Mytholmroyd Flood Alleviation Scheme: Church of St Michael Mytholmroyd, West Yorkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

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wessex archaeology

Mytholmroyd Flood Alleviation Scheme: Church of St Michael Mytholmroyd, West Yorkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

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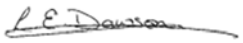
v01	I	*AS*	*LED*		16.09.2016
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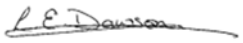
v03	E	*LED*	*LED*		21.09.2016
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* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Atkins, on behalf of VBA Joint Venture Ltd, to carry out an Archaeological Watching Brief in advance of a Flood Alleviation Scheme based at St Michael's Church, Church Street, Mytholmroyd, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 401341 425976.

A total of five small geotechnical test pits (trenches) were excavated adjacent to the outer and inner faces of the Church in an attempt to ascertain the underlying deposits and depth of foundations in advance of widening the channel of the River Calder which passes some 7 m to the north of the building. The test pits were dug by ground workers and monitored by Wessex Archaeology.

The results of the testing were fairly consistent across all five trenches. Following the removal of topsoil and ash (externally) and construction debris (internally) a consistent deep layer of silty sandy loam was encountered. Due to the presence of river-abraded pottery, this deposit was interpreted as redeposited dredged material. The layer formed part of a platform over which the Church had been constructed. Excavation depth was limited to 1.20 m, a point at which the foundations of the north wall of the Church were still continuing.

Due to the close proximity of the river and the considerable difference in height between the current ground level around the Church and the river bed, it was considered that the foundations of the north wall were relatively deep and that further testing or the opening up of a deeper trench would be required to determine the full extent of the foundations.

The project archive that resulted from the watching brief will be deposited with Calderdale Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project. Finds recovered during the investigation were not removed from site as a condition of the project.

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Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Atkins on behalf of VBA Joint Venture Ltd and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Nick Cooke and Fiona Deaton in this regard. The project manager for VBA Joint Venture Donald Murray and James Melody, senior engineer, are also thanked.

Access to the church interior and basement was facilitated by Eric Alston, Church Warden. On site monitoring for Atkins was maintained by Craig Parry and Emily Cross.

The watching brief was carried out by Andy Swann and Michael Keech. Report compilation was by Andy Swann, Lucy Dawson and Lorraine Mepham. The project was managed for Wessex archaeology by Lucy Dawson.

Mytholmroyd Flood Alleviation Scheme: Church of St Michael, Mytholmroyd, West Yorkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Atkins, on behalf of VBA Joint Venture Ltd, (hereafter 'the Client'), to carry out an archaeological watching brief at St Michael's Church, Church Street, Mytholmroyd, West Yorkshire (hereafter 'the Site'), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 401341, 425976 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 Following discussions between Atkins, the West Yorkshire and the Dales Diocese, Storah Architecture and the Environment Agency, a scope of works was agreed. Wessex Archaeology produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining how the requirements of the work would be met. The WSI was approved by the Client and Environment Agency prior to work commencing.

1.2 Site location and topography

1.2.1 The Site is located at the termination of Church Street, to the east and within the Mytholmroyd Conservation Area. The environs are characterised as a small urban centre with open fields and moorland beyond. The Site is situated immediately to the south of the River Calder, approximately 100 m east of the confluence of the River Calder and Cragg Brook. It lies south-east of the junction between Burnley Road (A646) and New Road (B6138). It is positioned centrally within the town of Mytholmroyd, which lies 8 km east of Halifax and 10.5 km north of the M62 motorway (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The Site comprises a rectangular parcel of land and contains the Grade II listed Church of St Michael (List Entry 1229231; **Appendix 2**). The Church is a double height stone building with pitched roof, orientated east-west with a tower rising from the west elevation. A graveyard is contained within the Site to the south and east, bounded by a wall, whilst the River Calder bounds the Site to the north and the Church Hall and domestic properties to the west.

The underlying solid geology comprises Millstone Grit Group; mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 313 to 326 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. With superficial deposits of alluvium comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel left by the flowing floodwater in a river valley or delta (British Geological Survey).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The work comprised the monitoring of the excavation of five geotechnical test pits designed to ascertain the nature of the underlying deposits and building foundations of St

Michael's Church, Mytholmroyd (**Figure 2**). The works are part of the Mytholmroyd Flood Alleviation Scheme which aims to prevent/reduce flooding in Mytholmroyd and the Calder Valley, which is particularly vulnerable to flash flooding. The outline plan produced by the Environment Agency for the scheme (2016) includes proposals to:

- *construct new and raise existing walls on both banks of the River Calder and Cragg Brook to up to maximum height of approximately 1.8 m;*
- *strengthen buildings on both banks of the River Calder and Cragg Brook;*
- *make improvements to the culvert on White Lee Clough; and*
- *widen the channel on the River Calder including improvements to bridge structures.*

2.1.2 The Site contains the Grade II listed Church of St Michael, Church Lane (List Entry 1229231, **Appendix 2**) and is situated within the Mytholmroyd Conservation Area.

