

# **TRU Hillhouse Construction Compound – s73 Application**

## **Appendix H: Archaeological Report**

**Document Ref: 151667-TSA-00-TRU-REP-W-EN-001968**

**Network Rail**

**September 2025**



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Network Rail is proposing to develop the former Hillhouse Engine Shed and sidings at land off Alder Street, Fartown into a strategic construction compound with railway sidings and temporary railway platform (“the Development”) to facilitate the construction works for the section of the Transpennine Route Upgrade (TRU) between Huddersfield and Westtown (Dewsbury) (“the Scheme”).
- 1.1.1 A Transport and Works Act Order (TWAO) for the Huddersfield and Westtown (Dewsbury) section of the TRU was submitted to the Secretary of State for Transport on 31 March 2021 (The Network Rail (Huddersfield to Westtown (Dewsbury) Improvements) Order). Upgrading the railway between Huddersfield and Westtown (Dewsbury) is key to delivering passenger benefits along the Transpennine railway. Whilst the development of the former railway sidings into a construction compound is included within the Order application, Network Rail has submitted a standalone planning application under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to facilitate the use of the Hillhouse Construction Compound site (herein referred to as “the Site”) as advanced works to the Order.
- 1.1.2 Planning Permission for the development, reference 2021/62/94337/W, was granted on 30 March 2022.

### 1.2 Purpose of this document

- 1.2.1 This strategy sets out the construction methodology, details of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for any areas of archaeological interest. The document also sets out details of consultation which has taken place with West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) in relation to this matter.

## 2. THE DEVELOPMENT

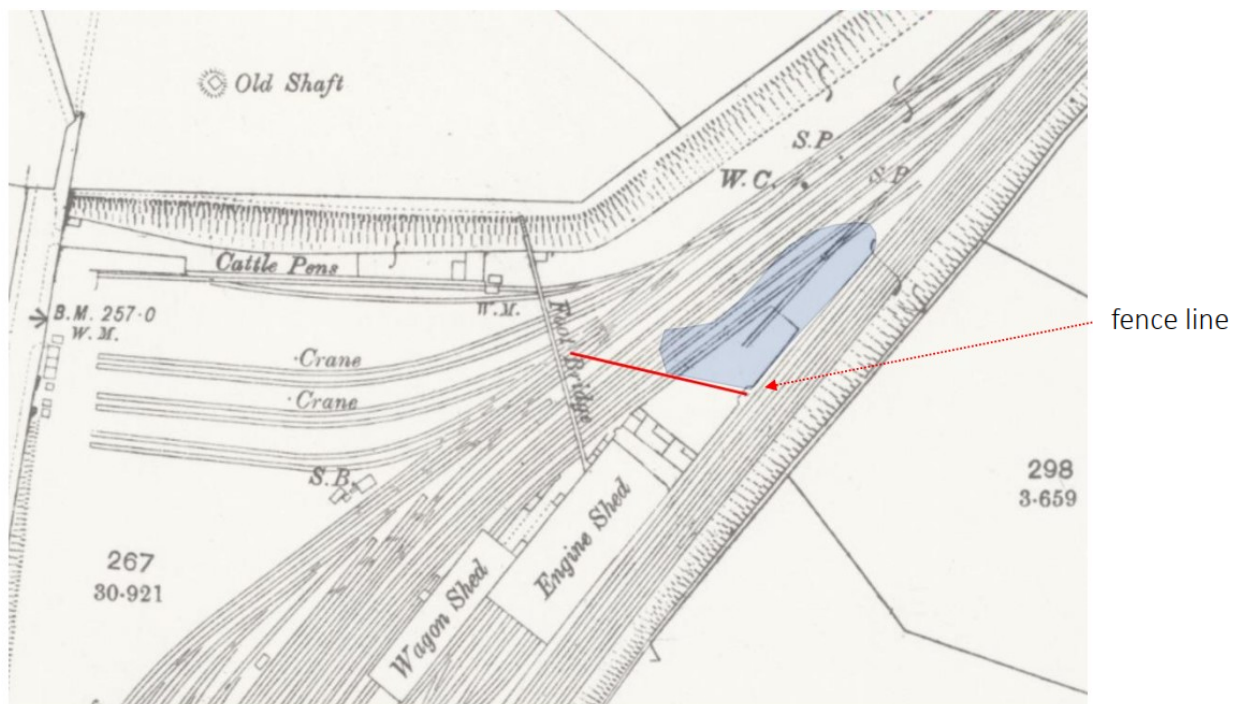
### 2.1 Location and characteristics of the Development

- 2.1.1 The Site is located at Hillhouse railway yard, Alder Street, Fartown at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR) 414838, 418129.
- 2.1.2 The Hillhouse Construction Compound site encompasses an area of approximately 5 hectares, which is entirely under the ownership of Network Rail. The Site is operational railway land within the meaning of Section 263 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- 2.1.3 The Site is bounded by residential properties to the north-east, the operational railway to the south and Alder Street to the north-west. The Site is located within 20m of residential properties on Abbey Road, Hammond Street and Abbey Place.
- 2.1.4 Works associated with the Development will comprise a number of elements:
- Use of the Site as an enabling works construction compound;
  - Use of the Site as a temporary strategic construction compound;
  - Construction of retaining wall;
  - Construction of environmental mitigation measures (noise attenuation);
  - Construction/provision of temporary platform for use whilst remodelling works take place at Huddersfield Station. The platform will not be brought into use until the TWAO for the Huddersfield to Westtown (Dewsbury) section of the TRU is granted (should this be the decision); and
  - Associated utilities/drainage work.
- 2.1.5 The Site will be used principally as a temporary construction compound to serve the TRU works between Huddersfield and Westtown (Dewsbury).
- 2.1.6 Initially the Site will be set up to facilitate the enabling works; a layout arrangement is provided in drawing 151667-TSA-31-MVL3-DRG-T-LP-162886 in Appendix A. It is anticipated that this stage of the Development will persist for 12 months. During this time, works will be undertaken to prepare the site for its use as a strategic construction compound. During this time, the Site will also be used for storage of ballast, waste and excavated material. Welfare cabins will be installed to the east of the Site and will be 2-storey and accommodate circa 30 staff.
- 2.1.7 The Site's use as a strategic construction compound to service the wider TRU (West of Leeds) Scheme is anticipated from spring 2023. Activities undertaken will include storage of plant and equipment and areas for trackwork and overhead line equipment (OLE) assembly. The Site will continue to be used for the storage of ballast, waste and excavated material.
- 2.1.8 During this phase, the Site will make provision for welfare cabins for construction staff and associated parking (including parking for maintenance and construction vehicles, along with 23 car parking spaces). The welfare cabins will be 2-storey and accommodate up to 30 staff. The layout details of this stage of development are provided in planning drawing 151667-TSA-31-MVL3-DRG-T-LP-162881.

