Code of Conduct*

English Heritage, 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*

Historic England, 2015a, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide*

MHCLG, 2024, *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*

PCA, 2018, *PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual Operations Manual 1*

PCA 2025 *Land Off Blackmoorfoot Road, Huddersfield: An Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished Report No. R17771.

Phase Site Investigations 2023. *Land off Blackmoorfoot Road, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire; Archaeological Geophysical Survey*, Unpublished

Walker, K., 1990, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC)*

### Websites

The British Geological Survey Map (BGS) – <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

The above were accessed on 25/03/2026

## **Figure 1: Site Location**

## **Figure 2: Detailed Site Plan**

### **Figure 3: Mitigation Areas overlain on Geophysical Survey Results**

## **Figure 4: Sections**

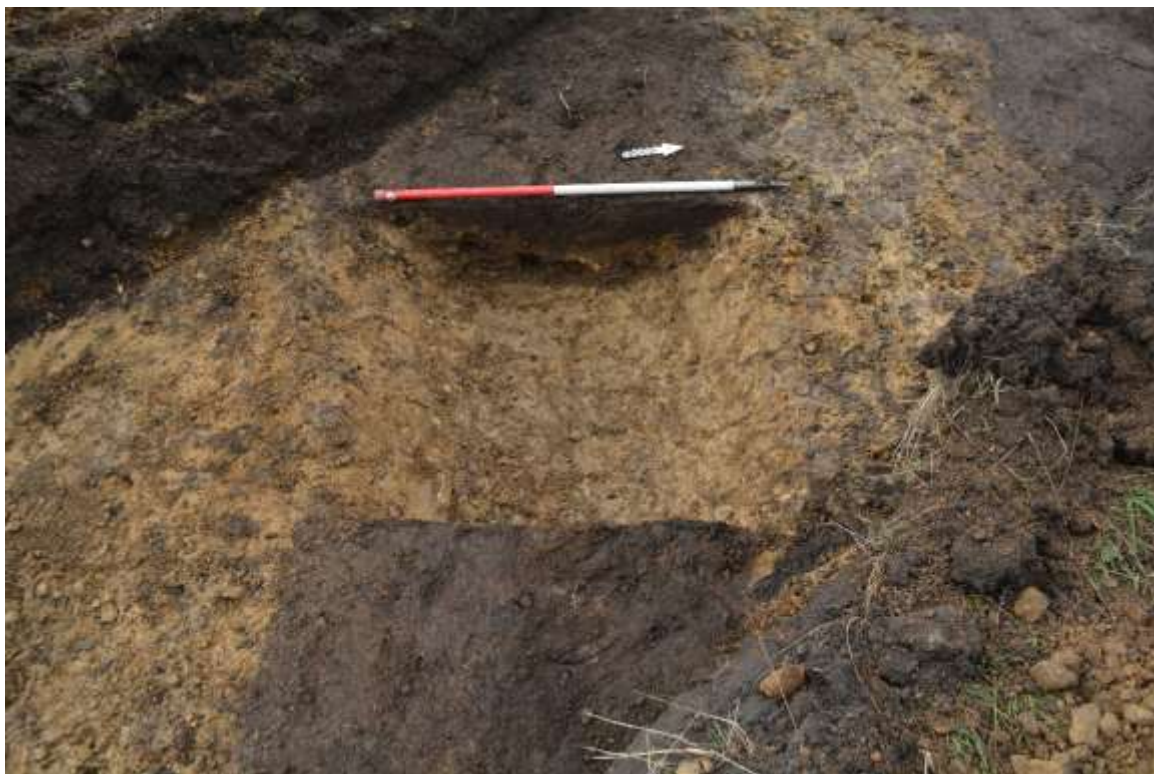
## Appendix 1: Site Photographs



*Plate 1: Area 1, view facing north-east, ditch [11]. Scale , 1 x 1 m*



*Plate 2: Area 1, view facing west. Ditch [14]. Scale 1 x 1 m*



*Plate 3: Area 1 view facing west. Ditch [17] Scale 1 x 1 m*



*Plate 4, Area 2, view facing south-west. Ditches [7] left & [9] right. Scale 1 x 1 m.*