2.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2016), details how Wessex Archaeology would carry out the archaeological works. The format and content of the WSI is based on current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and Historic England guidance (CIfA 2014a-d; Historic England 2015) and was submitted to the Client prior to the commencement of work.

2.2 General historic background and recent investigations in the wider landscape

2.2.1 A Bronze Age burial ground with cremation urns is located on the moor top, north of Mytholmroyd. This burial ground is dated to a period between the 16th and 11th centuries BC and is of national importance. The peat moorlands surrounding Mytholmroyd attest to pre-historic land clearance for pasture (Calderdale Council 2001).

2.2.2 Iron Age settlements within the area are generally located upon hillside terraces, away from the valley floor which is prone to flooding. This produces a pattern of scattered farmsteads with a network of trackways (Calderdale Council 2001).

2.2.3 The name Mytholmroyd is derived from the Old English mȳthe + rodu '*clearing at the river mouths*' and it first appears in written sources in the 13th century (Mills 1991).

2.2.4 The modern road pattern is probably influenced by packhorse routes that existed between Mytholmroyd and the nearby hamlets of Sowerby and Heptonsall. In 1684 a stone bridge was instigated over the River Calder at Mytholmroyd, and was later widened in 1823-4; that which survives today. Archaeological evidence uncovered during a flood alleviation scheme in the 1960s included heavy timbers with sockets which were thought to relate to an earlier wooden bridge. A turnpike road for the Calder Valley came to Mytholmroyd in 1760 and the Rochdale Canal in 1804. The railway was built in the 1840s but the there was no station at Mytholmroyd until the 1850s or 1860s (Calderdale Council 2001).

2.2.5 The textile industry came to the area during the post-medieval period. Elphaborough Hall, dated to the mid-17th century, displays evidence of textile manufacturing and storage whilst the Mytholmroyd Mill was built in 1794 (Calderdale Council 2001).

The Church of St Michael and its graveyard were constructed in 1848 by Mallinson and Healey in an Early English style; a full description can be found in the List Entry 1229231 (**Appendix 2**). By the 1908 OS map St Michael's Hall had also been built. The Church has remained a place of worship since its consecration and was enlarged in 1887. Both the

Church and Hall have been closed to the public since the Boxing Day floods of 2015 (Erringden Benefice).

2.3 Recent investigations in the area

There are no known recent archaeological investigations in the immediate area of the Church.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The aims of the project were:

- *to identify and record any archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the geotechnical test pits;*
- *to recover any artefact evidence during groundworks;*
- *to make available the results of the investigation;*
- *to identify any previously unknown archaeological remains and define their location, extent, date, function and form; and*
- *to investigate the depth and nature of the foundations on the north side of the Church (closest to the river) to inform further groundworks as part of the Mytholmroyd Flood Alleviation Scheme.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 Wessex Archaeology monitored the excavation of the geotechnical test pits on site as part of this scheme of works. All monitoring was carried out in accordance with the approved WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2016) and industry standards and guidelines (CIfA 2014a and b).

3.2.2 Topsoil and overburden was removed manually by ground workers, working alongside a suitably experienced archaeologist. Deposits were removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the test pit extent, the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural geology, whichever was reached first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, these were cleaned and recorded by the WA project archaeologist prior to their removal.

3.2.3 All spoil was scanned for artefacts, which were recorded and retained unless of clearly modern (i.e. late 20th- or early 21st-century) origin.

3.2.4 The removal of any samples or artefacts was not permitted. Consequently, all finds were photographed and recorded on site, and were retained by the Church.

3.3 Monitoring

3.3.1 Monitoring of the exposed foundation courses was carried out by the church architect. The monitoring of the archaeological works by Wessex Archaeology was undertaken by Atkins on behalf of VBA Joint Venture. The Environment Agency were kept informed of all archaeological works, findings and results.

3.4 Recording

3.4.1 Written and drawn records were made of the Site's stratigraphy, by WA, even where no archaeological deposits were identified. Full written and drawn records of all excavated

contexts were made in accordance with best archaeological practice. Archaeological deposits which were excavated were recorded to the maximum extent possible.

3.4.2 Records included overall Site plans. All archaeological features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum and to the National Grid.

3.4.3 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. This written record is hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Each context record fully described the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and was cross-referenced to all other assigned records. Context numbers used in the evaluation were not repeated.

3.4.4 Each excavated context appears on at least one detailed plan at 1:50 or 1:20 scale and one section at 1:10, elevations were drawn (as appropriate) at a scale of 1:10 and co-ordinated on to the overall Site plan. A full photographic record was maintained consisting of digital images. The photographic record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features.