### 3. CONSTRUCTION METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Phase 1 Enabling Works Phase

- 3.1.1 As set out above, the initial works on site will facilitate the setting up of an enabling compound and Rail Road Access Point (RRAP). The vast majority of the works involved in these activities will not result in any ground disturbance, with only a small section of the Site requiring a very shallow topsoil strip.
- 3.1.2 The majority of the works required for these initial enabling works are located north of the footprint of the historic engine sheds. Further research has been carried out on Hillhouse, including analysis of historic maps, plans and photographs, which have revealed further information on the chronology of development and usage, providing a more targeted understanding of which areas of the Site are likely to be of historic / archaeological interest.
- 3.1.3 In the area of the initial enabling works, an extant late 20<sup>th</sup> century fence line, shown in Inserts 3-1 and 3-2, provides a useful demarcation between the area of known archaeological interest around the engine sheds, to the south of the fence line, and those areas of lower archaeological potential north of the fence line, historically characterised by sidings, with no evidence of notable associated buildings or features.



Insert 3-1 Extant late 20<sup>th</sup> century fence line shown on 1890s Ordnance Survey mapping



**Insert 3-2 Extant late 20<sup>th</sup> century fence line shown on aerial imagery of existing Site**

- 3.1.4 For the enabling works north of the fence line, outside the area of known archaeological interest associated with the historic engine sheds, the area needs to be stoned up in order to build the temporary enabling compound. The construction methodology in this area would be:
- Remove any areas of rubbish atop existing ground surface;
  - In areas of vegetation, remove topsoil and tree roots through a topsoil strip of approximately 100-150mm using a 20t excavator;
  - Level area off, again with maximum likely ground disturbance of 100mm;
  - Place up to 300mm of material on top of the levelled ground surface;
  - Construct compound through placement of cabins on concrete footings; and
  - Construction of parking bays.
- 3.1.5 For the enabling works south of the fence line, the construction methodology has been shaped to avoid the need for ground disturbance and excavation. In this area, of known

archaeological interest, the construction methodology would be:

- Remove any areas of rubbish atop existing ground surface;
- Place up to 300mm of material on top of the existing ground surface;
- In the location of the line side RRAP:
  - Remove a section of the existing fence, and clear vegetation within the rail corridor adjacent to the lines; and
  - Fill the cleared RRAP area with stone and install new gates.

3.1.6 Further south, an area of the Site has also been earmarked for materials storage once the enabling compound is set up. Again, the preparation of this area will involve rubbish clearance and stoning up of the existing ground surface, with no ground disturbance or excavation required.

## **3.2 Phase 1 Construction Works and Phase 2 Use as a Strategic Compound**

3.2.1 Works associated with this Phase comprise a number of elements:

- Site Clearance
- Construction of retaining wall;
- Construction of railway sidings (works to be carried out under Network Rail's Permitted Development Rights); and
- Associated utilities/drainage work.

3.2.2 This work will require excavation of any buried archaeological remains, including those currently visible.

- Use of the Site as a temporary strategic construction compound;

## 4. POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACTS

### 4.1 Phase 1 - Enabling Phase

- 4.1.1 The Enabling Works would avoid any ground excavation in the area of the Site which lies over the historic engine sheds. It would ensure the protection of any such buried archaeological remains, including those currently visible.
- 4.1.2 All works will be completed using a spotter. If there are any areas where unexpected ground is discovered works will stop, the area will be coned off and the Site's Environment Manager notified.
- 4.1.3 Based on the very limited extent of ground disturbance for these enabling works, and the avoidance completely of ground disturbance or strip in the area of the historic engine sheds, no archaeological mitigation is proposed during these initial works.

### 4.2 Phase 1 – Construction Phase

#### Requirement for written scheme of investigation

- 4.2.1 Historic mapping evidence demonstrates the extent of the sidings and engine sheds towards the eastern edge of the site, indicating potential for the survival of wall footings, foundations and below-ground-level features to survive beneath existing hard standing and fill, dependent on level of ground disturbance since the closure and clearance of the sidings.
- 4.2.2 The main objectives of the archaeological investigation are to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, depth, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to establish their significance and the impact of the Scheme on the archaeological resource.
- 4.2.3 The generic aims of the archaeological investigation are to:
- Locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits associated with the Hillhouse Sidings railways works;
  - Confirm, where possible, the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the targeted area of archaeological interest and known area of train sheds as defined on historic mapping (shown in figure 4-1);
  - Excavate sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits related to the Hillhouse Sidings to properly record and create a future archive resource to aid our understanding and knowledge of the site;
  - Inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further archaeological works;
  - Enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered; and
  - Place any identified archaeological remains within their historic context.



**Figure 4-1 - Google Earth image of the site area with the area for archaeological investigation shaded in orange.**

4.2.4 The WSI produced has been agreed with David Hunter at WYAS (7<sup>th</sup> July 2022). The WSI is attached as Appendix B and provides the following information:

- Summary of the results of the work undertaken to date and the archaeological and historical background of the Scheme;
- Identification of the aims and objectives for each element of the archaeological programme;
- Identification of appropriate research aims for each element of the archaeological programme;
- Location plans for investigative works;
- Detail of the overall methodologies that will be used to achieve each element of the programme and form the central basis by which the success and quality of the investigation can be measured;
- Programme for the archaeological works with key milestones / timescales for phasing;
- Outlines the expected critical paths and potential contingent works that might be required to fulfil the aims and objectives;
- Proposes provision of site welfare and equipment, in accordance with relevant Health and Safety legislation, as appropriate;
- Proposes the approach to record completion on OASIS (The online system for reporting archaeological investigations and linking research outputs and archives), reporting and timetable following completion of fieldwork; and
- Propose the approach to physical and digital archiving.

## 5. APPOINTMENT OF SUITABLY QUALIFIED PERSON

5.1.1 ASWYAS were appointed to produce the WSI and undertake the investigative works.

5.1.2 As a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Registered Organisation, ASWYAS have a proven track record of carrying out archaeological works within Yorkshire to positive outcomes.