*Plate 5: Area 2 view facing north-east. Ditch [4]. Scale 1 x 1 m*



*Plate 6: Area 2. View facing west. Eastern Terminus Ditch [21] Scale 1 x 0.5 m*



*Plate 7: Area 2, view facing west, Ditch [23]. Scale 1 x 1 m*



*Plate 8: Area 2, View facing north. Ditch [26] & [29] Scale 1x 1m.*

## Appendix 2: Context List

Context	Type	Category	Area	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description (soil colour and texture/ cut description)
1	Cut	Topsoil	All	+	Max 0.34	Very dark grey to black, loosely compacted silt-clay
2	Fill	Subsoil	All	+	+	Underlying sand and silt substrate: Mid Orange -Brown Silt and sand.
3	Fill	Natural	All	+	+	mid orangish brown sand and sand-clays with frequent sandstone brash.
4	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	1.8	0.37	NW-SE aligned moderate sides flat base
5	Fill	Ditch	Ditch	0.94	0.26	Loose yellow-brown silt-sand with high sandstone
6	Fill	Ditch	Ditch	1.8	0.21	Loose yellow-brown silt-sand with high sandstone
7	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	1.97	0.4	NW-SE aligned moderate sides irregular base
8	Fill	Ditch	Ditch	1.97	0.4	Loose yellow-brown silt-sand with high sandstone
9	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	1.17	0.25	NE-SW aligned moderate sides to concave base
10	Fill	Ditch	Ditch	1.17	0.25	Loose yellow-brown silt-sand with high sandstone
11	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	2.5	0.56	NE-SW moderate sides to irregular base
12	Fill	Ditch	Ditch	1.89	0.56	Loose yellow-brown silt-sand with high sandstone
13	Fill	Ditch	Ditch	2.29	0.26	Loose mid-brown-grey silt-sand
14	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	3	0.58	NE-SW aligned complex sides to irregular base
15	Fill	Ditch	Ditch	0.97	0.59	Loose mid-brown-grey silt-sand
16	Fill	Ditch	Ditch	0.78	0.24	Mid-brown-grey silt-sand
17	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	1.2	0.36	NE-SW aligned moderate sides to concave base
18	Fill	Ditch	Ditch	0.87	0.3	Mid yellow-brown silt-sand
19	Fill	Ditch	Ditch	1.2	0.2	Brown-grey silt-sand
20	Fill	Ditch	Ditch	1.58	0.58	Light yellow-brown silt-sand
21	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	0.85	0.13	E-W aligned moderate sides to flat base
22	Fill	Ditch	Ditch	0.85	0.13	Dark brown-grey silt-sand
23	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	1.8	0.6	E-W aligned moderate sides to irregular base
24	Fill	Ditch	Ditch	1.47	0.49	Mid red-brown silt-sand with frequent limestone
25	Fill	Ditch	Ditch	1.8	0.35	Mid red-brown silt-sand

Context	Type	Category	Area	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description (soil colour and texture/ cut
26	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	1.07	0.48	NW-SE aligned complex sides to irregular base
27	Fill	Ditch	Ditch	0.98	0.38	Mid grey-brown silt-sand with high degree of limestone
28	Fill	Ditch	Ditch	0.94	0.15	Mid red-brown silt-sand
29	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	1.05	0.21	NE-SW aligned moderate sides to flat base
30	Fill	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
31	Fill	Ditch	Ditch	1.05	0.12	Mid red-brown silt-sand

## **Appendix 3: Environmental Sample Results**

by Stacey Adams *York Archaeology*

### **Introduction**

Seven bulk environmental samples were taken during archaeological investigations at Blackmoorfoot Road, Huddersfield for the recovery of ecofacts and artefacts. The samples were processed and analysed by York Archaeology. The following report discusses the contents of the environmental samples and their ability to inform feature functionality and use at the site.