3.5 Specialist strategies

Artefact

3.5.1 In contrast to generally accepted practice, none of the recovered artefacts were removed from the Site for detailed analysis.

3.5.2 Recovered finds were located within trenches and context layers, roughly cleaned on site, digitally photographed and briefly described.

3.5.3 The paper and digital archive (not the artefacts) was analysed off site and reported on by specialists.

Environmental

3.5.4 As it was not possible within the scheme to retain any samples for analysis off site, no environmental samples were taken.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Within the Wessex Archaeology WSI (2016) a plan of the Church was produced showing the proposed locations of five Test Pits, each nominally 1.20 m by 0.80 m in plan (**Figure 2**). The maximum depth of each pit was not to exceed 1.20 m.

4.1.2 The purpose of the test pits was to expose the foundations of the north wall of the North Aisle of the Church and the north wall of the basement below the Choir Vestry, in addition to noting and possibly analysing the deposits that were cut through.

4.1.3 Each test pit was given a unique trench number in the following sequence: Trench 1 (TP 104), Trench 2 (TP 102), Trench 3 (TP 103), Trench 4 (TP 101) and Trench 5 (TP 105). It should be noted that for practical reasons the planned positions of some of the test pits were adjusted. Most were moved only slightly but Trench 103, against the inner face of the north wall, was moved from the third bay (from the west) to the fifth bay (**Figure 2**).

Trench 1 (TP 104)

4.1.4 Trench 1 (**Plate 2**) was located in the corner formed by the eastern face of the buttress and the external face of the north wall in the fourth bay from the west. Excavated dimensions in plan were 0.80 m by 0.60 m, with a depth of 1.30 m. A thin layer of turf and topsoil (**101**) was removed to reveal a layer of laid ash and clinker (**102**). Below this was a deep homogenous deposit (**103**). There was no clear evidence of a cut for the foundation trench; this may have been off to the north, or the trench may have been located internally. The layer (**103**) was clearly redeposited (as it would be if foundation trench fill). An inspection of the recovered finds, in particular much of the pottery, showed evidence of severe abrasion; through river washing.

4.1.5 The evidence of the abraded pottery, together with the silty nature of the deposit suggests that the layer had been redeposited, possibly the result of river dredging prior to the construction of the Church in 1848. The location of post-church construction finds within the trench indicate the possibility that (**103**) was re-deposited a second time and may have been foundation trench fill, further disturbed during later building works.

4.1.6 In the south face of the trench, part of the north wall of the Church was exposed. This comprised three courses of dressed gritty sandstone below which were a further three courses of slightly projecting unworked sandstone. The base of the foundation was not reached. In the western side of the trench the side of the buttress was revealed. As courses did not align with the north wall of the Church it is possible that the buttress is a later addition.

Trench 2 (TP 102)

4.1.7 Trench 2 (Plate 3) was located in accordance to the original plan in the eastern half of the second bay from the west, on the outside of the Church adjacent to the face of the north wall. Excavated dimensions in plan were 0.80 m by 0.65 m, with a depth of 1.13 m.

4.1.8 A thin layer of turf and topsoil (**201**) was removed to reveal a layer of ash and clinker (**202**). Below the ash was a layer (**203**) which held fragments of building rubble which may have been associated with post-construction repairs. Layers (**204**) and (**205**) were of similar appearance to each other, (**205**) having more river gravel in its makeup.

4.1.9 River washed and abraded pottery (and other finds) were recovered from layers (**204**) and (**205**), but primarily from the lower one. As in Trench 1 this was interpreted as evidence for redeposited river dredged material.

4.1.10 Wall foundations were revealed in the south side of the trench. Three courses of dressed sandstone extended to a depth of 0.48 m. These sat on a foundation of four courses of projecting undressed sandstone, extending to a depth of 1.13 m, and continuing beyond.

Trench 3 (TP 103)

4.1.11 Trench 3 was located inside the Church, adjacent to the north wall of the North Aisle, in the fifth bay from the west (**Plate 4**). The trench was re-located following discussions with the architect and the Church Warden to an area to the east that was not covered by wooden pews. Wooden tongue and groove flooring was levered out to reveal a series of joists running west to east that lay over beams which rested on shallow sill walls. The majority of these sill walls (showing in a number of locations in the Church) were of dry laid sandstone. One of the two walls revealed in the opening up process for Trench 3 was of brick. This was due to heating pipes having been laid at a later date within a brick conduit which was used to support a beam.

4.1.12 A number of joists were cut out sufficient to allow the excavation of a trench 0.70 m by 0.50 m in plan. The first layer (**301**) was encountered at a depth of *c*.0.40 m below the base of the joists. This very dry material held large quantities of stone and brick rubble and was interpreted as the top of a construction layer. Following its removal, the top of (**302**) was revealed. This layer was similar to layers (**103**) and (**204-205**) on the outside of the Church and was interpreted as redeposited river dredged material.