5.1.3 In preparing their WSI, ASWYAS referred to the following guidance documents to ensure all work was carried out to the highest professional standard.

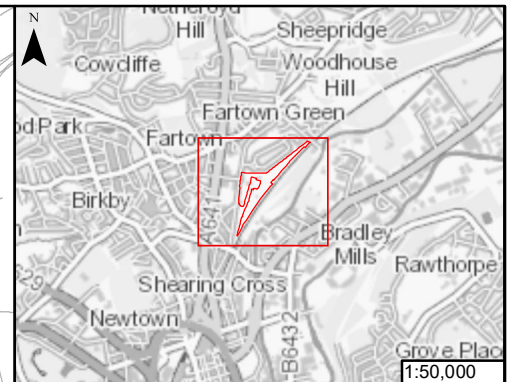
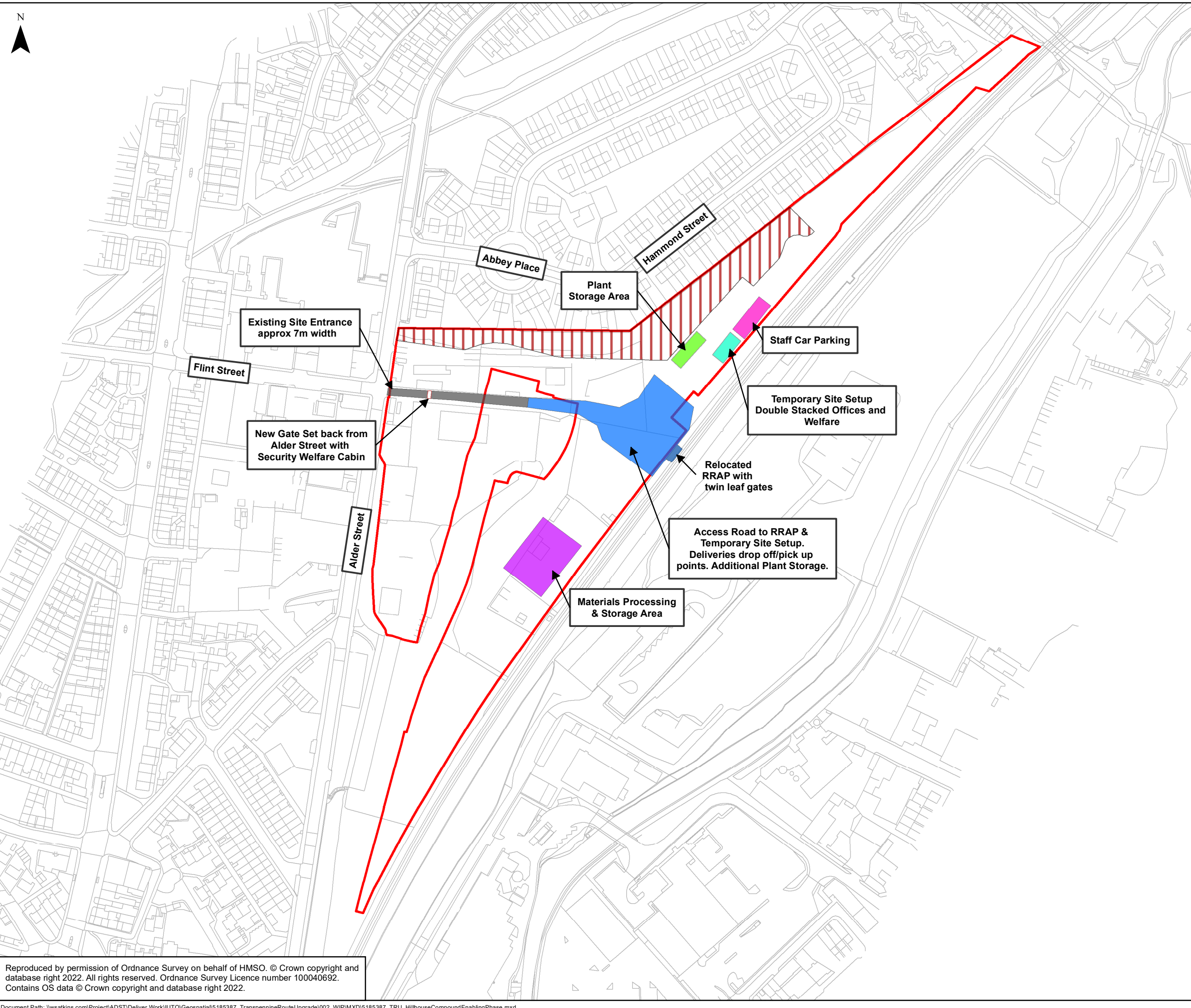
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020c, Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.
- Historic England, 2006, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide.
- Historic England, 2008, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE). PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation.
- Historic England, 2011, 'Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation.

## **6. CONSULTATION WITH WYAAS**

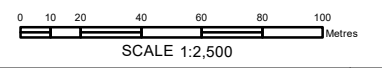
- 6.1.1 The above information has been provided to WYAAS as part of wider stakeholder engagement in relation to archaeological works across the Scheme.
- 6.1.2 Based on the methodology proposed for the enabling works, WYAAS have confirmed that they do not require a WSI for the enabling stage of works and copies of the email correspondence are provided in Appendix C.



## APPENDIX A – ENABLING WORKS SITE LAYOUT



- Application Site Boundary
- Access Road Extension to RRAP & Temporary Site Setup
- Car Parking
- Existing Access Cobble Sets Road
- New Gate
- Material Storage Area
- New RRAP with twin leaf gates
- Plant Storage Area
- Retaining Wall
- Temporary Site Setup Double Stacked Offices & Welfare



P01	11/04/22	FIRST ISSUE	MMN	NB	NB
Rev	Date	Description of Revisions	Drwn	Chkd	Appr
Status	SHARED				Suitability



Project  
**HILLHOUSE CONSTRUCTION COMPOUND**

Contract No.  
**151667**

Drawing Title

**HILLHOUSE CONSTRUCTION COMPOUND  
ENABLING PHASE**

Designed	M.Mallesha Nayaka	Signed Electronically	Date	11/04/2022
Drawn	M.Mallesha Nayaka	Signed Electronically	Date	11/04/2022
Checked	N.Booth	Signed Electronically	Date	11/04/2022
Approved	N.Booth	Signed Electronically	Date	11/04/2022

Scale(s)  
1:2,500

ELR & Project Chainage  
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Alternative Reference  
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Sheet  
1 of 1

