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Interpretation, Design & Display

**Christ Church
Woodhouse
Huddersfield
West Yorkshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Report No. Y243/16

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Grid Ref	SE 15338 19029

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**Christ Church
Woodhouse
Huddersfield
West Yorkshire**

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Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on 23 August 2016 during the excavation of two inspection pits abutting the external elevation of the organ chamber of Christ Church, Woodhouse, West Yorkshire. A culvert, likely contemporary with the organ chamber, was identified. No finds were recovered.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on 23 August 2016. The work was commissioned by Richard Jacques, under a Church of England faculty for the excavation of two inspection pits. The CFA code and project number for the work are CCWH and 2289 respectively.

All work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by archaeological consultant Ian Roberts (Appendix 3) and all relevant professional standards and guidance. The work was intended to mitigate the disturbance and potential impact on archaeological deposits, specifically human remains.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The site is located on the east side of Woodhouse Hill in the centre of Woodhouse, c.2km north-east of Huddersfield city centre (Fig. 1, NGR SE 15338 19029). The inspection pits were located against the east-facing and south-facing external elevations of the organ chamber of Christ Church, within the footpath that surrounds it. This part of the churchyard lies at approximately 118m above the Ordnance Datum (aOD).

The underlying bedrock is of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures consisting of interbedded grey mudstone, siltstone and pale grey sandstone (BGS 2016).

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

The historical and archaeological background is taken from the WSI produced by Ian Roberts (Appendix 3):

“There is no known evidence for early settlement in the area, although prehistoric artefacts and later Roman coins have been found in the general area (Faull and Moorhouse 1981). The church was built in 1823-4 and the 1854 first edition Ordnance Survey mapping shows the church and parsonage (on the western side of Woodhouse Hill) to be relatively isolated. These subsequently became the focus for a growing community throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

The church was constructed by Thomas Taylor in the Gothic style. It has a cruciform plan, but the 1854 mapping suggests that the north transept was a

later addition, producing a symmetrical church of aisle-less nave, chancel, opposing transepts, a small west tower and a thin south porch. To this was added a south vestry in 1901 (now the organ chamber) and a north vestry before the 1908 Ordnance Survey mapping was carried out. The church is constructed of local sandstone ashlar and is Grade II listed (List Entry No. 1225622).”

1.4 Previous Archaeological work

No previous archaeological work is known to have taken place.

1.5 Project Aims

Archaeological monitoring of the inspection pits will ensure that:

- No human remains, grave monuments, or other archaeological deposits and features are unnecessarily disturbed;
- The risk to *in situ* human remains is minimised;
- If grave monuments or human remains are uncovered, then work in that area shall cease, the contractor will cover the excavation with timbers and weather protection and both the vicar and architect shall be immediately informed;
- The archaeologist will advise on the removal of grave monuments and/or human remains; that removal will be arranged and coordinated by the archaeologist. This will be done in compliance with a faculty issued by the Chancellor of the Diocese and with regard to the Burial Act 1857.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 Watching Brief

The tarmac of the footpath was cut, and subsequently removed by hand. Hand excavation of the underlying deposits in both test pits were undertaken by employees of Lloyd and Smith Ltd under constant archaeological supervision down to a depth of 1m; sufficient to establish the nature and depth of the foundations, investigate drain blockages and inform a condition report. All on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawings, photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

2.2 Standards and Guidance

CFA Archaeology is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). All work was conducted in accordance with relevant CIfA Code of Conduct and relevant Standards and Guidance documents (CIfA 2014a, 2014b) as well as the terms of the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 3), Historic England guidance (EH 2008 and 2011), and CFA’s standard methodology.

2.3 Monitoring

The project was monitored by archaeological consultant Ian Roberts on behalf of West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Services, who was informed in advance of the works taking place.

2.4 Archiving

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, plans, photographs, reports and finds, will be deposited with the relevant museum according to an agreed timescale, and will be ordered according to current guidelines and to nationally recognised standards (CIfA 2014a). The Oasis reference for the project is cfaarcha1-261209.

3. RESULTS

A summary of contexts is presented in Appendix 1.

Conditions during the groundworks were generally sunny and warm.