4.1.13 The nature of the lower courses of the north wall of the Aisle matched the external evidence; three courses of dressed sandstone overlaying undressed footings of undetermined depth below.

Trench 4 (TP 101)

4.1.14 Trench 4 was located within the North Aisle in the western half of the second bay from the west (**Figure 2**, **Plate 5**). The original planned location of this trench was compromised slightly by the position of pews. To enable access a pew had to be removed followed by the floor boards on which it stood. It was not possible in this location to remove any of the east-west joists so a small trench was excavated between the joists close to the face of the north wall. The trench, sub-circular in plan, had an approximate diameter of 0.50 m.

4.1.15 At a depth of *c*.0.75 m below the underside of the floorboards, the top of (**401**) was located. This very dry layer, similar in all respects to (**301**) was interpreted as construction debris and accumulated material.

4.1.16 Located below, and excavated to a depth of 1.27 m, layer (**402**) was very similar to (**302**) and was interpreted as redeposited river dredged material.

4.1.17 The upper foundations of undressed sandstone (**403**) revealed in the northern face of the trench were of similar construction to those located in Trench 3. The foundations descended below the limits of excavation.

Trench 5 (TP 105)

4.1.18 Trench 5 was located in the Choir Vestry basement adjacent to the window in the northern wall (**Plate 6**). The trench measured 0.60 m by 0.50 m and was excavated to a depth of 1.20 m. The floor of the basement was of sandstone flags. One flag was lifted (**501**) to reveal a thin layer of bedding material below (**502**).

4.1.19 Layer (**503**), below (**502**), was excavated to a depth of 1.20 m. The layer was similar to layers (**103**) (**204-205**), (**302**) and (**402**) and produced abraded pottery. It was interpreted as redeposited river dredged material.

4.1.20 The foundations of the north basement wall revealed in the trench comprised several courses of roughly cut blocks of sandstone in a dirty yellow brown lime mortar (**504**).

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 Of the five stated aims and objectives within the scheme all were met to a greater or lesser extent. No archaeological features were located. Artefactual evidence was located, photographed and recorded, but left on site. The results of the investigation have been made available. No previously unknown archaeological remains were noted. The depth of wall foundations was only partly noted as the foundations extended below the depth of the trenches.

4.2.2 The Church appears to have been constructed on a platform of redeposited river dredged material, which would explain the lack of archaeological features and deposits, which are

unlikely to be encountered. An abundance of severely water abraded sherds of late 18th and early 19th century pottery were located in lower contexts within most of the excavated trenches. The River Calder is also located approximately 7 m to the north of the north wall of the Church. Material dropped into the river upstream would be slowly washed down and abraded in the process. It was common practice to dredge water courses to improve flow, navigation and to mitigate the risk of flooding. This practice appears to have taken place pre-dating the construction of the Church with material banked up on the south bank of the river which was undeveloped pasture up to the date of the Church's construction. This material was evident even in the base of Trench 5, a depth of close to 3 m below the ground surface visible adjacent to the external North Aisle wall.

4.2.3 The full extent of this redeposited material has yet to be determined. It is clear, however, that the bed of the River Calder, as it passes to the side of the Church, is much deeper than the (as yet) known depth of the redeposited material.

At no point was the base of the north wall foundation located. It would seem likely that in 1848, when the plan of the Church was in the process of being laid out, it would have been clear that the site was a plateau of uncompacted made-ground and that any foundations for a building of the size proposed would have to be substantial, notwithstanding the annual risk of flooding. On that basis it is not unreasonable to conject that the foundations in all parts of the northern side of the building exceed a minimum of 3 m.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 As stated above, one of the key requirements of the fieldwork was that no part of the material excavated from the investigative trenches could leave the Site. A small quantity of finds (pottery, glass, clay pipe, etc.) were recovered, roughly cleaned on Site and photographed to aid identification. Notes were also made regarding the nature of the finds. The photographs were then passed to a specialist for comment. The assemblage appears to consist of a mixture of structural material, presumably relating largely to the Church itself, and domestic refuse, some of which clearly pre-dated the construction of the Church in 1848.

5.2 Structural material

5.2.1 This category consisted exclusively of window glass. Three quarry fragments were recovered from two contexts (**102** and **202**), all probably of crown glass. From surviving edges these could be identified as narrow rectangular quarries which would have been used as margin glazing in some of the late 19th century stained glass windows. One example (of several) of similar glass can be seen *in situ* in the west-facing wall of the South Aisle. Two of the fragments were in clear glass, and the third in a pale pinkish-brown colour. Further quarry fragments were recovered from other contexts.