### **Methodology**

The bulk environmental samples, ranging from 20 to 40 litres in volume, were processed by York Archaeology by flotation, in their entirety, using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot before being air dried. The residues were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 1). A magnet was passed along the residues for the retrieval of magnetic material to recover potential industrial debris. The flots were scanned, in their entirety, under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 2). Charcoal was not present in sufficient quantities (>3g from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residue) to be submitted for identification.

### **Results**

The heavy residues from the bulk environmental samples from Blackmoorfoot Road contained low frequencies of charcoal flecks and magnetic material. A small fragment of bone was extracted from ditch [11]. The flots predominately consisted of modern roots accompanied by sediment and uncharred modern seeds. Charcoal flecks were frequent within the flots and worm capsules were present in all but ditch [26]. Charred straw fragments were recorded in ditches [4] and [17] with the latter also containing slag-like industrial debris and modern insect remains. Insect remains were also present in ditch [26] and coal was recorded in ditch [23]. No charred plant macrofossils were present within the samples.

### **Discussion and Interpretation**

The flots and heavy residues from the ditch features at Blackmoorfoot Road were largely barren indicating that refuse was not deposited in large quantities into the ditches. The absence of charred cereal remains indicate that crop processing was not taking place at the site. The charcoal flecks were likely wind-blown into the features where there were high levels of turbulence indicated by the modern roots, worm capsules and modern insect remains. The environmental evidence supports the interpretation of the ditches as agricultural in origin. No material suitable for radiocarbon dating was present within the samples. No further work is recommended on the samples due to the absence of archaeobotanical remains.

**Table 1:** Ecofacts and artefacts from the heavy residues from bulk environmental samples from Land Off Blackmoorsfoot Road, Huddersfield. Quantification: \* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-150, \*\*\*\* = 151-250, \*\*\*\*\* = >250.

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Bone Fragments	Weight (g)	Magnetic Material	Weight (g)
<1>	(18)	Ditch [17]	40	-	-	**	1	-	-	**	1
<2>	(12)	Ditch [11]	20	*	<1	***	3	*	<1	*	1
<3>	(20)	Ditch [14]	20	**	1	**	1	-	-	**	1
<4>	(24)	Ditch [23]	20	-	-	*	<1	-	-	-	-
<5>	(27)	Ditch [26]	40	**	1	**	1	-	-	**	<1
<6>	(10)	Ditch [9]	20	*	<1	**	<1	-	-	-	-
<7>	(5)	Ditch [4]	20	**	<1	**	2	-	-	**	2

**Table 2:** Flot contents residues from bulk environmental samples from Land Off Blackmoorsfoot Road, Huddersfield. Quantification: \* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-150, \*\*\*\* = 151-250, \*\*\*\*\* = >250.

Sample Number	Context	Context/ Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Modern Roots	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charred Straw Fragments	Insect Remains	Worm Capsules	Industrial Debris	Coal
<1>	(18)	Ditch [17]	40	8	50	95	*	*	*****	**	***	**	*	*	*	
<2>	(12)	Ditch [11]	20	5	80	95	***	**		**	***			*		
<3>	(20)	Ditch [14]	20	15	55	95	*	*	*****	***	*****			*		
<4>	(24)	Ditch [23]	20	9	20	99	***		*****	**	***			*		**
<5>	(27)	Ditch [26]	40	2	20	99	**	*	*****		*		*			
<6>	(10)	Ditch [9]	20	15	70	90	**		*****	***	*****	*		*		
<7>	(5)	Ditch [4]	20	3	35	95	**	**	*****	***	*****			*		

## **Appendix 4: OSL Dating**

## **Appendix 5: Oasis Form**