Drawing Number  
151667-TSA-31-MVL3-DRG-T-LP-162886

Revision  
P01

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## APPENDIX B – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



**Transpennine Route Upgrade (TRU) Hillhouse  
Sidings,  
Huddersfield  
West Yorkshire**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for a Strip, Map and Sample**

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On behalf of: Atkins Global

Nat. grid ref.: SE 14838 18129

**Document Issue Record**

Ver	Status	Author(s)	Reviewer	Approver	Date
1.0	Issue	DM	KM	KM	June 2022



# Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample at (TRU) Hillhouse Sidings Huddersfield

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) for Atkins Global. It details a staged programme of archaeological strip, map and sample at Hillhouse Sidings Huddersfield, based on Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 1.2 The site would be subject to an archaeological strip, map and sample to identify, excavate and record any archaeological remains encountered.
- 1.3 This document details the archaeological strip, map and record and has been produced to the standards laid down in Historic England's guideline publication *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers Guide* (2006) and the *MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation (PPN3)* (2008).
- 1.4 This document will also be submitted to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) for approval. The proposed development site is shown in Fig. 1.

## 2. Site Location, Description and Topography

- 2.1 The Site is located at Alder Street, Fartown at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR) SE 14838 18129. It is located wholly within the administrative authority of Kirklees Council. The Hillhouse Construction Compound site encompasses an area of around 5 hectares, which is entirely under the ownership of Network Rail, and has been cleared of all previous occupiers. The Site is bounded by residential properties to the north-east, the operational railway to the south and Alder Street to the north-west. The identified area of archaeological interest at Hillhouse Sidings is approximately 8,083m<sup>2</sup> in size, covering the area of the former engine sheds, turntable, and water tower on the eastern edge of the site (Fig. 1).
- 2.2 The topography is generally sloping towards the north-east between c. 74m and 60m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). At the time of the archaeological works, the area comprised concrete surfaces and hard standings. The site is currently part of an industrial estate.

## 3. Geology and Soils

- 3.1 The bedrock geology comprises the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation made up of a mudstone, siltstone and sandstone sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 318 to 319 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (BGS 2022). The soils of the area consisting of freely draining slightly acid loamy soils (Landis 2022).

#### **4. Archaeological and Historic Background**

- 4.1 There are no designated historic environment assets within the site boundary, including World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas etc.
- 4.2 The Transpennine Route through the area of Hillhouse opened between 1846 and 1849, during the Heroic Age of railway building (1841-50), and formed part of the Manchester & Huddersfield Railway, engineered by Alfred Stanistreet (A.S.) Jee and Joseph Locke. Before construction was complete, the company was absorbed, along with the Leeds, Dewsbury & Manchester Railway, into the London & North Western Railway (LNWR) company. The line was one of a number constructed through this period which together form a large proportion of the Transpennine Route today; the complex chain of companies and projects is a typical product of the "Railway Mania" of the mid-1840s, the height of a period of commercial confidence and expansion in the railways. The line formed a new, more direct route to the West Riding from Manchester, in competition to the earlier Manchester & Leeds Railway which had been constructed through the Calder Valley in the late 1830s. The more direct route was enabled partly through the advances in tunnel construction and large-scale engineering technology, with the line characterised by numerous viaducts, bridges and tunnels along the route, as well as the site of the historic railway sidings.
- 4.3 A Grade II listed asset, associated with the historic railway, is located adjacent to the boundary of the site, in a former coal yard next to the former Hillhouse railway sidings: The Railway Coal Chutes and Tramway with Walls and Gates (NHLE 1096083), built in 1900. Two non-designated heritage assets comprising of the site of the former Hillhouse Sidings and Engine Sheds (ATK59), which includes the site of the White Stone Engine Shed (HER 18375), are located within the proposed compound area. The assets represent the area between the railway and Alder Street which historically contained railway sidings and associated infrastructure (including the engine sheds). The White Stone Engine Shed represents the site of one of the earliest structures in the sidings; evidence of historic mapping suggests that this engine shed was likely constructed either at the same time, or shortly after completion of, the main railway line, and was in use by the early 1850s. The larger extent of the sidings were developed during the second half of the 19th century. Though such historic railway features have been removed, the site of the sidings and sheds may contain the potential for archaeological remains to be present, relating to the construction and operation of the sidings. Due to the manner of construction of the railway, it is not expected that any pre-railway archaeological material would have survived if present at the time of railway construction. The site of the sidings, including its potential for any archaeological remains, is of regional interest as a comparison with similar structures built by other contemporary railway companies.

- 4.4 There may be the potential for buried remains associated with historic railway infrastructure within the extent of the former Hillhouse Sidings, including the site of the White Stone Engine Shed; however, the potential evidential value of such remains is not known, and the exact extent of ground disturbance is not defined. Historic mapping evidence demonstrates the extent of the sidings and engine sheds towards the eastern edge of the site, indicating potential for the survival of wall footings, foundations and below-ground-level features to survive beneath existing hard standing and fill, dependent on level of ground disturbance since the closure and clearance of the sidings.

*Previous investigations*

- 4.17 No previous investigations have been carried out within the site. In the wider area, the most notable is the archaeological watching brief carried out in 1988 to monitor works on the location of the medieval motte giving the name to the area, Hill House. The watching brief confirmed that 'almost a third of the motte was dug away during building operations. There is some evidence that elicited excavations have taken place on the summit' (ADS 2022).

## **5. Aims and Objectives**

- 5.1 With due regard to the ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation (ClfA, 2020) the generic aims of the project are to:
- Locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits associated with the Hillhouse Sidings railways works:
  - Confirm, where possible, the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the targeted area of archaeological interest and known area of train sheds as defined on historic mapping;
  - Excavate sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits related to the Hillhouse Sidings to properly record and create a future archive resource to aid our understanding and knowledge of the site;
  - Inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further archaeological works;
  - Enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered; and
  - Place any identified archaeological remains within their historic context.
- 5.2 This work is intended to mitigate the destruction of any buried archaeological remains that may be revealed / disturbed through 'preservation by record'.

- 5.3 A report based on the results of the archaeological monitoring will be deposited with Atkins and the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, West Yorkshire Joint Service, Nephshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ; email [wyher@wyjs.org.uk](mailto:wyher@wyjs.org.uk)).