5.3 Domestic refuse

5.3.1 Other finds fall within the category of domestic refuse, and this comprised pottery sherds, as well as fragments of clay tobacco pipe and at least one metal object. The pottery is perhaps the most diagnostic; the small group (of approximately 60 sherds) was entirely of post-medieval/modern date, and included sherds of redwares, stonewares, tinglazed earthenware and industrial wares (refined whitewares and yellow wares, possibly also bone china). Of these, the tinglazed earthenware, of 17th or 18th century date, certainly pre-dated the Church's construction, and some of the redwares could also be of earlier

date, although not closely datable. Stonewares and industrial wares were of 19th or 20th century date, and could therefore either pre-date or post-date the construction date.

5.3.2 Several sherds from the dredged material piled up on the south bank were clearly heavily riverworn, and had therefore been significantly reworked since their original deposition; these are likely to have represented a pre-church group of artefacts. Other contexts were more probably associated with the construction and use of the Church, and produced sherds in fresher condition, as well as a few fragments of clay tobacco pipes (only stem fragments, not closely datable).

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 All five trenches produced broadly similar evidence. The presence of pre-church dredged material, redeposited on the south bank of the River Calder to form a plateau of considerable depth was noted. This material was not evident following the construction of the Church in the middle of the 19th century.

6.1.2 The depth of the wall foundation for the North Aisle wall and the north wall of the basement was not ascertained. It is thought that the depth of foundations could exceed 3 m.

6.1.3 No pre-church features were located, nor was any evidence for a cut for a foundation trench, either outside or inside the Church.

6.2 Conclusions

6.2.1 The results of the investigations are significant in two respects. Firstly, the practice of dredging river beds to improve flow, navigation and to mitigate against annual flooding is demonstrated from the start of the 18th century and probably earlier. It was particularly important that a strong head of water was maintained to drive the many mills that proliferated along the length of the Calder valley from medieval times.

6.2.2 Secondly, confirmation of the likely depth of the Church foundations, at least on the northern side, should not be surprising; the construction of a major stone building such as St Michael's into uncompacted made-ground would have demanded the very deepest construction base.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Calderdale Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under the accession code 2016.73.

7.2 Preparation of archive

7.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of archaeological records by Calderdale Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). Finds were not removed from Site and will therefore not form part of the deposited archive.

7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code (2016.73), and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 01 files/document cases of paper records and digital photographs.

7.3 Security copy

7.3.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

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9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Trench 1	**Trench dimensions:** L: 0.80m, W: 0.60m, D: 1.30m		
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
101	Layer	Topsoil. Turf and mid brown sandy loam with frequent small stones	0.00-0.05m
102	Layer	Tarmac surface. Very decayed tarmac or compacted ash and cinder layer.	0.05-0.11m
103	Layer	Subsoil. Mid to light brown silty sandy loam with very occational small gravel. Almost certainly redeposited dredged river deposit.	0.11-1.30m

Trench 2	**Trench dimensions:** L: 0.80m, W: 0.65m, D: 1.13m		
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
201	Layer	Topsoil. Turf and mid brown sandy loam, no inclusions.	0.00-0.06m
202	Layer	Subsoil. Dark brown sandy loam with frequent ash and clinker, sparce pottery	0.06-0.20m
203	Layer	Mid brown sitly sandy loam with fragments of stone, slate and brick. Some pottery and glass.	0.20-0.44m
204	Layer	Mid to light brown silty sandy loam wityh small stone and gravel inclusions. Some window glass.	0.44-0.72m
205	Layer	Mid to light brown silty sandy loam with frequent small river gravel. Redeposited dredged river depost with washed and abraded pottery.	0.72-1.13m

Trench 3	**Trench dimensions:** L: 0.60m, W: 0.50m, D: 1.40m		
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
301	Layer	Dry debris. Mid greyish brown sandy loam with large quantities of stone fragments, mortar and brick	0.00-0.46m
302	Layer	Mid brownish grey silty sandy loam with small stone and gravel inclusions. May be redeposited dredged river deposit.	0.46-1.40m

Trench 4	**Trench dimensions:** L: 0.65m, W: 0.45m, D: 1.27m		
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
401	Layer	Dry debris. Mid brownish grey silty sand with large angular sandstone pieces, building rubble and no visable finds.	0.00-0.46m
402	Layer	Compact dark yellowish brown silty sandy clay with sparse gritty flecks. May be redeposited.	0.46-1.40m
403	Structure	Projecting foundation course of undressed angular sandstone blocks and lime mortar.	1.40m

Trench 5	**Trench dimensions:** L: 0.60m, W: 0.50m, D: 1.20m		
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
501	Structure	Stone flag floor	0.00-0.08m
502	Layer	Bedding matrix for flag floor. Loose dark brown grey sandy silt.	0.08-0.10m
503	Layer	Moderatly compact dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occational fragments of pottery and small sub-angular stones	0.10-1.20m
504	Structure	Projecting foundation course of undressed angular sandstone with dirty yellowish brown lime mortar.	1.20m