The inspection pits were hand excavated to a depth of 1m, along the external elevations of the organ chamber. The clay (008) identified within the test pits appeared to be redeposited natural clay infill of the foundation cut for the organ chamber (009). The full depth of the foundation cut was not identified in this investigation as the inspections pits fulfilled their purpose at their finished depth.

A culvert (004-007) was identified abutting the perimeter of the foundations for the organ chamber (Figs 1-3). It measured 0.6m in width, a maximum of 0.32m in depth and was cut into the redeposited clay backfill (008). At the time of investigation the culvert was out of use, being filled with a humic, dark black clay silt with leaf litter (004). Its walls (006) were formed of machine made, unfrogged, unstamped, red, 9 inch standard stretcher bricks, some of which were cropped to fill gaps. The culvert was capped with large Yorkstone flags (005) of variable dimensions. It is likely the culvert was contemporary with the organ chamber.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The watching brief monitored the controlled excavation of two inspection pits abutting the external elevations of the organ chamber of Christ Church, Woodhouse. The pits reached a depth of 1.0m and were dug through the backfill of the organ chamber's foundation trenches. A late 19th century culvert around the perimeter of the organ chamber was identified and recorded.

No features dating from the post-medieval period or earlier and no human remains were identified during this investigation. The possible survival human remains elsewhere within the cleared churchyard cannot, however, be discounted.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 1: Context Descriptions

Context no.	Fill of	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth(m)	Type	Description
001		Across site	Across site	0.1	Tarmac	Hard, mid-dark grey black tarmac/asphalt forming the ground surface/pavement around the organ chamber, abutting its external elevation and overlying Yorkstone flags (002) with very clear horizon
002		Across site	Across site	0.1	Flagstones	Hard, light-mid yellow grey Yorkstone flags, underlying the tarmac (001), overlying (003) and abutting the external elevation of the organ chamber with very clear horizon
003		Across site	Across site	0.38m	Made ground	Moderately loose, mid-dark black grey, silty coarse sand with brick, clinker/slag and very small sub-angular inclusions as well as frequent coarse grit. Very clear horizon. Acts as a levelling deposit for the flagstones 002. Abutts the external elevation of the organ chamber. Overlies 005 and 008.
004	007	Around organ chamber	0.34	0.2	Culvert fill	Moderately loose, black clay silt with organic (floral and charcoal) inclusions. Overlies 008 with very clear horizon, and abutts the walls of the culvert, 006. Very humic.
005	007	Around organ chamber	0.6	0.1	Culvert capping stones	York stone flags overlying brick supports, either side lengthways, to cap culvert. Abutts the foundation stones to the Organ Chamber, 009. Underlies (003).
006	007	Around organ chamber	0.13	0.2-0.32	Culvert walls	Two rows of standard 9" red brick, set 0.24m apart forming the sides of the culvert. Built directly onto the impermeable clay 008. Arranged in stretcher on bed formation. Underlies capping stone 005, whilst deposit 004 abutts its interior elevation. Some bricks have been halved. Bricks were machine made, unfroged and unstamped.
007		Around organ chamber	0.6	0.42	Cut	Linear cut for culvert, with vertical sides and flat base, cut in to 008 with very clear horizon. Contains within it 004, 005 and 006.
008		Across site	>1	>0.6	Deposit	Very firm, light-mid yellow grey clay with sandstone fragments included. Presumed to be redeposited clay associated with the construction/post-construction works for the organ chamber. Abutts foundation stones 009, of the organ chamber, underlies 003 with very clear horizon

009		Around organ chamber	>0.13	>0.6	Foundation	Rough hewn sandstone forming the foundation to the organ chamber. Steps out 0.13m from the elevation of the above wall. Size of individual blocks and overall depth were not identified in this investigation as they exceeded the dimensions of the test pits.
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Appendix 2: Inventory of Primary Archive