## **6. Health and Safety**

- 6.1. The archaeological contractor should operate on site with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. The deposits within the area of strip and record excavation are of regional importance and the contractor should be expected to make every reasonable effort (including the employment of specialist equipment and retrieval techniques) to execute the excavation and recording work as specified across the whole site. However, the safety of on-site personnel must take precedence over archaeological considerations.
- 6.2 A Risk Assessment should be prepared, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations; this risk assessment must include a specific element of hazard identification and assessment in relation to the potential for hazardous chemical contaminants/pollutants on the site. Any Health and Safety issue which may hinder compliance with this specification must be quantified and presented to WYAAS at the earliest possible opportunity. Subject to the relevant Health and Safety Legislation, the final decision on whether it is possible to proceed with excavation should be made and by an appropriately qualified individual. Any variation to the specified work must be supported by appropriate evidence, reports and recommendations and discussed with the WYAAS (in their capacity as advisory archaeologists to the LPA) prior to implementation.

## **7. Methodology of Excavation**

- 7.1 All excavations will be undertaken in line with the ClfA's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2020a), and in compliance with the Historic England's MoRPHE PPN3: Archaeological Excavation (2008).
- 7.2 Archaeological investigations shall be targeted to areas of defined potential that are subject to disturbance as part of the construction programme. Areas for targeted investigation shall be located due to the Scheme's proximity to known archaeological remains and known areas where former railway structures stood.
- 7.3 Excavation within the area of archaeological interest may commence with an appropriate mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket. The recent overburden should be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of maximum 0.2m thickness. Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits. All machine work must be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon

may be exposed by the machine, but must then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features. Excavation should then continue manually.

7.4 As a general rule, the following excavation strategy will be employed, and the archaeological contractor should tender accordingly: All archaeological remains will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of the project. The excavation will record the complete stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits and will investigate and record all inter-relationships between features. The following excavation strategy will be employed:

- Deposits and features will be planned before and after excavation and appropriate levels recorded. All stratigraphic relationships will be fully explored and documented, if necessary by means of half-sections or quadrants.
- Linear and discrete features: all stake-holes, post-holes, pits, hearth bases, and other structural/industrial features will be 50% excavated in the first instance, recorded in section, and then fully excavated. All intersections will be fully investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features.
- Built structures: walls, floors, machine-bases etc. will be excavated sufficient to establish their form, phasing, and construction techniques. The feature(s) will then be fully excavated. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. With regard to the necessary level of investigation and recording, a distinction may be drawn between substantive component features or modifications, and historic repairs which are clearly minor in nature; if any doubt exists about the nature of an intervention, it should be investigated and recorded in detail.

7.5 If features are encountered which the archaeological contractor considers to be too massive to be excavated by hand using the appropriate tools (mattock, crowbar, etc.), this should be drawn to the attention of the WY Archaeology Advisory Service immediately. The controlled use of a mechanical excavator may in principle be used to excavate/partially remove/test the following types of deposit once appropriate records have been made, but machining must be done in 0.20m spits under direct archaeological supervision, and the written agreement of the WYAAS must be sought in each instance in advance of work commencing (and may be issued in retrospect after discussions on site):

- demolition deposits including spreads of levelling material and those filling basements and cellars
- extensive deposits of made ground or levelling layers
- extensive deposits of less sensitive material, such as fuel ash waste

- compacted deposits which cannot be removed by hand or with suitable hand tools
  - any deposits identified as contaminated
  - Areas of homogenous deposits which do not appear to have particular archaeological sensitivity (e.g. brick rubble, made ground)
  - Concrete or other substantial intrusions (e.g. modern machine bases etc.)
- 7.6 Large objects (e.g. worked stone) that cannot be lifted by one person and homogeneous stretches of brick wall may be removed by machine without specific agreement of the WY Archaeology Advisory Service. However, this method must not be used on brick walls where careful dismantling is likely to reveal further features or archaeological information (e.g. concealed flues; rebuilding, evidence of heating).
- 7.7 All artefacts are to be retained for processing and analysis except for unstratified 20th and 21st-century material, which may be noted and discarded. Finds will be stored in secure, appropriate conditions following the guidelines in First Aid for Finds (3rd edition).
- 7.8 ASWYAS use pro-forma sheets to maintain written records, giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-references to other elements of the record, in accordance with best practice. All contexts, small finds and samples will be given unique numbers. Bulk finds will be collected by context.
- 7.9 A full, indexed, written, drawn and photographic record of the works will be maintained. The excavation trenches will be surveyed using industry standard electronic survey equipment with centimetre accuracy. Features will be planned and drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Sections will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places. A section will be drawn of all trenches complete with levels taken at the top and base of all features and plans and shown on plans, including those which contain no archaeological features. Control points will be surveyed during the course of the stripping and will be fixed in relation to nearby permanent structures and roads to the National Grid.
- 7.10 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.

- 7.11 ASWYAS will plan for using this digital photography and prepare a Data Management Plan (see Chartered Institute For Archaeologists <https://www.archaeologists.net/digidigital/>) to track the various components of the site archive and their archiving procedures.
- 7.12 A copy of this plan will be included in the report and with any material supplied to the ADS.
- 7.13 Images will be archived with the ADS following the using the ADS Guidelines For Depositors.
- 7.14 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 (Huddersfeld) the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph.
- 7.15 If no further work is required on the site the WYAAS will recommend discharge of conditions once a satisfactory report has been received and all digital files have been accepted for accession by the ADS. This accession notification should be emailed to [wyher@wyjs.org.uk](mailto:wyher@wyjs.org.uk).
- 7.16 If monochrome photography is to be used then the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service will be contacted for details of the necessary film and archiving requirements.
- 7.17 All artefacts will be removed from the site for assessment and analysis, and where it is appropriate, their find spots shall be recorded three dimensionally. Finds material will be stored in controlled environments, as appropriate. All artefacts to be retained will be, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the ClfA (2020c). Any conservation work will be undertaken by approved conservators working to UKIC guidelines. The contingency will make allowance for conservation as necessary, this includes artefacts of displayable quality and x-rays of all metalwork and coinage from stratified contexts.
- 7.18 If appropriate, a soil-sampling programme shall be undertaken during the course of the investigation for the identification and recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material. Metallurgical debris is a possibility on this site and samples will be processed accordingly (including scanning both flots and retents with a magnet for hammerscale). Historic England's Regional Science Advisor, Andy Hammon

(Science Advisor Yorkshire, 37 Tanner Row York YO1 6WP) will be notified prior to work starting and will be consulted during the course of the excavation if required. In the event of waterlogged deposits being found, an Environmental Strategy will make provision for the potential study of waterlogged plant material, insects and parasites. Provision will be made for the removal of soil samples of a minimum 40 litres from deposits with clear potential or 100% if the sample is smaller, in line with English Heritage Guidelines (Historic England 2011). Samples may also be taken from seemingly sterile deposits. Particular attention will be paid to the sampling of primary ditch fills and any surviving buried soils. Environmental material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments. The processing of environmental samples will only take place within facilities approved for such purposes by Historic England's Regional Science Advisor.