Trench 6	**Trench dimensions:** L: 0.25m, W: 0.25m, D: 13.50m		
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
601	Layer	Topsoil. Mid to dark brown sandy loam. Small stone inclusions. No finds.	0.00-0.25m
602	Layer	Dredged material. Mid to light brown sand and silt. Occational small pebbles. Uncompacted.	0.25-1.10m
603	Layer	Dredged material. Dirty light brown silty sand with occational lenses of darker sandy silt. Almost pure sand at the base of the layer.	1.10-4.70m
604	Layer	Natural. Gritty sand with occational gritstone fragments and some large pebbles.	4.70-7.00m
605	Layer	Natural. Mid brown grey muddy silt and sand with gravel and fragmented sandstone. Some large pebbles.	7.00-13.50m

Trench 7	**Trench dimensions:** L: 0.25m, W: 0.25m, D: 13.60m		
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
701	Structure	Thin granate setts. A total of seven removed.	0.00-0.06m
702	Layer	Course light brown sand. Bedding layer.	0.06-0.10m
703	Structure	Pale dirty grey concrete. Lower part of level less dirty.	0.10-0.22m
704	Layer	Black granular ashy deposit. Loose bedding material for concrete. Fagments of white glazed tile recovered.	0.22-0.55m
705	Structure	Pale pinkish grey concrete with small stones and pebbles and fragments of coal and lime? At its base is fragmented loose sandstone.	0.55-0.80m
706	Layer	Loose silty sand with occationaql smal pebbles and a few larger pebbles. Redeposited dredged material.	0.80-4.50m
707	Layer	Natural. Pale ginger/brown gritty sand with occational small gravel and stone fragments.	4.50-6.90m
708	Layer	Natural. Mid brown grey muddy silt and sand with gravel and gragmented stone. Occational; large pebbles.	6.90-13.60m

9.2 Appendix 2: Listing Description

CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL
List entry Number: 1229231

Location

CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL, CHURCH LANE
The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.
County:
District: Calderdale
District Type: Metropolitan Authority
Parish: Hebden Royd
National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.
Grade: II
Date first listed: 21-Jun-1984
Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.
Legacy System: LBS
UID: 403925

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SE 02SW HEBDEN ROYD C.P. CHURCH STREET, Mytholmroyd 2/89 Church of St. Michael

C.V. II
Church. 1848 by Mallinson and Healey. Early English style. Dressed stone, slate roof. Originally single aisled with added south aisle and chapel. Nave, aisles under 3-span roof with nave, chancel, west tower. 3-stage embattled tower with angle buttresses; pointed arched doorway with 2-light west window with trefoil head which rises into the 2nd stage which has small printed lights to 2 faces; 3rd stage has pointed arched belfry and later clock faces; octagonal vice clasps north corner of tower and rises higher surmounted by octagonal spire. Aisles have 5 bays of pointed arched 2-light windows with cusped lights surmounted by quatrefoil. Each bay articulated by offset buttresses. North aisle has extra blind bay. Attached to chancel at south side is small chapel with panelled tracery window in 2 canted faces. Chancel has offset diagonal buttresses and 3-light east window with Gothic rose-window. Coped gable with carved kneelers and cross to apex. String course continues round the building under the window sills. Low vestry at right angles to chancel on north side has hip to roof and 4-light window with trefoil head and spandrels; pointed arched doorway in the right hand return wall. Interior: 5-bay nave with open arcades to aisles which have octagonal columns with moulded capitals and pointed arches. Arch-braced roof rises from corbels. 3-bay chancel, the walls entirely covered with mosaics of the Apostles and the Northern Saints; waggon roof.

Listing NGR: SE0134225976

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details
National Grid Reference: SE 01342 25976

9.3 Appendix 3: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-262905

Project details

Project name	Mytholmroyd Flood Alleviation Scheme: Church of St. Michael
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Atkins, on behalf of VBA Joint Venture Ltd, to carry out an Archaeological Watching Brief in advance of a Flood Alleviation Scheme based at St Michael's Church, Church Street, Mytholmroyd, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 401341 425976. A total of five small geotechnical test pits (trenches) were excavated adjacent to the outer and inner faces of the Church in an attempt to ascertain the underlying deposits and depth of foundations in advance of widening the channel of the River Calder which passes some 7 m to the north of the building. The test pits were dug by ground workers and monitored by Wessex Archaeology. The results of the testing were fairly consistent across all five trenches. Following the removal of topsoil and ash (externally) and construction debris internally a consistent deep layer of silty sandy loam was encountered. Due to the presence of river-abraded pottery, this was interpreted as redeposited dredged material. The layer formed part of a platform over which the Church had been constructed. Excavation depth was limited to 1.20 m, a point at which the foundations of the north wall of the Church were still continuing. Due to the close proximity of the river and the considerable difference in height between the current ground level around the church and the river bed, it was considered that the foundations of the north wall were relatively deep and that further testing or the opening up of a deeper trench would be required to determine the full extent of the foundations.
Project dates	Start: 17-08-2016 End: 19-09-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	114020 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	2016.73 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Monument type	CHURCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST YORKSHIRE CALDERDALE HEBDEN ROYD Mytholmroyd Flood Alleviation Scheme: Church of St. Michael
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	SE 01341 25976 53.729956074242 -1.979671555929 53 43 47 N 001 58 46 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Lucy Dawson
Project supervisor	Andy Swann
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Atkins