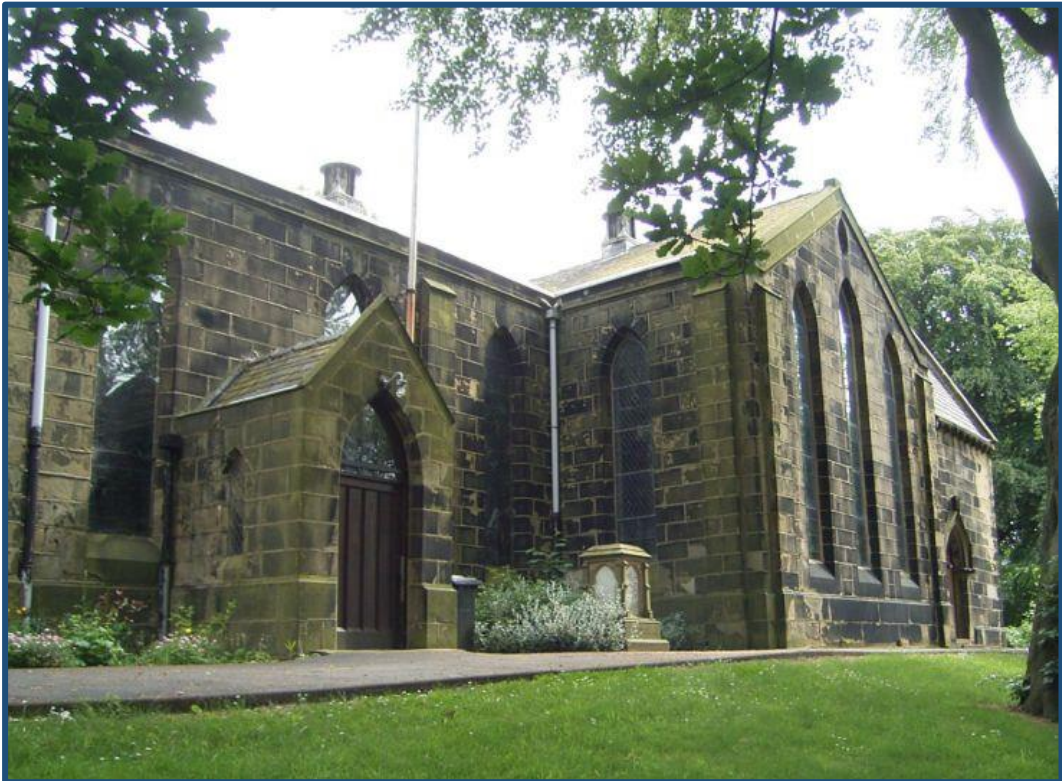
Watching Brief - CCWH/2289	Context sheets *	8
	Context register	1
	Drawing register sheets	1
	Digital photographic register sheets	1
	Digital Photographs	10
	B&W film photographic register sheets	1
	B&W frames	10
	Permatrace sheets (A3)	1
*including standing building forms		

Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation

Christ Church, Woodhouse

West Yorkshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological monitoring of inspection pits in the churchyard



Prepared for:
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Ian Roberts FSA MCIfA
18th July 2016

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Cover photograph: Southern side of the church, from the south-west.

Christ Church, Woodhouse: Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological monitoring of inspection pits in the churchyard

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been commissioned by Richard Jaques of Arctic Associates acting for the PCC of Christ Church. It details the archaeological monitoring, and possible investigations, required to mitigate the disturbances and potential impact on archaeological deposits, specifically human remains, caused the excavation of inspection pits, to be carried out under a Church of England faculty (which should accommodate the exhumation of human remains should this prove necessary).

2. Site location, topography and land-use

- 2.1 Christ Church is situated on the eastern side of Woodhouse Hill in the centre of Woodhouse, about 2km to the north-east of Huddersfield city centre (NGR SE 15338 19029). The churchyard lies at a height of approximately 113m aOD and is bounded by the Chestnut Centre to the north, and woodland to the south and east. The area immediately surrounding the church has no extant grave markers, the present cemetery lying on elevated ground to the north, between the church and the Chestnut Centre.

3. Geology and soils

- 3.1 The geology of the area is mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Lower Coal Measures, typically overlain by slowly permeable loamy and clayey soils, although the soils of the churchyard may have been locally altered.

4. Historical and archaeological background

- 4.1 There is no known evidence for early settlement in the area, although prehistoric artefacts and later Roman coins have been found in the general area (Faull and Moorhouse 1981). The church was built in 1823-4 and the 1854 first edition Ordnance Survey mapping shows the church and parsonage (on the western side of Woodhouse Hill) to be relatively isolated. These subsequently became the focus for a growing community throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 4.2 The church was constructed by Thomas Taylor in 1823-4 in the Gothic style. It has a cruciform plan, but the 1854 mapping suggests that the north transept was a later addition, producing a symmetrical church of aisle-less nave, chancel, opposing transepts, a small west tower and a thin south porch. To this was added a south vestry in 1901 (now the organ chamber) and a north vestry before the 1908 Ordnance Survey mapping was carried out. The church is constructed of local sandstone ashlar and is Grade II listed (List Entry No. 1225622).