- 7.19 If unexpectedly significant or complex remains are encountered, beyond that covered by this WSI, the archaeological contractor will inform WYAAS and the as soon as possible. In the event of human remains being discovered they will, in the first instance, be left in situ, covered and protected and WYAAS and the relevant ministry contacted. If human remains are encountered these will be hand cleaned and recorded without excavation, left in situ, and reburied. If appropriate they will be covered with plastic or geotextile. If removal is required, this will only take place in compliance with the Burial Act 1857 and after an exhumation licence has been obtained from the Ministry of Justice. Provision will be made for the specialist reporting of the remains by a recognised osteoarchaeologist.
- 7.20 The site will be scanned with a metal detector as it is stripped. Spoil heaps are also to be scanned for nonferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector using a metal detector, capable of discriminating between ferrous and non-ferrous material, operated by an experienced metal detector user (if necessary, operating under the supervision of the contracting archaeologist). Modern artefacts will be noted but not retained (19th-century material and earlier will be retained).
- 7.21 If a non-professional archaeologist is to be used to carry out the metal-detecting, a formal agreement of their position as a sub-contractor working under direction must be agreed in advance of their use on site. This formal agreement will apply whether they are paid or not. To avoid financial claims under the Treasure Act a suggested wording for this formal agreement with the metal detectorist is: "In the process of working on the archaeological investigation at [location of site] between the dates of [insert dates], [name of person contributing to project] is working under direction or permission of [name of archaeological organisation] and hereby waives all rights to rewards for objects discovered that could otherwise be payable under the Treasure Act 1996."

- 7.22 All finds of gold and silver and associated objects shall be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1997 and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002. Any treasure items should be reported to the West Yorkshire FLO, who in turn will inform the coroner within 14 days.
- 7.23 Provision will be made for specialist dating if required, in particular radiocarbon dating. Material suitable for scientific dating (e.g. charcoal) should be identified to species and assessed for suitability by an environmental specialist prior to submission to a dating laboratory. Any human remains submitted for C14 dating should also have carbon ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ) and nitrogen isotope analysis carried out by the radiocarbon laboratory.

## **8. Analysis and Reporting**

### *Stage 1 Report – Interim Statements and Archive Consolidation*

- 8.1 Following completion of the field work, an assessment report will be produced and submitted to WYAAS and the client, in agreed timeframe or around eight weeks. A more detailed assessment report will be produced should any archaeological features/artefactual/ecofactual evidence of particular significance be identified (see below).
- 8.2 The site archive will be assembled in line with the recommendations provided in Historic England's MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation (PPN3).
- 8.3 In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain all the data collected during the excavations, including records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. Adequate resources will be provided during fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork and will involve:
- the site record being checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary;
  - all retained finds being cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum;
  - all retained finds being assessed and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated within the site matrix; and
  - all retained environmental samples being processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff and recorded using pro forma recording sheets.

8.4 In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain:

- site matrices where appropriate;
- a summary report synthesising the context record;
- a summary of the artefact record, any reporting on ceramic artefacts and pottery should follow the guidance given in 'A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (2016) and endorsed by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group; the Study Group for Roman Pottery & the Medieval Pottery Research Group.; and
- a summary of the environment record.

8.5 The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved. Security copies will be maintained where appropriate.

8.6 Provision will be made for the deposition of the archive, artefacts and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowner, in the appropriate recipient museum, in this case, Leeds Museum. The museum will be advised of the timetable of the proposed investigation prior to excavation commencing. The archive will be prepared in accordance with industry guidelines (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990; Museums and Galleries Commission 1994). Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage.

*Stage 2 Report - Assessment*

8.7 The assessment reports will include the following:

- a non-technical summary of the results of the work;
- a summary of the project's background, including the planning application number;
- the dates the fieldwork took place;
- the site location, including National Grid Reference;
- an account of the method;
- the results of the excavations, including phasing and interpretation of the site sequence;
- plan(s) showing the location of the proposed development site at least 1:10,000;

- general and detailed plans at appropriate scales, showing the location of the trenches and sections or profiles of all trenches, accurately positioned on an up-to-date Ordnance Survey base;
- detailed plans and sections of individual features where necessary;
- all scales used on any drawings should be standard scales such as would appear on a normal scale rule;
- the analysis of each category of data;
- conservation assessment;
- an assessment of the stratigraphic and other written, drawn and photographic records;
- a catalogue of the archaeological material recovered during the excavations;
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location;

- 8.8 The report will outline the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, and provide an interpretation of the results in relation to other sites in the vicinity and to similar structures on other contemporary railways.
- 8.9 One copy of the complete draft report including figures will be submitted to the client for review. In finalising the report, ASWYAS will take into account all comments and remedy any faults identified. Revised drafts shall be submitted within three working days of receipt of comments. These comments and clarifications may include correct planning application number and correct client details.
- 8.10 Copies of the report (PDF copies will be ISO1005-1 compliant (PDF/A)) will be supplied to the client, the WYAAS and the Historic England Science Advisor for Yorkshire. AS required by WYASS a hard copy of the report will be provided at the same time as the digital copy. If required, a final report, including all finds analysis and scientific dating results, shall be produced.
- 8.11 Upon completion of the work, ASWYAS will make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>).
- 8.12 If further specialist analysis is judged by to be necessary and appropriate, this work should be commissioned and the results incorporated into a full report, including publication of all or part of the site warranted.
- 8.13 Details of the style and format of the full report are to be determined by the archaeological contractor, but it should be produced with sufficient care and

attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers. The report should be fully illustrated and include:

- background information;
- a description of the methodology;
- a full description of the results;
- an interpretation of the results in a local/regional/national context as appropriate;
- a full bibliography.

8.14 Appendices to the report should include:

- Unedited copies of final specialist reports;
- a quantified index to the site archive
- written confirmation from the relevant museum or other repository that the archive has been accepted for long-term storage, with full location details of the archive
- a copy of this WSI.