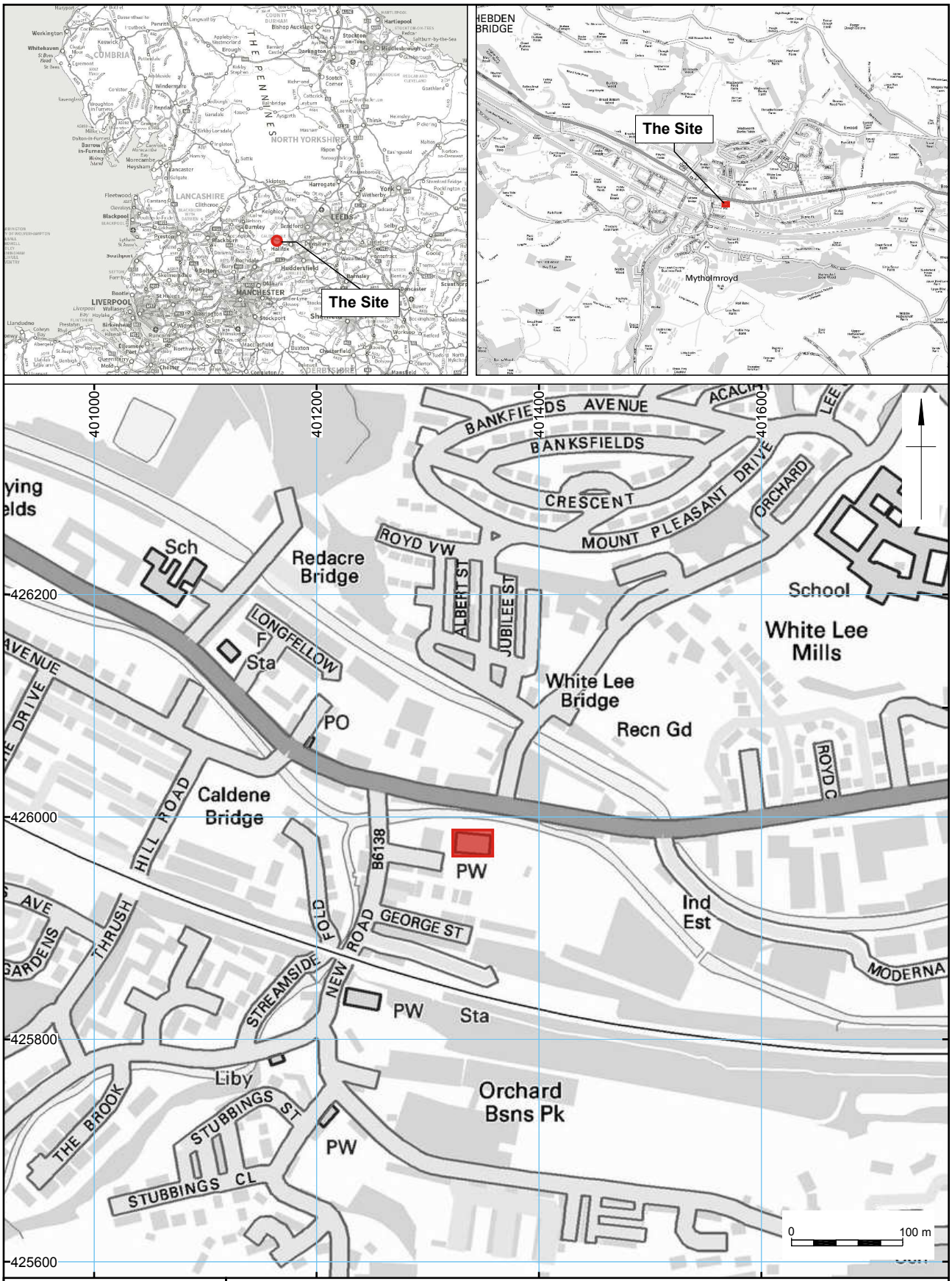
Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Calderdale Museum
Digital Archive ID	2016.73
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Calderdale Museum
Paper Archive ID	2016.73
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Mytholmroyd Flood Alleviation Scheme: Church of St. Michael, Mytholmroyd, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Swann, A
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dawson, L.
Other bibliographic details	114020.04
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield

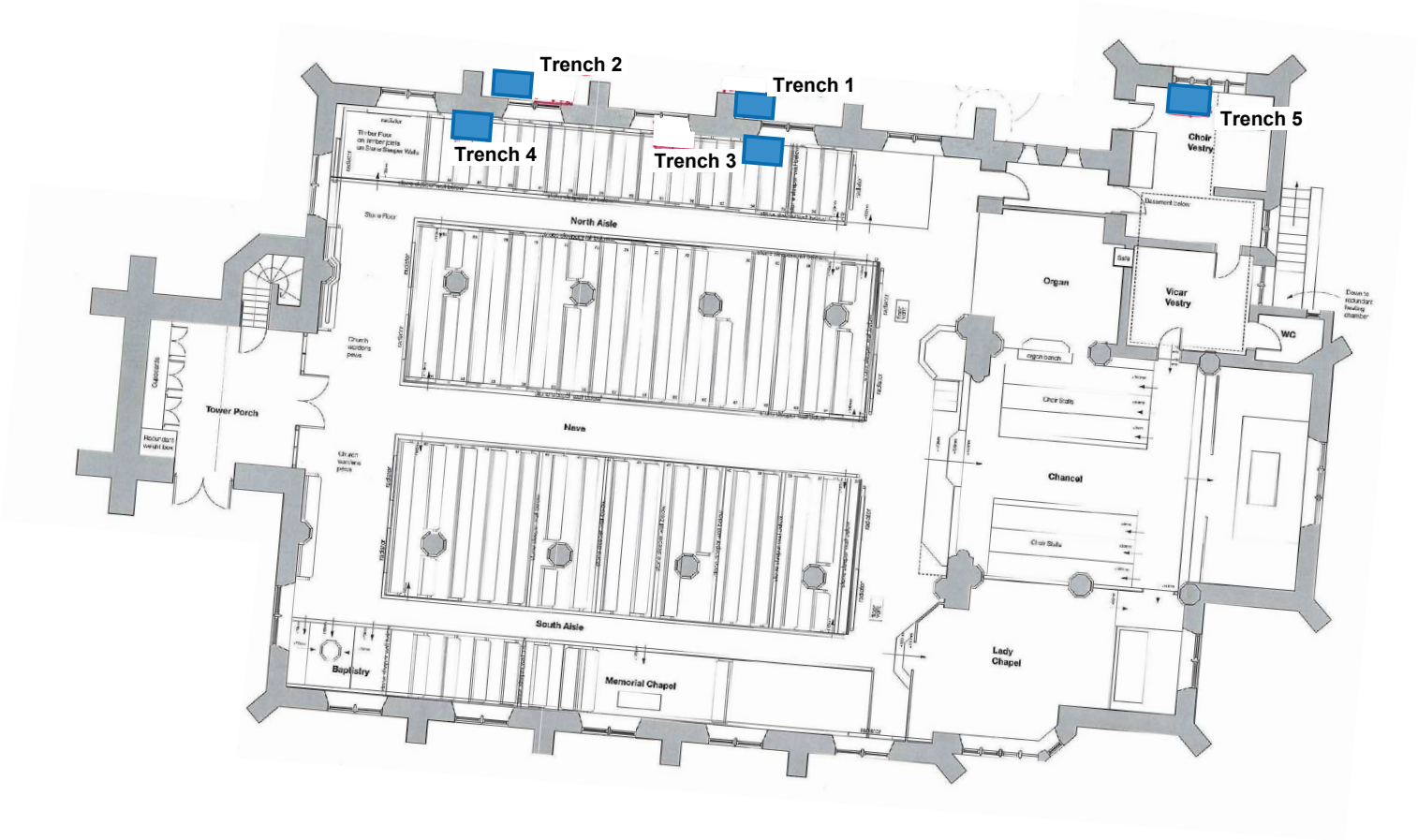
Description	A4 laser printed report
Entered by	Ashley Tuck (a.tuck@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	19 September 2016



Date:	13/07/2016	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Main graphic - 1:5000 @ A4	Illustrator:	JD
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\T22160\Survey\CAD		

Site location

Figure 1



Trench

Courtesy of Atkins.

Date:	19/09/2016	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:200 @A4	Illustrator:	JD
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114020\Survey\CAD		

Test pit location

Figure 2

Plate 1: View of the northern facade of the Church

Plate 2: Trench 1 (TP 104) excavated

Date:	19.09.2016	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	LED
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114020\Reports\Plates\Plates_114020_LED_20160919.cdr		

Plate 3: Trench 2 (TP 102) excavated

Plate 4: Trench 3 (TP 103) excavated

Date:	19.09.2016	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	LED
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114020\Reports\Plates\Plates_114020_LED_20160919.cdr		

Plate 5: Trench 4 (TP 101) excavated

Plate 6: Trench 5 (TP 105) excavated

Date:	19.09.2016	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	LED
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114020\Reports\Plates\Plates_114020_LED_20160919.cdr		

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