5. Proposed works

- 5.1 The works will principally involve the excavation of two inspection pits adjacent to the south and east elevations of the organ chamber (see attached plan) to identify the depth and nature of the foundation. These pits will be 750 mm by 750 mm in plan and no more than 1200 mm in depth.
- 5.2 Additionally, an unspecified number of inspection pits may be required to investigate drainage blockages, in the light of a CCTV survey, to inform a comprehensive condition report. The locations and dimensions of such pits has still to be decided.

6. Aims and objectives

- 6.1 Archaeological monitoring of the inspection pits will ensure that no human remains, grave monuments, or other archaeological deposits and features are unnecessarily disturbed. There is a presumption against the disturbance of *in situ* human remains and measures must be taken to minimise this.
- 6.2 The appointed archaeologist will maintain a watching brief whilst the excavations are undertaken. If grave monuments or human remains are uncovered, then work in that area shall cease, the contractor will cover the excavation with timbers and weather protection and both the vicar and architect shall be immediately informed. The appointed archaeologist will advise on the removal of the grave monuments or human remains; that removal will be arranged and coordinated by the appointed archaeologist.

7. Methods

- 7.1 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant standards (ClfA 2014a; 2014b; 2014c; ACDA 2004; English Heritage 2008), and in accordance with the Church of England faculty, that should specifically licence the exhumation of human remains, if that proves necessary.
- 7.2 Archaeological monitoring will be carried out during all groundworks and be conducted by an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeologist. It is anticipated that excavations will be conducted manually. However, mechanical excavations of the upper deposits, if required, should only be carried out using a small mini-digger equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, and operated under direct archaeological supervision. In such circumstances excavations should be carried out in 100mm spits and where excavated levels are deemed to need archaeological clarification, the relevant areas will be cleaned by hand so that proper assessment may be made.
- 7.3 Under no circumstances will deep holes be dug at random. No graves, grave furniture, and any other archaeological features, are to be disturbed unnecessarily.

Any archaeological features/deposits which need to be mitigated through preservation by record will be manually excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to meet the aims and objectives outlined above.

- 7.4 If any extant grave markers or monuments have to be removed this will only take place after the publication of a statutory notice, and after the detailed recording of the monuments.
- 7.5 A written record of the nature of the stratification in each inspection pit will be made, and only if it is deemed appropriate will a drawn record will be created. Any buried walls, tombs, vaults or memorial stones etc. will be recorded in plan and elevation, and will only be dismantled/excavated to facilitate the required works being carried out. If encountered, grave fills cuts will only be excavated to the depth required of the purpose of the inspection pits.
- 7.6 In the event of human remains being encountered they will, in the first instance, be left *in situ*, covered and protected. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with a faculty issued by the Chancellor of the Diocese, to meet the requirements of the recent amendment to the Burial Act 1857 (Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 2014, Section 2). Graves will be recorded in plan and the human remains within them only disturbed if it is absolutely necessary. There will be a presumption for preservation *in situ* wherever possible (Church of England and English Heritage 2005, annexe E4). Human remains will be cleaned and recorded both photographically and using *pro forma* context and skeleton recording sheets. There will be no requirement to recover complete skeletons if they lie partially beneath the baulk (see Church of England and English Heritage 2005, annexe E5). All exposed human remains will be concealed from the public gaze by the employment of appropriate fencing or tents. An appropriate written, drawn and photographic record shall be made. Any necessary sections of will be drawn at 1:10. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres. If appropriate, a soil-sampling programme shall be undertaken with particular attention being paid to the basal deposits within graves. Environmental material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines set out by the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and English Heritage's Environmental Archaeology Guidelines (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/environmental-archaeology-2nd/environmental-archaeology-2nd.pdf>). A photographic archive will comprise monochrome negative

photographs at a minimum format of 35mm (West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (WYAAS) recommend Technical Pan (ISO 25), Pan-F (ISO 50), FP4 (ISO 125) or HP5 (ISO 400)). The black and white record should be supplemented by a colour digital photographic record taken using cameras with a resolution of at least 10 megapixels. Digital images must be supplied in three file formats (RAW, DNG and JPEG files). Metadata included in the DNG file must include the name of the site, an O.S. six-figure grid reference, the date of the photograph, the subject and the organization creating the image. If supplied to WYAAS the images must be on gold CDs with a hard copy of the archaeological report.