8.15 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depict the full extent of the site. A scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by more detailed plan(s). The location of the trenches (as excavated) should be overlaid on an up-to-date 1:1250 OS map base.

8.16 All illustrations should be executed to publication standard. Site plans should be at an appropriate, measurable scale showing the trenches as excavated and all identified (and, if possible, predicted) archaeological features/deposits. Stripped areas and feature plans must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Section drawings must include O.D heights and be cross-referenced to an appropriate plan.

8.17 In addition to the full report to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, the results of the archaeological works may merit wider publication. If further publication is considered to be necessary, the archaeological contractor will be expected to approach the editor of the appropriate publication (after discussions with the Client and WYAAS) to confirm the journal's requirements and views with regard to the suitability of the offered material.

**9. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity**

- 9.1 By depositing the report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the WYAAS, in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the WYAAS to reproduce material, including for use by third parties and commercial uses, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.
- 9.2 Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'.
- 9.3 Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. ASWYAS should inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR. WYAAS have advised that they will permit a report to remain confidential for up to 6 months if expressly requested.
- 9.4 Unless the Client commissioning the project wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic record and reports will rest with the originating body (ASWYAS).

**10. Health and Safety**

- 10.1 Archaeological Services WYAS has its own Health and Safety policy which has been compiled using national guidelines. These guidelines conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation.
- 10.2 In addition each project undergoes a 'Risk Assessment' which sets project specific Health and Safety requirements to which all members of staff are made aware of prior to on-site work commencing. Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Necessary precautions will be taken over underground services and overhead lines at the outset of the project. Archaeological Services WYAS will ensure that Health and Safety requirements of the main contractor are adhered to.

**11. Insurance**

- 11.1 ASWYAS is covered by the insurance and indemnities of the West Yorkshire Joint Services Committee. Insurance has been effected with: Zurich Municipal, Zurich House, 2 Gladiator Way, Farnborough, Hampshire GU14 6GB (policy number QLA-03R896-0013). Any further enquiries should be directed to: Head of Finance, Wakefield Council, Wakefield One, PO Box 700, Wakefield, WF1 2EB.

**12. Monitoring**

- 12.1 The project will be monitored by the archaeological advisors from Atkins representative and WYAAS, and where appropriate, the advice of the Historic England Science Advisor for Yorkshire will be called upon. Notification will be sent to WYAAS before the commencement of each phase of work to confirm the start date.
- 12.2 It is the responsibility of ASWYAS to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Client and WYAAS as soon as is practically possible.
- 12.3 ASWYAS will obtain WYAAS' consent in writing to any variation of the WSI prior to the commencement of on-site work or (where applicable).

**12. Resourcing**

- 12.1 Key project personnel:

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Project Management:	Kevin Moon BA MIfA
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Project Supervisors:	TBC
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- 12.2 Post-excavation specialists:

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Prehistoric pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch
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Roman pottery:	Dr Ruth Leary or Ian Rowlandson
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Medieval pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch
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Ceramic building material	Dr Phil Mills
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Flint specialist:	Dr Ian P Brooks
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Environmental:	Dr Diane Alldritt
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Faunal analyst:	Dr Jane Richardson
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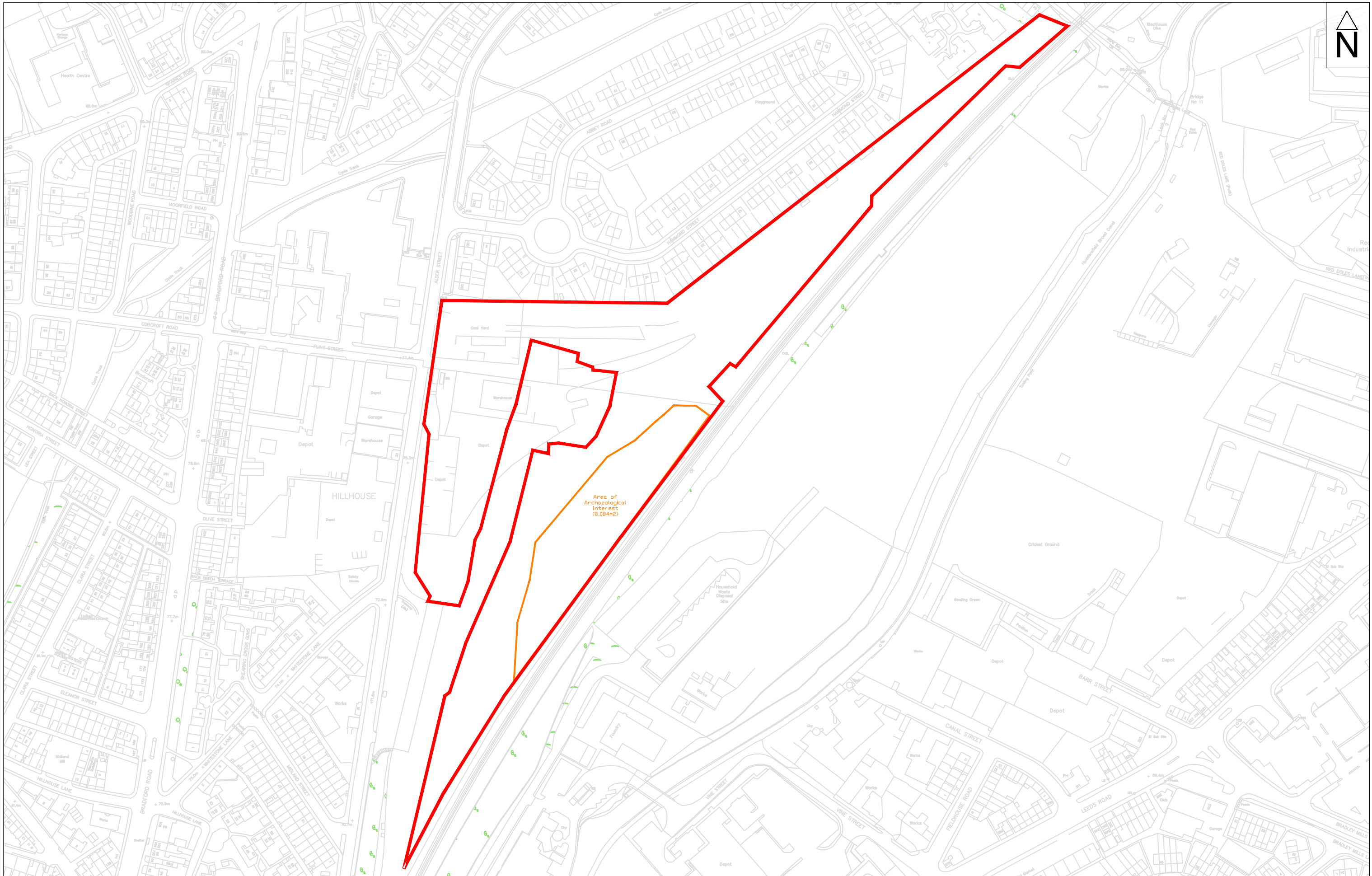
Human bone:	Malin Holst MA
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Metalwork:	Gail Hama
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

Artefact conservation:	Ian Panter
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- 12.3 The list of Archaeological Services WYAS project personnel may be subject to change depending on workload and availability.