- 7.8 All recovered artefacts will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the ClfA (2014b). Provision will be made for the specialist analysis and reporting of any articulated human remains by a recognised osteoarchaeologist, before the remains are returned to the church for reburial within the churchyard. If any of the human remains can be identified, either from an *in situ* memorial inscription or a breast plate (depositum plate) a further public notification strategy could be required. Any necessary conservation of artefacts will be undertaken by approved conservators working to UKIC guidelines. 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.
- 7.9 If, in the professional judgement of the supervising archaeologist, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant a greater level of investigation and recording than has been allowed for in this WSI, they should immediately contact the church's architect and the DAC archaeological advisor.

8. Analysis and Reporting

- 8.1 Following the conclusion of the site work a report shall be produced. The site archive will be assembled in line with the recommended composition provided in English Heritage PPN3 (2008).
- 8.2 In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain all the data collected during the monitoring and recording process and any resultant excavations, including records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed 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;
 - retained finds being cleaned, stabilised, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum;

- retained finds being assessed and recorded by suitably qualified and experienced specialists;
 - environmental samples being processed by a suitably experienced and qualified specialist.
- 8.3 In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain:
- site matrices, if appropriate;
 - a summary report synthesising the context and photographic records;
 - a summary of the artefact record;
 - a summary of the environment record.
- 8.4 The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved. Security copies will be maintained where appropriate.
- 8.5 If appropriate, provision will be made for the deposition of the archive, artefacts and environmental material with the local museum (Tolson Museum, Huddersfield), subject to the permission of the Church of England. The museum will be contacted prior to post-excavation work commencing to ascertain their requirements for the archive (e.g. marking and labelling requirements, accession number). The archive will otherwise be prepared in accordance with UKIC (1990), the Museums and Galleries Commission (1994) and ClfA (2014c) guidelines. Provision will be made for the stable long-term storage of any paper records.
- 8.6 A report, prepared within an agreed timescale following the completion of on-site investigations, will include the following:
- a non-technical summary of the results of the work;
 - the dates that archaeological monitoring took place;
 - a summary of the project's background;
 - the site location, including National Grid Reference;
 - an account of the method;
 - a summary of the results;
 - a detailed descriptive narrative, appropriately illustrated with drawn and photographic records;
 - a catalogue of the archaeological material recovered or recorded;
 - specialists' reports on each material category of finds recovered, including their types, quantities and concentrations, with a statement of their significance;

- a report on any recovered human remains by a qualified human osteologist, as well as reports on any other environmental samples taken;
 - a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location.
- 8.8 The report will be produced within an agreed time-scale. It will be supported by an overall plan of the site, accurately identifying the location of the different aspects of the work, and any key findings.
- 8.9 The report will outline the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, and provide an interpretation of the results in relation to the understanding of the history of the church and churchyard.
- 8.10 Copies of the report will be supplied to the PCC, the Diocese of West Yorkshire and the Dales and the West Yorkshire HER (including a digital copy).
- 8.11 Upon completion of the work, the archaeological contractor will make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting a summary online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>).
- 8.12 If findings were to warrant wider publication, this may be effected through publication with an appropriate archaeological journal.

9. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity

- 9.1 Unless the organisation commissioning the archaeological work wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic record and reports will rest with the originating body (the archaeological contractor). Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of additional licences in favour of the PCC, the DAC, the repository accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory educational and museum service functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.

10. Health and Safety

- 10.1 Archaeological requirements will always be secondary to Health and Safety requirements. It is expected that if the archaeological contractor has not carried out their own Risk Assessment they will adhere to the requirements of the main contractors' RAMS/safety plan.
- 10.2 Necessary precautions must be taken regarding any underground services at the outset of the project.

11. Insurances

- 11.1 The archaeological contractor will carry appropriate levels of insurance cover.

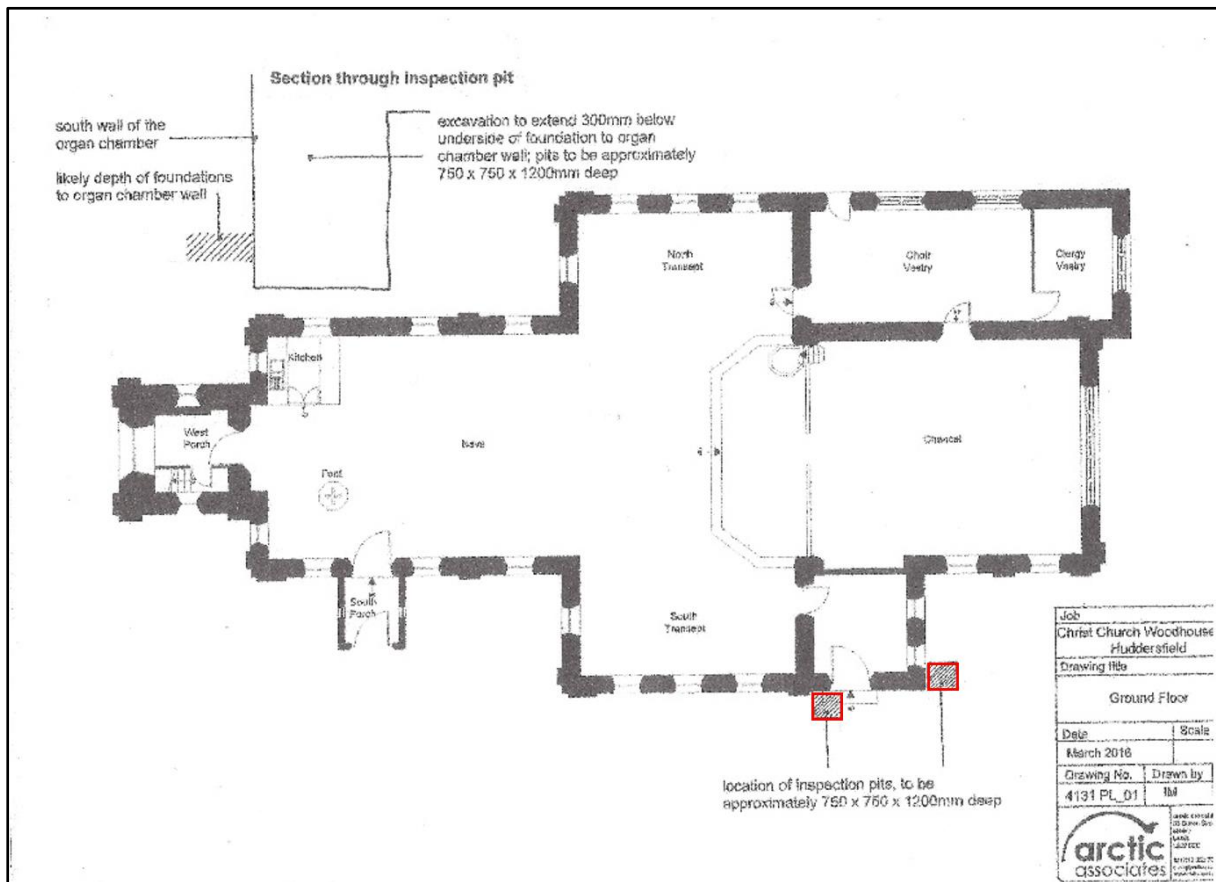
12. Monitoring

- 12.1 The project will be monitored for the DAC by their Archaeological Advisor, who will inform the West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (WYAAS) of any notable findings.
- 12.2 If appropriate, the advice of WYAAS and the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire and the Humber Region) at Historic England may be called upon.
- 12.3 The archaeological contractor will ensure that any significant findings/results are brought to the attention of the PCC, their architect and the DAC Archaeological Advisor as soon as possible.