Area of Archaeological Interest (8,084m<sup>2</sup>)

	SITE BOUNDARY
	SMR AREA

### 13. Bibliography

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## **APPENDIX C – CORRESPONDENCE WITH WYAAS**

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**From:** Jenkins, Matthew  
**Sent:** 30 March 2022 07:48  
**To:** Hunter, David  
**Cc:** Redacted  
**Subject:** RE: TRU Hillhouse Compound - Enabling Works

Dear David,

Many thanks for your prompt reply – it is much appreciated. Thank you for confirming that WYAAS will not require a programme of archaeological works to be carried out at the Hillhouse site at this point, and that there is no need to produce a WSI.

As mentioned previously, we'll be in touch again soon with minutes and summary letter from our meeting back in February – apologies for the delay in issuing these.

Kind regards,

Matt

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**From:** Hunter, David <David.Hunter>  
**Sent:** 29 March 2022 15:55  
**To:** Jenkins, Matthew <>  
**Subject:** RE: TRU Hillhouse Compound - Enabling Works

Dear Matthew,

The works programme detailed will not disturb any remains of the 1840s engine shed.

Therefore the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service do not require a programme of archaeological works to be carried out in this location and there is no need to produce a written scheme of investigation.

Best regards

David



**David Hunter** | Senior Archaeological Officer

| t: Redacted  
| m  
| e:

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service , West Yorkshire Joint Service,  
Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ

[www.wyjs.org.uk/archaeologyadvisory](http://www.wyjs.org.uk/archaeologyadvisory)



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**From:** Jenkins, Matthew **Redacted**  
**Sent:** 29 March 2022 12:31  
**To:** Hunter, David **Redacted**  
**Cc:** **Redacted**  
**Subject:** TRU Hillhouse Compound - Enabling Works  
**Importance:** High

Dear David,

As I mentioned in my email at the end of last week, we've acquired further information regarding the initial phase of enabling works at the Hillhouse Construction Compound, Huddersfield, as well as furthering our understanding of the areas of known archaeological potential, associated with the sites of the former engine sheds and other historic railway infrastructure (as discussed in our meeting with you last month).

The initial works on site will facilitate the setting up of an enabling compound and Rail Road Access Point (RRAP). The vast majority of the works involved in these activities will not result in any ground disturbance, with only a small section of the site requiring a very shallow topsoil strip.

The majority of the works required for these initial enabling works are located north of the footprint of the historic engine sheds. Further research has been carried out on Hillhouse, including analysis of historic maps, plans and photographs, which have revealed further information on the chronology of development and usage, providing a more targeted understanding of which areas of the site are likely to be of historic / archaeological interest. In the area of the initial enabling works, an extant late 20<sup>th</sup> century fence line (see images in presentation attached) provides a useful demarcation between the area of known archaeological interest around the engine sheds, to the south of the fence line, and those areas of lower archaeological potential north of the fence line, historically characterised by sidings, with no evidence of notable associated buildings or features.

For the enabling works north of the fence line, outside the area of known archaeological interest associated with the historic engine sheds, the area needs to be stoned up in order to build the temporary enabling compound. The construction methodology in this area would be:

- Remove any areas of rubbish atop existing ground surface
- In areas of vegetation, remove topsoil and tree roots through a topsoil strip of approximately 100-150mm using a 20t excavator
- Level area off, again with maximum likely ground disturbance of 100mm
- Place up to 300mm of material on top of the levelled ground surface
- Construct compound through placement of cabins on concrete footings, construction of parking bays

For the enabling works south of the fence line, the construction methodology has been shaped to avoid the need for ground disturbance and excavation. In this area, of known archaeological interest, the construction methodology would be:

- Remove any areas of rubbish atop existing ground surface
- Place up to 300mm of material on top of the existing ground surface
- In the location of the line side RRAP (Road Rail Access Point):
  - remove a section of the existing fence, and clear vegetation within the rail corridor adjacent to the lines; and
  - fill the cleared RRAP area with stone and install new gates

This approach would avoid any ground excavation in the area required for the enabling compound and RRAP which lies over the site of the historic engine sheds. The construction methodology would ensure the protection of any such buried archaeological remains, including those currently visible.

Further south, an area of the site has also been earmarked for materials storage once the enabling compound is set up (see area located on plan in attached presentation). Again, the preparation of this area will involve rubbish clearance and stoning up of the existing ground surface, with no ground disturbance or excavation required.

If, during any of the works, any potential buried archaeological remains are uncovered, work will be immediately paused. All works will be completed using a spotter. If there are any areas where unexpected ground is discovered works will stop, the area will be coned off and the TRU Consents team notified.

Based on the very limited extent of ground disturbance for these enabling works, and the avoidance completely of ground disturbance or strip in the area of the historic engine sheds, we wouldn't be proposing any archaeological mitigation during these initial works. Can you confirm if you would be content with this approach, and, if so, that a WSI won't be required for this initial phase of works?

As noted above, these works are just the first in a series of planned works related to the construction of the Hillhouse construction compound. We are appreciative that future construction works may, as mentioned when we met with you previously, result in ground disturbance in the areas of archaeological interest. The project team are keen to understand opportunities for further archaeological investigation once the initial enabling compound and RRAP are set up and we will of course develop any plans for such works in consultation with yourself.

Appreciate that you are very busy at the moment, but if you were able to respond with some feedback within the next week or so, that would be much appreciated.

Happy to discuss further, naturally, over the phone if required.

Kind regards,

Matt

**Matthew Jenkins** BA (Hons), MA, ACIfA  
Senior Heritage Consultant  
UK and Europe  
Infrastructure



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