Bibliography

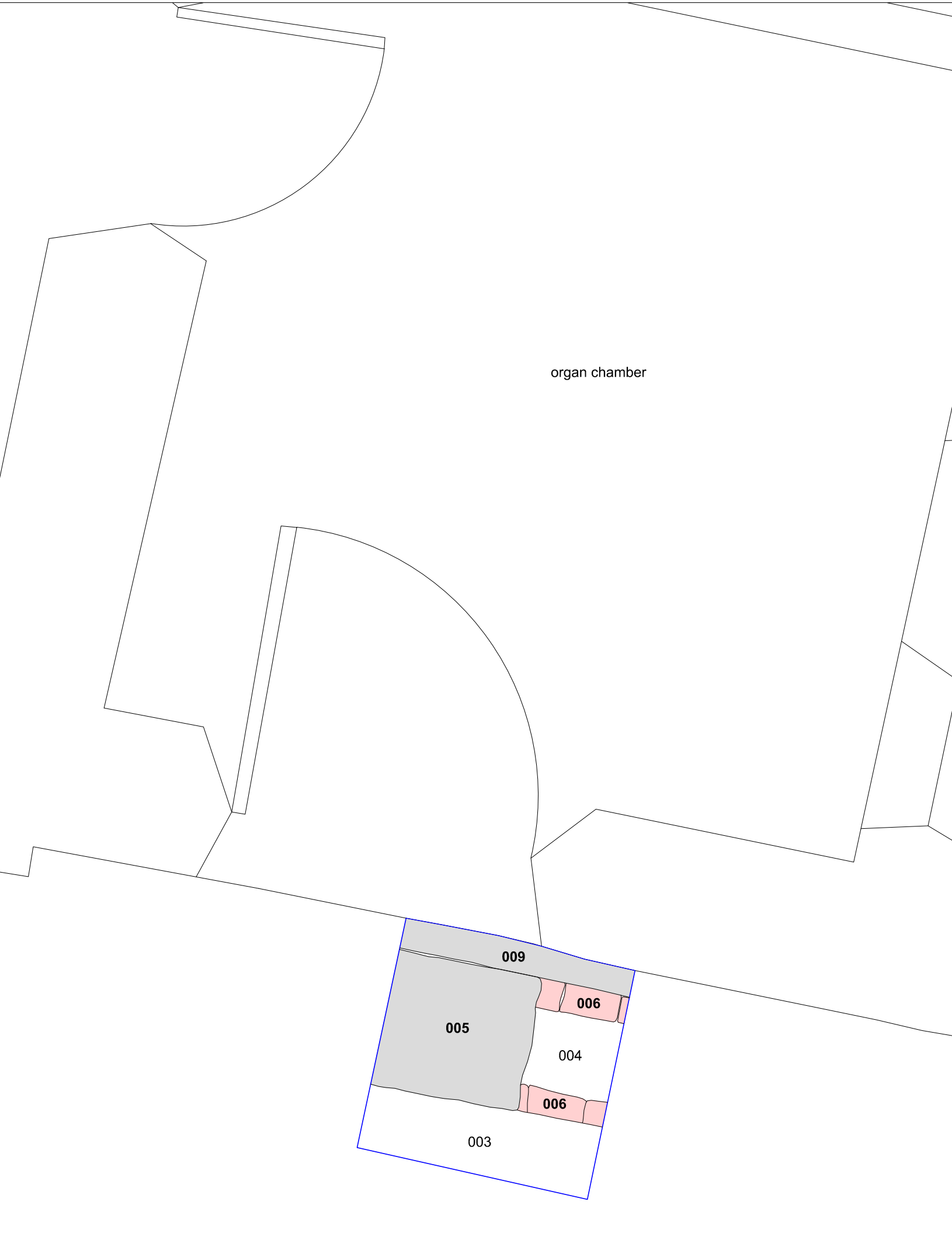
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Plan



Plan showing the locations of the two inspection pits (red) external to the organ chamber

Figures 1-3



organ chamber



Key:

- Test Pit Boundary
- Stone
- Brick



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Title:
Site location and plan

Project:
Christ Church, Woodhouse, West Yorkshire

Client:
Richard Jacques

Scale at A3:
1:20

Drawn by: MP	Checked: SW	Date: 08/09/2016
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Report.No: Y243/16	Fig. No: 1
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Fig. 2 - Culvert capping stones in Test Pit 1



Fig. 3 - Culvert in Test Pit 2

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Report No: Y243/16		Fig. No: 2-3